PROJECT: COTE D’IVOIRE, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE AND GUINEA (CLSG) INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
COUNTRY: MULTINATIONAL (Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea)

SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Team</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Office</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELISE AKITANI</td>
<td>ONEC.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>THIERNIO BAH</td>
<td>ONEC.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MODESTE KINANE</td>
<td>ONEC.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RACHEL ARON</td>
<td>ONEC.3</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sector Division Manager</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Z. AMADOU</td>
<td>ONEC.1</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sector Director</th>
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<tr>
<td>H. CHEIKHROUHOU</td>
<td>ONEC</td>
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<tr>
<th>Regional Directors</th>
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<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>J. LITSE</td>
<td>ORWA</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.J.M PERRAULT</td>
<td>ORWB</td>
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1. Introduction

Within the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) framework, a sub-regional interconnection project referred to as the Côte d'Ivoire - Liberia - Sierra Leone - Guinea (CLSG) is under development. The project will consist of the construction of 1,411 km of high voltage transmission lines, as well as the extension of existing, high voltage substations in Man (Ivory Coast); in Sannequille, Buchanan, and Monrovia (Liberia); in Nzérékore and Linsan (Guinea); in Bumbuna (Sierra Leone).

The project is critical for the reconstruction efforts currently underway in the post-conflict countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and the forest region of Guinea. Interconnecting these countries with the Ivory Coast would allow mutually beneficial power exchanges and a reliable electricity supply necessary for economic growth and consolidation of peace.

The proposed transmission line will transverse areas with settlements, cultivated areas, forests or cultural or sacred sites, which, with construction activities will be, disturbed either temporarily or permanently. The Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy mandates the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when the project will cause property loss, displacement of populations or loss of livelihoods of project affected persons (PAPs). Accordingly, the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), with funding from the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, (EIB) and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), was contracted by WAPP to prepare a full RAP for every country to establish the nature and extent of impact on the communities along the transmission line. 4 separate RAPs were prepared for Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea respectively.

This executive summary describes the findings from the RAPs and the nature of the economic and physical displacement brought on by the project. This summary describes the affected assets and affected persons and outlines the compensation and livelihood improvement mechanisms necessary to address the needs of project affected communities in Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. Surveys for Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea were concluded by November 2009, which sets the cut-off date for claims in those countries. For Cote d’Ivoire the cut off date for claims is May 2010.
Project Area Description

Members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) established articles of agreement establishing a new West African Power Pool (WAPP) organization in January 2006. The objective of the WAPP is to establish a regional electricity market in West Africa through the development and realization of key priority infrastructures that will permit accessibility to economic energy resources, to all member states of the ECOWAS. The Implementation Strategy of WAPP is based on developing complementary and mutually reinforcing infrastructure sub-programs, which when realized, will result in an integrated electricity system and market in West Africa.

The Cote d’Ivoire – Liberia – Sierra Leone – Guinea Interconnection Project is one of the major sub-programs with the aim to integrate the four post conflict countries into the same regional electricity market; by a high capacity transmission interconnection from Cote d’Ivoire to Guinea through Sierra Leone and Liberia. Supply of adequate and reliable electric power supply will improve security, good governance, and development of industries as well as improve the quality life of local communities. The following institutions will undertake responsibility for the project execution:

- WAPP Secretariat,
- Société d’Opération Ivoirienne d’Electricité (SOPIE) - Côte d’Ivoire,
- Electricité de Guinée (EDG) - Guinea,
- Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) – Liberia; and
- National Power Authority (NPA) of Sierra Leone

The primary components of the Project are:
- Construction of approximately 1,411 km of high voltage transmission line
- Extension of a new high voltage substation in Man (Côte d’Ivoire)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Yekepa (Liberia)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Nzérékoré (Guinea)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Buchanan (Liberia)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Monrovia (Liberia)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Mano (Liberia)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Kenema (Sierra Leone)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Bikongor (Sierra Leone)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Bumbuna (Sierra Leone)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Yiben (Sierra Leone)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Kamakwie (Sierra Leone)
- Construction of a new high voltage substation in Linsan (Guinea)
- Rehabilitation of two 66 kv transmission lines from Mount Coffee substation to Bushrod (in Monrovia) and Mount Coffee substation to Paynesville (in Monrovia).
Figure 1 Transmission Line route of the proposed Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Length</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linsan-Kamakwie</td>
<td>160km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassa”B” T-</td>
<td>112km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamakwie-Yiben</td>
<td>60km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiben-Bumbuna</td>
<td>73km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumbuna-</td>
<td>146km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikonggor-</td>
<td>96km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenema-Mano</td>
<td>115km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mano-Monrovia</td>
<td>107km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monrovia-</td>
<td>112km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Coffee</td>
<td>50km$^1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan-Yekepa</td>
<td>229km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nzérékoré</td>
<td>49km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yekepa-Man</td>
<td>152km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,461km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2. Potential Impacts Requiring Resettlement

The area of influence indicates where proposed activities will have direct impact on the physical and social environment and includes the footprint of the following:

- Overhead lines
- Substations
- Access roads
- Side offices
- Workers accommodation
- Right of Way (ROW) under the overhead line including the access tracks where require

Acquiring the Right of Way will not have a significant impact on land ownership. The construction and operation of the transmission line will require a corridor of 40 m width (approximately 20 m on each side of the centre line) in all four countries. Only areas to be occupied by each tower base (5mX5m per tower) and substation sites will be

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$^1$ The Mount Coffee to Monrovia distribution lines consist of two 66 kV lines from Mount Coffee to Bushrod in Monrovia (24 km) and to Paynesville in Monrovia (26 km).
permanently acquired. During construction the corridor will be demarcated, temporarily cleared of vegetation or crops. Any dwellings will be permanently demolished.

The following table provides a summary of project-covered area, number of substations whose construction has the potential to impact dwellings, source of livelihoods or forest management activities. Most importantly, the table outlines the number of project affected persons (PAPs). The project will result in the physical displacement and/or economic displacement of a total of 5,267 PAPs in the 4 countries.

Table 1
Project-covered Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Length</th>
<th>Line No. Substations</th>
<th>PAPs</th>
<th>Permanent land take (Approx)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>233 km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>464 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>530 km</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td>233,125 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>532 km</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>160,000 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>116 km</td>
<td>Extension of Man Substation</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>4,436,313 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

All four RAPs take into account the provisions from respective national legislation and international best practices, including the African Development Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the World Bank’s Operational Policy 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. Where discrepancies between the laws and regulations of the countries arise, the more stringent prevail. Among the major pieces of legislation regarding compensation and resettlement in each country, the following are highlighted:

**Cote d’Ivoire**

*Land Law, n° 85-583* (Articles 10 and 11) of July 1985. According to the law, any agency designated by the State to perform the service of production, transmission and distribution of electricity can resort to expropriation proceedings in order to acquire certain assets.

**Sierra Leone**

1) *The Constitution of the Republic of Sierra Leone, 1991* - The 1991 Constitution gives maximum protection to individual property rights. It also provides that where private lands are surrendered for public good, the affected owners must not be made worse off.

2) *The National Power Authority Act, 1982 – Part V, Section 40 (1) (b)* authorizes the NPA to acquire land “required for the purpose of this Act”. Part V, Section 40 (2) instructs NPA to pay “All expenses and compensation payable in respect of the acquisition of land required for the purpose of this Act.”
Guinea
1) **The Basic Law of 23 December 1990**. Article 13 states that “*No one may be expropriated except in the legally recognized interest of all and subject to prior and just compensation.*”

2) **Land and Domain Code**, Chapter 1 (Articles 55-83) – The land law lays out procedures for expropriation in the public interest.

Liberia
There are no explicit laws that describe principles linked to resettlement. However, land acquisition and distribution are guided by the Land Act (1950), the County Act (1969), and the Land Acquisition Act (1929).

4. **Scope of the Study and Eligibility of Project Affected Persons**

In the four countries the PAPs fall within the following main categories: i) People who live in the RoW, ii) People who farm in the RoW, iii) People who only live and cultivate seasonably in the RoW, (iv) and People who own structures in the RoW. Generally lack of legal ownership to land will not bar PAPs from compensation if customary authorities confirm proof for occupancy of land.

Cote d’Ivoire
The proposed transmission line runs across the Departments of Man and Danane in the mountainous region to the west of the country. The corridor is 40 meters wide. According to national regulations, power lines are subject to an easement of 50 meters from both sides of the centre of the line, or a buffer zone of two 30 m excluding the row line; to avoid destruction of houses in the event of accidental collapse of the 60 m high towers. The estimated amount of land required for the Project is 464 ha. Twenty-one dwellings and one double-story house are located in the RoW.

The transmission line crosses a variety of resources important to populations’ livelihoods including, coffee plantations, cocoa, kola trees, palm trees, rice fields, vegetable gardens, and forests. Persons eligible for compensation or resettlement due to the project are categorized as follows: (i) Loss of commercial activity (ii) limited access or total loss of access to their land (iii) loss of access to community infrastructure. A total of 692 PAPs was identified; all from rural areas. The cut-off date was set at May 2010.

Liberia
The high voltage transmission line is proposed to pass through seven (7) political subdivisions in Liberia: Nimba, Bong, Bassa, Margibi, Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties). The Monrovia substation will be located around 35 km north-east of Monrovia, at a previous Hydroelectric substation and far from village settlements. In addition to a RoW of 20 m on each side of the centre line, a total area of about 200x200

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2 Ministry of Construction and Urbanization
m shall be required for the construction and operation of each of the four substations. Provision for a maintenance track of 3 meters’ width will be made.

Most of the PAPs are small-scale farmers whose losses concern mainly rubber trees, cassava farms and other crops that have spread into the RoW. According to national practice, most of the lands are communally owned. Some encroachment of farms, and a few private properties with genuine deeds are located along the identified line route.

Overall one thousand one hundred and fifty one (1,151) PAPs were identified in the area of influence. A total of 68,865 trees were recognized for compensation, 29 houses and 70.5 acres of crops. The cut-off date was set for end of November 2009.

Sierra Leone

The proposed construction activities are to be carried out within seven administrative districts: Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali and Kambia. The proposed RoW traverses potential farmlands making up approximately 75% of the entire coverage. The line route avoids towns and villages and the substations will be in remote locations. Only a limited number of structures fall within the RoW and will require demolition and reconstruction elsewhere. PAPs are identified as land users for subsistence farming and/or occupants of land or assets within the 40m corridors. Crops along the stretch include rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and vegetables. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar PAPs to compensation. In all a total of 414 property owners will be affected. The cut-off date was set for November 2009.

Guinea

The transmission line in Guinea is divided into 2: the Linsan-Kamikwie section that crosses principally through rural areas and the N’Zerekore –Yekepa section, that traverses the more urbanized N’Zerekore commune. The estimated amount of land required for the construction of the 2 substations, the clearing of the RoW (40 m width) and access road for maintenance (3 m width) is 464 ha. Substation construction may cause temporary losses of crops due to clearance or vehicle maneuvers. Any shelters or dwellings within the RoW will be permanently removed. Accordingly two types of PAPs are identified: i) occupants of dwellings in the RoW or ii) owners/users of land but who do not need resettlement. A total of (112) PAPs was identified. The cut-off date was set for November 2009.

5. Socio-economic Conditions of Project Affected Persons

Cote d’Ivoire

Poverty rate for the western region of Cote d’Ivoire, covering the project area, is 63.2%,\textsuperscript{3} and 67.8% in the rural areas as opposed of 48.1% in urban areas. Agricultural activities, which constitute the principal source of income, and particularly for women include commercial crops; Cocoa, Coffee, *hevea*, palm oil, and food crops e.g, rice, cassava, maize and vegetables. There is renewed effort for traditional fishing activity in

\textsuperscript{3} DRSP, 2010.
the Sassandra and Cavally rivers as well fish farming in the Department of Man. The average annual income per capita in rural areas (west) is 238,438 FCFA.

**Liberia**

Land use along the proposed transmission line comprises mainly of small-scale subsistence farming for the rural settlements. According to the socio-economic survey the majority of the population within a 600 m width band (300 meters from centre of line on either side) base their livelihood on agriculture. Forty two (42%) of the population is within the age group of 15-49 years. Wage labor is available for a few people in the agricultural sector and other income earning opportunities, minimal. The estimated average annual income is the equivalent of $79.

Approximately 157 households will suffer loss due to project activities in the RoW. Properties that will be directly affected include cash crops, food crops, houses/huts/buildings and land. It is difficult to differentiate between Properties Affected People and Project Affected People as the two groups reside in similar communities. Both groups will share public services including schools, water, and health and road networks. Preference for casual/unskilled labor hire will be given to local residents. Other temporary job opportunities will be created through small trading and services) or sale of agricultural products.

**Sierra Leone**

The proposed construction activities are to be carried out within seven administrative districts: Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali and Kambia. A total of 3,312 persons will be affected by the project activities. The average age of PAPs is 39 years. The majority are males (51%) while women make up 49% of the population. The main occupation in the project area is subsistence farming. A small percentage is engaged in illicit mining activities. Main crops include rice, cassava, groundnuts, ginger, oil palm, cocoa and coffee.

**Guinea**

The Household survey of 2003\(^4\), describes N’Zerekore commune as the poorest administrative region in the country with a poverty ratio 44% and among which, 66.7% of the population are very poor. Incomes in the project area are derived principally from agriculture: e.g rice, coffee, palm oil, cassava, bananas and vegetables, subsistence hunting and traditional fishing.

Due to the communal system of land ownership, very few lands have deeds. Displacement from dwellings will affect families almost entirely from the rural areas of the Linsan section of the project while no family home will be affected from the N’Zerekore section activities. Fifty-two (52.5%) of the population is between 15 and 64 years of age. Women represent approximately 54% of persons to be displaced.

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\(^4\) Enquete sur le Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-Etre. Guinee, 2003
Vulnerable Groups

The presence of vulnerable groups is recognized but no specific data is provided by census surveys in any of the RAPs. In Cote d’Ivoire, former internally displaced people due to civil conflict constitute a group of PAPs entitled to compensation. While in Liberia a provisional budgetary appropriation has been made to cover the group based on data on age distribution and experience from past projects. Additionally, the RAPs include strategies to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups through targeted assistance and monitoring.

6. Public Consultation, Engagement and Disclosure

Public consultation in all countries was carried out with PAPs, administrative officers or local leaders and other local or national stakeholders with a view to explain the project, compensation modalities, receive feedback on project sites; hear expectations and discuss options to enhance the effectiveness of the project. Countries used participatory approaches and methodologies variably. These included household surveys with structured questionnaires, public sensitization, community meetings, focus group meetings, public meetings and/or work sessions with administrators. Table 2 captures the types of approaches and other stakeholders consulted in each country and Table 3 reflects the PAPs’ concerns and expectations from the Project.

Table 2
Consultation with PAPs and Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Participatory Approach</th>
<th>Statutory bodies &amp; Stakeholders</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>• Work sessions with administrators&lt;br&gt;• Public meetings</td>
<td>• Administrative authorities: Departments of Man, and&lt;br&gt;Danane&lt;br&gt;• NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>• Chiefdom sensitization&lt;br&gt;• Questionnaire/field survey&lt;br&gt;• Public meetings&lt;br&gt;• Focus groups</td>
<td>• County Assemblies&lt;br&gt;• District Council Chairmen&lt;br&gt;• Mayor&lt;br&gt;• Member of Parliament&lt;br&gt;• Surveys and Lands Dept.&lt;br&gt;• NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>• Questionnaire/field survey&lt;br&gt;• Chiefdom sensitization&lt;br&gt;• Focus groups&lt;br&gt;• Public mobilization (drum sound/public address system)&lt;br&gt;• Public meetings</td>
<td>• Chiefs and elders&lt;br&gt;• District councils&lt;br&gt;• Forestry and Wildlife Dept.) (MAFFS)&lt;br&gt;• Town and Country Planning Dept.&lt;br&gt;• NGOs (Gola Forest, Nimini Hills Forest Reserve, Outamba-</td>
</tr>
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As demonstrated in Table 3 (below), the PAPs in each country raised issues and concerns during the exhaustive consultation process that characterized the preparation of the RAPs. Issues and concerns ranged from reduction in available land to the importance of electrifying villages to the need for equity with respect to compensation payments. The RAPs have integrated various modalities to address the concerns and issues raised and ensure that the PAPs’ well-being and/or livelihoods will be ameliorated in the long run. A comprehensive and continuous consultation process will be enacted for the duration of the project, including the construction and operation/implementation phases. This process will build further on the participatory approaches and methodologies used thus far and will facilitate the prioritization of the PAPs’ perspectives as the project advances in each country.

### Table 3
**Key Issues raised by PAPs by country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Concerns/Development opportunities</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Cote d’Ivoire | • Employment opportunities for youth  
• Appropriate compensation  
• Electrification of villages  
• Repair of hydraulic pumps  
• Construction of health/community centers | |
| Liberia      | • Reduction in size of available farming lands  
• Split of farmlands by the RoW  
• Potential unfairness in determining and payment of compensation  
• Ownership of economic trees  
• Employment opportunities for locals in irrespective surrounding villages  
• Potential health hazards from transmission line  
• Access to electricity at affordable rate  
• Need to contact Clan Chiefs to assist in the identification of properties | |
| Sierra Leone | • Reduction in size of available farming lands | |
Split of farmlands by the RoW
Potential unfairness in determining and payment of compensation
Employment opportunities in construction and operational phases
Potential health hazards from transmission line
Access to electricity by affected Chiefdoms
Consideration to compensate Paramount Chiefs for their role as custodians of the land

Guinea

Access to electricity in the villages
Effective and fair compensation for loss of livelihood
Employment for youth
Wish for a health centres
Lack of access roads between villages
Compensation and resettlement assistance for the loss of agricultural lands
Determination of the timeframe for the resettlement process and the locations for populations that would be displaced

7. Valuation and Compensation

In all four countries, the transmission line traverses rural areas of public owned land used as farmland. Upon completion of construction work, farming of crops not higher than a specific heights regulated by national laws, will be permitted. Consequently, compensation is only required for perennial or annual crops whose growing season will be disrupted during construction work.

Land to be affected by the proposed project and compensation consideration falls within the following categories:

- Farmland with perennial crops
- Farmland with non-perennial crops
- Potential farmland or fallow lands
- Residential lands (buildings/structures and residential plots)

With regard to structures, only a limited number will be destroyed in all four countries.
Cash compensation is largely anticipated based on national regulations and in compliance with the African Development Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the World Bank’s OP 4.12, which require that PAPs be compensated equitably for loss due to the project and be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-project levels, whichever is higher. Asset values entail compensation at the full replacement cost.

_valuation of land_

_Cote d’Ivoire:_ Loss of use of land by title or rights holders (customary) should receive cash compensation at market price or provided with alternative land of the same size at the new location or within reasonable proximity in as will be agreed with the affected people. A total of FCFA 354,905,004 (USD 771,532) was proposed in the RAP for compensation.

_Liberia:_ The mechanism for compensation is cash payment after consultation with the Paramount Chief and County Development Committee on recent land sales of titled properties. In rural areas, where land is held under customary, tenure prevailing market price may be negotiated with chiefs. Total estimated provision for compensation in the RAP is USD 168,000.

_Sierra Leone:_ Compensation is valued at market value or for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the PAP. Generally, cash compensation is the preferred option to land-for-land exchange. SLL 4,670,100,000 (USD 1,167,525) is estimated for compensation.

_Guinea:_ Calculation for compensation was based on the national fixed rate for the square meter of land in the affected rural area: i.e. GNF 2,000,000 per plot. (1 plot =400m²). A total amount of USD 171,208 is estimated for compensation.

_valuation of structures_

_Liberia:_ Replacement cost was based on current prices of building materials and verified with local housing prices. By calculating the amount of material necessary for structures of different types a unit value by square meter is obtained, which was in turn multiplied by the area of the structure to be replaced in order to establish the final value. Since the proposed line traverses rural areas, the estimated amounts are verified against local housing prices. Total estimated cost for compensation for houses/huts and for buildings is USD 48,800 and USD 110,000 respectively.

_Cote D’Ivoire:_ Compensation is determined by the Urban department or by a certified property valuer. Structures include houses, huts etc. The estimated amount in RAP towards compensation of structures is FCFA 35,700,000 (USD 77,608).

_Sierra Leone:_ Compensation is calculated at replacement cost (market value). SLL 873,408,750 (USD 218,352) is estimated for compensation in the RAP.
Guinea: Structures include buildings, houses, huts, latrines, fences, chicken pens, etc. Size, quantity, and quality of new structures should be as previous assets. For cash compensation, the national fixed construction rates at market price are used for calculation. The final amount takes into account: (i) transportation costs for construction material; and (ii) labor costs. Estimated amount towards compensation is GNF 89,215,000 (USD 12,390).

Valuation of crops and trees

Cote d’Ivoire: Crops were valued based on the Ministry of Agriculture guidelines for each type of crop and corresponding cultivated area. (Decree no: 95-817 of 29 September 1995 and Order no.098 of March 1996.) For trees, each unit was multiplied by the maximum prescribed rate.

Liberia: For forest reserves, large estates and commercial plantations a tree count within an area was multiplied by a standard unit value. In calculating the compensation the productive life of the asset is taken into account with younger productive trees being attributed proportionally more value. The total compensation for trees and for crops is USD 9,949,075 and USD 611 respectively.

Sierra Leone: A similar calculation of compensation was used as in Liberia. For both trees and crops, the estimated total amount for compensation is SLL 972,058,574 (USD 326,765).

Guinea: For trees with an economic value (coffee, cocoa, kola, hevea etc.) compensation is evaluated based on the annual average harvest and the market value of the mature tree. The full compensation takes into account: (i) Local unit price of the tree, (ii) labor cost, (iii) plant maintenance, (iii) harvesting and, (v) two years of loss of income. The total amount estimated towards loss of trees and crops is GNF 7,464,861,100 (USD 1,036,783).

In addition to the compensations described above, the PAPs will also benefit from gaining access to electricity. This access will be granted under the rural electrification component of the CLSG Project as a form of communal compensation for the PAPs and other members of local communities.

8. Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of RAPs.

Given that the Special Purpose Company (SPC) for the CLSG Project has not yet been established, the institutional arrangements for implementing the RAPs will center on national and local government institutions in all 4 countries. The following national ministries and local government entities retain significant roles in the resettlement processes for the project:

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**Cote d’Ivoire:** The Ministry in Charge of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urbanization (MCLAU). This Ministry is in Charge through a commission, of the validation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for project affected persons. Hence, the RAP for this project has been validated by this Ministry.

A resettlement implementation committee will be set up. It will be composed of (i) Sous-Prefet (Chair), (ii) Mayor of the Commune, (iii) Chair of the Board, (iv) Project Resettlement Team Coordinator, (v) Chief or Head representative of PAPs from each village; and (vi) PAPs representatives from each village.

**Liberia:** The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLM&E). The Bureau of Land Survey of this Ministry is the technical section of the Government that handles land demarcation and land survey.

Other actors include: (i) District Land Valuation Committees will participate in the final valuation (ii) 7 District councils will be responsible for RoW selection committee, (iii) External evaluators to assess socio-economic and financial aspects on request by PAP or National Power Authority (NPA).

**Sierra Leone:** The Ministry of Lands, County Planning and Environment (MLCPE) through the land valuation committee will participate in the process of land acquisition and transfer of titles as the final owner of land to be acquired and witness the whole process of compensation and resettlement.

Other actors include: (i) District Land Valuation Committees will participate in the final valuation (ii) 7 District councils will be responsible for RoW selection committee, (iii) External evaluators to assess socio-economic and financial aspects on request by PAP or National Power Authority (NPA).

**Guinea:** The Ministry in charge of land administration and decentralization through the Directorate in charge of land administration and decentralization (DNATD) would lead the implementation of the RAP, including ensuring the effectiveness of all measures contained in the RAP. The DNATD is responsible for preparing and submitting for approval by the Ministry all the necessary documents for setting up land commissions in all the concerned districts.

The District Council will participate in the resettlement process and external valuers on behalf of PAPs or SPC.
Grievance Mechanism

Cote d'Ivoire: PAPs may present complaints about the resettlement process or compensation through any of the following: (1) Immediate Resettlement coordinator who will register or solve the issue. Should the complaint not be addressed within 30 days or (15 days in cases of a financial or productivity character) the dissatisfied party may refer the case to the Prefecture or Commune.

Liberia: (1) Grievance Redress Committee: This is the first step. The Committee is made of representatives from the Chiefdom Development Committee, District councils and the Project implementers. If the redress cannot be obtained at this level, the next step is; (2) Arbitration. Should the dispute not be settled through arbitration, the last recourse is; (3) Courts of Law.

Sierra Leone: As in Liberia, the same three ways are available to the PAPs: (1) Grievance Redress Committee: This is the first step. The Committee is made of representatives from the Chiefdom Development Committee, District councils and the Project implementers. If the redress cannot be obtained at this level, the next step is; (2) Arbitration. Should the dispute not be settled through arbitration, the last recourse is (3) Courts of Law.

Guinea: A committee is set up in each of the 4 Sous-Prefectures. It is composed of local administrators and at least one PAP. The committee receives complaints and responds within a period of 15 days. In case of failure for a satisfactory outcome, the case can be referred to a court of jurisdiction.

9. Implementation Schedule

For each of the 4 countries, the implementation of the respective RAPs will commence once financial close is achieved and the project is commissioned by the various funding institutions. Given the constraints in meeting the construction schedule and the delays that have occurred so far, the resettlement processes in Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone are expected to be undertaken in 1 year.

The Bank had proposed that the implementation timeframe of the RAPs be phased over a longer time period for all 4 countries (ranging from 3 years to 4 years) to ensure greater ownership and sustainability of the resettlement processes. However, a collective decision was reached by the funding agencies to instead require a 1 year implementation timeframe for all 4 countries. The confirmation of the 1 year implementation timeframe is pending the formal confirmation of the 4 governments to the Bank and the other funding agencies on its feasibility. Compensation payments and resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAPs prior to the commencement of the construction activities. The implementation schedules have incorporated measures for monitoring the PAPs as well.
10. Estimated Budgets for the Resettlement Action Plans

The estimated budget for each of the country takes into account compensation and activities essential for the RAP including, livelihood restoration programs, community infrastructure programs, monitoring and evaluation, an independent resettlement completion audit and others specific to each country. The total resettlement costs for all 4 countries amounts to USD 15,579,647:

- **Cote d'Ivoire**: USD 1,680,138
- **Liberia**: USD 9,108,286
- **Sierra Leone**: USD 2,924,854.80
- **Guinea**: USD 1,866,368

The responsibility for meeting the resettlement costs lies with the governments of Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. As part of its appraisal of the project, the African Development Bank assessed how it can support these governments in meeting their resettlement obligations. It was determined through consultations that each respective government would provide the necessary budgetary resources to meet their resettlement obligations. Each country is required to provide evidence to the Bank of having compensated all PAPs prior to the commencement of construction works as a Condition Precedent to First Disbursement for each loan and/or grant financed by the Bank. Capacity building measures have been integrated into the respective countries’ Environmental and Social Management Plans in order to strengthen the capacities of the concerned national institutions to better implement and monitor environmental and social aspects of the project, including resettlement aspects. The Bank will cover part of the costs of these capacity building measures in all 4 countries.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

Mechanisms for ensuring the effective monitoring and evaluation of the PAPs and affected communities are an integral part of the RAPs in all 4 countries. The monitoring responsibilities will be included in the mandate of the environmental sections of the project implementation units in each respective country and will be coordinated through the SPC. The main objectives of the monitoring arrangements will be: (i) to monitor the welfare of the PAPs, (ii) identify PAPs who might encounter specific difficulties as a result of the resettlement process, (iii) provide safety mechanisms and appropriate responses to address the situations, and (iv) ensure that vulnerable groups are afforded special assistance they require. When deemed appropriate, local NGOs will be recruited to undertake the monitoring of the PAPs in their designated localities.
Monitoring will involve quantitative and qualitative indicators. Potential indicators for effective monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process in each country will include, amongst others, the following:

(i) the number of PAPs who were physically displaced; (ii) the number of PAPs who were economically displaced; (iii) the payment of compensation (i.e. adequacy of amounts, timeliness of payments); (iv) monitoring of the social and economic welfare of the PAPs (i.e. female and male headed households, levels of impact for households of varying sizes, the nature of land tenure forms for households); (v) monitoring of vulnerable groups (i.e. situations of specific vulnerability, the efficiency of the support measures provided, decline in the degree of vulnerability); (vi) monitoring of the construction works for relocation sites; and (vii) the effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms (i.e. number of complaints submitted, number of resolved grievances, number of outstanding/unresolved grievances).
12. References and Contacts

Main References
- African Development Bank’s Public & Private Sector Operations 2001, Environmental and Social Assessment Procedure
- Final RAP Reports for Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea

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