



Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) *Securing modern energy access for all Liberians*



Notice of Public Disclosure for the Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP) Addendum to Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan Report

The Rural and Renewable Energy (RREA), through the Government of Liberia, has received funding from the World Bank to implement the Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP) in five (5) Districts, namely: Kolahun, Foya, Voinjama, Lukambeh, and Wanhasse Districts, Lofa County, Republic of Liberia.

The project aims to provide electricity access to 50,000 people in Lofa County and to an additional 100,000 across the country. The LIRENAP's development objective is to increase access to electricity and foster the use of renewable energy sources. The project will significantly contribute to the overarching Pro-Poor Agenda for Development and Prosperity (PADP) goal of achieving sustainable economic transformation and poverty reduction.

The Project consists of three components, and its first component (Component I) comprises five supporting components or sub-components:

1. Construction of the 2.5 MW mini-hydropower plant on the Kaiha 2 River and its sub-components.
2. Construction of an access road to the hydro-power plant site (5.5km).
3. Upgrade of existing 35 km road.
4. Construction of a diesel power plant, and
5. Construction of 115 Km of distribution lines for the distribution of electricity to the major receptor villages, towns, and cities.

Due to its anticipated detrimental impacts which may be irreversible, the project falls under the 'Energy Industry' category (Number 7) in Annex I of the Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia (2003), The World Bank rated the Project as "category 1", which means that the project has high potential for negative risks and impacts on the environment and communities, and its triggers four World Bank safeguards policies:

- Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01).
- Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12.).
- Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11); and,
- Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).

Both the Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia (EPML-2003) and World Bank's Operational guidelines (OP 4.01 and OP 4.12.) required preparation of a full ESIA and RAP to avoid, mitigate and compensate for the anticipated environmental and social impacts.

In line with the World Bank's Operational Guidelines (OP) and the Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia (EPML-2003), the Government of Liberia is pleased to announce the completion of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for public disclosure.

The ARAP for the Project provides procedure and action plan to mitigate the adverse effects, compensate the losses, and provide development benefits to the persons and communities affected by the Project, while the LRP is to ensure that the existing livelihoods of affected persons and communities are restored, or ideally improved, during and after the resettlement process caused by the project.

The purpose of the safeguard instrument is to inform the EPA, the World Bank and Interested and Affected Parties of beneficial environmental and socioeconomic impacts together with the

Contact us at: LEC Sub-Station, Newport Street, P. O. Box 1280, 1000 Monrovia 10, Liberia, cell number: +231-776-309-880; or visit our website at www.rrealiberia.org, or email info@rrealiberia.org



Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA)

Securing modern energy access for all Liberians



potential adverse impacts of the proposed Project, its alternatives, and the mitigation measures that will avoid or reduce any significant adverse impacts.

The safeguard instruments which include the ARAP and LRP is now being disclosed to the Public and can be found at the following offices:

The Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) and the World Bank Office. Copies of the document can also be accessed from the RREA's website address indicated as: www.rrealiberia.org and had been disclosed at the World Bank's website.

All interested or affected persons having views, comments or concerns regarding the reports or the project are encouraged to contact the Applicants as follows:

1. Abraham Bility
Social Development Officer
RREA
Email: abrahamb@rrealiberia.org
Phone: 0886621340/0770392408
2. Mr. David L. Wiles
The Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist of the RREA
Email: davidw@rrealiberia.org
Contact Number: 0886527484/ 0775894039
3. Meses Saah
Community Outreach Officer
Voinjama City, Lofa County
Email: mosess@rrealiberia.org
Phone 077743295/0886412880

Date of Issue: **November 15, 2023**



**Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project
(LIRENAP)**

**Addendum to Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
and Livelihood Restoration Plan Report**

Submitted to:
The World Bank

Submitted by:

Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA)

Date: June 22, 2023

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 3

2.	BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	4
3.	OBJECTIVE OF THE ADDENDUM RAP AND LRP	4
4.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING ADDENDUM RAP.....	5
5.	PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS.....	5
6.	GRIEVANCES AND CLAIMS PROCESSING	5
7.	IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORIZATION OF LOSS AND IMPACT	6
8.	CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	7
9.	VULNERABLES.....	8
10.	CUT-OFF-DATE.	8
11.	ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF PAPS.....	8
12.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP ADDENDUM IMPLEMENTATION.....	8
13.	MECHANISM FOR COMPENSATION AND PROCEDURES.....	9
14.	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN	9
15.	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS.....	12
16.	CHOICE OF ASSISTANCE	14
17.	BUDGET SUMMARY FOR LRP IMPLEMENTATION	15
18.	APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.....	15
19.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	15
20.	RAP AND LRP ADDENDUM DISCLOSURE	16
21.	RAP AND LRP ADDENDUM SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION	16
22.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	16
23.	BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUNDING.....	16
24.	CONCLUSION AND JUSTIFICATIONS.....	18
25.	APPENDICES	18

List of Maps

Map 1 - General location of the Project site in Gbedin, Nimba County	4
--	---

Appendices

- Appendix 1- PAP profiles (Attached separately)
- Appendix 2- Assets Inventory (Attached separately)
- Appendix 3- Ministry of Agriculture Cash Crops price list of 2012 (Attached separately)
- Appendix 4- Stakeholder meetings Attendances (Attached separately)
- Appendix 5- Pictorial of key Events (Attached separately)

List of Tables

- Table 1: Impacts summary after claims verifications.
- Table 2- List of loss cash crops
- Table 3: Proposed Budget for Addendum RAP Implementation

Abbreviations

COD	Cut-off-Date
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
	Gender Based Violence
GBV	
GoI	Government of Liberia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LIRENAP	Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RREA	Rural and Renewable Energy Agency
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

The Rural and Renewable Energy (RREA), through the Government of Liberia, has received funding from the World Bank to implement the Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP; the project covers five (5) Districts, namely: Kolahun, Foya, Voinjama, Lukambeh, and Wanhasse Districts, Lofa County, Republic of Liberia.

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) were prepared and disclosed for the Project¹ with a cut-off date of August 1, 2018. The total number of people identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and eligible for compensation under that RAP and LRP was one hundred forty-six (146). RREA completed the implementation of the RAP and LRP between June 4-1 July 2022 completed the implementation of both the FRAP and DLRP to 146 PAPs, respectively.

Subsequently, a number of grievances were received from 40 people who claimed that their livelihoods (crops, farm) had been or would be impacted by the vegetation clearing within the Right-of-Way (ROW) for the construction of 145km overhead transmission lines via Mbaloma-Voinjama-Foya road corridor. These people were not identified during the 2018 census.

To establish the authenticity of these claims, RREA, between May 10-20, 2023, conducted a joint field investigation involving local Government officials, GRC members and project complainants. Of the 40 complaints received, 38 people owning 1604 several types of agricultural crops, and one heritage/cultural site were identified, recorded, and considered as project affected persons (PAPs) because they will be economically displaced. This Addendum is prepared in order to supplement both the RAP and LRP with additional information on PAPs, cash crops and the due diligence process for cash crops (evaluation to ensure compliance with Bank guidelines and procedures.

The eligibility and entitlement matrix for this RAP and LRP Addendum for the additional 38 PAPs is based on the entitlement matrix and the valuation formula in the original RAP, which

¹ ‘Kaiha 2 Mini Hydropower & Access Road, Diesel Power Plants, Distribution Lines and Other Facilities’, dated November 19, 2018; and ‘Annex 12 - Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan for Kaiha2 River Mini Hydro Power Project Lukambeh District, Lofa County, Liberia’, dated November 2, 2019.

was prepared by Earth Environmental Inc. and approved and disclosed by the World Bank info shop in August 2021.

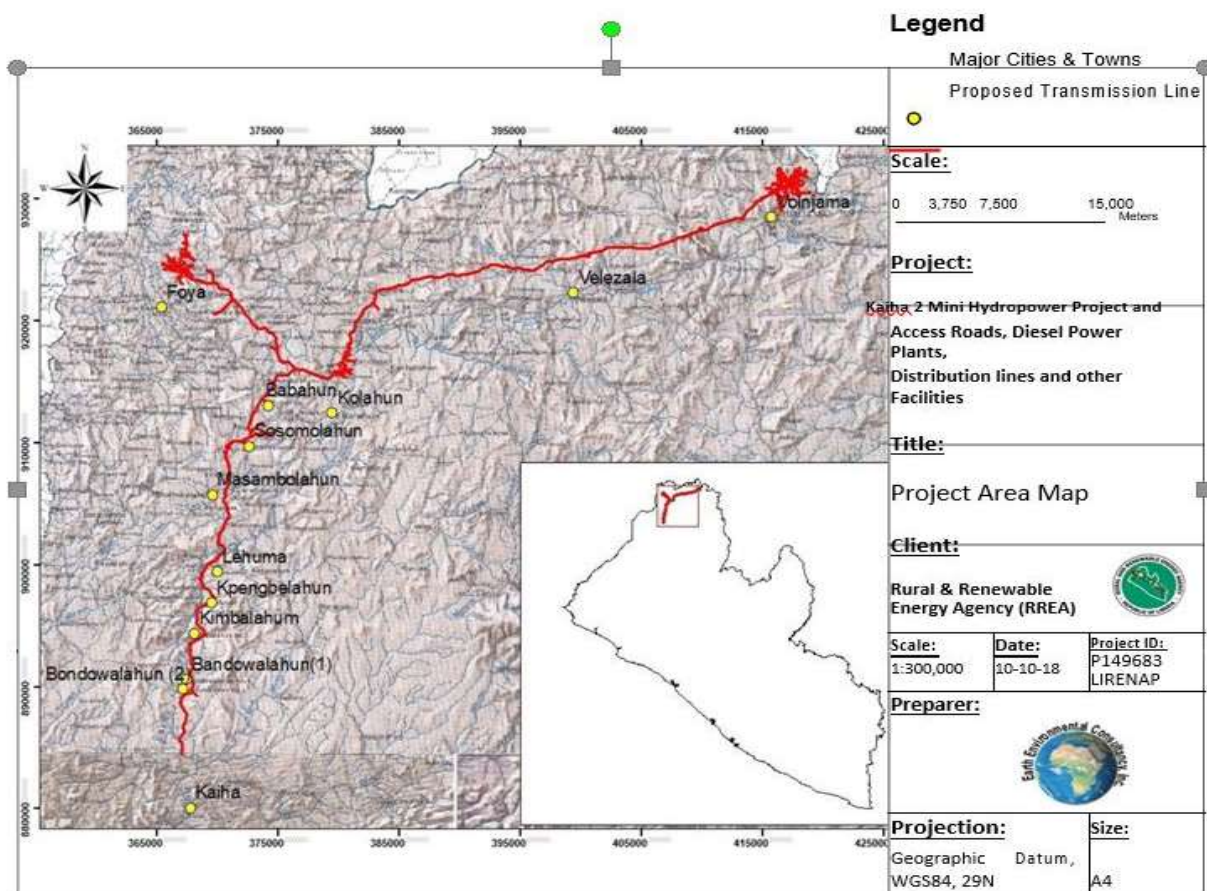
2. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP) is a partnership between the Government of Liberia and the World Bank. The project aims to provide electricity access to 50,000 people in Lofa County and to an additional 100,000 across the country. The LIRENAP's development objective is to increase access to electricity and foster the use of renewable energy sources. The project will significantly contribute to the overarching Pro-Poor Agenda for Development and Prosperity (PADP) goal of achieving sustainable economic transformation and poverty reduction.

The Project consists of three components, and its first component (Component I) comprises five supporting components or sub-components:

1. Construction of the 2.5 MW mini-hydropower plant on the Kaiha 2 River and its sub-components.
2. Construction of an access road to the hydro-power plant site (5.5km).
3. Upgrade of existing 35 km road.
4. Construction of a diesel power plant, and
5. Construction of 115 Km of distribution lines for the distribution of electricity to the major receptor villages, towns, and cities.

Map 1 - General location of the Project site in Mbaloma, Lofa County



3. OBJECTIVE OF THE ADDENDUM RAP AND LRP

The main objective of this addendum is to supplement the earlier Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood restoration Plan prepared to support the LIRENAP. This Report will not discuss all the key elements of RAP and LRP, as these elements have already been discussed or addressed in the original RAP.

4. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING ADDENDUM RAP

The Liberian statutory requirements are expressed through the Constitution of Liberia while the World Bank requires that the Project must comply with the provisions of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. Where there are gaps between the Bank and Liberian requirements, the policy that provides better compensation packages and resettlement assistance are to be applied.

In developing this Addendum RAP and LRP, the various laws in Liberia and the World Bank's OP 4.12 as relevant to compensation for cash crops damaged during development project implementation as well as livelihood restoration options were reviewed and applied to ensure that PAPs livelihoods are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Consultations with PAPs were held individually, during site visits, and/or upon receipt of communications or claims of ownership of affected/would be affected assets (mainly tree crops) and/or grievances. The participants were provided with project information and other related information pertaining to cash crops valuation and compensation, including ongoing vegetation clearance, and Cut-Off-Period for this Addendum RAP and LRP studies. In addition to project-specific entitlements, the World Bank Guidelines on the GRM; on combating GBV and SEA/SH, and steps for submission of complaints, if any, were discussed. The main goal of the consultation(s) was to provide understanding and clarity as to how RREA authenticated claims relating to the Project impact, and how compensation and livelihood restoration would be provided for any affected properties impacted due to the vegetation clearing, as well as to solicit PAPs' views and feedback.

6. GRIEVANCES AND CLAIMS PROCESSING

The RREA's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an avenue for people and communities to submit complaints directly to RREA if they believe the Project has or is likely to adversely affect them or their community. Through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), a total of forty complaints were submitted related to the Project impacting private properties. An investigation of said claims and preliminary assessment was carried out to assess the likelihood that additional properties would be impacted by the vegetation clearing and not part of the initial 2018 RAP studies.

Following the preliminary grievance investigation, a site assessment and formal census of additional farms and cash crops to be impacted, registration of their owners, and consultations with all potential PAPs was conducted by RREA.

Generally, in Liberia the RoW for rural roads is 50 feet (15 m), i.e., 25 feet on both sides of the road centre line established by Law and Regulation, and exclusively belongs to the Government, as such, PAPs occupying RoW are not entitled to any form of compensation for loss of land. However, PAPs are entitled to compensations for loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of impacts on the land, whether or not the people affected are required to move.

Note: project encroachment on private cash crops here refers to cash crops and shrine within the RoW that will be impacted as a result of vegetation clearance, but not the land on which the affected cash crops were identified.

Project zone of impact from the investigation revealed that the vegetation clearance impacts are thus restricted to economic displacement of small-scale subsistence farms. Impacted crops include important cash crops like rubber, oil palm, cocoa, and coffee, as well as food crop like cassava and fruit trees like avocado, but there will be no permanent land acquisition or loss of land, as the land on which the affected assets were identified are located within the Row. Given the natural and average height of seasonal crops (i.e., cassava, groundnut, corn, etc.) to be 10 feet or less, and considering the height of the poles to be between 9-12 meter (depending on LV/MV lines), PAPs will continue to practice cultivation of these low grown vegetations without risks or disturbances to the lines.

Additionally, the impacted farmers are considered squatters on government land because none of the recorded PAPs demonstrated ownership of the land on which the affected properties were identified by means of Deed, or a document. Thus, the Government deemed it justifiable to exercise its right to Eminent Domain.

There is no expected physical displacement though a part of one traditional shrine will potentially be at a risk of being exposed to the public in breach of their belief, norms and practices as the vegetation clearance will cut through the main entrance of forest leading to the shrine. However, an alternative route has been identified by its user to mitigate this effect. A summary of the PAPs and the different impacts are given in Table 3.3 below.

Description	Comment
Region	Northern Liberia
County	Lofa County
Type of Civil Work & Road Length	Construction of 145km overhead powerline
Total Number of heritage sites/shrines to be Affected by the Project	1
Total Number of Farms to be affected	37
Total Number of cash/cash crops to be affected	1604 cash crops
Total Number of Project Affected Persons (PAP)	38
Total Number of Males	32
Total Number of Females/Venerable Person	6
Number of Affected Communities	Kolahun, Voinjama, and Foya Districts
Total Budget for Implementation of RAP (excluding administrative, logistic, Livelihood Restoration Plan and venerable assistant costs)	US27,654.29

7. IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORIZATION OF LOSS AND IMPACT

It is recognized that the project will lead to no land acquisition [as the impacted PAP are all encroaching on the existing ROW. A total of 1604 diverse types of cash crops will be impacted, and this will lead to economic displacement of 38thirty-eight persons. Owners of said crops are expected to suffer temporary loss of income for an estimated total revenue of USD US27,654.29. The amount was calculated based on the Ministry of Agriculture Cash Crops Price list August 20, 2012. As shown in the table below, of the 1604 cash crops to be affected, 587 of the properties are cocoa; coffee 538; Rubber 101; Oil palm 325; kola 33; orange 5; and avocado 12; Bread nut 2; and sour sap 1. Note: As mentioned in the below table and to unbundle the list of total affected cash crops physically counted and recorded during the field

investigation, RREA has opted to use quantitative methods of ranking, where affected cash crops are categorized and ranked from highest to lowest as follow:

- Primary crop here refers to the most widely and prominent tree crops.
- Secondary refers to complimentary crop to the primary crop.
- Tertiary refers to complimentary to secondary; and,
- Additional crop refers to the lease prominent crop.

(See table below for detail)

CROP TYPE	PRIMARY	2RY	TERTIARY	ADDITIONAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF AFFECTED TREE CROPS	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (SU\$)
cocoa at 100%	102	485	0	0	587	\$6.02	\$3,533.74
Coffee at 100%	538	0	0	0	538	\$7.45	\$4,008.10
Rubber at 100%	57	37	7	0	101	\$97.92	\$9,889.92
Oil Palm at 100%	220	103	2	0	325	\$16.90	\$5,492.50
Mango at 100%	0	0	0	0	0	\$16.90	\$0.00
Kola	8	9	16	0	33	\$84.00	\$2,772.00
Orange	0	0	4	1	5	\$84.00	\$420.00
Avocado	0	7	3	2	12	\$68.00	\$816.00
Bread Nut	1	0	1	0	2	\$54.50	\$109.00
sour sap	0	0	0	1	1	\$15.15	\$15.15
Total:	926	641	33	4	1604		\$27,056.41

8. CULTURAL RESOURCES

There is one known shrine located in Tongheiwah Town near the project corridor. The shrine is approximately 200 squares meters, and about fifteen square meters of the reserved forest in which the shrine is located will be affected by project vegetation clearance, but not the entire shrine. Because the land on which the affected area is located is within the 15m road corridor designated by the Government of Liberia as a Right of Way, therefore, and by Eminent Domain, belongs to the State, the project will only compensate for damages to the reserved forest leading to the shrine, but not the land on which the affected shrine is located.

Considering that there is no institutional or legal mechanism to determine compensation for Project impacts on the reserved forest for the shrine, a discussion involving elders and traditional chiefs was initiated and subsequently it was agreed that, in keeping with traditional belief and practices, a customary and traditional ritual needs to be performed that will allow the Project to proceed with the vegetation clearance within the proximity of the shrine. However, and to offset this impact, the community has identified an alternative route to the shrine that will enable its members to practice their beliefs, norms, and tradition void of hindrance. See table below for list of requests including monetary value from Traditional/shrine:

List of requirements	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
Black Goat	Pieces	3	\$100.00	\$300.00
Black sheep	Pieces	3	\$125.00	\$375.00
Black chicken	Pieces	3	\$10.00	\$30.00
Black Dog	Pieces	3	\$50.00	\$150.00

Black Cow	Pieces	3	\$600.00	\$1,800.00
Cane Juice	Tin	3	\$30.00	\$90.00
Red Oil	Tin	3	\$30.00	\$90.00
Palm wine	Tin	3	\$10.00	\$30.00
Rice	Kilo	75	\$0.60	\$45.00
Pepper	Kilo	3	\$2.00	\$6.00
Salt	Sac	3	\$1.00	\$3.00
Country cloths	Set	3	\$25.00	\$75.00
				\$2,994.00

9. VULNERABLES

A total of 6 PAPs affected by the encroachment are considered vulnerable people. Vulnerable PAPs include: i) the elderly (65 years and older), and ii) female household heads. This small group of vulnerable people will be provided with fifty United States Dollar each. The total special package for vulnerable people is estimated to be USD 600,00.

10. CUT-OFF-DATE.

1. The cut-off-date for the RAP is August 1, 2018, as was communicated and recorded in the approved RAP. As explained earlier, a census update was done further to complaints received by RREA that a number of additional people along the route identified as to be affected by the construction of the overhead powerline and were overlooked in the 2018 census. To address this situation, RREA deemed it necessary to update the 2018 census along the Voinjama-Foya-Mbaloma road corridor where all the complainants are found. The date of completion of the census update for the addendum RAP was established as May 20, 2023. This date was made known to the community during the stakeholder meetings and people were informed that in case they have additional claims that warranted to be taken into account under the census update, they should come forward by that date.

11. ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF PAPS

The entitlement matrix approved in the original RAP continues to be relevant and will be applied as appropriate to the additional PAPs identified and recorded in this Addendum. The name of the PAPs and the total compensation payments evaluated and negotiated is provided in Annexes.

The eligibility criterion, application of laws and processes for cash crops including evaluation of values, and compensation thereof, are the same as given in the original RAP prepared by Earth Environmental Inc. The total costs and compensations to be paid to PAPs will vary on account of the market prices, and type of economic cash crops as stipulated in the Ministry of Agriculture Cash Crops Price List of August 20, 2012.

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP ADDENDUM IMPLEMENTATION

The institutional arrangements and organizational responsibilities for implementation of this RAP and LRP Addendum will continue to be the existing arrangements as indicated in the original RAP approved and disclosed by both the World Bank and RREA. In addition, and to fully implement this RAP and LRP addendum, RREA has a dedicated Team comprising six experienced persons tasked with the responsibility to undertake all RAP and LRP associated activities. The Team is comprised of an Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist, Social and Gender Development Officer, an Environmentalist, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Internal Auditor, and a Finance Officer.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist and the Gender and Social Development Specialist are knowledgeable with all aspects associated with the RAP compensation payment process, and together they will oversee and ensure that the payment process is properly implemented and documented in accordance with the agreements with the PAPs and the World Bank requirements.

13. MECHANISM FOR COMPENSATION AND PROCEDURES

The mechanism for compensation of PAPs will follow the procedure as outlined in the original RAP to avoid economic difficulties due to loss of income.

The PAPs to be compensated will be identified by their national identification cards (i.e., Driver License, National Identification Card, a 2023-Voter Registration Card). The RAP payment committee will verify individual PAP identity, and physical presence against the list of eligible persons enumerated at the cut-off date to ensure that the correct compensation amount is paid to the eligible persons.

The PAPs will acknowledge the compensation offers and receipt of compensation. The following principles will be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets:

- Compensation shall be paid prior to vegetation clearance for the construction of the overhead powerline.
- All PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on farmlands where the affected cash crops are located, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date.
- Compensation will be at replacement cost; Where applicable, the compensation package will also include other venerable assistance to Vulnerable PAPs female household heads or farm owners and elderly persons beyond 65 years), and this entails giving USD 50 to each vulnerable PAP as transportation allowance to receive their compensation at the local bank in Kolahun City costs.
- The Institutional and Legal Framework in place at the time of approving the Financing Agreement of the project by both the World Bank and the Borrower, remains relevant including the application of Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia Cash Crops Price list of 2012 as a basis for assets valuation.

Valuation and verification of assets impacted have been completed. A team of qualified environmental and social safeguard staff, agriculturist, and engineers from RREA conducted the crops asset valuation exercise and confirmed that.

the rates and valuation methods used to determine values for affected cash crops are based on the rates and valuation method recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia on August 20, 2012. These rates are higher than the amended rate published in June 2014 (i.e., a matured rubber tree is valued at US\$96, while the same is being valued at US\$6). The original RAP also used the same rate list to compensate the PAPs, since there is no active market available for cash crops in the project area. The team also looked at the available markets and found the rate list comparable and higher. Since majority of the PAPs do not have bank account, and to ensure adequate transparency, payment will be done by i cash at a local bank located in Kolahun City, Kolahun, Lofa County, Liberia. This will involve the presence of RREA Financial and E&S Units, GRC members, individual PAP, including next of kin, local Government Official, community leaderships and members of Internal Audit Unit of Liberia.

14. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATON PLAN

In order to assess the baseline conditions of people whose lives will be affected as a result of the project intervention, Stakeholders' engagements were jointly undertaken with the grievance investigation between May 10-20, 2023, to ensure that all PAPs are well informed of the opportunities open to them and given adequate opportunity to choose from a variety of options designed to leverage their current activities and skills. It was also used to gather an understanding of the affected population's standard of living, livelihood resources, income levels, welfare, and support networks. The following key issues were recorded:

- Socio-economic baseline conditions
- Demographic characteristics
- Choice of Assistance
- Budget summary

The results of the socio - economic survey are summarised below, and they have also been used as input into the livelihood restoration plan:

Town	Number of households affected			Average age household head	Venerability	Disability
	Affected household	Male headed	Female headed			
Bolahun Town	2	2	0	46	0	0
Balayan	1	1	0	39	0	0
Jallaboi	1	1	0	44	0	0
Johnny Town	2	2	0	34.5	0	0
Josiah Village	1	1	0	44	0	0
Karbata	2	2	0	46	0	0
Koibatormai	2	1	1	42	1	0
Kolahun	1	1	0	49	0	0
Korworhun	1	1	0	49	0	0
Kpaku Town	3	3	0	46	0	0
Kpandiloe	1	1	0	50	0	0
LPMC	1	0	1	78	1	0
Masambolahun	2	2	0	44.2	0	0
Mawolo Town	5	4	1	54	1	0
Mbabahun	1	1	0	48	0	0
Monglohun	4	4	0	62	0	0
Somboloe	2	1	1	58.5	1	0

Sovasue	1	1	0	44	0	0
Tangaihewa	2	2	0	47.2	0	0
Tokpawu	2	1	1	48.2	1	0
Vavama	1	1	0	50	0	0
Total:	38	33	5	48.74286	5	0

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

Lofa County has a relatively high population density compared to other rural areas in Liberia due to fertile soil for agricultural activities, traditional/cultural practices (including polygamy), and opportunities for trade with neighbouring West African countries. The project area is located in the north-eastern part of Lofa County. It spans across five districts. They are Voinjama, Kolahun Wahasse, Lukambah and Foya Districts. The economy of the project affected area is largely agricultural oriented. Income generating opportunities for improving livelihood are mostly limited to farming. Semi-skilled labour such as making of palm oil, fishing, hunting and petit trading in basic household goods and food are practiced by the PAPs and members of the communities.

II. Agriculture

In addition to cassava and rice, the main food crops in the affected towns include eddoes, potatoes, plantain, corn, and vegetables (okra, pepper, bitter ball, potato, and potato green). Rice and vegetables serve as both cash and food crop. The asset inventory indicates that rubber, oil palm, cocoa, kola, orange, coffee, and bread nuts are the main cash crops among the directly impacted households. The details of cash crops grown at household level are elaborated in the asset inventory.

III. Hunting and Gathering

Consultations indicated that the households supplement their food needs with hunting and gathering forest products. Women were reported to be the most active in terms of gathering, while men were mostly hunters. Animals such as porcupine, red deer's, black deer, monkeys, ground hog, and tree squirrels, bush rats and antelopes are particularly hunted or trapped for their meat. The most common forest products gathered include spices, wild palm, wild yam, herbs/medicinal plants, wild edible plants, walnut, fuel wood and timber.

IV. Energy Access

None of the affected towns earmarked for the implementation of this A-RAP are connected to the grid, and they are completely dependent on kerosene lamps, small generators, dry cell, or rechargeable batteries for lighting. The directly affected households use firewood for cooking and flashlights for lighting.

V. Cultural Heritage

During stakeholders' meetings, a cultural heritage/shrine sit was raised as an important issue in the context of the implementation of the A-RAP, but there was no indication that there are any other cultural sites or objects within the 145km road corridor value to the local communities, However, all ethnic groups in Liberia participate in religious secret societies associated with the supernatural world of ancestral and bush spirits. These are referred to as

“bush societies.” The exact location of the cultural/religious sites in the bush are secret and cannot be revealed to outsiders/non-members.

15. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The survey interviewed 38 persons and 38 questionnaires were administered to the additional Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Their responses formed the basis of this chapter and covers religion, ethnicity, language, gender, age, occupation, and religion etc.

i. Religion, Ethnicity and Language

Although Christianity is the most prominent Religion in Liberia, but 29 (representing 76.32%) of the respondents were Muslims, and this was followed by 6 (representing 15.79%) of the respondents who were Christian, while 3 (representing 7.89%) of the respondents were animist or follower of traditional belief and practices. The dominant group is Gbandi ethnic group with 31 persons (representing 81.58%) of the respondents, the Lorma ethnic group represent the second highest with 4 persons (10.53%), while the Kissi ethnic group with 3 (representing 7.89%) of the total respondents were the least in terms of ethnicity and languages spoken by the PAPs. This indicates that majority of the PAPs are from the Gbandi ethnic group, and most of them speak the Gbandi language.

ii. Population and Gender Distribution

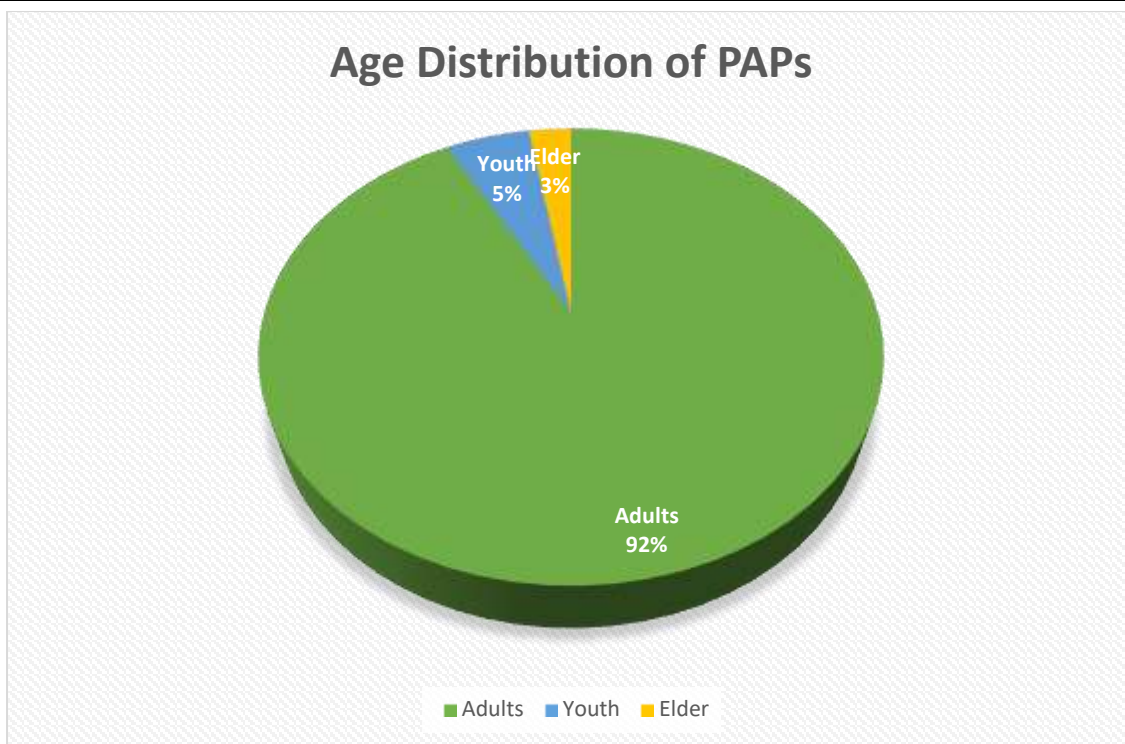
In the survey undertaken, the population of the respondents were found to be more weighted towards males 33, and female were 5 as illustrated in the table below:

Table 15-1: Population and Gender of PAPs

Gender of PAPs	Survey Report		
	Pop.	Total	%
Males	33	33	86.84%
Females	5	5	13.16%
Total	38	38	100.00%

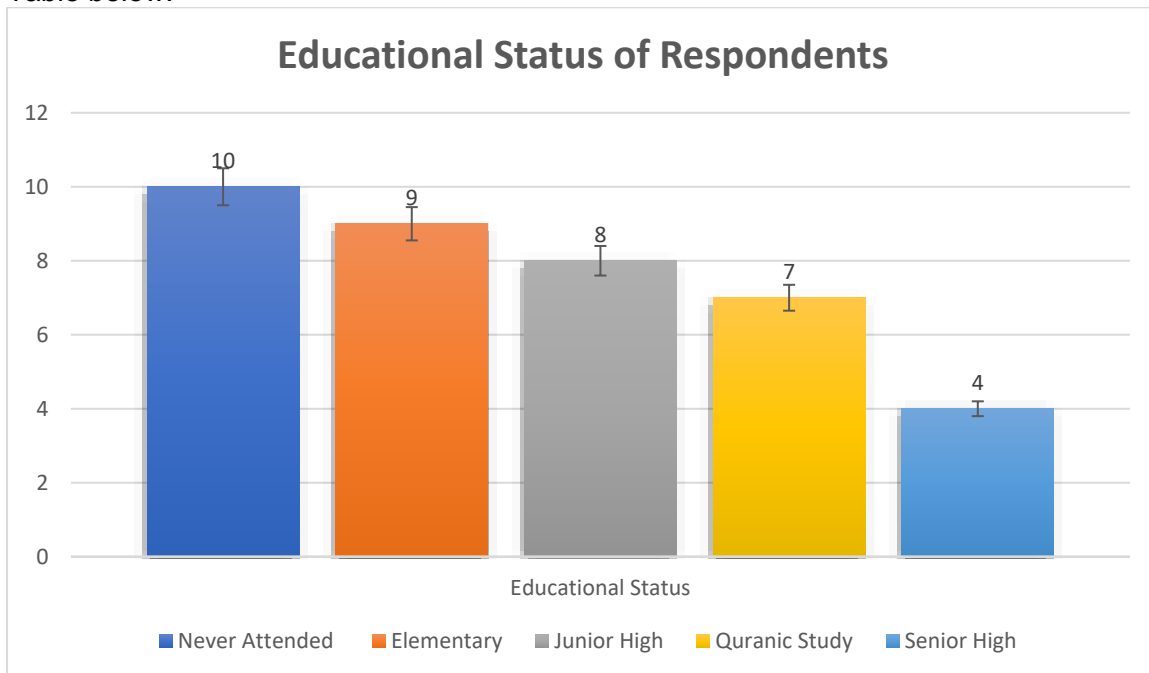
iii. Age Distribution of the PAPs

Adults (36-64 years of age) made up the majority of the population with thirty-five persons (representing 92.11%), youths (19-35 years of age) were 2 (representing 5.26%) of the respondents, while the elderly (65 years and above) were one person, thus representing 2.63% of the total respondents. This implies that more males are squatters within the corridor than females, and majority of the PAPs are adults and there is no minor or underage person being directly affected through the project intervention.



iv. Educational Status of PAPs

The PAPs were also interviewed as to their educational status. 10 PAPs (26.31 %) either did not have any formal education or began school but did not complete the elementary or primary level. 9 PAPs (23.68%) completed elementary studies, 8 PAPs (21.06%) completed junior high studies, 7 PAPs (18.42%) completed some level of Quranic/Islamic studies, and 4 PAPs (10.53%) completed senior high studies. The education status of the PAPs is shown in Table below.



v. Occupation of Respondents

The occupational distribution of the respondents indicates that 36 (94.74%) of the additional PAPs in these communities are farmers, while 2 (5.26%) are public servants. 1 (2.63% of the PAPs are students.

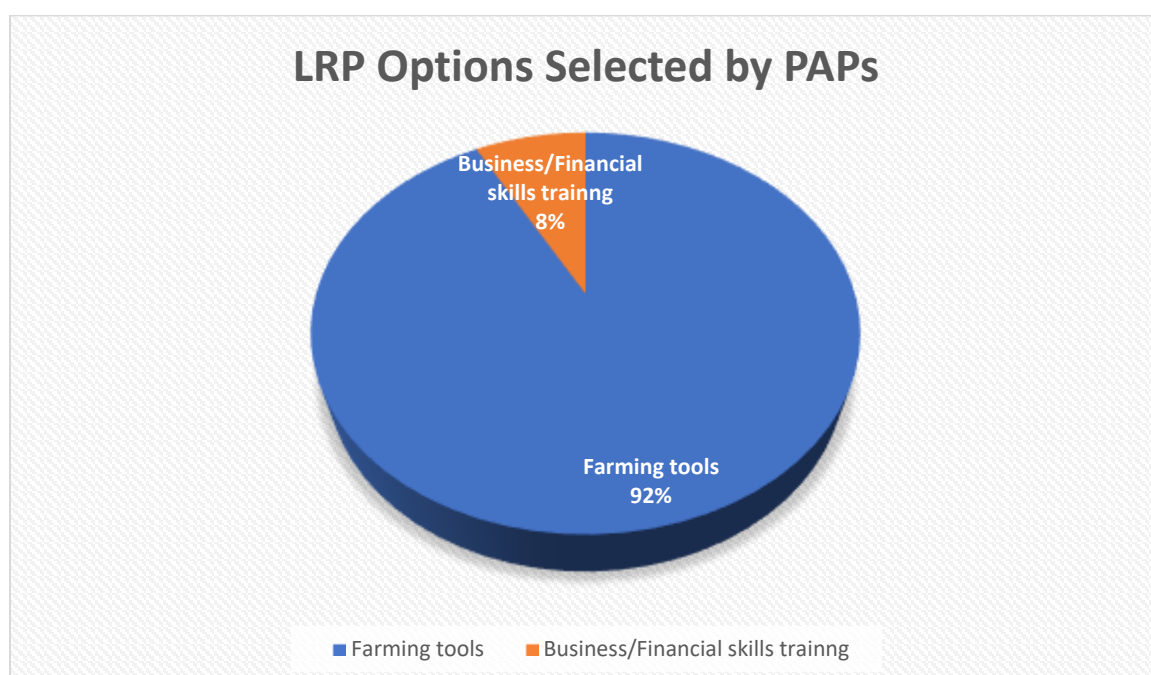
vi. Respondents Legal Title to Affected Farms.

The survey shows that thirty-five of the respondents (92.11%) are squatting on the land on which the affected cash crops are located by means of inheritance, and 7.89% by means of purchase. None of the PAPs recorded have the legal right to farm by means of Deed. However, PAPs may not have their Deed, but they have recognizable right of ownership of cash crops on the land which was attested to by the Chiefs, Grievance Redress Committee, and communities.

Currently, there is no Liberian law and regulation that squatters should receive some assistance and/or compensation for government-owned land since the affected farm owners are considered as squatters occupying government-declared right-of-way. But in the absence of provision for squatters in the Liberian Laws, the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement that squatter be provided with resettlement assistance, but not compensation for land was considered. In this case, the Project will only compensate for loss of cash crops on the farmland, but not the land on which the farm is located.

16. CHOICE OF ASSISTANCE

The respondent preferred measures aimed at restoring their living conditions are as depicted in the chart below: Of the 38 PAPs interviewed, 35 PAP (representing 92%) opted for farming implements (wheelbarrow, cutlass, shovel, axes, water sprinkler, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hand loaves, digger, each as their LRP option, while 3 PAPs (representing 8%) opted for financial/business management training). Although it is only three of the 38 PAPs who opted for Business/Economic management skill building, RREA has planned to administer the trainings to the 38 PAPs, as this may help PAPs to acquire skills that will enable them to meaningfully manage both the cash compensation and livelihood restoration benefits. Additionally, the three remaining PAPs who opted for economic management training will also receive farming implements as this will help to restore their livelihood in addition to training. See chart below for LRP options selected by PAPs:



17. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR LRP IMPLEMENTATION

To implement the LRP will require an amount of US\$10,098.00, and each PAP will receive the following items as indicated below: Wheelbarrow 1/piece/PAP; shovel 2 pieces/PAP; Cutlass 2 pieces/PAP; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 1 set/PAP; Rake 2 pieces/PAP; Water sprinkler 1 piece/PAP; Hoe 2 pieces/PAP; and Hoe 2 pieces/PAP. To

No	Cost Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost US\$	Total (US\$)	Cost
1	Wheelbarrow (One piece/PAP)	Piece	38	\$60.00	\$2,280.00	
2	Shovel (2 pieces/PAP)	Piece	76	\$10.00	\$760.00	
3	Cutlass (2 pieces/PAP)	Piece	76	\$7.00	\$532.00	
4	PPE (one set/PAP)	Set	38	\$50.00	\$1,900.00	
5	Rake (2 pieces/PAP)	Piece	76	\$7.00	\$532.00	
6	Water sprinkler (1 piece/PAP)	Piece	38	\$10.00	\$380.00	
7	Hoe (2 pieces/PAP)	Piece	76	\$5.00	\$380.00	
8	Files (2 pieces/PAP)	Piece	76	\$5.00	\$380.00	
9	Training manual (printing)	Service	1	\$454.00	\$454.00	
10	Hall rental, catering service for trainees	Service	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	
11	Logistic	Service	1	\$500.00	\$500.00	
					\$10,098.00	

18. APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The overall LRP survey results have revealed that significant portion of the 38 PAPs opted for farming implements as their livelihood restoration option, follow by business/financial management trainings. By comparison to the initial LRP study where it was required of RREA to hire an independent consultant for the implementation of the LRP due to lack of institutional knowledge in the management of agricultural seedings such as rice and rice, RREA will be responsible for the full implementation of this additional LRP based on experienced gained from the implementation of the initial LRP, coupled with limited budgetary allotment.

RREA responsibilities, among others, will include.

- Procurement and distribution of farming implements which will include the provision of hoes, rakes, diggers, cutlasses, shovels, wheelbarrow. cutlass, PPE, hand gloves, etc). This distribution will a one -day event, and shall take place in Kolahun City
- In addition to this distribution, RREA will also be responsible to develop training manual on small business management skills activities such as booking – keeping, taking stocks and inventory and financial management, including administration of said manual through trainings, presentations, and one-on-one discussion with PAPs.

19. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The RREA's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an avenue for people and communities to submit complaints if they believe a Bank-funded project has or is likely to adversely affect them or their community. These committees have already been established across the LIRENAP Project communities. The previously mentioned procedures will be maintained and continued during implementation of this RAP and LRP Addendum

20. RAP AND LRP ADDENDUM DISCLOSURE

A summary of the LRP and Addendum RAP will be distributed to members of the project GRC, traditional leaders and local government. They will be encouraged to post the summary in affected communities and will be provided with Project support in sharing its content in meetings with their constituents. Copies of the report will also be available to the public at the RREA Office, including the Office of the Project Community Outreach Officer in Voinjama City, Lofa County.

21. RAP AND LRP ADDEDUM SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Addendum RAP and LRP Report is to be implemented over a period of 15 days, which is the expected duration for the payment of all compensation packages including distribution of farming implements and skills building training. The plan also considers important variables such as resolution of conflicts and grievances; cash flow from RREA to the local bank in Kolahun City where payment will occur.

22. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There will be both internal and external monitoring for the implementation of this RAP as stipulated in the original RAP and LRP. The institutional and legal framework, as well as budgetary allotment made in the original RAP intended for both internal and external monitoring and evaluation shall cover this RAP and LRP Addendum.

This Addendum RAP and LRP will be subjected to continuous monitoring and evaluation from internal and external sources. RREA, as part of its core responsibilities, will be responsible for the internal monitoring and evaluation through ongoing/planned activities, and for which there is an allocated budget. The external monitoring will be conducted by an independent Environmental Auditor that will be procured by RREA through a competitive bidding process, but because there is already a budgetary allotment made in the initial LRP for the implementation of an external monitoring and evaluation, and for which the Project is yet to utilized as it intends to bundle both the initial LRP as well as this Addendum RAP and LRP monitoring and evaluation as a single work package to be implemented by an external consultant, RREA has opted not to reallocate any additional fund toward the same work.

23. BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUDING

The total amount of Forty-Four Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty Eight United States Dollars, and Forty-One Cents (\$44,858.41 is required for the implementation of this Addendum RAP and LRP. Of this amount, **US\$ \$27,056.41** is for compensation payment to 37 PAPs for loss of crops. This total is based on the stipulated prices for damaged crops as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia (August 20, 2012). **US\$2,994.00** is for compensation for loss of heritage/shrine site. As there are no National or World Bank Guidelines to determine compensation amounts for loss of heritage/shrine sites, this amount was calculated pursuant to negotiation with tribal leaders and women's groups. The cost for Transportation Allowance for 38 PAPs is **US\$380** (US\$10/PAP). The cost for Assistance to Vulnerable Persons is **US\$600** (US\$50/PAP for four persons). The cost for Addendum RAP Implementation Team (Per diem) is **US\$2,580**. **US\$800,00** will be used for Logistics and Administration (Radio announcement, fuel for RREA vehicles, etc.).

Cost the LRP implementation is US\$10,098.00. Of this amount, \$7,144.00 will go toward purchasing of farming implements, US\$500 will go toward transportation and logistics, and US\$2,454.00 will go toward preparation and printing of training materials, as well as catering service for training participants.

The implementation costs for this RAP and LRP Addendum will come from the budgetary allotment made in the FRAP prepared by Earth Environmental Inc., in which US\$

US\$357,539.35 was allocated as direct payment to 146 PAPs. Of this amount, US \$223,253.28 has been directly paid to 144 PAPs, and the remaining US\$ 66,365.75 is the source of funding for this Addendum RAP and LRP. (See table below for details)

The implementation costs for this RAP and LRP Addendum will come from the budgetary allotment made in the FRAP prepared by Earth Environmental Inc., in which US\$ US\$357,539.35 was allocated as direct payment to 146 PAPs. Of this amount, US \$223,253.28 has been directly paid to 144 PAPs, and the remaining US\$ 66,365.75 is the source of funding for this Addendum RAP and LRP. (See table below for details)

No	Activity Description	Unit	Cost US\$	Responsibility
1.	RAP Compensation			
1.1	Cost for RAP compensation for 1604 Affected cash crops to 38 PAPs	PAP	\$27,056.41	RREA
1.2	Compensations for loss of heritage/shrine site	PAP	\$2,994.00	RREA
Sub-Total (A):			\$30,050.41	
2.	Special Assistance			
2.1	Assistance to Vulnerable People (US\$ 50 per HH/Farm) for twelve persons	VG	\$600.00	RREA
2.2	Transportation allowances to PAP to facilitate movement from their respective community to the local bank in Kolahun for disbursement of compensation @ \$10//person for 38 PAPs	Service	\$380.00	RREA
Sub-Total (B):			\$980.00	
3.	RAP Administration and Implementation Cost			
3.1	RAP Implementation, Logistics, and administration (including fuel for RREA vehicles, radio announcement, etc)	Service	\$1,200.00	RREA
Sub-Total (C):			\$1,200.00	
4.	Cost for RAP Implementation Committee			
4.1	Per Diem for RAP implementation team comprising of RREA E&S Unit, including one person each (Finance, Driver, Engineer, and an Internal Auditor	Service	\$2,530	RREA
Sub-Total (D):			\$2,530	

5	Livelihood Restoration Plan implementation			
5.1	Purchase of farming implements (wheelbarrow, cutlass, hoe, water sprinkler, PPE set, digger, hand gloves, shovel, axe, file, and rake)	pieces	\$7,144.00	RREA
5.2	Logistic (transporting of farming tools and training materials)	Service	\$500.00	RREA
5.3	Printing of training manual, hall rental, and catering service for PAPs	service	\$2,454.00	RREA
Sub-Total (E):			\$10,098.00	
Grand Total: A+B+C+D+E)			\$44,858.41	

24. CONCLUSION AND JUSTIFICATIONS

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Addendum has been prepared to meet the provisions of the World Bank OP 4.12 and legal practices followed in Liberia to support the thirty-eight economically displaced PAPs to restore their standard of living and livelihoods. It also describes the activities that will be undertaken throughout the delivery of compensation and other entitlements. RREA is fully committed and has agreed to comply with these policy objectives and requirements requires that project affected 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 levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation.

During preparation of this Report, the potential impacts created by the project vegetation clearance were identified through field surveys, consultation meetings and discussions with PAPs, and Government officials.

The affected cash crops will be compensated on replacement cost basis, the rates and valuation methods were determined using the accepted methodology issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia on August 20, 2012, which remains effective and applicable throughout the implementation of this project, and which is much higher in comparison to the revised Price List of June 6, 2014. (See attached both copies for ease of reference).

On the basis of these rationalizations and just as the World Bank OP 4.12, thus revised to ESS, but still remain applicable to this project, RREA recommends that the Ministry of Agriculture Economic Cash Crops Price List of August 20, 2012, is relevant, justifiable, and must be maintained as basis for determining entitlements for the 38 additional PAPs.

25. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Ministry of Agriculture Price for Economic Crops Damaged During Development Project (August 20, 2012)

