

Inception Report

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa Neighbourhood Upgrade

May 2023



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EHSO	Environmental, Health and Safety Guideline
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCC	Freetown City Council
FERP	Freetown Emergency Recovery Project
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MTNDP	Medium-Term National Development Plan
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NLP	National Land Policy
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RUSLP	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLDHS	Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey

SLEPA	Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency
SLEPAA	Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency Act
SLIRUMP	Sierra Leone Integrated Resilient Urban Mobility Project
SLRSA	Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introduction and Overview

Chapter One: Introduction and Overview

1.1 Overview

This Inception Report has been prepared as one of the deliverables of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed neighborhood upgrade of the Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa communities. The proponent of the project is the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Sierra Leone. The Inception Report addresses the workplan for the ESIA and RAP study including timelines of the activities and deliverable.

The overall objective of the consultancy is to prepare an ESIA and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with a RAP including a livelihood improvement plan and a community engagement plan for the proposed neighbourhood upgrading activities in line with the Government of Sierra Leone national regulations and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and relevant WBG Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG).

1.2 Background

In recent years, Sierra Leone has suffered several natural disasters including the Ebola outbreak of 2014/2015 and the mudslide in Freetown in August 2017. The almost yearly flooding in several parts of the country result in tragic loss of lives and destruction of properties. The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), in its Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP), committed to build institutional capacity to respond to natural disasters and strengthen the resilience of urban communities, sustain decentralization, and improve service delivery.

In response to the Government's commitment, the World Bank is supporting the effort to improve disaster risk management, urban resilience and service delivery by funding the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) that will be implemented in Western Area and select secondary cities of Sierra Leone.

RUSLP will support activities that aim to build social and physical resilience through sustainable livelihoods, affordable housing and upgrading vulnerable neighbourhoods; fiscal resilience through increased capacity for revenue mobilization and strengthen disaster risk management (DRM); improve service delivery for waste management; and promote urban planning and compliance to building regulations in the selected cities. The project is linked to at least three Clusters (3, 4 and 7) of the MTNDP. It is also aligned to the Freetown City Council's (FCC) strategy to "Transform Freetown".

RUSLP will directly benefit from the lessons learnt, and build upon the gains made, under the Bank funded Freetown Emergency Recovery Project (FERP) that supports safeguarding of the disaster zone of the August 2017 mudslide at Mortormeh, rebuilding critical public infrastructure in the affected area, and strengthening the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk management and emergency response. It will also work in synergy with another active Bank-funded project, the Integrated Resilient Urban Mobility Project (SLIRUMP) that is anchored in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

The Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Decentralization Division, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project contracted Citseo Consulting Limited in Joint Venture with Dalan Development Consultants to

provide Consultancy Service for the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed upgrade of the Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa neighborhoods.

1.3 Project Objectives

The project development objective (PDO) is to improve urban management, service delivery, and disaster resilience in the Western Area and select secondary cities of Sierra Leone. The project development objectives will be achieved through:

- Component 1: Institutional and Capacity Development in Integrated Urban Management with the following two subcomponents
 - Strengthening Integrated Urban Planning and Spatial Data Infrastructure
 - Upgrading Urban Property Tax Administration and System
- Component 2: Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Investment and Urban Greening with the following subcomponents:
 - Neighbourhood upgrading and greening in Freetown.
 - Solid Waste Management Upgrading in Freetown and select Secondary Cities
 - Market Upgrading in Select Secondary Cities
- Component 3: Emergency Management Institutional and Capacity Development
 - Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems
 - Contingent Emergency Response Component
- Component 4: Project Management

1.4 Study Objectives

The proposed project will be implementing Component 2; Subcomponent 2.1 that will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in underserved neighbourhoods; these could include Coconut Farm, Moyiba, and Rokupa communities. The overall objective of the of the study is the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including a livelihood improvement plan and a community engagement plan for the proposed neighbourhood upgrading activities in line with Government of Sierra Leone statutory regulations and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social framework (ESF) as well as relevant World Bank Group (WBG) EHSG.

The purpose of the resettlement action plan (RAP) is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project. The RAP will be prepared based on inter alia, on results/agreements of the community facilitation, planning and design exercise, and the

- existing socio-economic studies of the affected neighbourhoods;
- a census of settlements, entities (households, businesses, traders, street hawkers, squatters, and other economic activities peculiar to the neighbourhood etc.);

- undertake public consultations with Project Affected People (PAPs) in the affected neighbourhood.

1.5 Specific Objectives of the Study

The ESIA and RAP will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines on the ESIA process of the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (SLEPA) as per the provisions of SLEPA Act 2008 Part IV Environmental Impact Assessments, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. The ESIA will achieve the following objectives:

- Identify and analyse environmental and social issues that may affect the project.
- Establish the environmental and social baseline in the targeted settlements and identify any significant environmental and social issues.
- Assess impacts of the project and provide for measures to address the adverse impacts by the provision of the requisite avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures.
- Integrate the environmental and social issues into project planning and design.
- Develop appropriate management plans for implementing monitoring and reporting of the suggested environmental and social mitigation and enhancement measures.
- Define the institutional responsibilities and implementation arrangements for the implementation of the ESMF, ESMPs, RAP and Livelihood plans.
- Development of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including a Livelihood Restoration Plan

The RAP will be prepared from socioeconomic survey and census of the population that will be affected by the project including vulnerable groups. Public consultation, project awareness creation will be carried out with consideration given to gender concerns, survey of livelihoods and sources of income including the inventory of assets of project affected persons.

- Determine eligibility criteria.
- calculate the magnitude of expected compensation and the overall cost of the resettlement and livelihood operation.
- Conduct public consultations/awareness creation of the relevant stakeholders, taking into consideration the gender concerns and vulnerable groups.

1.6 EIA Process

According to the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency Act (SLEPAA) 2008, a project of such magnitude as the neighbourhood upgrade required that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment should be carried out. The SLEPAA 2008 and the supplementary acts, 2010 describes the requirement and process for securing an EIA licence. The client applies to the Environmental protection Agency for an EIA licence. The EPA required that a screening form should be filled submitted along with the application letter. The EPA decides the terms

of reference for the study and the proponent hires the services of a third-party consultant who conducts the study. At the end of the study, the consultant prepared an EIA report which is submitted to the EPA for review. The EIA process in Sierra Leone is presented below.

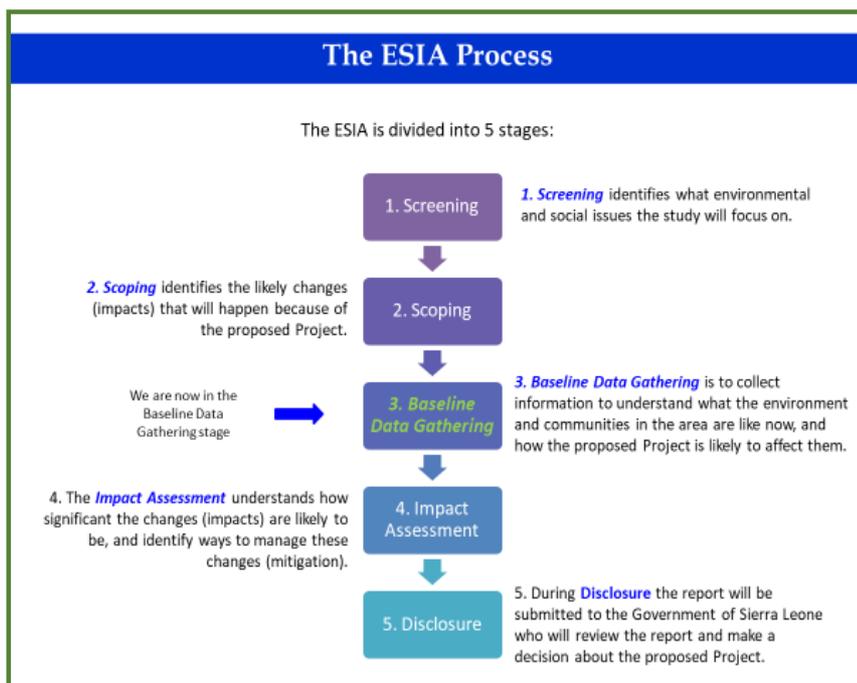


Figure 1.1: Sierra Leone ESIA process.

Screening

Project screening in EIA is the first step in the initial assessment of the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project. The purpose of the environmental/social screening is to identify if the project requires an EIA through the elimination of irrelevant environmental issues and the forcing on the attention at the planning stages on potentially significant issues. The scope of the screening studies includes:

- Consideration of biophysical and socio-economic issues and the relevant legislative framework
- Consultation with key decision-makers and experts to identify key issues.

The Sierra Leone EIA system classifies the projects into three categories based on different levels of EIA requirements according to severity of possible environmental impacts and location of the establishment and its proximity to residential settlements:

- Category (A): projects which have highly adverse environmental impacts. These are projects required to prepare a full environmental impact assessment.

- Category (B): projects with potential adverse impacts yet less adverse than category A. these are required to prepare an environmental impact assessment.
- Category (C): projects with minimum environmental impacts

Scoping

After the screening stage and it has been determined that there is need to conduct an environment impact assessment, the next step is the Scoping. The Scoping process is the early, open and interactive step in the preparation of the EIA. Scoping aims to ensure that the impact assessment process is focussed on the potentially significant environmental and social impacts which might arise from the Project. The ESIA Scoping study also serves to initiate early engagement with stakeholders and define the ESIA stakeholder engagement process going forward. The Scoping process concludes with the development of the Terms of Reference for the EIA study.

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**Policy, Legal
and Regulatory
Framework**

Chapter Two: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

2.1 National Environmental Policy 1994

The National Environmental Policy (NEP) enacted in 1994 is the key policy instrument for harmonizing the development between human and natural aspects and ensuring that the development is sustainable and does not have any environmentally negative effects. The Policy seeks to achieve sustainable development through the implementation of sound environmental management, and it also promotes efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere while stimulating a quality environment that can adequately provide for their health and well-being of the citizenry.

The NEP takes into consideration sectoral goals and policies aimed at enhancing sustainability in environmental management. Sectorial policies are highlighted within the NEP includes: Land Tenure, Land Use and Soil Conservation; Water Resources Management; Forestry and Wildlife; Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage; Air Quality and Noise; Sanitation and Waste Management; Toxic and Hazardous Substances; Coastal and Marine Resources; Occupational Health and Safety; Energy Production and Use; Settlements, Recreational Space and Greenbelts; Public Participation; Quality of Life; Gender Issues and the Environment; Institutional and Government Arrangements; Legal Arrangement.

2.2 National Lands Policy

The National Lands Policy (NLP) lay down the principles that define how land shall be equitably and sustainably managed and used in the country. It gives direction to and defines the roles and responsibilities of various government and customary authorities, and other non-state actors, in land management. The NLP proposes to improve upon and strengthen the existing land administration systems and land laws, particularly by recognizing and working with the differentiated land tenure categories in the Western Area and the Provinces and enhancing the capacities of relevant institutions on mobilizing sufficient national and international resources to ensure the implementation of the National Land Policy.

For sustainable land use, the NLP stipulates that land outside of protected forest, wildlife and wetlands is available for other uses such as agriculture and mining provided all the environmental conditions are met. Furthermore, the policy states that provided adequate compensation will be made in reasonable time, the government may acquire land wherever and whenever appropriate to, among other things.

- Secure and control areas of urban expansion
- Facilitate urban renewal and redevelopment programmes.
- Implement any rural or urban improvement programme.
- Provide social infrastructure.
- Supply promptly serviced or un-serviced lands at prices, which can secure socially and economically acceptable patterns of economic development.

- Provide for the purpose of national defence, national security, national health and conflict resolution, and
- Protect areas of historical, cultural or ecological interest
- Land administration in Sierra Leone is governed by a dual system of law, dispersed in about twenty statutes and regulations.
- In the Western Area of Sierra Leone, land tenure is governed by Property Statutes. Land is either State (publicly) owned or privately owned. The right of the state to public land is inalienable and infeasible. Rights of occupation over public land may be granted under warrant. The state has the power, conferred by the Unoccupied Lands Act, Cap 117, to take possession of unoccupied land
- In the provinces, customary Law co-exists with statute. The recognition of the force of customary law in the provinces is established by section 76 (1) of the Courts Act 1965.

Through customary law, ownership of land is vested in the chiefdoms and communities; and can never be owned freehold. Land always belongs to the communities under the different forms of tenure under customary law. This principle is established by the Chiefdom Councils Act as well as by Section 28 (d) of the Local Government Act 1994.

As the current project will engage in reversion of some land use from urban/residential to natural and wildlife, the stipulations of this policy will be applicable and shall have to be considered.

2.3 Forestry Policy, 2010

The Forestry Policy support relevant provisions of the Constitution which permits restrictions on activities within forests which is reasonably required in the interests of conservation of the natural resources, the respect for international law and treaty, obligations, as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or adjudication. The Policy also supports strategies outlined in the Framework for Effective Management of Natural Resources.

2.4 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2003 and 2017

The Sierra Leone Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan comprises a series of measures and mechanisms intended to conserve and promote the sustainable use of the different component of the country's proposed biodiversity. The action covers key thematic areas under: terrestrial biodiversity, inland water ecosystems, forest biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity. In addition, actions are also proposed for key cross-cutting issues affecting the sustainable utilization of biodiversity, including: policy, legislation and institutional review, capacity building, identification and monitoring, sustainable use, incentive measures, research and training, public education and awareness, regulation of access to genetic resources, protection of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights of local communities, technology transfer and handling of biotechnology and exchange of information and technical co-operation.

The Action Plan is intended to:

- Provide a framework for setting priority policies and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in Sierra Leone.
- Catalyze and provide guidance for legal policy and institutional reforms necessary to achieve effective conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Enhance the planning and co-ordination of national efforts aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Guide the investment and capacity building programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Facilitate information sharing and coordinated action among the various stakeholders at the national level and foster scientific and technical cooperation with other countries and international organisation.

2.5 Waste Management Policy and Strategic Plan

The Integrated National Waste Management Policy (INWMP) and Integrated National Waste Management Strategic Plan (INWMSP) were developed in 2011 and launched in 2012 to serve as a common strategic framework to achieve sustainable management of healthcare, industrial, and municipal solid waste for the period between 2012 and 2016. Since the project is going to generate some amounts of waste during civil works the stipulations of the integrated management specific in the plan and policy shall be implemented.

2.6 Disaster Management Preparedness Plan, 2006

The Disaster Management Preparedness Plan is a comprehensive approach that enhances increased political commitment to disaster risk management, thereby encouraging government agencies to take the lead and supported by non-governmental organisations. It also promotes public awareness and the incorporation of disaster risk management into development planning. The policy highlights the sources of funding and the reduction of bureaucracies in accessing such funds for effective disaster co-ordination. The Policy document emphasizes the following:

- Ensure the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development programmes and policies to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management.
- Ensure priority and requisite institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction at all levels.
- Enhance the use of knowledge, education, training, innovation and information sharing to build safe and resilient societies.
- Improve the identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning of risks
- Improve effectiveness of response through stronger disaster preparedness.

2.6 Legislation

2.6.1 The Constitution of Sierra Leone

Section 15 of the Constitution states that: "... every person in Sierra Leone is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual." This includes protection from deprivation of property without compensation. Section 21(1) further stipulates that no property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where land is required by the GoSL in the public interest.

2.6.2 The Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Act, 2017

The Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency was established by the Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Act 2017 to serve as the sole authority for the provision of meteorological and climatological services throughout the country. The responsibility of the agency, among others, includes advising government on all aspects of meteorology, climatology, climate change and other climate related issues; keeping in an appropriate and safe archive all meteorological, climatological, climate change data and information for use on future planning, research and implementation of projects as may be necessary; provide meteorological information, advice and warnings for agriculture, civil and military aviation, surface and marine transport, operational hydrology and management of energy and water resources in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as floods, storms, and drought and disease outbreak.

2.6.3 The Sierra Leone Local Content Agency Act, 2016

The Act establishes the Sierra Leone Local Content Agency to provide for the development of Sierra Leone Local Content in a range of sectors of the economy such as industrial, manufacturing, mining, petroleum, marine resources, agriculture, transportation, maritime, aviation, hotel and tourism, procurement of goods and services; public works, construction and energy sectors; to promote the ownership and control of productive sectors in the economy by citizens of Sierra Leone. The prime objective of the Agency is to promote Sierra Leone local content development by effectively and efficiently managing the administration and regulation of Sierra Leone local content development in Sierra Leone.

2.6.4 [Local Government Act, 2004/2017](#)

The 2004 Act deals with the establishment and operation of local councils around the country to enable meaningful decentralization and devolution of Government functions. It stipulates that a local council shall be the highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment. It shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of the locality and the welfare of the people in the locality.

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2.6.5 [Environment Protection Agency Act, 2008/2010](#)

The Environmental Protection Agency Act (EPAA) 2008 is the government of Sierra Leone's overarching legislation that deals with the protection of the environment. The Environment Protection Agency was established with a Board of Directors set up as its governing body. Subject to this Act, the control and supervision of the Agency is the responsibility of the Board, whose administrative functions as stipulated by the EPAA, 2008 include the following:

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- Promoting effective planning and the management of the environment.

- Coordinating and monitoring the implementation of national environmental policies relating to Sierra Leone.
- Providing policy guidance and advice to ensure the efficient implementation of the functions of the Agency so as to enhance its overall performance.
- Facilitating co-operation and collaboration among Government Ministries, local authorities and other governmental agencies, in all areas relating to environmental protection.
- Coordinating environmentally related activities as well as serving as the focal point of national and international environmental matters, relating to Sierra Leone.

2.6.6 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land administration in Sierra Leone is governed by a dual system of law, dispersed in about twenty statutes and regulations. In the Western Area of Sierra Leone, land tenure is governed by Property Statutes. Land is either State (publicly) owned or privately owned. The right of the state to public land is inalienable and indefeasible. Rights of occupation over public land may be granted under warrant. The state has the power, conferred by the Unoccupied Lands Act, Cap 117, to take possession of unoccupied land. In the provinces, customary law co-exists with statutes. The recognition of the force of customary law in the provinces is established by section 76 (1) of the Courts Act 1965. Through customary law, ownership of land is vested in the chiefdoms and communities; and can never be owned freehold. Land always belongs to the communities under the different forms of tenure under customary law. This principle is established by the Chiefdom Councils Act as well as by Section 28 (d) of the Local Government Act 1994.

2.6.7 Fisheries Act, 2007

The Fisheries Act of 2007 provides protection for both fresh and marine water species as classified by IUCN with the Sierra Leone water. It defines clearly where commercial vessels could harvest-Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and where artisanal fisheries operations could exploit Inshore Exclusive Zone (IEZ).

2.6.8 Wildlife Conservation Act 1972, Amendment in 1990

The Wildlife Conservation Act (1972) provides for the protection of wildlife and conservation management, including the establishment and operation of National Parks Games Reserves and other forms of Natural Reserves. The Act takes a conservative approach to wildlife management and does not make any provisions for involving local communities in management responsibilities or for sharing benefits of income generated from wildlife management (e.g. tourism or hunting fees). Specific provisions dealing with the protection, management and conservation of these areas and the limitations therein are highlighted in Part II of the Act and include the following:

- Prohibition of all forms of hunting, capture and other activities leading to the injury of wild animals.
- Destruction of any plant form by any means including fire; Fishing within these protected areas.

- Erection of structures, construction of dams, forestry, agriculture, mining or prospecting activities.
- Introduction of species from outside of the boundaries of the reserve.

The Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 was amended in 1990 to include the prohibition of hunting of elephants in all forests. The Wildlife Regulations of 1997 however makes provision for the acquisition of licences or permits for hunting in such designated areas and for other purpose as may be prescribed. Project activities will not be carried out in a protected area the wildlife conservation act ay not apply.

2.6.9 Laws related to GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

At a national level, a number of legislative and policy frameworks have been established to provide supportive and conducive environment to stem and reduce incidents of SGBV and punish perpetrators. The passage of the three Gender Acts (the Domestic Violence Act (2007), the Devolution of Estates Act (2007) and the Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act (2007) in 2007 provided concrete legal pronouncements on the rights of women and children which could be drawn on to prevent SGBV and seek redress in the event of occurrence. The Gender acts indicated a sea change to attitudes towards gender equity and gender equality and were a core part of the post reconstruction agenda to create a new social order.

The Domestic Violence Act 'situates domestic violence as a criminal act in and of itself and uses a broad definition of domestic abuse which includes physical and sexual abuses, economic abuses, verbal, emotion and psychological abuse' (Swaine, 2012: 8) perpetrated against an individual in a domestic setting. The Registration of Customary Marriage Act raises the legal marriageable age and requires customary marriages to be registered under Customary, Muslim, Christian and civil laws. The Devolution of Estates Act aims to address issues of women's inheritance rights by allowing men and women to inherit equally and abolishing customary practices whereby widows were often required to marry a member of her deceased husband's family. A child rights was also passed in 2007. Despite the plethora of laws and apparent institutional commitment to address SGBV, the committee remains limited in its ability to effectively coordinate activities, largely due to lack of funding. It is also detached from key government networks, including district coordinating bodies and ministries responsible for addressing SGBV (MSWCA, 2012).

In 2012, these Gender Acts were complemented by the Sexual Offences Act, which criminalizes rape (with marriage explicitly denied as a defence), indecent assault and harassment and imposes a maximum 15-year sentence for cases of rape. It also entitles victims of sexual offences to free medical treatment, as well as a free medical report (necessary for prosecution). This was designed to protect women and girls from rape and abuse from people in authority; bans rape in marriage, provided greater powers to Family Support Unit (FSU) to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual abuse. The mandate is to receive cases of SGBV, provide assistance to victims, investigate crimes and prepare a case for prosecution, as well as increase public awareness. NGOs and service providers have also contributed efforts in stemming the problem by raising awareness on the issues, advocating increased access to services for victims – or in some cases providing those services- and promoting attitudinal change about women's status, women's rights and gender power

relations within the society. These policy and legislative changes are clearly important in criminalizing VAW, building greater respect for women's rights, and demonstrating how seriously the government takes issues of women's security, owing in no small part to ongoing advocacy by women's organizations and activists (UN Women, 2011).

The Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDs Act (2007) enacted to provide a legal framework for the prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS, for the treatment, counselling, support and care of persons infected with, affected by or at risk of HIV and AIDS infection. It urges the government to assume responsibility for educating and providing information to all citizens on HIV and AIDS, safe practices and procedures, testing, screening and access to healthcare facilities within the country. It prescribes safe practices and procedure to enhance prevention of transmission and prohibits compulsory testing. The law also prohibits discriminatory policies in the workplace and schools, restriction of movement on the basis of HIV status, and denial of burial rites.

2.7 International Conventions to which Sierra Leone is Party

Sierra Leone is a party to many international agreements, conventions, and protocols that seek to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development. Table 2.1 presents a summary of these international commitments and agreements:

Table 2.1: International Conventions and Agreements to which Sierra Leone is Party

International Commitments and/Agreements	Republic of Sierra Leone
The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, 1992)	Yes +
The Kyoto Protocol is a protocol aimed at fighting global warming. The Protocol was initially adopted on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan and entered into force on 16 February 2005.	Yes +
Ramsar Convention for the Internationally Important Wetlands Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (1971)	Yes+
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal (Basel, 22 March 1989)	Yes+
Convention on the Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (EPS, Finland, 1991)	Yes+
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (22 May 2001; has not come into force yet)	Yes+
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)	Yes+
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992)	Yes+
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (Washington, 1973)	Yes+
Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998)	Yes+
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (UN Conference, 1992)	Yes+

2.8 World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards

During all phases of the project cycle, in addition to the national legislation, the World Bank ESF will also be complied with.

The WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), one of the components of the World Bank ESF, set the requirements to be met by Borrowers with respect to the identification, evaluation and mitigation of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. Table 2.2 presents the WB ESSs found to be relevant to the project.

Table 2.2: Relevance of WB ESSs

WB ESS	Relevant
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Yes
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	Yes
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Yes
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Yes
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Yes
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.	Yes
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	No
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Yes
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.	Yes

Operational policies (OPs) of the World Bank such as OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) and OP 7.60 (Projects in Disputed Areas) have also been considered with regards to their relevance with respect to the project scope. The Project is not expected to trigger any activity that will take place in a disputed area.

WBG EHS Guidelines constitutes technical reference resources that include general and sector specific examples of international good sector practices. It includes the information on applicable environmental, health and safety issues for all industrial sectors. WBG uses the EHS Guidelines as a technical source of information during project appraisal. The WB Group’s Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines would be applied to the project.

Table 2.3: Comparison between the WB ESSs and the National Legislation

WB ESIA Requirements	Gaps
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<p>The major gaps between national ESIA regulation and ESS1 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sierra Leone ESIA legislation does not consider ESMP as a stand alone study, but part of an ESIA. • Although mitigation and monitoring measures are required for adverse impacts, no specific requirement for a standalone ESMP. • The ESS1 required scoping to be carried out as art of the feasibility. The national legislation required scoping to be carried out as part of a full blown ESIA • Social impact assessment is not completely integrated to the national legislation.

WB ESIA Requirements	Gaps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited requirement to cover cumulative impacts with other projects. WB and Sierra Leone legislation required public disclosure and public hearing. Limited emphasis on the associated facilities The acquisition of an Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) license is a requisite under EPA Act 2008 as amended in 2022. It stipulates that a proponent must seek an Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) license which could be issued after conducting ESIA. The proposed project falls under category 2 of the EPA ESIA Guideline. Based on EPA-ESIA guidelines, Category 1 projects are mandated by law to conduct ESIA, category 2 projects may or may not conduct ESIA except if the committee deems it as a requirement for ESIA or if such project is located in sensitive ecological zones, deals with large scale land transfer, construction work etc. Category 3 projects are not by any means required to conduct ESIA but will only prepare Strategic Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or prepare Strategic Environmental Assessment report. The following procedures are therefore part of ESIA processes as provided in EPA Service charter: Proponent must submit an application with a fee of SL500, application is screened, scoping mission is conducted, report reviewed, followed by public disclosure, ESIA conducted and report submitted with EMP followed by issuance of ESIA license, monitoring and reporting (EPA/SL Service Charter) continues. This requirement is fully aligned with World Bank ESS1.
ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions	<p>Sierra Leone's current labour laws mostly in the form of ordinances have been in existence since colonial days. In June, 2022, government validated six bills Employment bill, Regulations of Wages and Industrial Relations bill, Occupational and Health bill, Workers' Compensation bill, Overseas Employment/Migrations bills and Work Permits. Three of these bills Employment bill, Employment/Migration bills and Work Permit bill were passed into law. If all of these six bills become law, they will address and comply with the World Bank ESS2. The RUSL project will ensure that interventions do not negatively affect the work force including direct, contracted, community and primary supply workers. The project will follow ESS2 guidance on forced labour, child labour, minimum age, worker's organization, grievance redress mechanism, occupational and health risks, promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. This may include but not limited to promoting safety and health at work, fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers, protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers, and primary supply workers. RUSL project proponent will prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor, support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law and provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns. All of the ESS2 requirements are aligned with the three laws that have been endorsed and will add more weight when the other three remaining bills are endorsed. In short, no gap exists here between the World Bank's ESS2 and that of Sierra Leone's labour laws</p>
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<p>There is no gap between the World Bank ESS3 and the EPA 2022 Act especially Part VI on ESIA and part VII on pollution prevention and management. The World Bank ESS3 discloses the need to use resources to achieve a common aspiration and the possibility of generating pollutants that will pollute the environment and the living similar to what EPA Act demands. RUSLP proponents will ensure more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention, and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices that have become more accessible and achievable and identifies the requirement for resource efficient use and prevention of pollutants. The proponent will work towards promoting the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water, and raw materials, avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities, avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and nonhazardous waste, minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticide use.</p>
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	<p>General principles of community health and safety are addressed under different pieces of legislation such as the disaster management Act. In general, there is no</p>

WB ESIA Requirements	Gaps
	gap in terms of policy. Impacts from labor influx and gender based violence related risks are not explicitly covered in the national law.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The 2015 National Land Policy provided condition for land acquisition, ownership, transfer, amount required for land lease and purchase etc. It went further to disclose the two inherited land tenure systems - dual land tenure (in Freetown land can be purchased as a free hold while in the protectorate now the provinces land can leased. World Bank ESS5 emphasizes on the premise that restriction on land use or acquiring land for any project may have impact on the community which may lead to physical or economic displacement and some instances lead to resettlement either permanently or temporarily. This is in line with the National land Policy Act and the Customary Land Rights Act, 2022. However, the state has right to take land from individuals and communities for public use and national or community development project. It also emphasized on voluntary resettlement as against involuntary settlement with compensation packages or relocation packages commensurate the asset damaged. The 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone also mentioned the use of 'Eminent Domain' where the state can take land from any individual or group without their consent for development purposes. However, the state will compensate affected persons or groups. To maintain good working relationship and reciprocal governance system for continuity, the government has always used the Free prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in acquiring land for development.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	There is no gap between ESS6 and the Sierra Leone Forestry and Wildlife Act, Biodiversity Conservation. ESS6 targets the protection and conservation of biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources. It recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support and also addresses sustainable management of primary production 2 and harvesting 3 of living natural resources. This standard focuses on risks/impact assessment, biodiversity conservation, natural/modified habitats, legally protected species, areas with high biodiversity value, invasive species etc. Based upon preliminary observation of these communities, it was observed that these areas which were once forested with a lot of biodiversity are now replaced by settlement with very little migratory biodiversity. To ensure, biodiversity conservation is upheld, the proponent will put measures in place to address the above through assessment and better land use planning and urban greening through tree planting. The urban greening of the project will focus on planting more of economic and indigenous species.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	There are no major gaps in between the ESS8 and national legislation with respect to the scope of the Project activities. The project will not be implemented in any cultural heritage site.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	No gap exists between the World Bank Stakeholder engagement plan and public information Disclosure and that of EPA as provided under the EPA Act of 2022 and EPA/ESIA Guidelines.

03

Project Description

Chapter Three: Project Description

3.1 Project Component

The project development objectives will be achieved through the following four components:

Component 1: Institutional and Capacity Development in Integrated Urban Management with the following two subcomponents:

- Strengthening Integrated Urban Planning and Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Upgrading Urban Property Tax Administration and System

Component 2: Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Investment and Urban Greening with the following subcomponents:

a. Neighbourhood upgrading and greening in Freetown

This subcomponent will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in underserved neighbourhoods; these could include Coconut Farm, Moyiba, and Rokupa communities. This subcomponent promotes better integration of these neighbourhoods into the urban fabric and ensures that all the infrastructure investments improve mobility and access to basic services to excluded groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, children and women. The investment menu includes drains, access roads, walkways, footbridges, water supply and sanitation, public spaces, local markets, and light-emitting diode (LED) street lighting. This subcomponent will also include capacity building and institutional strengthening to enhance the performance and suitability of the infrastructure and services provided. A catchment-based approach would be applied for integrated flood risk reduction of drainage catchment areas where the selected communities are located. The selection of the potential three settlements was based on the following criteria: (a) settlement size and population density; (b) level of hazard risk; (c) contribution to a drainage catchment area improvement; (d) minimal demolition and resettlement; and (e) alignment with other government infrastructure programs. The interventions will be designed and implemented in a participatory manner, leveraging existing programs and services and maximizing local livelihood opportunities through labour-intensive works for job creation and economic recovery in the wake of COVID-19. The project will finance the detailed designs, construction supervision, and safeguards instruments to support the preparation and implementation of the upgrading investment. These infrastructure investments will be designed to climate- and disaster-resilient standards. Further, low-impact investments (such as energy-efficient street lighting and use of locally sourced materials) and low-carbon construction designs will be prioritized to reduce GHG emissions.

b. Solid Waste Management Upgrading in Freetown and select Secondary Cities

c. Market Upgrading in Select Secondary Cities

Component 3: Emergency Management Institutional and Capacity Development

- a. Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems
- b. Contingent Emergency Response Component

Component 4: Project Management

3.2 Neighbourhood Upgrade of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa

The neighbourhood upgrade of the Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa communities will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in these neighbourhoods. The project will promote better integration of these neighbourhoods into the urban fabric and ensure that all the infrastructure investments that would be carried out will be carried out will improve mobility and access to basic services to excluded groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and women.



Figure 3.1: Neighbourhood infrastructure investment.

These infrastructure investments will be designed to climate- and disaster-resilient standards. Further, low-impact investments (such as energy-efficient street lighting and use of locally sourced materials) and low-carbon construction designs will be prioritized to reduce GHG emissions.

A catchment-based approach would be applied for integrated flood risk reduction of drainage catchment areas where the selected communities are located. The selection of the potential three settlements was based on the following criteria:

- settlement size and population density,
- level of hazard risk,
- contribution to a drainage catchment area improvement,
- minimal demolition and resettlement; and
- alignment with other government infrastructure programs.

The interventions would be designed and implemented in a participatory manner, leveraging existing programs and services, and maximizing local livelihood opportunities through labor-intensive works for job creation and economic recovery in the wake of COVID-19. The project will finance the detailed designs, construction supervision, and safeguards instruments to support the preparation and implementation of the upgrading investment.

3.3 Project Site and Study Area

- **Moyiba**

Moyiba is a hillside community to the east of Freetown, it was previously a quarry site for the supply of granite stone for major highway construction. A recent geo-spatial study by the World Research Institute identified Moyiba as the area with the highest levels of population growth in the city since the 2016 census with population increase in excess of 25% (Moyiba Action Plan 2023). There are about 5 (five) schools both primary and secondary in Moyiba. The community has only one Peripheral Health Unit which is located at the entry point into the community and few health clinics. Economic activities in the community is majorly quarrying (Stone mining), the women are into small scale business while most youth are involved in searching and gathering of scrap metals (sold as spare parts).

This rapid expansion in the peri-urban settlement has been uncontrolled and unregulated which has led to rapid destruction of forest reserves and wildlife habitat. The loss of vegetation cover in the steep hillside terrain has resulted in frequent landslides and flooding. These are caused by the extensive unregulated methods of construction in the area. Hence, the communities that have settled in Moyiba experience relative high levels of social deprivation with limited access to basic services.

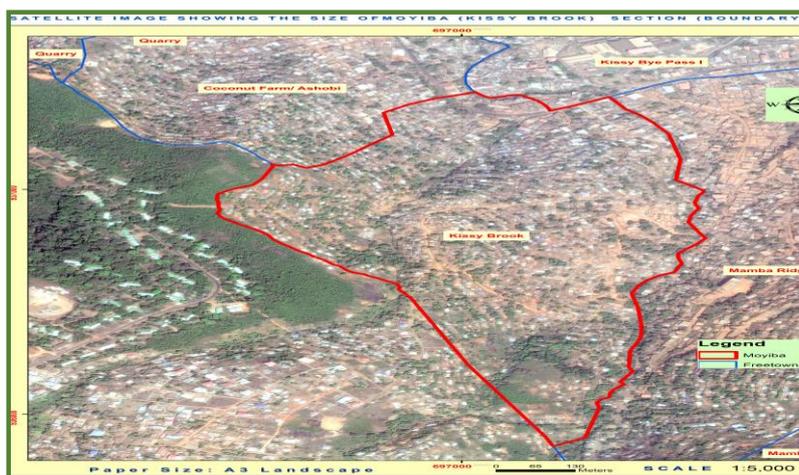


Figure 3.2: Moyiba community.

- **Coconut Farm Community**

Coconut farm community is located in the Western Urban Area of Freetown, Sierra Leone. Its estimated population is approximately 8,500 people of about 1,500 households (approximately 6 people per household). The community has about 3

primary schools, 1 maternal community health post at which they do child delivery, family planning, immunization and health education. The roads within the community are paved which was done with community mobilized resources. The women/girls are mostly engaged in petty trading, while the men/boys do hard labor and bike riding.



Figure 3.3: Coconut Farm community

- **Rokupa**

Rokupa is a community located in the eastern part of Freetown. The community shares boundaries with Kuntolor to the south, Congo water to the east and Grassfield to the west. To the north is the mouth of the Rokel river where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. The community was first settled in 1940 and it was named as Ro 'Poti after the first settlers. Owing to the large growth and boom in the economy of Freetown, many people from Port Loko came to settle in Ro-Poti and it became a vibrant fishing community.

After Sierra Leone gained independence in 1961, the population of Portee-Rokupa increased greatly. While the community originally drew most of its population from Port Loko, a major turning point was during the civil war when a significant proportion of the displaced persons from conflict-ridden areas within the country were forced to move to Freetown. With nowhere to go, Portee-Rokupa became one of the main areas where people chose to settle, mainly because of the relatively cheap housing.

The community is primarily a fishing community. Other economic activities carried out include trading which support and sustain the fishing industry (Macarthy et. al. 2017). There are 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools within the community, it has 1 fully functional and equipped government hospital with other small health posts. The community is close to the sea and most of its population live within the sea area by blocking the water with pavements,

hence they are prone to flooding. The women/girls are mostly involved in fish trading and other minor local produce sales, while the men/boys are into fishing and sea wood/log cutting.



Figure 3.4: Rokupa community

04

Approach and Methodology

Chapter Four Approach and Methodology

4.1 Mobilization

After obtaining a signed Notification of Award (NOA), and Contract Document, our team will prepare and submit an Inception Plan within two weeks detailing the methodology and Workplan as well as the schedule of resources and time for the proposed study. Following the approval of the Inception Plan by the Client, Citiseo/Dalan will mobilize a core group of highly skilled professionals as proposed in the Technical Proposal. All necessary logistics and technical support to ensure the successful project implementation, monitoring and completion of the report will be put in place.

The study will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (SLEPA) Act 2008 and the World Bank ESF. Our team will work with the Client at every stage of the project including the stakeholder engagement process to identify areas of support required from the Project Management Unit (PMU). Furthermore, our team will work with the Feasibility Study Consultant to align all stakeholder engagement and ensured synergy in stakeholder engagement approach. The PMU shall assist the study team as when required to ensure that all required data and information are collected before the commencement of the Sierra Leone election and for smooth completion of the project.

Commented [SS3]: Kindly consider the EPA Act 2022 as there may be amendments that you may consider when undertaking your assignment

4.2 Reconnaissance Field Visit

A reconnaissance field visit will be made to the communities of Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa following the approval of the Inception Plan. The objective of the reconnaissance field visit is to get a better understanding of the proposed project sites and its surroundings in terms of the baseline status of the physical, biological, and social environment through visual survey and stakeholder consultations. At the reconnaissance stage, contact will be made with the community leaders, community organizations and other stakeholders. Considering the scope of the work, contact and liaison will be made with relevant government departments and other agencies during the visit.

Commented [SS4]: Since you signed the contract and you are implementing already, I suppose you have already made contact with the relevant community stakeholders. Please note that FCC needs to be part of the engagements that will be undertaken in these communities

4.3 Scoping

Scoping is one of the preliminary steps of the ESIA process and it aims to ensure that the impact assessment process is focussed on the potentially significant environmental and social impacts which might arise from the Project. The ESIA Scoping study also serves to initiate early engagement with stakeholders and define the ESIA stakeholder engagement process.

In consultation with the FCC and the PMU our team developed a list of stakeholders to be consulted during the scoping exercise. The detailed list of stakeholders consulted will be presented as annexure in the Scoping report. As a starting point, we will consider the following.

- Political Stakeholders: Members of Parliament (MPs), local councillors, party functionaries.
- Cultural Stakeholders: Community and religious leaders (pastors, Imams), community service groups, women leaders, Vulnerable group (especially the physically challenged and Ebola and Covid 19 survivors) community organisations/NGOs, youth leaders, local leaders, and traditional groups.
- Business Stakeholders: Petty Traders Union Chairman, owners and those with tenure rights, those without tenure right common property resource users.
- Environment Stakeholders: Community interest groups/clubs, local experts if any

Checklists for data capture during the Town Hall meeting and in person interviews were developed and attached to this Inception Report sent to the PMU. The updated version of the instrument used in data capture will be provided as annexure to the Scoping Report. The instrument developed will be used to capture useful data/information on the environmental components and social environment including vulnerable persons that would be affected by the project. Technical scientists with knowledge in field data gathering will be recruited and trained to assist in data collection and analysis during the scoping stage.

4.4 Methodology

4.4.1 Desk Review

Documents and published articles pertinent to the ESIA will be sourced from the Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency (SLMA), government institutions and other institutions and bodies. The documents that would be reviewed include government Acts and Legislation, [SLEPA Act 2008](#), various literature sources (consisting of peer reviewed articles, published national, regional and international reports, etc) on various disciplines related to components of the study and approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports for various projects in Sierra Leone and elsewhere. Relevant databases set up by other agencies such as Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) will be consulted for essential updates.

Commented [SS5]: Please refer to previous comment on EPA Act 2022

4.4.2 Expected Support and Liaison with the Client, Feasibility Study Crew and Others.

For the successful completion of the ESIA and RAP study along with other associated ESMP. Our team will work in close cooperation with the Client, the design team, and the feasibility study consultant to ensure uninterrupted information flow. A line of communication has been established with the Feasibility Study Consultant team and the FCC and a first set of stakeholder engagement has been carried out in concert with the feasibility consultant (CEMMATS/ARUP), the FCC and ESIA team.

Furthermore, series of communications has been ongoing with the CEMMATS/ARUP team to assists the ESIA in identifying proposed project intervention areas to support baseline data gathering. Stakeholder Engagement activities is ongoing, and our team will be participating actively in these consultations. Our team will require administrative and technical support from the Client in getting information from other governmental institutions/agencies (e.g., SLMA, SLARI) as required to enhance the quality of the report.

4.4.3 Field Data Gathering

4.4.3.1 Baseline Data Collection

The baseline characterisation of the physical, biological, and social environment will be based on secondary (desktop research) data, supplemented by primary (field surveys) data where necessary. The information will be evaluated by the technical experts and data gaps will be identified. Geographic information system (GIS) will be used to support baseline characterization and impact assessment incorporating topographical maps, engineering drawings and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) data linked to information collected in the field (e.g., photographs and field notes). The field data will be collected from the study area and information will be presented consistent with applicable national environmental standards and the World Bank ESF. Physical data on water quality, ambient air quality, noise level, biodiversity will be collected.



Figure 4.1: Baseline characterization process.

- **Preparation of Base map**

A base map showing location of the communities of concern and the interventions area will be prepared using remote sensing image and GIS tools covering land use, land cover, river network, road networks, infrastructures and natural resources to understand the situation. After preparing the base map, the survey tools and techniques will be selected.

- **Physical Data**

- Climate

Information and climatic data relating directly to the Freetown will be collected from the Sierra Leone Meteorological Department. Field measurements, specifically wind speed, will be used in conjunction with secondary data obtained, to represent climatic conditions within the project area and its surroundings.

- Ambient Air Quality

Ambient air quality monitoring will be undertaken for PM10, PM2.5, NO2 and SO2 at upwind and downwind of the project sites. These measurements will be used to determine the background/baseline air quality concentration for use in the air quality assessment.

- Ambient Noise and Vibrations

Desk review and observations will be carried out prior to and during the reconnaissance. During the field monitoring, noise from the roads, other residential sources will be noted. Potential noise sensitive receptors/areas will be identified.

- Hydrology and Water Quality

During the reconnaissance, water survey will be carried out to identify the water sources in the project area and sample sites will be identified using the GPS. The surface water quality of the water courses will be studied by carrying out in-situ measurements in order to characterize the hydrology of the major rivers and to generally assess the quality of surface water in the Project area. Physico-chemical parameters of concerns (e.g., temperature, pH, turbidity, EC, TDS, DO, OR, microbiology) will be collected and analysed in the laboratory.

- Geology/Landscape Resources

The project area of influence covers a large area. The information on geology and landform applicable to the general surroundings will be carried out through literature and desk reviews.

- Soils

The soil baseline will be carried out by a random survey method. Soil samples will be collected using the auger to a depth of about 100cm at different landforms encountered along the transect. The soils samples will be sent to the Sierra Leone Agricultural Institute for analyses. The result of the analysis will be described using the FAO guidelines for soil profile and USDA classification.

- Biological Environment

The information on flora and fauna will be collected at various locations within the communities through observation and identification of biodiversity. Assessment of the size and nature of biodiversity will be carried out. Tree heights, vegetation cover, density and diameter will be done to provide appropriate indication of vegetation type. Mammalian diversity will be assessed through visual observation (sighting, footprint, faecal) and interviews.

➤ **Socioeconomic Study**

The socioeconomic survey will be carried out through questionnaire administration and FGD. The questionnaire administration will generate information about households, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, education, health, sanitation amongst others. The census of the people affected by the project is the initial stage in the RAP process and it will enumerate the affected people and register them according to location. Furthermore, it will establish a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project begins and provide a baseline for monitoring and evaluation. Specific data collection activities are detailed below.

Short Community Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a basic overview of the project and obtain feedback regarding the positive and negative impacts. • Inform the communities of the ESIA and RAP processes as well as regarding the project. • Management of expectations regarding the RAP and project benefits in the case that the planned upgrade activities are not undertaken.
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Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sample of FGD meetings with specific groups including females, males, youth, to gather specific information regarding gender, livelihoods, income, community priorities/needs, vulnerability including risk for natural disasters, and disaster risk management strategies, waste management strategies, public health facilities, safety and security.
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with civil society (e.g. teachers, health workers and police), NGOs, CBOs, persons with disability etc to gather data on specific issues and to provide feedback on the project related to their topic area. Gather information on development priorities, potential livelihood restoration programmes and potential implementing organisations.
Settlement profiling and observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level settlement profile to capture basic information on access to public services/community infrastructure (e.g. water, sanitation, waste, recreation facilities and tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage) that may be impacted as a result of the project. Gather data on census of entities (households businesses, traders, street hawkers and other economic activities peculiar to the neighbourhood. Supporting the identification of potential host resettlement sites for housing and economic activities.
Socio Economic household surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A high level quantitative survey will be carried out on a sample of households. The survey will allow for data gathering at the household and individual levels. Household level data will include demographic information of household members, experience/risk to natural disasters. Waste management strategies. At the individual level, information will be gathered around livelihoods, income, priorities/needs, health needs, potential losses and other information to be captured.

Sample Size Determination for the Household Survey

The sample for the study was arrived at by using the formula:

$$n = \frac{Def^2 (1/P - 1)}{\alpha^2}$$

Where:

n = total sample size in terms of households

P = Estimate prevalence of the outcome being measured

Def = Design effect (2)

α = Minimum desired precision or maximum tolerable error (relative standard error of 15 %, which gives a standard error of 4.5%); with 95% Confidence Limits: $P-2SE$, $P+2SE$ i.e. 0.21 – 0.39.

For the calculation, p (households that have access to basic sanitation services) for Freetown is estimated at 30% (source: Statistics Sierra Leone; MICS 6, 2021 Report). The value of the design effect, Def was taken as 2 based on studies of similar kind. Using the formula above, the number of required households was calculated as **415**.

Please see highlighted row (yellow) in the table below:

Current estimated proportion P	0.30			
Estimated Deft	2			
Relative standard error (RSE)	Estimated	Sample Size Individual	95% confidence limits of P	
Desired RSE	SE		P-2SE	P+2SE
0.300	0.0899	104	0.120	0.480
0.275	0.0823	124	0.135	0.465
0.250	0.0748	150	0.150	0.450
0.225	0.0674	185	0.165	0.435
0.200	0.0599	234	0.180	0.420
0.175	0.0525	305	0.195	0.405
0.150	0.0450	415	0.210	0.390
0.125	0.0375	598	0.225	0.375
0.100	0.0300	934	0.240	0.360
0.075	0.0225	1660	0.255	0.345
0.050	0.0150	3734	0.270	0.330

SAMPLE ALLOCATION TO STUDY DOMAINS

Proportional distribution of households

STUDY DOMAIN	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLD PROPORTION
COCONUT FARM COMMUNITY	1500	0.231
MOYEBA COMMUNITY	4000	0.615
ROKUPA COMMUNITY	1000	0.154
TOTAL	6500	1.000

Table 2: Sample Allocation

STUDY DOMAIN	SAMPLE ALLOCATION
COCONUT FARM COMMUNITY	96
MOYEBA COMMUNITY	255
ROKUPA COMMUNITY	64
TOTAL	415

Preparation for Data Collection and Data Analysis

Development of Study Instruments

The study instruments to be utilized to gather relevant data have been developed as part of the inception phase. The instrument types are:

- Templates to document proceedings for short community meetings and for settlement profiling and observations
- Household survey questionnaire
- In depth interview topic guides for key stakeholders (Community stakeholders – Teachers, health workers, representatives of NGO representatives, persons with disability)
- Focus Group Discussion topic guides to engage (Youth, Women, and Men).

The survey instruments will be piloted and updated as part of the training process for the field team.

Selection of Field Team and Training

- Twelve experienced Dalan Research associates (10 Social Researchers and two alternates) will be recruited for training. Only 10 will proceed to the field to gather data at household level and, also moderate in-depth interviews as well as focus group discussion sessions. Four will be deployed to gather data in Moyiba and Rokupa and six in Coconut Farm Community.
- A university degree or diploma, gender and fluency in Krio the dominant language spoken in the three communities will be important criteria to be considered for selecting the field team. Our aim will be to recruit equal number of males and females.
- A three -day training session will be organized to equip the team with the requisite skills to gather the data.
- **Day 1:** The brief on the first day will cover: the context for the ESIA and RAP, the objectives, proposed methodology, and the content and use of proposed instruments. Contractual arrangements and Safeguard measures to be observed during training, pilot, and field work, will also be discussed.
- **Day 2:** The team will have the opportunity for a thorough exposure on the content of the relevant data gathering instrumentation. Practice sessions in the local language using role play will allow for deeper understanding of the content and use of the tools. Sampling procedures will also be covered during day 2.
- **Day 3:** The core instruments (Household survey questionnaire, FGD and KII topic guides) will be pretested in neighbouring communities exhibiting characteristics similar to the target communities. After the field testing, the team will return to the training venue to share lessons from the field-testing experience and firm plans for the field work.

Household and Respondent Selection

Social Researchers will apply skills gained during training for the selection of households. The starting point will be the 'centre' of the locality. At that point the enumerator will use an appropriate methodology (spin a bottle) to select the first street.

- When an Enumerator enters the selected street, the enumerator will select dwelling structures in the following sequence to approach for an interview. On the right-hand side of the street, select the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th (and so on, in intervals of 5) dwelling structures and, on the left hand side of the locality/ street, select the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th (and so on, in intervals of 5) dwelling structures.
- If all the households in a street do not sum up to the required number of households for that locality, then the enumerator will move to the next street until the required number is obtained.
- If the selected dwelling structure has more than one household, the enumerator will list and number the names of the head of households by surname (A to Z) and select one household randomly using a ballot system.
- Social Researchers will carry out an interview at **one household in each dwelling structure**.

One male and one female will be selected randomly in each of the selected households to participate in the survey. In all a total of 830 people will be canvassed for the household survey.

Data Collection

Data collection will involve use a mix of methods. Mobile smart phones with a Kobo Collect platform will be used for the household survey component and in-person engagement for the qualitative component. All qualitative sessions will be tape recorded. Written consent will be sought from the participants to take part in the survey including for permission to record the proceedings. Each enumerator assigned to Moyiba and Rokupa is expected to survey around forty households (80 respondents), whilst each enumerator assigned to Coconut farm will survey 42/43 households (maximum 86 respondents). Assuming each enumerator will interview ten respondents a day (5 households). The estimated period to complete household survey component is eight days. An additional two days will be required to complete qualitative interviews, for a total of 10 days of field work.

- **Gender Analysis Studies**

Gender analysis is an essential element in socioeconomic survey. Our team will carry out analysis to provide information on the varied roles women, men, girls, and boys play in the family, in the community and in economic, legal and political structures. We will develop tools for asking gender-related questions on how the planned project affect women and men differently, how the different roles and status of women in the community will affect the planned project. The gender-related tool will be developed to capture information on the resources that men and women have access to (services, financial, health, social capital etc.), appropriate behavior for a man and woman, sexual orientation, schooling for boys and girls among other things. The gender assessment will be carried out as part of the larger socioeconomic survey.

- **RAP Census**

The starting activity in the preparation of the RAP for the neighbourhood upgrade is the census of people affected by the project. The census of the project affected persons (PAP) will be

carried out to enumerate and collect basic information on the affected population, to register the affected population by residence, and to establish a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project onset and counter spurious claims for those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits. The census will lay a framework for subsequent socioeconomic research and provide baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

The census and registration will be carried out by enumerators. The enumerators will be trained, provided information on the project and the resettlement planning. The census activity will encompass all people that would be adversely affected by the project regardless of their legal status - landowner, tenant, illegal squatter, vulnerable people living in the area – household headed by women, children, disabled people, poor, elderly etc.

A cut-off date will be established. The cut-off date is the provisional date for the eligibility for resettlement assistance and the completion of the census. Our team will ensure sufficient public awareness on the cut-off date. People moving into the project area at the expiration of the cut-off date will not be eligible for resettlement assistance.

NOTE: The Resettlement Action Plan will be carried out as a separate project with a separate deliverable and due dates because the exact location of the project intervention is yet to be determined as well as the type of intervention. Thus, determining the project affected persons including the vulnerable persons will not be feasible at this time.

Quality Control – For Field Work

- (i) **Survey Manual:** Each social researcher will have access to a survey manual including safeguarding safety guidelines. The manual will be a simple and practical aid to be used as reference and for problem solving while in the field.
- (ii) **Making Provision for Alternates:** Provision will be made to train two extra research associates, as alternates. The alternates will undergo the same training as for the core team. Alternates will be deployed in the field in the event of unforeseen circumstances, which necessitates a core team member to drop out during data collection.
- (iii) **Negotiating Community Entry:** The Dalan team will observe standard community entry protocols. Dalan will prepare introductory letters explaining the reason for the ESIA and RAP baseline survey and to seek for community leaders' consent to undertake data gathering at the selected community. The letter will be addressed to the "Chief" and copied to other community stakeholders including, religious leaders, women, and youth leaders. On arriving at the community, the team will seek audience with the "Chief", jointly with other key stakeholders. The team will brief stakeholders about the purpose of the visit using the letter as a reference, explain the proposed data gathering process and respond to any questions the Chief or other stakeholders might have and then proceed to obtain formal permission to select households and respondents to be surveyed.

- (iv) **Supervision Arrangements:** Each district team will have a designated supervisor. The three Social Researchers who undertook the Scoping will supervise the baseline component. The Supervisor in the team has the responsibility to provide day to day oversight of the field work. The supervisor will connect with each team member on a daily basis to get feedback around the progress with field work and will lead daily debriefing sessions to resolve challenges.
- (v) **Monitoring:** A WhatsApp platform will be set up in advance of the field work. The platform will facilitate daily communication between the Community Engagement Specialist and the research team. The team on their part will provide update around accomplishments and challenges encountered during the data collection exercise. The Community Engagement Specialist on her **part will** provide daily feedback on data received to make sure proper and quality data collection was achieved.

Data Management: Dalan Data Analysts will lead the process to analyze, secondary data as well as primary data generated through the household survey and qualitative sessions. They will be guided by the Community Engagement Specialist.

- a. **Household Survey Data Sets:** Survey data will be collected in Kobo Collect At the end of data collection, the Data Analyst will transfer the household survey data from Kobo Toolbox to SPSS and will clean the data. He/she will apply relevant techniques to condense, illustrate and enhance visualization the data to bring out differences in key parameters. Before actual analysis, the data will be methodically cleaned to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness. and downloaded in Excel then exported to SPSS for graphical representation and for further analysis. The analyzed data will be presented in the form of frequency tables, descriptive statistics, graphs, and charts which will be used in the presentation of findings.
- b. **Qualitative Data Sets:** All Qualitative data sets will be transcribed in English and analysed using a coding framework. Transcripts will be summarized by theme.

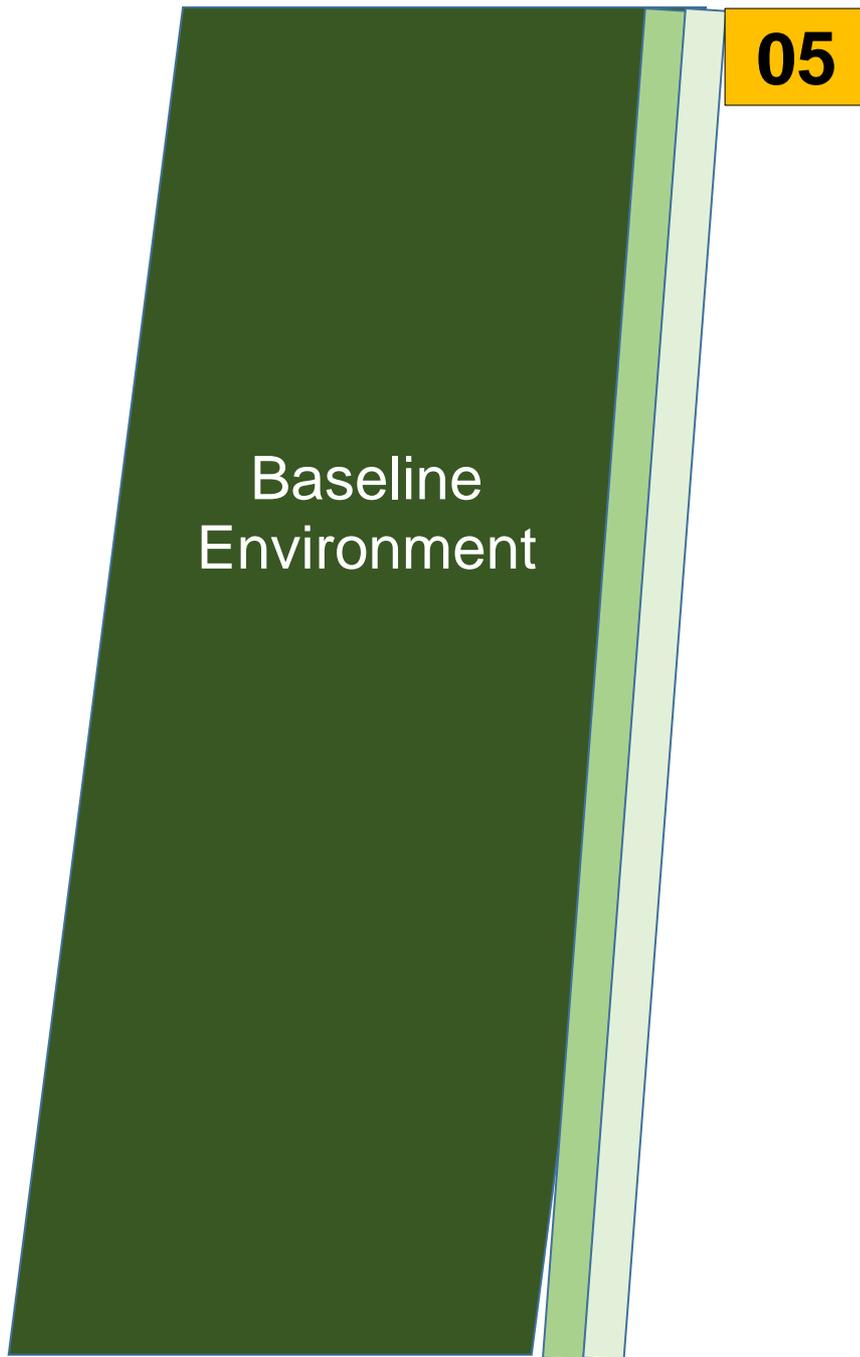
4.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism will provide affected of grieved parties with a mechanism to express issues and problems that they may have the ESIA and RAP process for the project. The GRM will create a systematic process to recording, processing, and resolving grievances during the RAP implementation. The GRM will be communicated to all stakeholders.

We will set up a GRM that will redress all grievances emanating from the ESIA and the RAP such as non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation etc., these shall be addressed by the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC).

The committee will be formed during the RAP study. The GRM shall be accessible to all affected parties, including vulnerable people.

A livelihood Restoration Plan (“LRP”) will be developed characterizing the economic and/or physical displacement that will be caused by Project, Livelihood restoration focuses on complementing the compensation that will be paid by the Project for lost assets and enabling households to continue, or replace, any lost forms of livelihoods, or adopt new ways of gaining a livelihood.



Chapter Five: Baseline Environment

5.1 Physical Environment

- **Air quality**

Poor air quality is one major environmental hazard facing urban communities including the project locations. It is caused mainly by air pollution which emanate mostly from combustion activities which originate from automobiles, industry as well as open burning of waste. A research conducted on air quality in Freetown reveals that the ambient air quality in Freetown is not only poor and at high health risks but have high concentration of toxic air pollutants including poly-cyclic, suspended particle matters (SPM), aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and (Carbon Monoxide) that varies seasonally, at high levels and exceeds WHO guidelines. The finding reveals the average concentration of SPM to be 216.3 count per min (cpm) and the 8-h average concentration of CO was 10 ppm (Taylor and Nakai, 2012).

- **Water Quality**

The 2021 Joint Monitoring Programme report shows that only 11% of the country's population uses water sources that are free of contamination and only 14% have access to safely managed sanitation services (WHO/UNICEF, 2021). Access to clean water is one of the major environmental health risk associated with slum communities including the project sites. A study on water and sanitation levels in urban informal settlements: a case study of Portee/Rokupa reveals that access to clean pipe borne drinking water is a serious issues with over 80% of residents resulting to the use of water sachet (Tumwabaze et. al. 2022). Previous studies regarding the microbiological and chemical quality of packaged sachet water and household-stored drinking water in Freetown detected *Escherichia coli* in samples collected from packaged water manufacturing facilities (Fisher et al. 2015).

- **Soil and Land use**

The Freetown soil series consists of very deep, poorly drained organic soils formed in more than 130 centimeters of highly decomposed organic materials in the hilly topography. Along the low land areas, the soils are composed of a complex Moosabec and Sebago soils often eroded by coastal erosion.

- **Ecology/biodiversity**

The entire landscape of Freetown was once covered with intact forest regime and was declared a forest reserve in 1916 and became a national park in 2017. It covers an area of 183.37 km² (68.29 sq ml) about 17,688 hectares. The original green belt of the forest reserve has disappeared and replaced by settlement. A study on ecological risk resonance of urbanization and its effect on geohazard disaster: the case of Freetown, Sierra Leone reveals massive increase in urbanization with an unbalanced increase in urban land use and

conversion of bare and grass land for settlement expansion. Critical and degraded forest areas were converted into urban land (2.77%), bare land (6.47%), and grassland (10.27%), while the ecological risk level increased from low to high (Wen Jin et al. 2020)

- **Solid waste management**

The constrains of community members to access water and additional factors like improper waste (solid and liquid) disposal and poor drainage systems observed in the community makes the population highly susceptible to water borne disease outbreak like cholera, dysentery and typhoid and other emerging natural disasters like flooding (GoSLiNAP 2021). Management of solid waste is a herculean task for the Freetown City Council. An assessment of solid waste in Freetown discovered that on average that 0.45kg/person/day of solid waste is generated every year. Poor solid waste management has many environmental risks associated with it (Foday Sankoh et al, 2014).

- **Flooding and landslide**

In Freetown, the number of people residing in informal settlement is very high compounded by lack of access to basic services, threat of floods and landslides as well as health risks (Lilford *et al.*, 2017), The mudslide in Regent area in the capital city of Freetown in 2017 revealed that deforestation is the major causative agent of flooding and other environmental stresses as was investigated by the World Bank. Previous study disclosed flooding in these areas is caused primarily by torrential rain, hilly topography, blocked drainage uncontrolled dumping of wastes in gutters, deforestation, poor planning, stone mining, settlement expansion etc. (Marcathy et.al. 2017)

5.2 Socioeconomic Context

Freetown was founded in 1787 as a haven for freed slaves. It is located on the northern tip of the Western Area Peninsula between the Sierra Leone River and the Atlantic Ocean. Freetown lies within the administrative boundary of the Western Area of Sierra Leone. The Freetown City Council (FCC), established in 1893, is arguably the oldest municipal government in colonial British West Africa. It is the administrative headquarter of the country, housing the seat of the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL). It is the hub of industrial and commercial activities. Major export and import are handled in the country's largest seaport at Freetown.

The general management of the City of Freetown is the responsibility of the FCC, including the Mayor. They are responsible to mobilize the human and material resources necessary for the overall development and welfare of the people of Freetown; promote and support productive activity and social development; initiate and maintain programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services; and initiate, draw up and execute development plans for the Freetown Municipality (Wikipedia article on Freetown, 2018)

- **Demographic Features**

The Freetown municipality has an urban population of 1,055,964 with a Male population of 528207 and a female population of 527757 (SSL 2015 Census), the recent 2021 Mid-term

census Mid-term census gives a lower figure of 606,7001 (Male 789938, Female 316763) The city of Freetown is politically divided into three regions: East End Freetown, Central Freetown and the West End of Freetown, which are subdivided into wards. There are forty-nine Wards in Freetown. These range from Ward 346 to ward 394 inclusive and each of these wards is divided into zones. Ethnically, the city is made up of all tribes in the country but dominant amongst these are the Temne, Limba, Mende, and Fula (<https://www.statistics.sl/index.php/census/mid-term-population-census.html>),

- **Standard of living**

The standards of living vary across the east-west direction in the municipality. Comparing income, consumption, or poverty level, the east end as well as slums are more deprived than the central and west end of the municipality. Measuring standard of living is also related to other non-monetary measures of the quality of life, such as life expectancy at birth, the mortality rate of children, and enrolment rate in school. Many people in the east end have difficulty accessing good health and education facilities. This limits their ability to improve their incomes. Most of the homes in the city are congested as a result of the influx of people from the rural areas; this has made people to be prone to diseases.

The standard of living of the three communities in the project area are low people in these communities' experience extreme poverty, poor health, poor sanitation and limited opportunities.

- **Poverty Level**

Poverty is one of the central challenges in Freetown. It is widespread and chronic in many parts of the city triggering myriad of responses at all levels. Poverty is affected by many factors such as growth, equity, education, health, good governance (economic and political), infrastructure, technology, environment, capacity development, etc. All these factors are interrelated and have impacted negatively on poverty eradication. The lack of income and essential goods and services exist everywhere in the municipality but there has been progress. Many obstacles threaten to trap many people in poverty, especially in the east end of the municipality. Poor health and lack of education deprive people of productive employment; environmental resources have been depleted or spoiled.

Poverty in the three communities is evident and persistent especially in the slums area of Rokupa and Portee. people in these communities' experience extreme poverty, poor health, poor sanitation and limited opportunities.

- **Electricity**

Currently, the electricity access rate in Sierra Leone is estimated to be around 23%, one of the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as among its per capita income peers around the globe. Moreover, the absolute number of people without any form of grid and off-grid electricity as the population grows, has outpaced the number of connections. Connection rates between urban and rural areas is disproportionate with rural access at 4%, compared to about 48% in urban areas (www.mcc.gov). The three communities in the project area are connected to the rest of city with electricity.

- **Child Labour**

The types of children's work ranges widely- from simple task with the family, to long hours of harmful and damaging work. Children's work often interferes with their education and can damage normal physical and mental development, thereby reducing their potential for future opportunity to become productive citizens and join a productive workforce.

Children living in the poorest households in the city of Freetown are mostly involved in child labour. According to Jalloh, 2009, most children living in Freetown are used as hawkers, spending long hours selling various items and pulling wheelbarrows instead of being at school. This is in contravention of the ILO convention 182 which prohibits the use of child labour. Street trading in the city of Freetown is a very serious problem. Many poor families are unable to afford the other school charges or other cost for their children. The family depends on the income of the working child and as such place more importance on the children's work than their education.

- **Health Status**

Child mortality rate in Freetown city is closely linked to poverty, with child malnutrition as the contributing factor of most deaths within the municipality. (Demographic and health survey 2019). Communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria kill many people in the municipality. Although central government awareness and funding to fight epidemic diseases has increased, much remains to be done. Poor health service delivery is indeed a very serious constraint in the city.

The estimated maternal mortality ratio is 717 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 562 to 873) (Table 14.4). Thus, for every 1,000 live births in Sierra Leone during the 7 years before the 2019 SLDHS, approximately seven women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.032) indicates that of 1,000 women of exact age 15, about 32 (one in 31 women) would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth (SLDHS 2019).

Each of the three communities has at least a health post/centre, however, un-down facilities, lack of basic equipment and inadequate medical supplies, demotivated and underpaid staff are common in these health care facilities (Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey 2019)

- **Water Status**

Many people in the city of Freetown are suffering from water shortage, especially in the east end of the municipality. Lack of access to safe drinking water is responsible for outbreaks of diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and other water borne diseases in slums and other communities with the municipality.

Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC), the national water company, only supplies water to the main access road in the three communities. There is no formal water supply system in the

project area communities. Drinking water is most purchased in the form of bottled water or water dispensers.

- **Land Use**

Site visit in the three communities show that there is a variety of land use activities as a form of livelihood. Rokupa being a coastal community, quite a number of people are involved in fishing and fish mongering, Moyiba is quarrying and petty trader and small back yard garnering and Coco nut farm Petty trading and Back yard garnering, mainly market gardening.

The crops are cultivated mainly for home consumption and for commercial purposes as a means of subsistence although the survey did not capture the percentage.

- **Gender-based violence**

Gender-based violence (GBV) has been serious and needed urgent attention. An estimated 62 per cent of women age 15–49 report having experienced physical or sexual violence and Sixty-one percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner according to the 2019 SLDHS. However, the three Gender Acts and the 'Hands Off Girls' Campaign have been integral to combatting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Below are some of the Hands Off Our Girls Campaign achievements to date:

- The Sexual Offence Act was updated in September 2019, now requiring a 15-year minimum imprisonment for a rape conviction, up dramatically from a 2-year maximum incarceration.
- Conviction for child rape has been updated to life imprisonment from a 2-year maximum sentence.
- A Fast-Track Special Court for rape cases was launched in 2020, which turns cases around within a week compared to a previous two-year wait.
- The campaign sponsored and facilitated training of 40 medical doctors to treat rape cases and testify in court, up dramatically from just one doctor in the entire country.
- Free sanitary pads are being distributed to girls attending government-assisted schools in Sierra Leone, allowing them to maintain their education which was previously often interrupted during their monthly period (<https://gtah.org/2021/09/first-lady-of-sierra-leone-hands-off-our-girls-campaign/>)

- **Livestock**

Poultry (chickens and ducks), sheep, goats and pigs are the livestock reared within the project affected area. The poultry is generally reared by free range feeding, being let loose in the morning and confined late in the evening. Sheep and goats are tethered close to the flood plain in the dry season where pasture is available due to the favourable water condition. During the rainy season however, they are tethered in compounds and fed mainly with the grass, *Andropogon gabonensis* that is brought to them. Pigs are reared in in the Ropuka Community and are left to feed in the dirty mud and other scrap food obtained from kitchen waste.

Livestock and poultry are reared mainly for subsistence purposes; however, they are sold as a contribution to incomes. The pigs are reared mainly for commercial purposes and can be sold either whole or slaughtered to be sold by weight.

- **Fishing**

Artisanal Fishery is a major activity in the coastal communities of Sierra Leone. There are more than 11 000 boats used in the artisanal sector, with over 750 landing sites all over the country. The artisanal fisheries in Sierra Leone is dominated by men. Women have important roles along the value chain, including in post-harvest operations, all the way to being financiers and boat owners. The sectors include approximately 18 000 artisanal fishermen and over 11 000 fishing canoes (*Ministry of Fishery and Marine Recourses*)

Fishermen in the Rokupa and Kissy Dockyard communities, fish within the river estuary close to their settlements using nets to fish or hooks and lines. The fish caught are for sale and home consumption. They are bought by fishmongers, who in turn sell them at nearby or central markets.

- **Education**

Education prepares children to participate in their society and become future leaders. School enrolment is rising, but few children still do not enrol in or complete primary schooling even with the introduction of the Free quality education nationwide. Poor access to quality and affordable education is a key poverty problem in the city. There are over 5 primary schools and 4 secondary schools in each of the 3 communities.

- **Market**

The people in the city do not have well-structured markets to embark on their businesses. Most of the markets are damaged and needs rehabilitation. There are at least one markets in or around the project area communities where basic food stuff and other household utensils are traded.

5.3 Findings from Reconnaissance and Initial Stakeholder Engagement

As part of the ESIA for the neighbourhood upgrade, Citseo/Dalan in collaboration with FCC, PMU and the Feasibility Studies Consultant (CEMMAT/ARUP), carried out stakeholder engagement and focus group discussions (FGD) within the communities of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa. The programme comprised several stakeholder engagement activities which aimed to:

- Build and maintain stakeholder relationships.
- Gather information on the local environmental and social issues.
- Continue to disclose Project information including any community health and safety issues related to the project.
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback.

- Manage grievances from the community and others.

The findings from the FGD are presented below and the list of participants are included the annex to the report.

➤ **Moyiba**

The meeting was held at the Community Centre. The meeting started with the registration of participants to keep track of the stakeholders present and it proceeded with opening prayers offered in silence. Thereafter, there was a brief introduction followed by a recap of the project aims and objectives by representatives of the Feasibility Study Consultant. The importance of the need for feedback from the community stakeholder with different views regarding the project was emphasized. Both men and women present at the meeting were engaged by two facilitators from the Feasibility Study Consultants and the ESIA and RAP study consultants to get an in depth understanding of the project and at the same time to obtain first-hand information from the participants relating to the project.

Social Issues

The outcome of the stakeholder engagement at Moyiba yielded an understanding and appreciation of local environmental and social issues. Social issues discussed during the FGD includes:

- **Economic activities.** Regarding economic activities, the community members spoke to identified stone mining, farming and petty trading as the major economic activities and main source of livelihood within the community. Community members are also involved in commercial transportation (Okada riders), teaching and nursing.
- **Unemployment.** High rate of unemployment within the community makes food security a challenge. Community members spoken to noted that some families can only provide a meal once a day for their household. In some households, the burden of feeding the household has shifted from the husbands to their wives because the husbands are unemployed and thus cannot make contributions towards feeding. Among the youth, unemployment rate is high, thus many of the male youths have taken to the Okada (Motorcycle) riding business to sustain themselves while the female youths are involved in prostitution to feed and meet basic needs.
- **Access to drinking water.** Another social issue is the inaccessibility to good drinking water. The respondents noted that community members walk long distances to nearby communities to access drinking water. Members of the community who could not walk the distance resorted to buying sachet water (Grafton water) at exorbitant rates. The only source of water within the community is through a dam constructed by AFC and the water is used mainly for laundry, cooking, and bathing. A respondent pointed out that some people get water by the rocket located on the hill within the community however, access is limited. Girls within the community who wakes up early to fetch water are most often harassed by men along the way. Some of the girls are raped while some are impregnated.

Environmental issues:

- **Solid waste management.** Garbage collection is a major environmental issue because of the bad roads, the garbage collectors are not able to access the garbage deposited outside homes in the community. The Freetown City Council (FCC) used to

provide tricycles to pick up the wastes but has since stopped. Thus, garbage is deposited indiscriminately in the community. The streams and drainage channels have become dumping grounds thus attracting mosquitoes and other health issues to residents.

- **Water pollution.** Due to the absence of toilet facilities in homes, most community members have resorted to defecating in streams and drainage channels thus creating water pollution, air pollution and health issues.
- **Drainage.** Poor drainage leads to flooding whenever there is rainfall. This resulted in the production of deep gullies thus making the roads almost impassable by Okada drivers and those walking. To mitigate the road challenge, community members organized themselves into groups to fix areas that are more deplorable for movements. The FCC has also demarcated the roads and placed road signs to alert people not to build on the right of way with the help of SLRSA.

➤ **Rokupa**

The meeting was held at the Community Centre. The meeting started with the registration of participants to keep track of the stakeholders present and it proceeded with opening prayers offered in silence. Thereafter, there was a brief introduction followed by a recap of the project aims and objectives by representatives of the Feasibility Study Consultant. The importance of the need for feedback from the community stakeholder with different views regarding the project was emphasized. Both men and women present at the meeting were engaged by two facilitators from the Feasibility Study Consultants and the ESIA and RAP study consultants to get an in depth understanding of the project and at the same time to obtain first-hand information from the participants relating to the project. A review of the last stakeholder meeting held with the feasibility study team was done by the leader of the youth group within the community. Highlights of the meeting are:

- The community school is substandard and needs upgrading. Recommendation ed was made by the community for the project to allocate funds to improve the status of the school to attract children.
- Poor road network making movement a challenge for community members.
- Lack of public toilet within the community is a major concern especially when visitors to have to resort to alternative methods.
- No community boats. If there is one, it could be used as a source of revenue which may help solve other issues like payment of schools' fees. Investing in improving the community school and to build drainages.
- Lack of proper drinking water has led to high incidence of diarrhea and unwanted pregnancy among the girls within the community thus, resulting in many dropouts from school.
- Lack of proper drainage facility resulted in flooding during the raining season.
- Unavailability of micro credit loan facility for women. In this community, women are mostly engaged in businesses, but they are short of capital to expand their businesses.
- The community mosque is not standard and needs repairs and uplifting.
- Lack of qualified medical personnel at the health facility to attend to illnesses reported at the center. The community leader appeals for the project to influence government to send qualified nurses to the health center.

- As fishing is one of their sources of income, there is no cold storage facility (cold room).

The points were noted, and the facilitator went on to ask questions using the qualitative study tool to get in depth view of the situation in the community.

Social Issues

The outcome of the stakeholder engagement at Rokupa yielded an understanding and appreciation of local environmental and social issues. Social issues discussed during the FGD includes:

- **Economic Activities.** The respondents listed fishing and petty trading as the major sources of economic activities within the community as it attracts revenue for households. Other activities in which the community members are engaged in are wood selling, charcoal selling, building contracts, teaching amongst others.
- **Inflation.** Inflation is another social issue which has made getting food on a daily basis for households a challenge. Some households are not able to afford more than one meal per day.
- **Unemployment.** The unemployment for youth made them take up the business of fishing and petty trading. Some teachers who spoke at the FGD meeting stated that the inability of the government to provide them with pin codes for many years now had made them to leave the classroom and engaged in self-employed activities like petty trading to raise money for their children and families.
- **Access to drinking water.** Another social issue is the inaccessibility to good drinking water which resulted in health issue like cholera and diarrhea. The respondents noted that community members walk long distances to nearby communities to access drinking water and majority of them rely on the sachet water as source of drinking and the cost of the sachet water is very high. Getting water from outside the community has safety risks because people have to cross the main street to access low-cost water at nearby community (Brima lane). School children had to get up early and walk distances to fetch water and this has resulted into many of them going late to school or absent from school. Girls within the community who wakes up early to fetch water are most often harassed by men and are sexually exploited for water. This has led to unwanted pregnancy and dropping out of school by potential school going children. A respondent pointed out that the only available water within the community is salty and it is used for laundry, bathing and other domestic purpose.
- **Road Network and Drainage.** The deplorable state of the road makes it difficult for vehicular movement in and out of the community. Motor bikes riders could not readily access the roads, thus the movement of goods and services in and out of the community is hindered. Drainages are blocked and, in some cases, have collapsed. To improve road access, some of the discussants at the meeting suggested that building along access roads should be discouraged and penalty for defaulting should be implemented. Other infrastructure within the community includes schools, electricity, health center. However, there are no markets.

Environmental Issues

- **Solid waste management.** Garbage collection is a major environmental issue. The collection is not organized, and the community is littered with garbage. The streams and drainage channels have become dumping grounds thus attracting mosquitoes and other health issues to resident The Freetown City Council (FCC) provide tricycles to pick up the wastes, but the cost is high.
- **Water pollution.** The toilet system is poor. Nearly all households in the community use a toilet built by the community stakeholders at the Wharf. Due to the unavailability of toilet in many homes, most community members have resorted to defecating in streams and drainage channels thus creating water pollution, air pollution and health issues.

➤ Coconut Farm

The meeting was held at the Community Centre. The meeting started with the registration of participants to keep track of the stakeholders present and it proceeded with opening prayers offered in silence. Thereafter, there was a brief introduction followed by a recap of the project aims and objectives by representatives of the Feasibility Study Consultant. The importance of the need for feedback from the community stakeholder with different views regarding the project was emphasized. Both men and women present at the meeting were engaged by two facilitators from the Feasibility Study Consultants and the ESIA and RAP study consultants to get an in depth understanding of the project and at the same time to obtain first-hand information from the participants relating to the project.

Social Issues

The outcome of the stakeholder engagement at Coconut Farm community yielded an understanding and appreciation of local environmental and social issues. Social issues discussed during the FGD includes:

Community Structure: the community was set up such that decisions within the community are made by only the heads of the community. Community heads include the chief, headman, youth leader, women's leader, councilor, Member of parliament, ward committee chairman. These leaders perform different functions ranging from advocacy to enforcing laws and bringing together youths to clean the drainage channel and repair major roads, thus ensuring the peace and togetherness of the people in the community.

Economic activities. The main economic activity within the community is petty trading and Okada riding. Other economic activities the community members are involved in includes teaching, stone mining, and building contractors.

Unemployment. Unemployment is high among the youths and household heads. Even though there are factories (foam factory, mega drinks factory) within the community, the members are largely unemployed. Thus, putting food on the table is a major challenge to the people and cost of living is high due to the inflation. Due to unavailability of jobs, the people have resulted to doing other things including little business to put food on their table. Women/girls dominated the petty trading business and those who do not have the capital to start the business engage

in prostitution. The respondents made mention that the project will bring employment opportunities and skill training for the youths.

Access to drinking water. Another social issue is the inaccessibility to good drinking water despite the effort made by Guma to bring drinking water into the community. The respondents noted that only few members of the community have access to drinking water while others buy sachet water (Grafton water) or pay the youth to fetch water from far distances and other localities for them. There is a borehole and water well within the community, but this source is main used for laundry, bathing and cooking etc. There used to be a street pump where they access drinking water, but the street pump is no longer functioning due to unrepair. The community members therefore pleaded with the FCC to help them restore water pumps for good drinking water.

The scarcity of water has been a major issue which resulted to the men and youth within the community harassing the girls and having sex with them. They have a popular slogan “water for water.” Girls within the community wakes up early to fetch water from far distances before leaving for school and ended up missing schools at times. The few people that have water storage facilities at their houses sell them at exorbitant price which many people cannot afford. The respondents request that the FCC and the project install boreholes at different locations within the community.

Road Network and Drainage. The deplorable state of the road makes it difficult for vehicular movement within the community. Motor bikes riders can only access the main roads because people have built houses on the right of way demarcated by SLRSA. Other infrastructure within the community includes schools, telecommunication network, electricity, health center. However, there are no markets.

Environmental Issues

Solid waste management. Garbage collection is a major environmental issue because of the bad roads, the garbage collectors are not able to access the garbage deposited outside homes in the community. There is no designated garbage deposit and collection point. The streams and drainage channels have become dumping grounds thus attracting mosquitoes and other health issues to residents.

Water pollution. The respondents interviewed stated that every household have toilet facilities however, the number of users is much for the toilet. In some household, they could be as much as 10-15 people to a toilet. Children often engage in street defecation as they are not given access to the toilet facility. These faces introduced foul odour in the air and some of them are washed into the drainage channels during rainfall thus creating water pollution and health issues. The respondents requested that the project build toilets at strategic locations within the city and the community leaders mandated to supervise the facility.

Drainage. Poor and uncleared drainage channels lead to flooding whenever there is rainfall. This resulted in the production of deep gullies thus making the roads almost impassable by Okada drivers and those walking. Economic activities are stalled until the flooding subsides and this impact livelihood.

06

Stakeholder Engagement

Chapter Six Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement is an important process at all ESIA stages however, it is particularly helpful to engage with relevant stakeholders during the early stages of the ESIA as their inputs can be considered in the assessment of impacts and the design of mitigation, management, and enhancement measures. As part of the ESIA and the RAP study, Citseo/Dalan will carry out stakeholder consultation. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will comprise of activities aimed at

- building and maintaining stakeholder relationships;
- gathering information on the local environmental and social issues;
- monitoring and evaluate stakeholder engagement;
- providing stakeholders with the opportunity to provide feedback, and
- manage grievances from the community and workers.

This section presents a summary of the stakeholder engagement program, the stakeholder identification and analysis process and the grievance redress mechanism. The SEP will be updated as the project progresses. Issues identified during the engagement process will be documented and appropriate mitigation will be recommended.

6.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder mapping exercise will be undertaken in consultation with the Freetown City Council (FCC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU) to identify Interested and Affected Parties by the project. The exercise will identify the stakeholders in the proposed communities including local administrations, community leaders, NGOs and private sector entities among other stakeholders. Project Affected Persons, Vulnerable groups such as widows, elderly, orphans and disabled will be identified. The key element of the stakeholder mapping will be to ascertain the degree of 'impact' as well as 'influence' of the respective stakeholders.

6.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement at ESIA Scoping

The scoping phase aimed at identifying the key issues to be addressed during the study. In coordination with the Freetown City Council and the PMU, we will carry out scoping sessions in each of the proposed project communities. Stakeholders will be consulted via telephone and face-to-face during the site visits. Stakeholders that will be consulted via telephone are the heads of government parastatals and other institutions who have access to reliable phones with data and are able to participate in this manner.

At the start of each engagement session a brief overview of the Project will be provided and the rationale for engaging with the specific stakeholders will be explained. The format of the engagement will vary depending on the number of stakeholders present and the environment (i.e., the meeting room). The selected engagement methodologies included:

- **Key Informant Interviews:** this methodology will be used to engage one-to-one with local government representatives who are used to engaging with in this manner. This methodology will also be used to engage with specific groups who may be impacted by the project in different ways.
- **Focus Group Discussions:** this methodology will be used to engage with specific groups of stakeholders who were likely to have similar concerns, priorities, and perceptions of the project and its likely impacts. This included community members, women, community leaders, and teachers.
- **Town Hall Meetings** will be scheduled at each community to engage the community stakeholders and others. The town hall meetings will help identify the general issues that cut across the wide range of community stakeholders and PAPs that are of interest to the study. The names of all attendees will be well documented.

Information to be gathered during the scoping exercise will include but not limited to

- Identification of valued environmental and social components to be addressed in the ESIA study.
- Identification of methodologies and approaches to be adopted in the collection of baseline data and type of information that would be useful in assessing the impacts of the project and its alternatives.
- Evaluation of alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, waste management and other information on neighbouring operations and facilities.
- Collection of baseline data on social and environmental issues relating to the project
- Preparation of Terms of Reference for the ESIA process.

The scoping activities will be undertaken by the Team Lead/Social Development Specialist, Land use Specialist, Community Engagement Specialist, GBV specialist and social research scientists.

Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Generic Messages									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL, is committed to build institutional capacity to respond to natural disasters and strengthen the resilience of urban communities, sustain decentralization, and improve service delivery. The Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) funded by the World Bank , has plans to support activities to build resilience The potential activities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable livelihood Affordable Housing Increasing capacity for revenue generation Improving waste management Promote urban planning Objectives of public consultation and participation (<i>provide Info. Incorporate stakeholder knowledge, manage expectations, meet local and Int requirements</i>) 									
Target Audience	Key messages for audience	Communication methods/ Engagement strategy				Who is responsible for doing it?	Timeline (By when will it happen?)	Date Completed	Comments
		Face to face (During(During scoping)	HH survey	KII	FGD				
Community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational What kind of support will be required from community leaders during ESIA Understanding needs 	Yes		Yes		Community Engagement Specialists	Scoping – Week of April 24 th Baseline May 4- May 6 th Impact Assessment - TBD Disclosure TBD	April 27 th is a public holiday	
Adult Males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational Understanding needs of men Demographic and Socio Economic Profile Prioritizing interventions 		Yes		Yes	Community Engagement Specialists, Enumerators and moderators	Baseline May 4- May 6 th		
Adult Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational Understanding needs of women Demographic and Socio Economic Profile Prioritizing interventions 		Yes		Yes	Community Engagement Specialists, Enumerators and moderators	Baseline May 4- May 6 th		
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational Understanding needs of men Demographic and Socio Economic Profile Prioritizing interventions 		Yes		Yes		Baseline May 4- May 6 th		
Persons with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational 			Yes		Community Engagement Specialists ,	Baseline May 4- May 6 th		

Generic Messages									
Target Audience	Key messages for audience	Communication methods/ Engagement strategy				Who is responsible for doing it?	Timeline (By when will it happen?)	Date Completed	Comments
		Face to face ↑ During(Dur ing scoping)	HH survey	KII	FGD				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding needs from the perspective of a person with disability 								
NGOs/CBO S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Issues RUSLP seeks to address The ESIA steps and rational Understanding needs from perspective Demographic and Socio Economic Profile Prioritizing interventions 			Yes		Community Engagement Specialists	Baseline May 4- May 6 th Disclosure TBD		

Disclosure based on EMSP.

As part of the obligations of the ESIA study, disclosure will be conducted taking into consideration the project location, administrative jurisdiction of the study area. Once the ESIA has been approved by the Client, it will be disclosed appropriately. The Client is expected to contribute as much as possible towards the success of the disclosure meetings.

07

Workplan and Schedule

Chapter Seven Workplan and Schedule

7.1 General

The Work Plan set out for the ESIA study is designed to be an interactive framework for timely and efficient implementation of activities with inputs from key experts. To this effect, a detail implementation plan has been developed considering the Project timelines and deliverables.

7.2 Work Schedule

The contract period of the proposed assignment is six (6) months from the date of inception meeting (Wednesday April 12, 2023). As per the Agreement, the Inception Report is to be submitted after 2 weeks, Baseline Analysis Report to be submitted after 7 weeks; the draft ESIA, RAP report at the end of 11 weeks; the final draft incorporating the Client's and World Bank comments to be submitted at the 16 weeks and disclosed. Public consultation on the draft ESIA/ESMP to be carried out at the end of end of 21 weeks and the Final ESIA/ESMP submitted by the end of the 25th week. Table 7.1 showed weekly activity over the next three months. Figure 7.1 showed the timelines for the submission of the deliverables.

Table 7.1: Weekly Activity

Week	Activity
Week of April 24th	Stakeholders' consultations Inception Plan report writing and submission. Stakeholder engagement at Coconut farm Internal Meetings Review workplan Desk review of information gathered. Develop ESIA scoping data gathering tools
Week of May 1 st	May 2, 2023: Finalize ESIA scoping tools (FCC, PMU) notified) May 4 -6 2023: Consultation on ESIA scoping at the three communities. Data collection from SLMET,
Week of May 8th	Analysis of data collected from the scoping exercise. Preparation of scoping report including the terms of reference for the ESIA.
Week of May 15 – May 29	Socioeconomic data gathering (household survey, FGD etc)

Week	Activity
	Baseline physical data collection Laboratory analysis
May 30 - June 9, 2023	Laboratory analysis Data Analysis
Week of June 12 – 22, 2023	Baseline Analysis report writing and submission
Week of June 26 – Tentative for RAP	Census and RAP.

Activity	Week																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Inception Report Methodology Stakeholder engagement plan Initial stakeholder consultation Workplan	Ongoing	Inception Plan																								
Stakeholder consultation Scoping TOR preparation for ESIA, RAP, ESMP Desk review Train baseline survey team Baseline data gathering Environmental field survey Socioeconomic field survey	Ongoing - concurrent activities							TOR for ESIA, Rap	Baseline Analysis																	
Draft ESIA, ESMP, RAP preparation and submission Stakeholder consultation Secondary data review Baseline analysis and reporting Socioeconomic analysis and reporting Potential risks and impact assessment Review of Alternatives ESMP ESIA Draft Report	Ongoing - concurrent activities											Draft ESIA, Rap, ESMP														
Final Draft ESIA, RAP incorporating Clients comments and WB comments Disclosure												Ongoing - Review process				Final Draft ESIA, Rap, ESMP										
Public consultation on the draft ESIA and ESMP Incorporation of comments from public consultation																	Public consultation									
Final ESIA/ESMP cleared by the EPA																										

Figure 7.1 Workplan and schedule

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Annexes

Annex 1: Scoping Checklist

No	Questions to be considered	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant? Why?
1	Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use , changes in waterbodies, etc) ?			
1.1	Permanent or temporary change in land use, landcover or topography including increases in intensity of land use?			
1.2	Changes in traffic movement?			
1.3	Construction activities - earthworks, excavation, linear structures?			
1.4	Impoundment, culverting, realignment, or other changes to hydrology?			
1.5	Changes in land surface affecting drainage or runoff?			
1.6	Loss of biodiversity?			
1.7	Loss of native species or genetic diversity?			
1.8	Any other actions?			
1.9	Temporary sites used for construction works or housing construction workers?			
1.10	Demolition works?			
1.11	Facilities for storage of good and materials?			
1.12	Influx of people into the area either temporarily or permanently?			
1.13	Negative effect on rare or endangered species of flora of fauna or their habitat?			
1.14	Negative effect on wildlife habitat, populations, corridors, or movements?			
2	Will the project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substance or materials which could be harmful to the human health or environment?			
2.1	Will the project involve the use of substances or materials that are hazardous or toxic to human health or the environment?			
2.2	Any other causes?			
2.3	Are there vulnerable group of people who will be affected by this project (e.g., elderly, disable)			
3	Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction, operation or decommissioning?			
3.1	Municipal waste (household and or commercial wastes)?			
3.2	Dredge spoils and excavation materials?			
3.3	Contaminated soils or other materials?			
3.4	Hazardous or toxic wastes (including radioactive wastes)?			
3.5	Construction or demolition wastes?			
3.6	Surplus products?			
3.7	Any other solid wastes?			
4	Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?			

No	Questions to be considered	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant? Why?
4.1	Emissions from combustion of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources?			
4.2	Dust or odours from handling of materials including construction materials, sewage and waste?			
4.3	Emissions from burning of waste in open air (eg slash materials, construction debris)?			
4.4	Emissions from construction activities including plants and equipment?			
4.5	Emissions from materials handling including storage or transport?			
4.6	Emissions from any other sources?			
5	Will the Project cause noise and vibrations?			
5.1	From operation of equipment eg engines, ventilation, crushers?			
5.2	From construction or demolition?			
5.3	From blasting or piling?			
5.4	From construction or operational traffic?			
5.5	From any other sources?			
6	Will the Project lead to risk of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into sewers, surface water, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?			
6.1	From handling, storage, use or spillage of hazardous substances or toxic materials?			
6.2	From discharge of sewage or other effluents (whether treated or untreated) to water or land?			
6.3	Is there a risk of long-term buildup of pollutants in the environment from these sources?			
6.4	From any other sources?			
7	Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment?			
7.1	Changes in population size, age, structure, social groups etc?			
7.2	By resettlement of people or demolition of homes or social facilities			
7.3	Through in-migration of new residents or creation of new communities?			
7.4	By placing increased demands on local facilities or services (eg housing, education, health)?			
7.5	By creating jobs during construction or operation or causing local unemployment?			
7.6	Negative effects on aesthetics and landscape view?			
7.7	Negative effects on traffic?			
7.8	Negative effects on local business and income, and source of livelihood?			
7.9	Negative effects on heritage, building, structures, archaeological sites and important cultural heritage?			

No	Questions to be considered	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant? Why?
7.10	Displacement of people from their present location?			

Annex 2: Census and Household Survey

Notes

Households should be chosen using random sampling. The survey should be administered to communities within 1 km of the project area of influence.

The purpose of the interview to understand how the planned intervention will affect the respondent's ability to access the places they go to on a daily basis. The interviewer should have a clear understanding of where the project intervention will be in relation to the person's dwelling/home.

All questions should be answered with a number (number written in the question). For all questions that the respondent does not know the correct answer, mark "-1". For all questions the respondent refuses to answer, mark "999"

- Codes

Job Key	Code
Crop farming	1
Fishing	2
Trading/Commerce	3
Carpentry/Furniture maker	4
Clothing/dressmaking/hairdressing	5
Mechanics/Automotive	6
Taxi/bus driver/human transportation	7
Worker/Labourer	8
Administrative/managerial	9
Household duties/domestic worker	10
Health care professional (Doctor, nurse etc.)	11
Professional service (accountant, lawyer)	12
Apprentice	13
Delivery services	14
Others	15

Education level	Code
None	1
Primary School	2
Junior High school	3
Senior high school	4
Apprenticeship/vocational	5
Tertiary/University	6
Others (please specify)	7

No	Question	Code
	Interview Details	
	Date of Interview	
	Name of Respondent	
	Phone number of respondent	
	Gender (Male = 1, Female = 2)	
1	General Information on Household District	

No	Question	Code
	Village/community Name of household head Nationality of household head Age of household head 15-25) (26-35) (36-45) (46-55) (56- above)	
2	Type of household head Male headed. Female headed	
3	Marital status of household head Single = 1 Married = 2 Divorced/Separated = 3 Widowed = 4	
4	Total number of persons in your household?	
	Age of household members? 0-4 years 5-9 years 10-14 years 15-19 years 20-24 years 25-29 years 30-34 years 35-39 years 40-44 years 45-49 years 50 – 54 years 55-59 years 60 + years	
5	Does your household share its dwelling or home or property with any other households? Yes =1,No=2	
6	How long have you lived in this community?	
7	Respondent's Birthplace / Home Community. Where are you from? The same community you currently live in = 1 A different community = 2	

No	Question	Code
	The North of the country = 3 Southern region of the country = 4 Another country = 5	
8	What is your ethnic group or ethnicity? (Note: Please adjust this) Yoruba = 1 Bariba = 2 Ibo = 3 Other (Specify) = 4	
9	Vulnerability of the household. Does anyone in your household have any of the listed? Physical impairment = 1 Hearing Disorder = 2 Child headed = 3 Blindness = 4 Old age = 5 Mental disorder = 6 Any other (please specify) = 7	
10	Any household member with physical disability (Yes/No). if yes, how many?	Yes = 1; No = 2
11	Type of disability or sickness Mental = 1 Blind = 2 Deaf = 3 Lame = 4 Dumb = 5 Hypertension = 6 Cancer, = 7 Sickle cell = 8 Asthma = 9	
12	What is your religious affiliation? Catholic Protestant Islam Pentecostal (Born again) Seventh Day Adventist Others (please specify)	
13	I am going to ask questions on security and safety?	

No	Question	Code
	How many incidents of theft or destruction of property has the household suffered in the last 12 months (For example your house or fields robbed, vandalized, etc.)?	
14	How many times have you or anyone else in your household been a victim of personal crime anywhere in your community in the last 12 months?	
15	What is the nature of your dwelling? Brick wall = 1 Concrete blocks = 2 Mud Blocks = 3 Mud blocks/with plaster = 4 Thatch or stick = 5	
16	Tenure of homestead Customary Freehold Leasehold	
17	Does anyone in your household own any of the listed asset/property? Land Farmland Car Motorcycle Bicycle TV Radio Phone Refrigerator	Yes = 1; No = 2
18	What is your status in relation to the dwelling you live in? Landowner = 1 Co-owner = 2 Tenant = 3 An occupier who pays rent = 4 Others (specify) = 5	
19	How did you own this land? Bought = 1 Inherited from parents = 2 Renting = 3	
20	Condition of rented land. If the land is rented, from whom? Relative/clan member = 1 Landowner in the same community = 2	

No	Question	Code
	Landowner outside the community = 3 Government = 4 Others (specify) = 5	
21	Duration of renting Rent in cash. Rent in other forms of payment (livestock, crops, produce, etc)	
22	Your access or right to land or water adjacent to your home? Yes = 1, No = 2 Are you able to use the land adjacent to your dwelling for farming or grazing? Are you able to fish on the waters directly adjacent to your dwelling?	
23	If yes, How much land? How much water?	
24	Land uses. Is your land currently used for any of the following? Yes = 1; No = 2 Subsistence farming (Farming primarily for your own family's consumption, food needs, limited sales/trades—not limited to whether or not the family requires this food for its subsistence) Farming/crops (Farming primarily to generate a crop for sales) Small business uses (e.g. hairdresser) Others (specify)	
25	How much annual income do you make from the land?	

	Economic Information	Code
26	What is the source of livelihood of the household head? Farming = 1 Formal Employment = 2 Casual Labour = 3 Trading = 4 Service Provision (salon, transport) = 5 Fishing = 6	

	Economic Information	Code
	Student = 7 Others (specify) = 8	
27	If your source of livelihood is farming, specify the type. Crops = 1 Animal rearing = 2 Tree farming = 3	
28	If crops, specify the type of crop? Cassava = 1 Sorghum = 2 Potatoes = 3 Maize = 4 Rice = 5 Vegetables = 6 Others = 7	
29	If you rear animals, please specify? Goat = 1 Cattle = 2 Poultry = 3 Pigs = 4 Sheep = 5 Rabbit = 6 Others = 7	
30	If Fishing, what is the method of fishing used? Throw net = 1 Hook lines = 2 Hard lines = 3 Net trap = 4 Trawling = 5 Others (specify) = 6	
31	Specify the fishing place? Sea = 1 Inland waters = 2 Rivers = 3 Others (specify) = 4	
31	Where do you sell your produce? Farm gate = 1 Cooperative = 2 Market = 3 Local trading centre = 4 Local produce buyer = 5 Others (specify) = 6	
	Income and Expenditure	Code
32	What is your source of the household head Income? Farming = Casual labour = 2 Formal employment = 3 Trading = 4 Fishing = 5 Service provision = 6 Brick making = 7 Others = 8	How much/year (SLL)?
33	What is your expenditure? School fees Medical bills Food Water Transport Clothing Energy Rent Others (specify)	How much/year (SLL)?
34	What is your household spending priorities? Food Shelter Household maintenance	Expenditure per year

	Economic Information	Code
	Clothing Water Energy Education Small business Daily transportation (cost of travel my any mode) Health care Entertainment Social and cultural obligation Taxes paid to government. Others, specify	
35	How many times does your household eat per day? 1, 2, 3	
36	Types of food Cereal, grains, bread =1 Root, tubers (Cassava based – garri, yam, cocoyam, potatoes, yam flour) = 2 Fruits and nuts = 3 Dairy/Dairy products = 4 Meat = 5 Fish = 6 Sweet, snacks, tobacco = 7 Others, specify	

	Health Information	Code
37	In the last year, did anyone from your family suffer from Malaria Diarrhea Skin disease Ebola HIV/AIDS STDs Stomach ache Others, specify	Yes = 1; No = 2
38	Do you or any member of your household seek health care from the following? Self-medicated Herbalist Religious leader Doctor Nurse Pharmacist	Yes = 1; No = 2
39	If yes, where are you treated (mark all that apply) Hospital = 1 Pharmacy/drug store = 2 Your house = 3 Another house = 4 Religious center = 5 House of worship =6 Place of work = 7 Others, specify = 8	
40	What is the source of drinking water in your household? Private/piped Tap = 1 Public/piped Tap – free = 2 Public/piped tap – purchased from vendor = 3 Well with pump = 4 Well without pump = 5 Surface water (lagoon, stream, river) = 6 Bottled water = 7 Others, specify = 8	
41	How does the household dispose human wastes?	

	Health Information	Code
	Flush toilet = 1 Pit toilet = 2 Others, specify. = 3	
42	How does household dispose other wastes (garbage)? Compost = 1 Government collection = 2 Official dump = 3 Unofficial dump = 4 Burn it = 5 Others, specify = 6	

Education level	Code
None	1
Primary School	2
Junior High school	3
Senior high school	4
Apprenticeship/vocational	5
Tertiary/University	6
Others (please specify)	7

	Education	Code
43	What is the education level of the household? None Primary school Junior high school Senior high school Apprenticeship/vocational Tertiary/University Others, specify	
44	Distance to the nearest primary school 100 meters = 1 100 – 500 meters = 2 1 – 1.5 km = 3 Over 5 km = 4 Others, specify	
45	Distance to the nearest secondary school 100 meters = 1 100 – 500 meters = 2 1 – 1.5 km = 3 Over 5 km = 4 Others, specify	

	Project Awareness	
46	Have you been informed about the project	Yes = 1; No = 2
47	If yes, how did you learn about the project	
48	What is the project impact on your household?	Positive = 1; Negative = 2
49	If positive, select all that apply. Will improve quality of life. = 1 Will provide easy accessibility. = 2 Will increase land valuation. = 3 Will boost trading business. = 4 Will increase job opportunity. = 5 Others, specify = 6	
50	If negative, select all that apply. Will lead to displacement of people Will lose income Loss of crops Loss of structures There will be community split	
51	Are you in favour of the project	Yes = 1; No = 2; undecided = 3
52	Any other concerns about the project?	

Annex 3: RAID Analysis

Risks, actions, issues, dependencies					
No	Descriptions	Type	Criticality	Actions	Owner
	Election Process	Risk	medium		
	Stalling of project during election	Issue	Medium		
	Consultant Unavailability	Issue	Low	Alternates have been arranged	Citseo/Dalan
	Flooding	issue	critical		FCC
	Water pollution	Issue	medium		
	Health effects (diseases)	Issue	Critical		
	Inaccessibility to site	Issue	Critical	Alternative means of accessing site	

Annex 4: Stakeholder Meeting Attendance

List of scoping meeting attendees will be included in the Scoping Report

Annex 5: Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct

This Code reflects CITSEO Consulting commitment to sustainability. Through our activities, we act responsibly and work to make a positive contribution to the environment and to the communities where we operate. This Code sets out how we work to achieve our purpose and stay consistent with our values and policies through responsible environmental, social, and governance performance.

Ethical Business Conduct

- Always obey the law, report all incidents, and conduct business in accordance with our Code of Ethics and avoid all forms of corruption in accordance with our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Compliance Policy.
- Ensure that no bullying and harassment, violence, and discriminatory conduct, including sexual harassment, racism, or similar inappropriate conduct occurs in the workplace.
- Ensure that no forced or child labor occurs in the workplace.
- Uphold freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining for our workforce as applicable and provide fair living wages and working hours.
- Promote equity, diversity and inclusion in our workforce in accordance with our Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy.

Impact, Risk and Opportunity Management

- Work to improve our longer-term social, economic and environmental performance by implementing sustainability strategy.
- Avoid, minimize or mitigate negative environmental, social and economic impacts and maximize positive opportunities.
- Identify and manage risks and opportunities facing our business; continually improve health, safety, environmental and social performance practices, management systems, and controls, and ensure they are fully integrated into our activities.

Health and Safety

- Promote a culture of health and safety, including mental health. Recognize and continually reinforce company-wide efforts to achieve zero fatalities, and zero serious injuries or occupational diseases, in accordance with our Health and Safety Policy.
- Ensure that all employees and contractors have the knowledge and ability to safely perform their duties.
- Identify and manage occupational health and hygiene exposures for the protection of short and longer-term health.

Environmental Stewardship

- Integrate consideration of climate and water related risks and opportunities in our activities in accordance with our Policy.
- Promote the efficient and responsible use of energy, water and other resources, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions throughout our business and value chain.
- Address risks and impacts to biodiversity by applying the mitigation hierarchy to promote and secure net positive impact and long- term resiliency, design and operate for closure.
- Identify, reduce, and responsibly manage waste and emissions to air.
- Implement practices to ensure the safe operation and closure of tailings storage facilities.

Community Engagement

- Recognize and respect the rights and aspirations of people affected by our activities, in accordance with our Human Rights Policy.
- Foster open and respectful dialogue with communities of interest throughout the life cycle of the project.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment is conduct of a sexual nature that unreasonably interferes with an individual's work by creating a pervasive sexually hostile or offensive work environment. It also occurs when a person's submission to or rejection of sexually offensive and unwelcome conduct is used as the basis for an employment decision. Sexual Harassment takes many forms. It includes sexual assault (which is also a crime), unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, inappropriate use of nudity or sexual images in work areas, repeatedly sending sexually offensive texts or emails, and other unwelcome verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

CITSEO is responsible for preventing sexually harassing conduct by any of our employees, including those who are our contractors and subcontractors. Employees are encouraged to report instances of sexual harassment to the manager, Code of Conduct on Sexual Harassment either by email, telephone or anonymous letter.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

CITSEO Consulting is committed to operating in an environment free of sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse. CITSEO consulting is committed to creating a safe environment for vulnerable adults, children, and youth. All employees of CITSEO including contractors and subcontractors have the responsibility to uphold the principles of prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Employees, contractors and subcontractors generally agree to

- uphold the principles of sexual exploitation and prevention of abuse.

- be truthful with vulnerable adults, children, youth, their families, and communities in which CITSEO is operating.
- treat vulnerable adults, children and youth in a manner that respects their rights and dignity and considers their best interests. We will do this regardless of the individual's age, sex, ethnicity or ability.
- consider potential risks as they relate to their conduct and work and take appropriate action to minimize risks to vulnerable adults, children and youth.
- contribute to creating an environment where vulnerable adults, children and youth at our job sites or project coverage areas are respected and empowered.
- display high standards of professional behaviour at all times, providing a positive role model to vulnerable adults, children and youth.
- respect the privacy and confidentiality of vulnerable adults, children and youth.
- ask permission of a vulnerable adult, child, or young person (or a parent / guardian in the case of young children) before taking their photo, informing them of its intended use.
- ensure that any photos of vulnerable adults, children and youth that are taken with consent are respectful, do not negatively affect their dignity, and do not put them at risk in any way.
- report and respond to any concerns, suspicions, or allegations of actual or possible sexual exploitation or abuse to a vulnerable adult, child or young person.
- cooperate fully with any investigation of concerns or allegations of sexual exploitation or abuse to vulnerable adults, children or youth.

Furthermore, CITSEO consulting employees, contractors and subcontractors agree not to

- abuse or exploit a vulnerable adult, child or young person.
- behave in any way that places a vulnerable adult, child or young person at risk of harm.
- engage in any form of sexual activity or develop physical/sexual relationships with anyone under the age of 18. I understand that mistaking the age of the child is not an excuse.
- engage in sexual relationships with direct beneficiaries ages 18 – 24.
- engage youth in any form of sexual activity which involves the exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex.
- Use language or behave towards a vulnerable person, child or young person in a way that is inappropriate, offensive, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.

- hold, hug or touch vulnerable adults, children or youth in an inappropriate or culturally insensitive way.
 - use children and youth under 18 years of age for labour if that work is inappropriate or harmful.
 - access, view, create, download, or distribute pornography, especially abusive images of vulnerable adults, children and youth.
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