**PROJECT:** REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION BO-KENEMA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
**COUNTRY:** SIERRA LEONE

### Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) – Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Team</th>
<th>Antony KAREMBU; Senior Energy Economist, ONEC.1</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Matthieu JALARD, Young Professional, ONEC.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Christian TUCKER, Senior Social Development Specialist, SLFO</td>
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<td>Beya IMEN BCHIR, Principal Environment Officer, ONEC.3</td>
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<td>Shiaka MOMOH, Procurement Officer, SLFO</td>
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<td>Farah KOROMA, Senior Financial Management Officer, SLFO</td>
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<td>Neson Omagor, Environmental Expert, Consultant</td>
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</table>

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**Sector Director:** A. RUGAMBA, ONEC  
**Ag. Regional Director:** A. BERNOUSSI, ORVP
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SAP Code: P-SL-F00-007
Department: ONEC Project Category: 2

1 INTRODUCTION

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Department for International Development’s (DFID’s) planned support for the electricity sector in Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and extension of the Bo-Kenema electricity distribution system. The aim of these activities is to improve evacuation capacity, reduce overloading, reduce technical losses, and improve system reliability. The scale of work and its associated displacement effects on the local inhabitants underpins the need for resettlement and compensation of 115 eligible Project-Affected-Persons (PAPs).

As part of an Environmental and Social Assessment for the rehabilitation and extension of the Bo-Kenema electricity distribution system line, the project was classified as Category-II in accordance with the Bank’s Integrated Safeguard System (ISS). An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as well and An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) were prepared in accordance with the Bank’s Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP). The following document is the summary of the ARAP.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Bo-Kenema network is an islanded electricity network which supplies power to the populations in Bo and Kenema as well as the town of Balma. This network also provides a connection to the hydro power station at Goma. This is shown in A 73km interconnecting 33kV single circuit exists between Bo and Kenema, which allows load to flow between the two cities. It also allows power to be provided to villages and towns located on the Bo-Kenema highway which connects the cities however, although a number of tee off connection points have been provided along this line (at Gerihun, Yamandu, Baoma Station and Blama villages), all but Blama are unconnected at present. Generation is connected to the network in the form of the hydro power at Goma; and thermal units at Bo.

Within the cities, distribution networks supply power to domestic and commercial customers. Presently there are 10,509 customers in Bo, 6762 customers in Kenema, and approximately 250 in Blama.

The distribution networks within Bo and Kenema are principally radial networks which emanate from a single substation in the centre of the city. 11kV circuits supply a number of secondary substations from which Low Voltage (LV) supplies feed customers’ premises at 400 volts (V) for 3 phase and 230V for single phase.

The network is currently under control of the EDSA based in Freetown. Previously the network was operated by the Bo-Kenema Power System (BKPS), which became redundant after the unbundling of the transmission and generation assets from the distribution assets resulting from the Electricity Act 2011.

The project consists in upgrading the existing system. The key elements of this upgrade are the construction of two (2) Primary 33/11kv Substations at Bandajuma in Bo and Bandama in Kenema, about 379 Poles from Bandajuma to Bandama starting with Pole 70 to 448 respectively. The Poles are located on EDSA Right of Way Corridor which at certain point passes through the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) RoW. The four (4) secondary/11kv
Substations at Gerihun, Yamandu, Baoma, and Blama, will be rehabilitated, expanded and made functional.

The RoW along the Bo–Kenema powerline has been existence since 1987, but encroachments into the electricity RoW have continued. The rehabilitation and extension activities will therefore result in permanent displacement impacts on local inhabitants. In particular, assets, especially structures that violate vertical and horizontal RoW clearances, and/or safety considerations require full or partial demolition of properties. Other dwellings will be temporarily impacted by excavation and concrete works for substation rehabilitation, and the stringing of the 33kV lines. The scale of work and its associated displacement effects on the local inhabitants underpins the need for resettlement and rehabilitation of the identified and eligible Project-affected-persons.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT’S AREA OF INFLUENCE

The project areas are sparsely populated except for rural growth centres located along the Bo-Kenema road. The district of Kenema had a population of 609,873 in the 2015 census accounting for 8.6% of the national total with the population of Kenema municipality being 200,354. The distribution networks supply power to 10,509 customers in Bo and 6,762 customers in Kenema, leaving more than 75% of the population area without access to electricity. The current peak demand is estimated around 7.5MW, being supplied by a 4MW diesel generator located in Bo and a 3MW hydro power plant in Goma which is however available only during the wet season. This distribution system is severely constrained with high losses, which are over 38 percent. The components for the distribution networks were installed around the mid-1980s and many parts of the system are now in a very poor state from a health and safety perspective. At the same time, the CLSG interconnection is expected to be commissioned in 2018, providing more than 40 MW of firm and relatively low priced electricity to the insulated network. Increasing the transfer capacity and reliability of the network will be necessary to take profit of this new supply. The proposed power line will be set-up in the existing 33kV Right of Way (RoW) which is routinely subjected to annual maintenance through vegetation clearance. The vegetation along the RoW from Bo to Kenema is largely of secondary type with a mix of grasslands, swamp forests and cleared areas for agriculture purposes.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

4.1 Main social positive impacts

The proposed project is expected to upgrade the Bo–Kenema interconnector into a 33kV double circuit 48 km overhead line within the existing Right of Way (RoW) to increase the transfer capacity between the two towns. The project also intends to construct two (2) new substations located on the outskirts of Bo and Kenama to help manage voltage issues and to improve load growth. System availability will be further increased through the construction of 11kV ring distribution lines that will feed the low voltage transformers to supply both domestic and commercial customers. Furthermore, the project is aimed will support the Government’s Post Ebola Recovery Program (PERP) which sighted unreliable and limited energy services in urban areas and the near absence of energy services in rural areas as one of the major obstacles that adversely impact the rapid response to the EVD crisis.

The project will come with other positive benefits such creation of short-term employment opportunities for both men and women as well the youth, reliable electricity will likely stimulate development of SMEs and agro processing leading to improved livelihoods at household levels and general improved delivery of social services.
4.2 Main social Negative Impacts

During the preparation phase the rehabilitation and extension activities will result in permanent displacement impacts on local inhabitants. In particular, assets, especially structures that violate vertical and horizontal RoW clearances, and/or safety considerations require full or partial demolition of properties. Other dwellings will be temporarily impacted by excavation and concrete works for substation rehabilitation, and the stringing of the 33kV lines.

Regarding the land acquisition for 2 substations, the estimated land sizes required for the 2 sub-stations in Bo and Boama will each be of 80x80m. The sites identified with the chiefs and the districts will cause no physical and economic displacement of populations as the earmarked sites are currently vacant (cf. substation layouts in the ARAP document). In addition, EDSA has initiated talks with the 2 district councils, chiefs and communities in the project areas who have all expressed willingness to offer the land for the project as part of their support for their project. Letters to this effect are being processed through MoLCPE.

Regarding Land acquisition for way leaves, the construction of distribution lines raises issues of the acquisition of Right-of-Way of 10m. For sections of the RoW that have been encroached by the communities, the ARAP has identified 115 PAPs, through asset surveys and inventory mapping exercises, which are eligible for compensation and livelihood assistance. The latest own properties that will require a partial demolition that will not render the remaining parts of affected structures unusable.

In total 115 PAPs have been identified for business loss, land uptake (66 landlords), 16 undeveloped plots, compensation for fruit trees (454), lost occupancy (15 tenants) and business entities (15). The compensation package includes cash payments, demolition assistance, moving assistance and livelihood restoration support. All affected properties and PAPs will be compensated before start of project.

During the construction and implementation phases, the main social negative impacts of the project are described in the ESMP and its summary include the disruption of electricity supply services, the impacts related to the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for the workers and the public, the transmission risk of HIV/AIDS, the noise from construction crew and traffic and the impacts on traffic flow on Bo-Kenema highway.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

Following the declaration of the October 5, 2016 cut-off date, the EDSA commissioned a census survey to collect relevant socioeconomic data and information on the PAPs. The survey was conducted with Heads of Households (HoH), or their representatives from 1st October to 5th October, 2016.

A total of 115 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) which includes the landlords and the tenants households were identified through asset surveys and inventory mapping in the areas of Gerihun, Yamandu, Jembe, Gbandi, Baoma Station, Blama, Bandama and Wanjama.

The survey also indicated that about 59% PAPs are in the areas of Kenema district while the 41% are in Bo district. About 84% of the PAPs are engaged in agriculture for their livelihoods of which, rice cultivation is one of the main agricultural undertakings. Other sources of livelihoods include petty road side trading, riding motor bikes (Okadas), mining, palm oil processing, and sell of wood fuel. Estimated 58% PAPs have proof of ownership to their properties. Following sensitization meetings during the preparation of this ARAP, an
estimated 78% are willing to move away or shift their activities away from the RoW of the power line to avoid risks of execution. About 44% PAPs considered replacement of their assets as the best option for compensation with 56% preferring cash payments as compensation.

6 CONSULTATIONS

Community members, paramount chiefs, town chiefs, sections chiefs, tribal heads, ward councilors as well as roadside business owners (mainly women and the youth) were consulted during ARAP preparation process. Consultative meetings were held with the PAPs in their areas to formally notify them about the project. During the meetings, the Consultants and the representatives from EDSA presented the Project and its potential impacts on the community, and clarified a number of issues that were raised by the PAPs notably, regarding access to electricity, compensation for demolished structures and timeframe for commencement of the project. The meetings were conducted in local languages in the project areas and where the consultants did not know the local language(s), the messages were delivered through an interpreter from within the communities. Other consultative meetings were held with the officials from the Ministries of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs (MoGSWCA), HIV/AIDS Secretariat, EPA-SL and Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment (MoLCPE).

During the consultative meetings, the communities expressed their acceptance of the power project and some of their concerns included:

a. The need for additional information on the extent of the Right of Way (RoW) as many expressed ignorance about the size of the RoW;

b. The PAPs asked to know whether they would be allowed to salvage some of their construction materials from their houses before demolition;

c. Other PAPs needed to know if the project planned to avail electricity to their areas unlike the present scenario where power simply traverses their areas;

d. The project may stimulate petty trade and food vending among women but measures should be taken to limit hidden relationships which may jeopardize marriage bonds among married couples and their daughters in getting early pregnancies;

e. Issues of timely and adequate compensation to be paid to the PAPs because there were fears projects tend to delay paying their PAPs as such, by the time compensation is paid out, inflation will have devalued their entitlements;

f. The contractor should give priority of employment to the people hailing from the within the project areas during the construction so that, communities benefit in terms of employment rather than bring people from far areas. How will EDSA help to see that this happens?

g. What will the project give the PAPs as evidence their properties have been earmarked for demolition and they are to be compensated? and

h. In addition, the PAPs also requested for adequate time to allow them salvage some of their buildings materials before demolition commences.

On these issues, EDSA and the RAP Consultants gave the following clarifications:

a. EDSA will embark on marking the entire RoW for the project once compensation is accomplished to enable the communities know the limits and extent of the RoW to avoid future encroachment. The markings should be easily noticeable and placed at equidistant paces;

b. As for availing the communities electricity, the project is to run a double circuit power lines in which, one of the lines will be dedicated to the communities along the way who need to connect to electricity supply;
c. On employment opportunities, this will be accorded to only those above 18 years of age though employment opportunities will be competitive as such, the youth should be those who are serious and recommended by area councilors and chiefs;

d. The PAPs were also informed that, the compensation will timely paid out as should be before onset of project implementation. They will be allowed to salvage some of their properties before on-set of RoW clearance starts;

e. On matters of HIV/AIDS raised during the meetings, the project has opportunities for both petty business and food vending and married couples, local councils and area chiefs should sensitize communities to avoid immoral practices which may result in unwanted pregnancies and prevalence of HIV/AIDS;

f. EDSA is to provide Letters of Eligibility to each eligible PAP to formally notify them of their eligibility status as assets owners, tenants, and squatters or whether they are affected by complete or partial demolition. In addition, such letters will provide information requesting the PAPs to submit their title deeds, tenancy agreements and other relevant documents of proof of occupancy to EDSA to enable processing of their entailments;

g. Standard Encroachment Notices have been prepared and shared with monitoring team for use during monitoring of encroachments after the RAP under the Bo–Kenema power project is successfully implemented; and

The EDSA announced through the media, a cut-off date of 5th October, 2016 for the Bo–Kenema power project. This means that any structure(s) constructed within the electricity RoW from Bandajuma and Bandama Substations after 5th October 2016, would be illegally erected and will be demolished without notice or compensation and violators will be prosecuted.

In all, some of the key concerns raised by the PAPs have been integrated into both the ARAP and ESMP. For instance, on issue of availing electricity to the communities along the road, the project will be of double circuit such that, the existing single circuit is to be dedicated to as a distribution network for the communities in Bandajuma, Gerihun, Yamandu, Baoma, Jembe, Gbandi, Kpai, Wanjama and Blama along Bo–Kenema highway. On awareness on the risks of electricity and continued encroachment on the RoW both the ESMP and ARAP have provided budgets for continued sensitization of the communities on electricity risks and the need to keep off developments on the RoW and this is to be led by the EDSA Regional Public Relations Officer for Eastern and Southern Province based in Bo who will work in close collaboration with Environmental and Social Specialist in the PIU. Furthermore, the ESMP has proposed a budget for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS interventions into the project through securing services of an HIV/AIDS service provider to conduct sensitization and awareness as well as distribution of condoms alongside voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services for both the workers and the adjacent communities On aspects of compensations the ARAP provides that, the PAPs have to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Sierra Leone land laws which emphasize fair, adequate and timely execution of the process. The project has also proposed a Grievance Redress Mechanism1 (GRM) through which, aggrieved PAPs and the communities can be able to air their grievances on the project. The GRM has clear steps through aggrieved PAPs will be able to channel their complaints and where PAPs are not satisfied with the decisions of Grievance Committees, the GRM provides avenue for such parties to seek court redress. All these serve to address PAPs concerns on the project which were raised during ARAP and ESMP preparation.

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1 It starts with formal registration of a grievance with Ward Council; Ward councilor makes a record of the complaint including date and time of its lodgment; Ward councilor then forwards the grievance to the Environment and Social Head of PIU; Environment and Social Management Specialist submits the complaint the RAP-Implementation Committee for consideration and decision. If aggrieved PAP is dissatisfied with RAP-IC decision, he/she is issued a letter to lodge the complaint in courts of law.
7 COMPENSATION, ELIGIBILITY TO RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

Eligibility for compensation was determined taking into account PAPS whose properties is to be lost to the Project in its RoW both along the previous and recently mapped route of the project. This includes persons who have formal legal rights to land (including squatters whose rights are recognized under Sierra Leone land law); those with temporary or leased rights to use land; persons who do not have formal legal rights to lands or other assets on the land at the time of the survey but claim such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets as well as persons with businesses within the RoW at the time of the survey.

Those eligible for compensation include those who will lose; parts of their land to the project; their structures or crops, their means of livelihoods, occupancy especially the tenants or a combination of all as the case may be.

Prior to the census, a cut-off date of 5th October, 2016 was set after which, any activity or development on the RoW would not be considered for compensation. This cut-off date was communicated to all PAPs within the RoW through radio announcements, TV (news and scroll bar), newspapers, posters at community centers, and in some sections, door-to-door visitations were made to those PAPs who did not attend sensitization meetings. The coverage of the announcement was extensive to alert the general public of the EDSA’s rights to the project area. The announcements were carried out in local Temne and Mende languages. After the cut-off date, persons encroaching into the RoW will be deemed illegal and will not be entitled to compensation.

However, PAPs who did not qualify for compensation received letters of their ineligibility informing them of their status and included mainly those cultivating rice and sweet potatoes in wetland areas because wetlands are public lands which are not leased to users though local communities use them for rice and sweet potatoes growing which crops are below 1.25m allowable height in RoW as per EDSA standards. The letters were issued on 19th October 2016. In addition, it is envisaged that, no project activities will be undertaken in wetland areas. The entitlement matrix signed off by the EDSA indicates that all PAPs will be entitled to demolition assistance, livelihood support, monitoring and evaluation under the Project.

During project implementation, there can be people or families or some property owners who are likely to suffer unintentional impacts (i.e. for instance, where project equipment destroys some crops outside the RoW) and temporary damage to their land and property during construction due to unforeseen actions or simply by accidents such as damage to nearby utilities, crops, structures or infrastructure caused by movement of machines and other construction activities. Therefore, whenever an unintentional impact occurs during project implementation, such affected properties will be compensated by EDSA or directly by the contractor.

A total of 115 PAPs were documented along the RoW of the 73km line, and included owners of buildings and their tenants, all of which are entitled to demolition assistance, a livelihood restoration support and monitoring and evaluation. Details of socio-economic attributes of the PAPs were captured.

The matrix that would be applied to identify and assess the eligibility of each PAP for:

a. Cash compensation for loss of assets;
b. Assistance with moving or relocation to new areas;
c. Assistance with demolishing structures for structures paving the way for the project and to enable such PAPS salvage of their buildings items;
d. Livelihoods restoration assistance: The implementation of the ARAP will include the implementation of a six-month (6) Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) designed by the Project. Through the LRP, the EDSA would train PAPs in business management and
marketing skills, health and sanitation and vegetable gardening and cultivation of short duration crops. PAPs would also be provided with planting materials and hygiene promotion equipment. A local NGO will be recruited to elaborate and implement the LRP coming up with a detailed LRP Plan after consultations with eligible PAPs. The NGO will be tasked to develop a business management training program that will ensure that the PAPs are able to support themselves after compensation payments; and

e. Based on household survey conducted during the ARAP preparation, it was established that, about 51 (44%) of the PAPs preferred physical replacement of their assets as the best option while estimated 64 (56%) preferred cash payments as a form of compensation.

Consolidated Entitle Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compensation (in kind)</th>
<th>Cash compensation</th>
<th>Livelihood Restoration Assistance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential and business structures on land with/without title deed</td>
<td>- Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.</td>
<td>- For land with title: Disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the land and building to be lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities</td>
<td>- Provide equivalent alternative housing structures and other assets and services (such as sanitation and water supply, fences etc.) with title, preferably in the same area. Purchasing an existing house is preferable. If this is not possible, identifying land and building of a house needs to be facilitated.</td>
<td>- For land without title: Disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the land and building to be lost.</td>
</tr>
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<td>- Alternative housing needs to be in place and all legal requirements for ownership complete before displacement.</td>
<td>- Provision of financial compensation, if owners prefer financial compensation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- PAP needs to identify alternatives, for MoE to approve.</td>
<td>- Le 300, 000 to Le 500, 000 per resettled household paid in cash and transportation cost.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- If preferred by owner: cash compensation for land and building.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- All households and businesses will be eligible to participate in the LRP.
| Structures on land with/without title deed | Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities | - Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures. | - For land with title: Disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the land and building to be lost.  
- For land without title: Disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the land and building to be lost.  
- Le 300,000 to Le500,000 per resettled household paid in cash and transportation cost.  
- Cash compensation for structure and land to be lost.  
- All households and businesses will be eligible to participate in the LRP. |

| Perennial or annual crops on lost land or encumbered land or land submitted to limitation of use with/without titles | Loss of perennial and/or annual crops | - Assistance in securing suitable alternative land.  
- Replacement land preparation assistance including clearing and putting into cultivation a similar piece of land of equal surface area.  
- Provision of material for preparation of new land (fertilizer, seeds, equipment needed to water the crop/tree).  
- Land with title: disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the crop.  
- Land without title: disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the crop.  
- Land replacement fee as required, e.g. to the individual selling the land to the PAP.  
- Compensation for fruit that would have been harvested until it is possible to harvest from new trees.  
- Provision of financial compensation, if owners prefer financial  
- Monitor and develop an LRP if required. |
Business or household tenant

Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities

- Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.
- Alternative housing needs to be available and contracts complete before resettlement.
- If the rental amount is higher than the current amount, provide the difference over the period of six months.
- Disturbance allowance 10% of the rental amount.
- Le300,000 to Le500,000 per resettled household/business paid in cash and transportation cost.
- Monitoring of tenant, business and employees.
- Based on monitoring findings provide LRP if required.

Business or household tenant

Partial loss structures and other assets including services and facilities

- Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.
- Disturbance allowance of 10% of the annual rental amount.
- Le300,000 to Le500,000 per resettled household/business paid in cash and transportation cost.
- Monitoring of tenant, business and employees.
- Based on monitoring findings provide LRP if required.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Grievance committees will be established to receive complaints during compensation payment and any other matters arising during implementation of the project. Local grievance committees will include among others the members of the affected villages, village leaders, PAP representatives, Chiefs; witnesses NGO, ESDA facilitator and legal representative, etc.

All agreement reached is communicated to EDSA through its appropriate channels (mostly, the Public Relations Officer for Eastern and Southern province) for appropriate action. However, if a resolution is not achieved between the Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA) and the PAPs, the complainant is free to contact the Law Officer’s
Department who is responsible for litigation cases.

9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

The ARAP is to be implemented over a period of 6 months, within which all the payment for compensation packages and resettlement of the PAPs will have been accomplished. The Plan also takes into account variables such as resolution of possible conflicts and grievances and mobilization of cash by Government for resettlement process. A summary of ARAP implementation schedule is as follows:

**Summary of ARAP Implementation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Months</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>ARAP Approval by Government Valuer</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
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<td>Month 2</td>
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<td>Month 5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Sensitization and awareness on the project and its ARAP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Mobilization of NGO and its mobilization for ARAP monitoring</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Notification of compensation entitlements for PAPs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Attending and resolving any disputes on compensation etc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Paying out the PAPs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Mobilizing Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Start of demolition of facilities in the RoW</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>Start of project implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Audit of ARAP Process</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The MoLCPE is the main entity in charge of land acquisition and EDSA will working closely with them on all matters of ARAP implementation, including budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation; authentication of titles; and supervision of the ARAP Implementation Committee. Services of a local Non-Government Organization (NGO) or a Civil Society Organization (CSO) will be procured by EDSA/MoLCPE to monitor the implementation of ARAP as an independent observer.

However, it is important to note that, the overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the ARAP rests with the EDSA through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Two management committees, the Inter-Ministerial sub-Committee (ISC) and the RAP Implementation Committee (RAP-IC) are to be formed to support and generally oversee the ARAP implementation process. Resettlement activities will be regularly supervised and
monitored internally by the EDSA’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist as well as Project Manager who are all staff of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and externally supported by an independent observer (NGO) as described above.

10 COSTS AND BUDGET
The budget for the ARAP is estimated at $379,802.01. The budget comprises costs for the social review and audit assignment, compensation assessment and payments, pre-demolition information dissemination, demolition of affected structures, hiring a witness NGO, and implementing a livelihoods restoration support program. The ARAP Implementation Committee will pay compensation directly to the affected parties. Appropriate mechanisms will be put in place to ensure timely flow of funds for the ARAP activities.

ARAP Estimated Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Compensation payments</td>
<td>212,436.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Demolition and clearing assistance using manual labor</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Livelihood Restoration Program</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>282,436.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>15% contingency of ARAP Estimated Budget (excl. witness NGO)</td>
<td>42,365.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Hire a witness NGO for external monitoring of RAP implementation</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Social review, Audit and support to the implementation of the ARAP</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Pre-demolition stakeholder engagement</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>379,802.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION
The monitoring and evaluation program includes an internal and an external monitoring:

Internal monitoring: The Environment and Social Management Specialist of EDSA is responsible for the day to day field monitoring of resettlement activities. In addition, the distribution line will be inspected by the EDSA engineers on a weekly basis for the first year after the implementation of the ARAP to identify any new encroachments and to respond to these in real time. The site visits will be conducted jointly with local officials and community leaders, to the extent possible, in order to augment the responsibility for securing the line RoW on a regular basis.

External monitoring: The EDSA would have hired an Independent Observer will be responsible to monitor all engagements with the PAPs until compensation payments are made and the demolition of affected properties is concluded. The role of the external monitor is to ensure compliance with provisions of the RAP; ensure its enforcement by detecting and documenting noncompliance issues and advise the Ministry of Energy on the appropriate responses to such cases. This task will be carried out in parallel with the implementation of each RAP activity and will entail field visits and communication with PAPs.

ARAP Monitoring indicators: Indicators for the monitoring will relate to the processes, immediate outputs and results which will allow assessing the progress of the ARAP implementation and the adjustment of the work program. Monitoring will be undertaken on a regular intervals, at least once a month. Following up of the status of the PAPs will be necessary in the initial months to ensure that they are coping with the new situations. The monitoring indicators for the ARAP monitoring will include:

a. Establishment of required institutional structures for ARAP implementation process;
b. Appointment of staff and facilitation of ARAP implementation committees;
c. Number of public sensitization meetings held with the PAPs and the communities;
d. Notices on timelines of the ARAP implementation schedules;
e. Number of grievances received in a month and resolved;
f. Number of un-resolved grievances received;
g. Record of physical progress of resettlement and relocation activities undertaken;
h. Livelihood restoration activities in place;
i. Number of PAPs benefiting from livelihood interventions instituted;
j. Records of communication with PAP.