

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

Scoping Report

June 2023



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EHSO	Environmental, Health and Safety Guideline
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Sierra Leone)
EPAA	Environmental Protection Agency Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FCC	Freetown City Council
FDD	Fiscal Decentralization Division
FERP	Freetown Emergency Recovery Project
FSU	Family Support Unit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency
IEZ	Inshore Exclusive Zone
INWMSP	Integrated National Waste Management Strategic Plan

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IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MTNDP	Medium-Term National Development Plan
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLP	National Land Policy
NWRMA	National Water Resources Management Agency
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RUSLP	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project
SALWACO	Sierra Leone Water Company
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLDHS	Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey
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

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

01

Chapter One: Introduction and Overview

1.0 Project Overview

In recent years, Sierra Leone has confronted a series of profound challenges stemming from natural disasters, notably including the devastating Ebola outbreak of 2014/2015 and the tragic mudslide that occurred in Freetown in August 2017. Furthermore, the nation has been plagued by the recurring menace of annual flooding in various regions, leading to loss of lives and extensive destruction of valuable properties.

Recognizing the critical importance of addressing these recurrent crises, the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), through its visionary Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP), has made a steadfast commitment to bolstering its institutional capacity to effectively respond to natural disasters. This steadfast commitment is complemented by a parallel objective to fortify the resilience of urban communities, sustain the ongoing decentralization efforts, and enhance the provision of essential services to its citizens.

By prioritizing these crucial goals, the GoSL is demonstrating its unwavering dedication to fostering a comprehensive and proactive approach to disaster management and community resilience. Through the strategic deployment of resources, fostering partnerships, and the implementation of innovative initiatives, the government aims to establish a robust framework that can withstand and effectively mitigate the adverse impacts of natural disasters.

This visionary plan represents a significant leap forward in Sierra Leone's ongoing efforts to create a safer, more secure, and resilient society. By diligently working towards building institutional capacity, empowering urban communities, and improving service delivery, the GoSL is taking a proactive stance, effectively aligning its development priorities with the urgent needs of its citizens in the face of an increasingly challenging climate and the persistence of natural calamities.

In response to the steadfast commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone, the World Bank has taken a proactive stance in supporting the nation's agenda to enhance disaster risk management, fortify urban resilience, and improve service delivery. To catalyze these efforts, the World Bank is providing financial support to the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), an initiative that will be strategically implemented across the Western Area as well as select secondary cities within Sierra Leone.

The RUSLP represents a pivotal endeavor aimed at promoting sustainable urban development practices and building resilience in the face of mounting natural hazards. By funding this project, the World Bank is displaying its recognition of the critical importance of investing in comprehensive strategies to effectively manage and mitigate disaster risks in urban settings.

Through the RUSLP, Sierra Leone will have the opportunity to leverage the World Bank's extensive expertise, technical know-how, and financial resources. This partnership will

enable the implementation of innovative and context-specific interventions that address the unique challenges faced by urban communities in Sierra Leone, particularly in the Western Area and select secondary cities.

By aligning their efforts, the GoSL and the World Bank are working in unison to enhance the country's capacity to respond to natural disasters, strengthen urban resilience, and improve the delivery of essential services. This collaborative endeavor signifies a collective commitment to fostering sustainable development practices that will contribute to the long-term well-being and prosperity of Sierra Leone and its citizens. The RUSLP encompasses a diverse range of activities aimed at fostering social and physical resilience, bolstering fiscal resilience, enhancing service delivery, and promoting urban planning and compliance with building regulations in targeted cities. These activities align closely with Clusters 3, 4, and 7 of the MTNDP 2018-2023 and the Freetown City Council strategy known as "Transform Freetown", establishing a cohesive and integrated approach to development.

Within the social and physical resilience domain, RUSLP will prioritize the establishment of sustainable livelihoods, the provision of affordable housing, and the upgrading of vulnerable neighborhoods. By addressing these key aspects, the project aims to uplift communities and enhance their capacity to withstand and recover from the adverse impacts of natural disasters. Fiscal resilience will be strengthened through initiatives that enhance the government's capacity for revenue mobilization and fortify disaster risk management (DRM) systems. These measures will enable the effective allocation of resources for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, ensuring the sustainability of development efforts.

Improving service delivery for waste management is another crucial component of RUSLP. By implementing strategies to enhance waste management systems, the project will contribute to the overall improvement of urban environments, promoting health and well-being for residents while mitigating environmental risks.

RUSLP will also play a pivotal role in promoting urban planning and compliance with building regulations in the selected cities. By fostering adherence to sound urban planning principles, the project aims to create sustainable and resilient urban spaces that meet the needs of the present and future generations. Importantly, RUSLP will leverage the lessons learned and capitalize on the achievements of the World Bank-funded Freetown Emergency Recovery Project (FERP). FERP focuses on safeguarding the disaster zone of the 2017 mudslide, rebuilding critical public infrastructure, and strengthening the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk management and emergency response. By building upon the gains made under FERP, RUSLP will ensure continuity and sustainability in the efforts to enhance urban resilience.

Additionally, RUSLP will synergize with the Integrated Resilient Urban Mobility Project (SLIRUMP), an ongoing World Bank-funded initiative anchored in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. This collaboration will foster a coordinated and harmonized approach to urban development, encompassing multiple sectors and enhancing the overall resilience and livability of Sierra Leone's urban areas. Through these strategic linkages and partnerships, RUSLP aims to maximize its impact, effectively integrate with existing initiatives, and create a transformative pathway towards building resilient and prosperous urban communities in Sierra Leone

1.1 ESIA Scoping Study

In accordance with Section 23 (1) of the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Act (SLEPAA) Act 2008, and the supplementary Act 2010, an ESIA is required before commencement of the Neighbourhood Upgrade Project. Section 24 (First Schedule) of the Act list project activities requiring an environmental and social impact assessment which include infrastructure projects. 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 by completing a screening form along with an application letter. The EPA decides the Terms of Reference for the ESIA shall be prepared by the proponent in consultation with the SLEPA through a process known as 'Scoping.'

Scoping is one of the preliminary steps of the ESIA process and 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.

In summary, this ESIA Scoping Report provides:

- an overview of the Project;
- an outline of the spatial and temporal scope for the assessment;
- an initial review of available baseline data and identification of any data gaps;
- details on the identified stakeholders and a summary on the consultation undertaken and the feedback received to date, the findings of which will serve to inform the ESIA;
- outline plans for future stakeholder engagement activities;
- detail on how the Project conforms to existing laws, policies and regulations; and
- an initial overview of the key preliminary environmental and social impacts to be addressed in the ESIA.

This ESIA Scoping Report has been developed in accordance with the SLEPAA 2008, and the supplementary Act 2010, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and in line with good international industry practice.

1.2 ESIA Project Team

1.2.1 The proponent

The Government of Sierra Leone through the Freetown City Council (FCC) served as the Proponent of the Project. The implementing agency is the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Fiscal Decentralization Division, which has established a Project Management Unit.

1.2.1.1 Freetown City Council:

The Local Council Act of 2004 established local councils in the country to fast-track decentralization processes and interventions. The Act empowers local councils as 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. The various councils shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of their localities and the welfare of the people in the localities with the resources at their disposal and with such resources and capacity as they can mobilize within their administrative area (owned source revenue) and from the central government and its agencies, national and international organizations, and the private sector.

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By this statutory instrument, the Freetown City Council (FCC), the municipal government of the city of Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone has legal authority to ensure that the city has access to affordable clean water, clean environment, city upgrade especially slum and unimproved areas, waste management, city greening, social standard enhancement, revenue mobilization, partnership promotion for development, support to the poor and vulnerable people, sanitation and hygiene promotion etc.

At the political governance level, FCC is headed by the Mayor who is deputized by Deputy Mayor and local parliament of councilors. The Mayor, deputy and the councilors are often elected for a period of five years. At the administrative angle, FCC is governed by the Chief Administrator, Deputy Chief Administrator and other administrative staff. FCC also has a technical wing responsible for all developmental initiatives.

The 2018 to 2023 vision of FCC Mayor is “*Transform Freetown*”. With support from experts, the council identified 11 priority sectors for the #TransformFreetown agenda. These are grouped into four key clusters: Resilience, Human Development, Healthy Cities and Urban Mobility. The council has a global ambition of City Greening, and it belongs to the 40 cities involved in City Greening Project through Tree Planting. The eleven priority areas include environmental management, urban planning/housing, revenue mobilization, education, skills development, job creation, disability support initiative, health, water and sanitation.

1.2.1.2 The Project Management Unit -Fiscal Decentralization Division

The Project Management Unit (PMU) established by the Ministry of Finance’s (MoF) Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD), is responsible for managing the project. The Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD) is well placed to manage the multi-city project owing to its mandates for coordinating city councils and their fiscal management and its experience in managing the World Bank-financed operations. The PMU will work under the supervision of the FDD, and will be responsible for project management, including social and

environmental safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, overall project communications, grievance redress, in coordination with and supported by the City Project Implementation Teams (CPITs) and/or Technical Coordination Agencies.

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1.2.2 Details of the ESIA Practitioner

The project Proponents have appointed an environmental assessment practitioner, Citseo Consulting Limited (hereafter referred to as Citseo) to undertake the ESIA for the neighbourhood upgrade projects in conjunction with the local partner Dalan Development Consultants (hereinafter referred to as Dalan). This partnership offers the perfect balance of personnel who have the necessary experience and knowledge of the neighbourhood projects.

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1.2.2.1 Citseo Consulting Limited

Citseo have a dedicated project leadership team that combines ESIA specialists with in-country resources, including those from our local Sierra Leone EPA Registered consultants (Dalan Development Consultants). This in- country support is considered crucial in understanding local issues and delivering a successful ESIA. Citseo offer a full range of environmental, health and social technical specialists in-house, with experience of working in a vast range of disciplines with a track record and strong willingness to work alongside in-country technical experts.

1.2.2.2 Dalan Development Consultants

Dalan Development Consultants (DDC) Limited a Registered Sierra Leone EPA consultant is a Sierra Leonean owned Management and Development Consultancy firm set up in 2003. With an office in Freetown, DDC also has reach across the country, through activities and a strong and established human resource network. Dalan has supported Government, Non- governmental, bilateral and multilateral institutions to whom we have offered research and analytical services to conduct baseline, and impact assessments as well as well mid and end line evaluation studies. We have been involved in several environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to support extractive and energy industries, social impact assessments (SIA) and resettlement action plan (RAP).

1.2.2.3 Proposed Project Team

An overview of the key members of the Project Team is presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Key Project Team Members

Name	Company	Project Role
Robert Missen	CITSEO	Team Leader

Name	Company	Project Role
Goriola Omisore	CITSEO	Social Development Specialist/Coordinator
Fatu Yumkella	DALAN	In-county Team Lead/Community Engagement Specialist
Aminata K@mara	DALAN	Gender Specialist
Gbessay Momoh	DALAN	Land Use Planner/Environmental Specialist
Rashidu Sinnah	DALAN	Social Development Specialist
Ibrahim Kamara	DALAN	Socioeconomic Studies
Alani Amusan	CITSEO	Project Description and Alternatives
Ezechiel Longe	CITSEO	Hydrogeologist
Bunmi Olorunibe	CITSEO	Geologist
Yakuba Bah	DALAN	GIS
Jenneh Lahai	DALAN	Socioeconomic Studies
John Beah	DALAN	Air Quality Studies
Toby Edwards	Ministry of Water Resources	Water Quality Studies
	DALAN	Biodiversity Studies

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1.3 Report Structure

This ESIA Scoping Report includes the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** - provides the introduction and background of the Project, introduces the purpose of the ESIA Scoping Report, Proponent and Environmental Practitioner.
- **Chapter 2: Policy, Regulatory and Administrative Framework** – provides a description of the legal and regulatory context and an overview of the Proponent's policies and standards.
- **Chapter 3: Project Description** – provides an overview of the Project, including components and design features.
- **Chapter 4: Alternatives Assessment** – provides an overview of the proposed infrastructure and alternatives considered.
- **Chapter 5: ESIA Methodology** provides a summary of the general approach and ESIA Methodology to be used during the ESIA Process.
- **Chapter 6: Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions** – describes the environmental and social baseline conditions found within the Project area and surrounding area.
- **Chapter 7: Stakeholder Engagement** – provides a summary of the approach to stakeholder engagement including a summary of activities undertaken to date and those planned in the future.
- **Chapter 8: Identified Preliminary Potential Impacts** – presents preliminary identified potential impacts.
- **Chapter 9: Next Steps in the ESIA Process** – concludes and outlines the forthcoming steps to be taken in the ESIA process.
- **References**
- **Annexes:**
 - ESIA Terms of Reference
 - Stakeholder Engagement and Meeting Attendees

**POLICY, LEGAL AND
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

02

Chapter Two: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

2.1 National Policy

2.1.1 The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991

The 1991 constitution stipulates that every person in Sierra Leone is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms. This includes protection from deprivation of property without compensation. It further reveals 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. Section 21 of the constitution allows for expropriation of land for several purposes including public safety, public health and town and country planning but provides that prompt payment of adequate compensation should be given to the rightful owners.

2.1.2 National Lands Policy, 2015

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 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 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 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.

2.1.7 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.

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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.

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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:

- 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.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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).

2.2.7 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.

2.2.8 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 to 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.

2.2.9 Gender Inequality and 2020 Gender Act

Women form the majority of the population in Sierra Leone and are the most marginalized group in terms of access to and ownership of land due to the land tenure system. About 80 percent of rural women are primarily engaged in agriculture to provide food for their families, communities and urban cities. Women also play a key role in the fisheries sector, mainly in processing and marketing the fish in the local markets. Access to natural resources is limited

for women. Tenure rights for men and women are not the same because Sierra Leone recognizes some customary and religious legal regimes that bear elements of gender-based discrimination. The legal framework governing marriage and property rights shows a great disparity in the right to own and control land depending on types of marriage. Under the customary law and religious laws, ownership is patrilineal and thus women have little or no tenure rights. The NDC considers gender-transformative and socially inclusive strategies that will empower women, girls and persons with disability. The newly enacted Customary Land Rights Act of 2021 clearly opposed discriminatory practices in accessing land and other productive resources by women. By this Act, women now have equal access to land and other resources without any discrimination. In complying with international laws, Sierra Leone long ago ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

2.2.10 The Disability Act, 2011

The main purpose of this Act is to prohibit discrimination against persons with disability and to achieve equality of opportunities. The Disability Act, 2011, which is a form of domestication of the Convention on Persons with Disabilities makes provision for the prohibition or denial of employment, protection from discrimination in employment and retention of position if an employee acquired the disability while working in the same establishment. Such employment opportunities could come in handy for all people irrespective of physical challenges to be able to access basic requirements of life and decent living.

2.3 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+

International Commitments and/Agreements	Republic of Sierra Leone
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+
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)	Yes+

2.4 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
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. Summary of the requirements of the World Bank ESSs applicable to the project are presented in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3: The ESSs and main requirements

Environmental and Social Standards	Main Requirements
<p>ESS 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p>	<p>ESS1 sets out the Client’s responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). As required by this standard, the ESIA should be conducted based on current information, including a description and delineation of the project and any associated aspects, and environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and identification of risks and impacts and mitigation measures. The assessment evaluates the project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts, with a particular attention to those that may fall disproportionately on disadvantaged and/or vulnerable social groups; examine project alternatives; identify ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design and implementation in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and seek opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the project.</p>
<p>ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions</p>	<p>ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. ESS2 applies to project workers, including fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Considering specified requirements, the Borrower must develop and implement written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures should set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS2. The procedures should address the way in which this ESS2 will apply to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and the way in which the Borrower will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with ESS2.</p>
<p>ESS 3 – Recourse and Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management.</p>	<p>ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the</p>

Environmental and Social Standards	Main Requirements
	project life cycle consistent with good international industry practice (GIIP).
ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety	ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities. ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.
ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	<p>ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts.</p> <p>Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help maybe diminished or lost. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.</p>
ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. All habitats support complexities of living organisms and vary in terms of species diversity, abundance and importance. This ESS6 also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources.
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage	ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. It sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle. The requirements of ESS8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether or not it has been legally protected or previously identified or disturbed - to intangible cultural heritage only if a physical component of a project will have a material impact on such cultural heritage or if a project intends to use such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

Environmental and Social Standards	Main Requirements
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	ESS10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. The client will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

2.4.1 The World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The 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. The implementing agency will pay particular attention to the following General EHS Guidelines:

- EHS 1.5 – Hazardous Materials Management;
- EHS 2.3 – Physical Hazards;
- EHS 2.7 – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE);
- EHS 3.5 – Transportation of Hazardous Materials; and
- EHS 4.2 – Occupational Health and Safety

Table 2-4: Comparison between the WB ESSs and the National Legislation

WB ESIA Requirements	Gaps
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The major gaps between national ESIA regulation and ESS1 are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sierra Leone ESIA legislation does not consider ESMP as a stand lone 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 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 be 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.

2.5 Institutional Framework

2.5.1 Ministry of Finance

2.5.2 The Ministry of Health and Sanitation

The Ministry of Health and Sanitation is the only entity mandated by law to provide medical services and facilities to the general public on behalf of the government. The ministry is also responsible for the promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices in all the communities in the country. The ministry has peripheral health centers and units in all the 198 chiefdoms in the country. It is responsible for surveillance, monitoring and management of national and transboundary diseases. This ministry has absolute stake in the management, monitoring and surveillance of hygiene and sanitation in the entire country.

2.5.3 Ministry of Water Resources

This ministry is mandated legally to lead and support the development of policies and programmes guiding the provision of safe, clean and affordable drinking water on sustainable basis to the entire population of Sierra Leone. The ministry works through the following established agencies, private sectors and agencies namely Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) which operates in the Western Area and the Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) that is responsible for water supply operation in the provinces.

2.5.4 National Water Resource Management Agency (NWRMA)

NRWMA was mandated by the laws of Sierra Leone to provide equitable, beneficial, efficient, and sustainable use and management of the country's water resources. It also provides for the establishment of a Water Basin Management Board and Water Catchment Area Management Committees for the management of the water resources and for other related matters. It is mandated to ensure that the water resources of the country are controlled in a sustainable manner.

2.5.5 Ministry of Marine Resources

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is the sole government agency with the legal mandate to promote aquaculture activities and to develop policies regarding the fishing sector, control and monitor fisheries and other aquatic resources within the territorial waters in Sierra Leone. The Ministry's overall responsibility is the control, development and conservation of all aquatic organisms, including protection of the marine and freshwater environments, prevention of the deposit of toxic and non-toxic waste in the territorial waters, maritime laws relating to territorial rights and fishing limits and preservation of marine species.

Sierra Leone Maritime Administration

The general role and functions of the Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (SLMA) are to regulate and develop improved standards of performance, practice and safety in the shipping industry in Sierra Leone, including the coastal and inland water transport system, and in the maritime environment. The administration is responsible to propose policies for the development and the maintenance of maritime infrastructure such as ports and harbours with other interested organisations in Sierra Leone.

2.5.6. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP)

This ministry develops appropriate policies and programmes for lands and housing, and carry out activities under the following major headings, land tenure, state lands, surveys, mapping and triangulation, enforcement of planning and building control, demolition of unauthorized structures, collaboration with relevant Government Ministries and with national and international organizations and Institutions.

2.5.7 Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)

This ministry oversees the employment condition of Sierra Leonean workers, with Directorates aimed at addressing policy, planning and research, labour and employment, occupational health and safety etc. The ministry conducts periodic inspections, issues work permits, and addresses industrial disputes, among many other functions.

2.5.8. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change is to manage the environment in a sustainable manner by formulating and facilitating the implementation of appropriate policies and programmes for the management and preservation of the environment in Sierra Leone. The general mandate of the ministry is to ensure that all sectors of Sierra Leone value and undertake sound environmental management and prudent use of natural resources based on good environmental governance, in order to contribute to the national aspirations for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in Sierra Leone. The ministry supervises other departments and agencies to restore the degraded areas of the country through tree planting.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The National Environment Protection Board Act of 2008 established the Environment Protection Agency to facilitate coordination amongst Ministries, Agencies, Departments and local authorities in all areas relating to environmental protection. It also addresses the necessity to obtain an environmental impact assessment license for certain projects. It is the main government agency in charge of all issues concerning the environment and climate change. It has the mandate to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of national environmental policies, programmes and projects, including issuing of EIA licence. as stipulated in the revised EPA Act of 2022. Some of its functions include issuance of Environmental Impact Assessment license, conduct research, monitoring environmental impacts of the activities of companies, ensure compliance with laid down environmental laws, investigation of environmental complaints from the public, develop environmental policies for the protection of human health and the environment, maintains data on environmental quality, raise awareness etc.

2.5.9 The Forestry Division now Forestry Department

The Forestry Act of 1988 was an amendment to the Forestry Ordinance of 1912 and 1942 that established the Forestry Division. The mandate of the Forestry Division now Forestry Department mandate is on promoting multiple-use management of forests for sustainable yields. Prior to the enactment of the National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund Act of 2012, the management and protection of forests, wildlife, wetland, protected areas, forest reserves, hunting reserves, national park were all under the Forestry Division. This department will be very useful in the Urban Greening component of this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

03

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

This component will support the Government's decentralization agenda through supporting City Councils in institutionalizing and strengthening their urban management capabilities that are critical for efficient revenue generation, and planning, as well as delivery and sustainable management of infrastructure and services. The project will also support citizen participation and accountability, which are key aspects of the country's 2020 National Decentralization Policy.

Subcomponent 1a: Strengthening Integrated Urban Planning and Spatial Data

Infrastructure This subcomponent will support all project targeted LCs in (i) spatial planning; (ii) municipal investment planning; (iii) local economic development; (iv) monitoring and regulating the built environment; and (v) use and management of spatial data necessary for decision-making. Proposed activities include (i) preparation and implementation of spatial plans and training in urban planning; (ii) TA to building control functions; (iii) review or preparation of planning laws, strategies, and codes; (iv) support for implementing a robust municipal spatial data infrastructure (MSDI), including training in geospatial infrastructure, applications and data management; and (v) creation of a digital platform for citizen engagement for LCs. GEF resources will be used toward equipping LCs with knowledge, data including climate risk information, and tools to perform integrated spatial planning to reduce further encroachment and biodiversity loss, shape cities' sustainable growth, and catalyze climate resilient investments.

Subcomponent 1b: Upgrading Urban Property Tax Administration and System. This subcomponent will provide capacity building and training for a comprehensive upgrading of the municipal property-tax systems to enhance own-source revenues through accurate mapping, classifying, and valuation of properties; billing, sensitization, and collection; building data infrastructure; managing relevant data; and enhancing collection procedures in all eight LCs. The modernization of the tax system will be based on a technology improvement strategy and process automation, and the MSDI supported by a spatial framework. The property surveys will include land and properties in areas under city council jurisdiction (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional). A consideration will be given for a differential property tax system for safe and low-lying at-risk areas.

The proposed package of activities includes (i) carry out surveys of properties to update the property tax database; (ii) develop and upgrade the information technology system to host the property tax database, and related training and capacity building; (iii) structured training in geographic information systems (GIS), property valuation and surveying; (iv) developing systems to facilitate taxpayer billing and payments; and (v) taxpayer sensitization and

outreach. A common theme in these activities is the inclusion of how climate risk affects property valuation and surveying. At the national level, the project will support the development of national standards and guidelines for property taxation and a monitoring system for municipal fiscal evaluation.

Component 2: Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Investment and Urban Greening

This component will finance priority resilient municipal infrastructure and services at neighborhood-and city- levels, including the preparation of technical designs. The focus will be on investments identified as having positive social and economic impacts, as well as contributing to disaster risk reduction and prevention. The neighborhood infrastructure upgrading will provide basic services and flood reduction to areas of extreme poverty in Freetown. The waste management infrastructure upgrading will consolidate and expand the service delivery through ensuring systemic collections, transfer, and disposal of waste, thereby contributing to improved health outcomes as well as reduced flooding. The market upgrading investments in secondary cities will comprehensively rehabilitate the central markets, which are in dire conditions. The component includes large-scale tree planting in Freetown. The subcomponents include:

Subcomponent 2a: Neighborhood Upgrading and Greening in Freetown. This subcomponent will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in underserved neighborhoods; which could include Coconut Farm, Moyiba, and Rokupa communities. 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. 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.

Subcomponent 2a will also finance urban greening initiatives through large-scale tree planting that will be implemented by communities, environmental stewards, and community-based organizations (CBOs). Project preparation advance (PPA) enabled the Freetown City Council (FCC) in partner with CBOs to plant and grow 225,000 trees in 48 reforestation areas across Freetown. Phase 1 of the tree planting has been completed and created 550 short-term jobs, especially for youth, women and other vulnerable groups affected by the economic impact of COVID-19. Phase 2 will focus on tree monitoring to ensure a high tree survival rate and knowledge development based on lessons learned for further capacity building. A comprehensive forest inventory across Freetown's 11 catchment areas using remote sensing, will catalog and monitor existing and potential tree and vegetation cover, and research will be conducted to improve forest performance and foster adaptive community-based management to increase the diverse tree population citywide, using "right tree, right place" principles to preserve and enhance local natural biodiversity.

Subcomponent 2b: SWM Upgrading in Freetown and Secondary Cities. Activities under this subcomponent include (i) comprehensive SWM system investment for WA; (ii) provision of training to City Council SWM workers; (iii) upgrading of the ancillary infrastructure at the existing landfill in Bo; and (iv) support to improve SWM sector operational performance in selected secondary cities. In Freetown, the project will finance (i) carrying out the pre-design studies, the design, and construction of a modern landfill that will service the residents of WA;³⁵ (ii) the development of environmental and social management instruments required for the WA landfill; (iii) construction and rehabilitation of waste sorting and recycling facilities of street-level infrastructure (transit points); (iv) acquisitions of transport and disposal equipment; (v) TA to design a sustainable model incorporating the entire SWM value chain, including the development of cost recovery strategies to ensure financial sustainability; and (vi) support to the informal waste management to stimulate the recycling sector and provide livelihood alternatives for the existing dump sites, which will eventually be closed once the new landfill is operational. In Bo, the project will finance (i) renovation of site ancillaries such as access road, perimeter fence and weighbridge at the existing landfill; (ii) the upgrading of the current vehicle maintenance facility; (iii) acquisition of transport and disposal equipment; and (iv) an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), feasibility and design for the future upgrading of the existing landfill to restore clear access and create additional disposal capacity. For Kenema and Makeni cities, the support includes equipment and vehicles for improvement of collection along with adequate provisions for maintenance to ensure high availability of the fleet while keeping maintenance costs under control. A comprehensive institutional strengthening program to establish a financial model and develop cost recovery strategies and implement rigorous performance management will be implemented in all the beneficiary cities. Training on health and safety will also be provided to formal and informal workers. Considering the potential for private sector participation, support will include targeted capacity strengthening for private operators to manage the new infrastructure and operate the services.

Subcomponent 2c: Market Upgrading in Selected Secondary Cities. This subcomponent will finance the comprehensive upgrading of central markets in select cities to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies, and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues. Potential upgrading investments will include market stalls, roofing, water and sanitation facilities, drains, electricity including solar panels, and childcare centers, and will be based on flood risk reduction designs.

Component 3: Emergency Management Institutional and Capacity Development

This component will build the capacity of the national and local governments in emergency preparedness and response, to better prepare them to respond to and recover from disasters. It will (i) support technical and operational capacity building; and (ii) provide financing for immediate response through a contingent emergency component.

Subcomponent 3a: Strengthening Early Warning, Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems. This subcomponent will support activities aimed at strengthening the NDMA with institutional development tools (organizational structure, detailed functions and procedures manuals, management training), equipment, infrastructure, technology, training,

contingency planning and budgeting, strategy formulation; design and delivery of early warning services; capacity building across all the organizational structures (district committees, emergency operation centers [EOCs], command posts, and incident command teams); equipment; training; operational plans and procedures; critical infrastructure; and facilities. The project will also support flood risk reduction measures for secondary cities. TA with funding from the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Trust Fund (TF) will support these activities.

Subcomponent 3b: Contingent Emergency Response Component. The project includes a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) that will provide funding for immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency during implementation of the project to address eligible emergency needs under the conditions established in the CERC operational manual. This subcomponent will have no initial funding allocation but will draw resources from other expenditure categories at the time of its activation.

Component 4: Project Management

This component will finance project management costs of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for staffing, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits and mid-term and end-project evaluations, safeguards, financial management, procurement, training and costs related to the setup of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The component will also support advocacy, knowledge exchange, and partnerships for sustainable urban development, building upon the global SCIP as knowledge development is a core element of the GEF financing. Project resources will be specifically allocated to allow city leaders experts to present their knowledge and lessons learned at SCIP forums and webinars, participate in SCIP regional City Academies, and organize peer to peer exchanges and visits with SCIP cities.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Chapter Four: Project Alternatives

This section provides an overview of the alternatives that have been considered as part of project planning for the Project.

4.1 The 'No Project' Alternative

The 'no project' alternative refers to the option of withholding (indefinitely) any plans for development interventions in the communities. This would mean that there will be no infrastructure development intervention in the communities, thus avoiding the Project's potential environmental and social impacts.

However, should the Project not proceed, the key objectives relating to improving urban management, service delivery, and disaster resilience in the western area would not be met. The 'no project' alternative will eliminate any benefits that would otherwise have resulted from the establishment of the Project such as the provision of basic services and flood reduction to areas of extreme poverty in Freetown. The Project will also bring economic benefits such as employment opportunities. The 'no project' alternative means no new employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour during the construction and operational phases of the intervention.

However, the GoSL has deemed it necessary to proceed with the neighbourhood upgrade, hence the 'no project' alternative will not be considered.

4.2 Design Alternatives

Section – to be completed after review with Feasibility Consultant

ESIA METHODOLOGY

05

Chapter Five: ESIA Methodology

5.1 General Approach

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a systematic approach to identifying the potential impacts of a project, and describing the mitigation, management and monitoring measures that will be implemented to address these impacts. Ultimately, the results of the ESIA will allow relevant organisations to make informed decisions about development proposals and allow potentially affected stakeholders to participate in the process. To ensure a robust and detailed impact assessment, the ESIA process will be structured over a series of progressive and iterative stages. Stakeholders, the Project team, and the assessment team will all provide input to these stages during the ESIA process.

Deciding whether impacts are within or outside of the scope of the ESIA is an important step towards ensuring that the impact assessment is relevant and properly tailored to the Project. Site-specific environmental and socio-economic factors influence the nature and scale of potential impacts and can vary substantially between projects, even when developments appear similar. A summary of the key stages of the ESIA process is provided here:

Screening: Is carried out at the early stage to identify how the planned intervention might interact with the environment. Screening focuses the ESIA on the most likely interactions and receptors and assists in incorporating environmental, social and cultural heritage considerations into Project planning and design.

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. Scoping utilises some preliminary baseline data and feedback from stakeholders. Scoping asks; what adverse impacts might occur? What benefits might the Project have? How significant might these impacts be? What can be done to mitigate them? Scoping also identifies the topics and methodologies which will be included within the main ESIA Report. The output of this phase is this ESIA Scoping Report containing the Terms of Reference.

Baseline Studies: A process to understand the existing environment through desk-based and field-based research so that impacts can be more accurately predicted, and to provide a baseline against which changes can be measured. It is important to note that baseline studies continue beyond the scoping phase (if necessary).

Impact Assessment: Predicts and assesses the expected impacts of the Project, based on the Project description, baseline studies, feedback from stakeholders, and professional expertise. The impact assessment categorises potential impacts based on their significance, which may be rated as either Not Significant, or of Low, Moderate or High significance. This also includes the development of mitigation and management measures and the re-evaluation of the impacts after measures are applied (i.e. residual impacts).

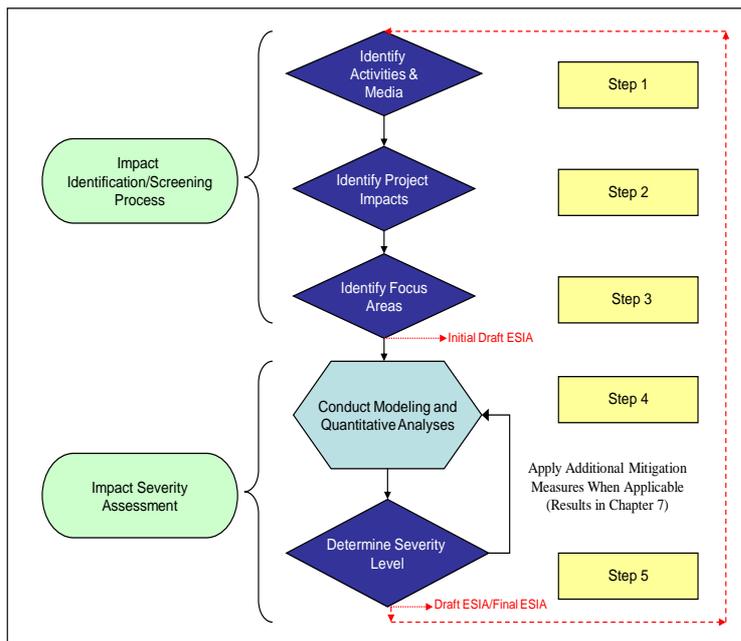


Figure 5-1: Generalised Impact Assessment Methodology

Impact Magnitude

The magnitude of a given impact is a measure of the degree of change from the baseline conditions, and is determined through the consideration of the following factors:

- **Extent:** the spatial extent (e.g. the area impacted) or population extent (e.g. proportion of the population/ community affected) of an impact;
- **Duration:** how long the impact will last (e.g. hours, weeks, months or years);
- **Frequency:** how often the impact will occur (e.g. a one-off event, periodic, or continuous); and
- **Reversibility:** the length of time and effort required for baseline conditions to return (e.g. reversible in the short-term or long-term, or irreversible).

The magnitude of an impact may be rated as **negligible**, **low**, **moderate**, or **high**. The criteria for each of these ratings are tailored for each study.

Impact Significance

Once the receptor sensitivity and impact magnitude have been rated, the overall significance of the impact is predicted. This is assisted by an impact assessment matrix (Table 5-1) and the impact significance definitions (Table 5-2), which ensure a consistent approach throughout the impact assessment. The significance matrix provides basic guidance for the determination of impact significance. However, the resulting significance level will also be interpreted based on professional judgement and expertise.

Table 5-1: Impact significance matrix

Impact magnitude	Receptor sensitivity			
	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
Negligible	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Low
Low	Not significant	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate
Moderate	Not significant	Low/moderate	Moderate	High
High	Low	Moderate	High	High

Table 5-2: Impact significance definition.

Significance	Definition
Not significant	Not Significant. Any impacts are expected to be indistinguishable from the baseline or within the natural level of variation. These impacts do not require mitigation and are not a concern of the decision-making process.
Low	Detectable but Not Significant. Impacts with a “Low” significance are expected to be noticeable changes to baseline conditions, beyond what would naturally occur, but are not expected to cause hardship or degradation. However, these impacts warrant the attention of decision-makers, and should be avoided or mitigated where practicable.
Moderate	Impacts with a “Moderate” significance are likely to be noticeable and result in lasting changes to baseline conditions, which may cause hardship to or degradation of the receptor. Broader consequences for the ecosystem or community are not anticipated. These impacts are a priority for mitigation in order to avoid or reduce their significance.
High	Impacts with a “High” significance are likely to have damaging and lasting changes to the functioning of a receptor, and may have broader consequences (e.g. on ecosystem health or community well-being). These impacts are a priority for mitigation in order to avoid or reduce their significance.

5.2 National EIA Process

The ESIA Process

The ESIA is divided into 5 stages:

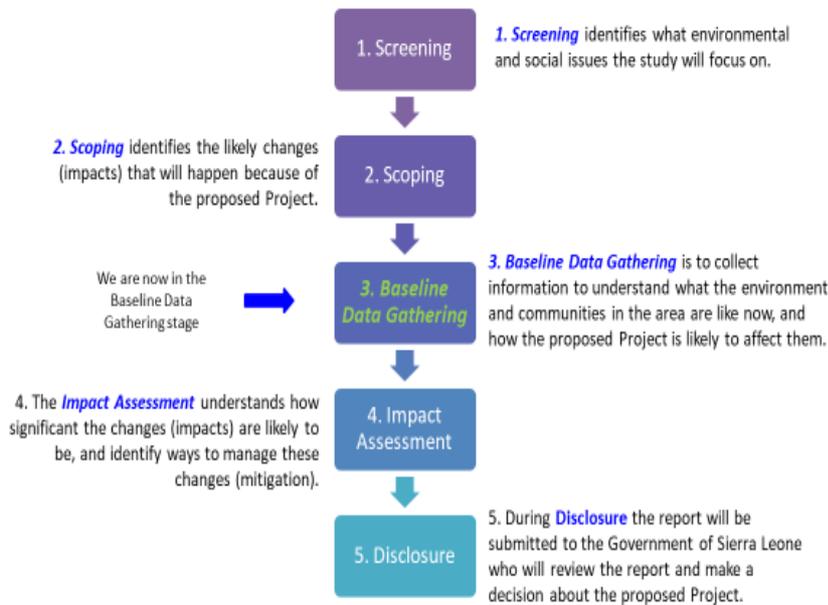


Figure 5-2: Sierra Leone EIA Process

Mitigation and Management

Where an adverse impact is identified, efforts will be made to develop strategies to primarily avoid or minimise the impact. The selection of mitigation measures will consider a standard mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce, Mitigate, offset), whereby preference is given to avoiding impacts altogether and to subsequently reduce or minimize the impact where feasible, repair or mitigate its effects, and/ or compensate for the impact through actions in other areas.

Mitigation and management measures will be captured in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP will outline all the impact mitigation and management requirements to be implemented during Project implementation, including, where necessary decommissioning.

Disclosure of EIA

In compliance with the Sierra Leone EPA Act, the report will be submitted to the Government of Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (SLEPA) who will review the report and make decision regarding the proposed Project.

Residual Impacts

After suitable mitigation measures have been identified, the significance of each impact will be re-evaluated to predict the post-mitigation ('residual') significance. It is this residual significance that is used to support decision making and conclusions about the Project.

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND
SOCIAL BASELINE**

06

Chapter Six: Environmental and Social Baseline

6.1 Country Context

Sierra Leone is located in West Africa. It is bounded to the north and west by Guinea, Liberia to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Freetown, the capital city, is a densely populated city situated on a peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the estuary of the Sierra Leone River. Freetown has an increasing population and a growing economy. The national population increased by 42 percent from 2004 to 2015, from approximately five million to 7.1 million. The urbanization rate nearly doubled from 21 percent in 1967 to 40 percent in 2015. The period from 1993 to 2002, during the devastating civil war, experienced an urbanization growth of six percent per year, prompted by the migration of Sierra Leoneans to urban areas to escape insecurity and poverty. Freetown represented a particularly attractive destination for internal migration, but providing employment, housing and services to migrants was a challenge. Like the rest of the country, it is recovering from many years of adversity.

6.2 Project Area

The three project communities are considered as informal settlements commonly known as slum depending upon their individual characteristics. Slums in Freetown have been divided into the following five categories which, apart from their distinctive location characteristics, also have differing environmental problems which include **Coastal Slums** such as Kroo Bay, Susan's Bay, Rokupa/Portee etc., **Inland Valley Slums** such as the Alligator River slum, Granville Brook, Grey Bush etc., **Inland Hillside Slums** such as Dworzark, Sorie Town, Somaila Town, Mount Aureol Terrace, Maoyiba etc., **Rural Slums** with less than five poorly built homes and **Patchwork Slums** such as York, Hamilton and Waterloo (www.citiesalliance.org). From the above description, Rokupa/Portee has two types of slums - coastal and inland hillside slums, Moyiba and Coconut Farm are considered as Inland Hillside slums. These three project communities sprang up as a result of the ten years rebel war which led to the post exodus of people into Freetown. The rate of urbanization in Freetown in 2015 was 1.3 times the rate of population growth, such that the population living in urban areas is expected to increase by 10 percent by 2030, representing an increase of nearly 30 percent since 1990 (Zayid, et.al, 2016).

The three project communities (Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa including Portee) have been classed as the most vulnerable communities that require a sustainable resilient intervention that can help reduce environmental crisis facing these communities. The three communities have similar or related environmental, social and health risks and challenges ranging from poor road network, unhealthy environment, poor waste management, poor drainage system, sanitation, hygiene facilities, overcrowding, lack of good health facilities, inaccessibility to good water to flooding, high temperature, erratic rainfall, stone mining, abject poverty, illegal land grabbing, settlement expansion, open defaecation, high crime rate, high youth unemployment, prostitution etc.

A study on assessing the adaptive capacity of slum households to flooding in the coastline of Rokupa/Portee revealed that this community and other slum areas with similar attributes have reached their adaptation limit and now fated to more loss (Bashiru Turay, 2021). Previous study disclosed that 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. 2021).

Rokupa/Portee

Rokupa/Portee is a coastal settlement situated in the Eastern part of Freetown, the capital city of Sierra Leone. The settlement is politically positioned within two separate wards (Rokupa/Portee in Ward 408 and Portee in Ward 409) in Constituency 116. It shares boundaries with Kuntolor to the north, Congo water to the east, Grass field to the west and Rokel river to the south which empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The name Rokupa was derived from the role the community was established for that is to serve as burial site for prisoners. Portee got its name from pot making hence the name in Themne 'Omportee'. Rokupa/Portee and Portee are considered as one community under the name of Rokupa/Portee even though decentralization separated them.

During the interviews and focus group discussion carried out with community leaders during the scoping mission, the people stated that about 30 years ago, the community was covered with intact natural forest. Today, the forest has been replaced with residential houses and other government facilities.

The environmental problems include flooding, wind erosion, poor sanitary condition, lack of toilet facilities resulting in defecation in the open, poor drainage facility, improper waste disposal – disposal at sea, and absence of safe drinking water, disappearance of vegetation, salty water well due to sea incursion into groundwater etc. Health related issues resulting from these environmental issues include air pollution, odour from defecation and improper waste disposal, disease outbreak such as malaria, diarrhea, water born diseases, skin infection and lesions.

Moyiba

Moyiba is an informal settlement in the East of Freetown where stone mining is going on at alarming rate. It lies between Coconut Farm in the West, Fourah Bay College in the north, Kissy Road/Kissy Brooke in the South and Kissy town in the West. Moyiba derived its name from a particular bird species known in Creole as 'Yeaba' that were existing in large number but have gone extinct in the area. The Moyiba community experienced influx of people during and after the ten years rebel war which resulted in population increase in the area.

The Moyiba community was originally a forested area with about ten streams and tributaries running through it. The streams serve as spawning and breeding place for abundant fish population that existed in the area in the last thirty years. Wildlife species that existed in the area include monkey, chimpanzee, bush buck, duikers, different kinds of bird species. However, the forested areas, the streams and the wildlife and have disappeared and have been replaced by settlements.

Environmental problems encountered in Moyiba community is similar to what is obtained at the Rokupa community. This includes flooding, wind erosion, poor sanitary condition, lack of toilet facilities resulting in defecation in the open, poor drainage facility, improper waste disposal – disposal at sea, and absence of safe drinking water. Garbage collection is poor resulting in blockage of drainage channel and flooding which hinder road accessibility to the community. The FCC with the help of the Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority (SLRSA) demarcated the roads and placed road signs to alert people not to build on the right of way.

The Focus Group Discussion session with community members during the ESIA scoping exercise revealed environmental issues such as flooding which affects both the lower and upper hillside dwellers, mudslide, causing serious environmental degradation, increased turbidity of water and other health issues. Other environmental issues highlighted include improper waste disposal, water scarcity, absence of safe drinking water, excessive heat emission of GHG from stone mining and burning.

Coconut Farm

The Coconut Farm derived its name from the coconut estate farm and the community lies in the East end of Freetown. The community shares border with Moyiba on the east, Ashorbe, Ataya Base on the West, in the north with Fourah Bay College on the hilltop and south towards the coastal areas with PWD, Akran, Ferry Junction, Kissy Brooke, Boomeh, Up Gun. Coconut Farm and Ashorbe Corner belong to the same community.

The community was once forested, but the forest has fast disappeared and replaced by settlements. Environmental problems include flooding, water scarcity, lack of road access, erosion/mudslide/land slide, deforestation, increased disease outbreak and absence of health facility, poor drainage, high temperature, poor housing plan, resulting in soil degradation from wind erosion.

During the FGD, issues raised by community leaders affecting the community include absence of toilet facility, improper waste disposal, absence of good drinking water, electricity, and poor public market. The community people noted that the population impacted by these issues are the physically impaired, disabled, women, widows, and the children. Also, the flooding situation encountered in the rainy season is as a result of poor and blocked drainage channel.

6.3 Data Gaps Analysis

One of the first tasks undertaken by the ESIA Project Team was to gain a thorough understanding of the existing data and reports which have been developed in and around the Project Area and provided by the FCC and the Project Management Unit (PMU). In addition, ongoing studies and other literature, maps and research studies on vegetation, soil, biodiversity were also reviewed. Gap analysis tasks was undertaken to determine what information is available and what information remains to be obtained. Reports and data set reviewed includes:

- Moyiba Area Action Plan 2023
- Freetown: Options for Growth and Resilience. World Bank Group Urban Sector Review
- The World Bank: Sierra Leone Multicity Hazard Review and Risk Assessment (Volume 1 – 5)
- Sierra Leone: Preparatory Components and Studies for the Freetown Development Plan “The Urban Planning Project.” Freetown Structure Plan 2013-2028 Main Development Issues an Analysis. October 2014
- Satellite images;
- Other readily available published books, reports and scientific literature; and
- Internet websites

The process of reviewing this information was then used to help identify the gaps to the existing baseline information which will need to be addressed in order to inform the ESIA. Additionally, field scoping exercise was embarked upon between May 4 to May 6 2023 to help inform this ESIA Scoping Report and also identify any requirements for additional baseline data collection.

6.4 Climate

Sierra Leone lies in the tropics with a climate strongly influenced by the West African Monsoon. The raining season starts from May and ends in December. The dry season starts from November and ends in May each year though seasonal variations do occur, and these are mostly influenced and controlled by the movement of the tropical rain belt (also known as the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ). Annual rainfall ranges between 3,000 to 5,000 mm at the coastal areas and 2,000 to 2,500 mm in the eastern regions (SLMET 2021). In winter, the dominant wind direction is reversed with the dry and dusty ‘Harmattan’ winds which blow from the Sahara Desert. Thunderstorms occur in the transition periods between the two seasons, accompanied by short periods of strong winds and heavy rain. Rainfall decreases as the dry season progresses, until in February where very little rain falls.

Temperature along the coast is 20/22° C and 18/20° C in the interior

<https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/sierra-leone>

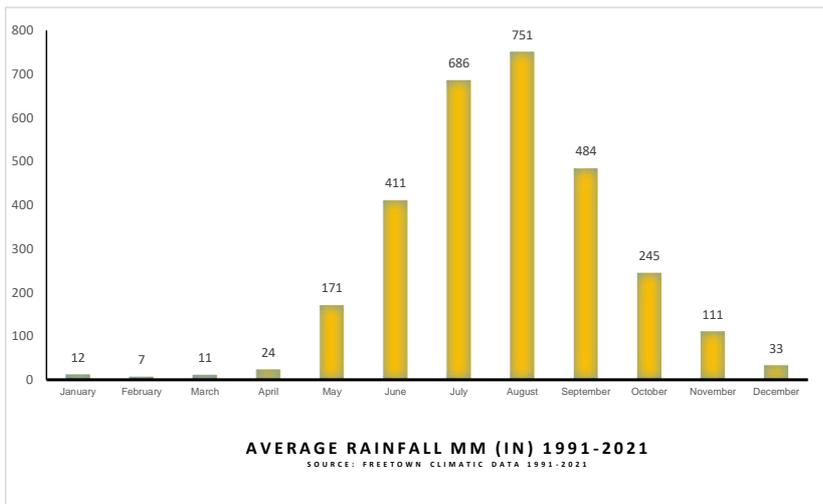


Figure 6-1: Average Rainfall in Freetown (1991-2021)

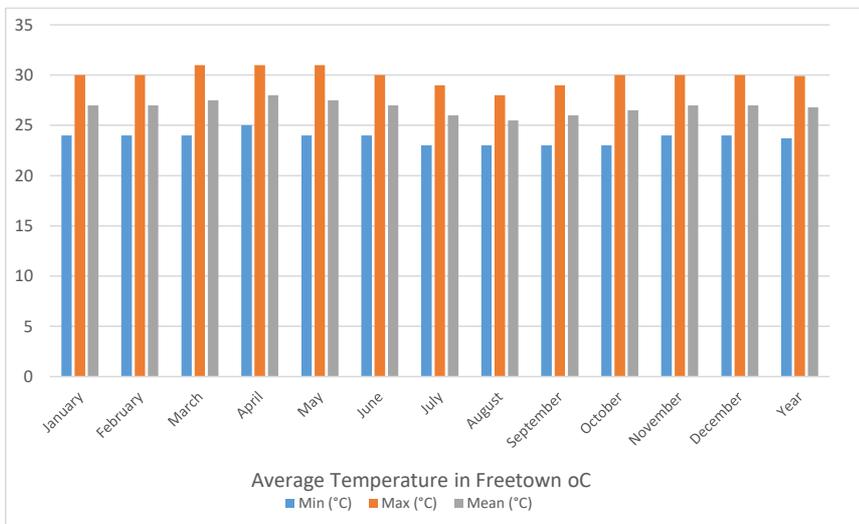


Figure 6-2: Average temperature in Freetown.

6.4.1 Air Quality

Poor air quality is one major environmental hazard facing urban communities in Freetown including the project locations. It is caused mainly by air pollution which emanate mostly from combustion activities from automobiles, industry as well as open burning of waste. 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.)

6.4.2 Ambient Noise

Noise in the three communities (Moyiba, coconut farm, Rokupa) are mainly from vehicles, (cars, trucks, motor bikes, tricycles). Other source of noise are musical instruments and from mini factories nearby. During the raining season, the noise intensity increases because of high velocity fast-flowing streams downhill in these communities. Towards the end of the raining seasoning, sporadic thunder and lightning often echoed by the mountainous hills and plateaus also result in increased noise during this period. In areas where stone mining is ongoing, there is increase in noise due to the breaking of the stone with hammers.

6.4.3 Geology and Soil

The bedrock geology of Freetown is very significant in determining the quality of the water that is capable of being produced. The geology of the study area consists of underline bed rock predominantly composed of laterite with white coarse-grained rock. From the outline geological investigation of the area, a number of geologic structures (e.g., fractures, joints and faults) exist. The water beds in these areas are composed of hard rocks. The general topography of the study area is hilly mostly rising above 200 meters. The project communities and other localities are characterized by two types of landforms: residual hills/plateau and river valleys.

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. The predominant soil type is Plinthosol which is a formed through constant wetting and drying. This process creates an iron rich soil that is very firm and continues to harden with the continued exposure to water. Along the low land areas, the soils are composed of a complex Moosabec and the Sebago soils which are often eroded by coastal erosion <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/bfcef8b6d2c417e85434946771554ae#>.

6.4.4 Surface and Groundwater

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 risks associated with slum communities including the Project communities. 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 result 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).

Seasonal flooding, experienced in the Project communities is due mainly to the degraded nature of the landscape, poor drainage network, hilly nature of the topography coupled with other human induced factors. 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 World Bank (DaLA 2017). Past study carried out within these areas revealed that flooding 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. 2021). During the dry season, the streams drastically reduce in size and flow velocity becomes low. The streams flow into the sea through many watercourses.

Groundwater in the aquifers occurs mainly under unconfined water table conditions. The water table is shallow mostly not more than 20 - 30m below ground level. Groundwater reserves in the Project areas are generally low, because there is high run-off of rainfall in the raining season and slow aquifer recharge due to the nature of topsoil in the area, and the basement terrain of the area. Hand dug well is another source of water supply for few rich people in these communities but due to the geological nature of the landscape, boreholes dug by machines are the best, but a very expensive for the average people in the community.

6.4.5 Landscape

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).

6.4.6 Biodiversity (protected areas, flora and fauna)

The Western Area Peninsula National Park was once dominated by tropical forest ecosystem but due to human-induced threats, this ecosystem has now shifted to the steep hillsides and hilltops. During the scoping mission, the team identified the following tree species in the project locations majority of them are economic trees as most of the forest trees have been cleared and replaced with houses. At the hillsides and hilltops towards

Fourah Bay College land, adjacent the communities of Moyiba and Coconut Farm, the following tree species were spotted: *Ceiba pentandra*, *Bombax constatum*, *Ficus sur*, *Parkia bicolor*, *Daniella oliveri*, *Daniellia thurifera*, Lophira, Parinari excels, native oil palm, shrubs and grass etc. Some of the economic trees found in the study area include mango, oranges, guava, native pineapple, cashew nut, coconut, etc.

Interviews with hunters and leaders revealed some species of interest – chimpanzee, bush-buck, varying species of duikers, antelopes, monkeys, hares, rats, and guinea fowl that were found in the National Park 30 years ago in good number but are no more. Wildlife species encountered 30 years ago includes Maxwell's Duiker, Royal Antelope, Yellow-backed Duiker, Bushbuck, Water Chevrotain, Pygmy Hippopotamus, Red River Hog, African Buffalo, African Forest Elephant, Tree pangolin, Campbell's Monkey, Sooty Mangabey, Western Black and White Colobus, White-breasted Guinea fowl. The community people spoken to also noted that the streams in the various communities never dried up when the forest covered them and different migratory species often migrate to breed in these streams, but now they do not come again.

Tree species identified in these communities, but are no more includes: *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Parkia biglobosa*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Cynometra leonensis*, *Bombax constatum*, *Ulpaca guineensis*, *Terminalia superba*, Mango, oranges, Guava, local pineapple, Palm tree, *Xylocarpus aethiopicus*, *Hannoa khainenea*, *Anisophyllae* spp, *Pentaclethra macrophylla*, *Nauclea latifolia* etc.

6.5 Social Baseline

6.5.1 Population and Demographic Features

6.5.1.1 Population of Freetown

The Freetown municipality has an urban population of 1,055,964 with a Male population of 528,207 and a female population of 527,757. The 2021 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 (<https://www.statistics.sl/index.php/census/mid-term-population-census.html>)

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 comprised of all tribes in the country but dominant amongst these are the Temne, Limba, Mende, and Fula. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freetown_City_Council)

6.5.1.2 Population of Project Areas

The Neighbourhood Upgrade Project communities are Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa. These communities are characterised by high levels of poverty with inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure. The table below shows the estimate number of households, persons per households and the population in each of the three communities.

Community name	Estimated households	Estimated number of persons per household	Estimated Population
Moyiba	4,000	6	12,000
Coconut Farm	1,500	6	8,500
Rokupa	1000	5	5000
Total	6,500		25,500

Source: May 2023 Field Survey data

6.5.2 Landuse, Land tenure

Land is an essential source of livelihood for a majority of Sierra Leoneans. Human activities are mostly responsible for the transformation of the land in the country including the project sites. The original land in the project locations has been altered through one key land use intervention which is settlement expansion. Stone mining and vegetable farming were also reported to be part of the land use system. The land surface and ecological strength has been altered over the years from an intact tropical forest regime to bare land occupied now with buildings and other structures.

Historically, the Sierra Leone’s land tenure system has developed twofold: The freehold tenure system governed by General Law (English Common Law and Statutory Law) in the Western Area, including the capital Freetown, which allows land sales and leases; and the customary tenure system governed by customary law, and partly general law. Sierra Leone’s land system is not only dualistic but also shows differences within and among the Provinces. In contrast to the private freehold system in the Western Area, family/community ownership and leasehold interests define access to and control over land resources in the rest of Sierra Leone

During the site visit to the communities, variety of land use activities as a form of livelihood were observed.

Rokupa: The land includes a beach, a temporary wetland area, and settlements. The shores are used for fishing activities while the wetland area is used for free animal grazing range and crop cultivation.

Moyiba: The land here is used for stone mining, quarrying, gardening and free-range animal grazing. Settlements include grouped households.

Coconut Farm: The land here is used for stone mining, quarrying, petty trading, gardening, cultivation of crop for commercial purpose and free-range animal grazing. Settlements include grouped households.

6.5.3 Ethnicity and Religion.

The majority of the population in the three communities are the Temne that originated from the Futa Jallon region of Guinea and migrated south to settle in Sierra Leone area. The Temne are traditionally pastoralist and fishermen and traders (Shoup J.A 2011, Appia and Gates, 2010).

Religion

The predominant religion affiliation in the Project communities is Islam followed by the Christian. The relationships between the different religious groups have been peaceful.

6.5.4 Community Infrastructure Services

6.5.4.1 Transport

The roads in these three communities are generally in poor condition. The road leading to the communities are fairly in good condition, however vehicular movement within these communities is poor. Flooding affects the roads due to blockage of drainage channels. Public transportation is poor to non-existence. Walking and local motorcycles (Okada) are the more common means of transportation. The road maintenance in Sierra Leone is carried out by the Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority (SLRSA).

6.5.4.2 Utilities

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 communities of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa are connected to the national grid with electricity supplied by the Electricity Generation Transition Company (EGTC).

Accessibility to good water for drinking and cooking in these communities is poor. Residents suffer extreme water shortage, especially in the slum area. Due to poor road condition, the national water supply company Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) only supply water to the main access road in the three communities, thus other areas including the slums in these communities' resort to streams and hand dug water wells and purchase of sachet water for cooking and drinking.

Sanitation is poor in these communities. There are no toilet facilities and some households have only one toilet which is not enough for the household population. In the slum area close to the sea, the inhabitants including children defecate by the shore, on the road and the drainage channels.

Telecommunication within these communities are provided by the major national mobile communication networks.

6.5.4.3 Wastes.

There is no solid waste dumpsite within the communities. Due to the poor road network within the communities, the FCC garbage collectors do not remove waste when due. As a result, garbage is dumped in the drainage channels and by the roadsides thus resulting in offensive odour as the waste starts to decay. In some areas, the garbage is burnt.

6.5.4.4 Educational Infrastructure

Education services within the Project area are hindered by inadequate educational infrastructure and poor quality and numbers of teachers. Poor road condition, distance travel to school among other factors including cost makes attendance difficult and unaffordable for many families. Each of the communities of Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa have five primary schools and four secondary schools. There are no tertiary education institution within these communities.

6.5.4.5 Housing

Different types of housing have been observed in these communities. There are mud blocks houses, houses made with corrugated iron sheets, and mud with bush stick frames. Other types of houses are cement block houses roofed with corrugated iron or plastic sheets.



Figure 6-3: Different types of houses observed in the communities.

6.5.4.6 Health Infrastructure

Health infrastructures in Freetown are majorly government owned with privately owned facilities. 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). Poor health service delivery has resulted into the death of many people suffering from communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as malaria.

Within the communities of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa, a Health Centre was identified. The Health Centre was able to treat cases of Malaria and provide rehydration medicine for cases of diarrhea. However, one health facility in each community is not sufficient enough to cater for the population in these community, Also the lack and inadequate supply of needed equipment (medical supplies, stethoscope, basic medical equipment), poor facilities, lack of dedicated hospital transportation, drugs etc., hindered the delivery of basic health services.

6.5.4.7 Employment and Livelihood

Moyiba: The economic activities and source of livelihood in the Moyiba community is stone mining, petty trading and motorbike form of transportation (Okada). Women made the large percentage of the working population, and they are actively involved in petty trading from which they support their households. The living standard is poor with many people living in the slum areas. Women and children are seen supporting household heads in breaking large rocks in this community.



Figure 6-4 Stone mining at Moyiba

Coconut Farm. The major economic activities in this community are stone mining and petty trading. As observed at the Moyiba community, the income level is very low, and majority of the households are supported by women engaged in petty trading and stone mining activities. Men, women and the children rear livestock such as chicken, ducks and goats mainly for subsistence purpose; however, there are few that are sold to contribute to the income of the household.

Rokupa. The major economic activities within the Rokupa community are fishing, sand mining and petty trading. Men and women undertook fishing for subsistence and income generation. Artisanal fishing is a major activity in the coastal communities of Sierra Leone. The artisanal fisheries is dominated by men. Women play important role along the value chain by providing the finances as well as being the boat owners including the marketing of the harvested fishes.

Fishermen in the Rokupa and Kissy Dockyard communities' fish within the river estuary close to their settlements using nets or hooks and lines. The fish harvested are sold for income purposes as well as for subsistence. Poultry (chickens and ducks), sheep, goats and pigs are generally reared by free range feeding. During the rainy season, the livestock are tethered in compounds and fed with grass purchased for them while in the dry season the livestock are led to the floodplain where pasture is available.



Figure 6-5: Fishing boats at Rokupa.

6.5.4.8 Women and Gender Relations

The ESIA scoping team observed increased women representation on the local council's board within the three communities. However, during the FGD with the women, the women reported that their issues are not heard as seriously as the men. The women are responsible for domestic tasks such as cooking, fetching water, childcare, cleaning the house and environment and rearing livestock (chicken, goat, sheep, pigs) and gardening. During the FGD the women mentioned that they support the income of the household with stone mining, fishing activities (salting, smoking, drying and selling) and petty trading. The women have low levels of education and illiteracy among them is high. Polygamy is common in the three communities.

6.5.4.8.1 Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) has been a serious concern in Sierra Leone. An estimated 62 per cent of women age 15–49 reported having experienced physical or sexual violence. 61 percent of married women age 15-49 reported having experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner (SLDHS 2019). However, the three Gender Acts and the 'Hands Off Girls' Campaign have been integral to combatting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). During the FGD at the scoping mission in the three communities (Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa), the women group stated that GBV has reduced.

- 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.

6.5.4.9 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

There cultural sites discussed during the FGD are the burial sites and family graves located within house plots. Important local cultural practices within these communities include the Bondo for women and Ojeh for men. The Bondo society is a secretive tradition for women in Sierra Leone. It prepares young women for adulthood, their traditional role as housewife, spouse and mother, and recognises their move towards maturity and puberty.

It has the genital mutilation of young girls and women as a central pillar. Though the community leaders in Sierra Leone excuse these acts of violence against women and girls within Bondo Society as cultural and traditional, however, the acts are a clear breach of women and girls' human rights, and they are illegal under international law and treaties, many of which have been signed by Sierra Leone's government (Girl2Girl Empowerment movement 2017)

Ojeh is the name for society of Yoruba origins that emerged from among the 'liberated Africans' (i.e. rescued from the slave ship in the 19th century) in Freetown and the villages. The Ojeh society are widely distributed throughout Sierra Leone and the society is designed

for men. Ojeh masked dancers perform in a brightly variegated costume of coloured cloth that covers the head and reaches down to the calves. The face of the masker is concealed behind a grill of netting (Nunley 1987).

The Bondo Society is an all-female society. The purpose of this secret society is to help young women earn the rites of passage into adulthood. To receive these rites of passage, a girl must undergo their cultural rituals including female genital mutilation (Mgbako 2010). The Bondo is practiced in the three communities of Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa. Bondo is the common practice of the removal of all or part of the female's genitalia for cultural and religious initiation purposes or as a custom to prepare the female for marriage.

**STAKEHOLDER
ENGAGEMENT**

Chapter Seven: Stakeholder Engagement

7.1 Overview

This section outlines the approach that would be taken for stakeholder engagement during the ESIA process including a summary of stakeholder engagement undertaken to date. Stakeholder consultation is a key aspect of the ESIA process, and it is essential to building trust and longer-term relationship with Project interest groups to facilitate the successful implementation of the project. Carrying out stakeholder engagement is a key requirement of the SLEPA Act and the World Bank ESF. The basic principles of the stakeholder engagement are to ensure that the ESIA process is inclusive, transparent and culturally sensitive.

7.2 Sierra Leone EPA Requirements for Stakeholder Engagement

The SLEPA requires that public consultation and disclosure is conducted throughout the ESIA process. The project proponent will engage with national and local project area authorities, community representatives, particularly women and vulnerable people as well as others Project interest groups. At the end of the ESIA studies, the EPA requires that the findings of the studies are disclosed to the public through a series of workshops, to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the possible risks and benefits of the projects, as well as to have an opportunity to share their views and perceptions. Stakeholder engagement is required to continue after the award of an EIA Licence through regular, documented consultation meetings, community development projects, effective grievance redress mechanisms, etc.

7.3 Methodology for Stakeholder Engagement

This Stakeholder Engagement outlines the strategy and programme for continuous engagement with project affected and interested communities in a culturally appropriate manner during all phases of the project. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will provide the overarching framework for all engagements relating to the ESIA. It is a live document that would be regularly updated throughout the ESIA process as more information are collected during the consultation processes. The following components are set out by the World Bank ESF for Good Stakeholder Engagement:

- Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
- Disclosure
- Stakeholder consultation
- Negotiation and partnerships
- Grievance Management

- Stakeholder involvement in project monitoring
- Reporting to stakeholders
- Management Functions

7.3.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

A stakeholder is any individual or group that is potentially affected by the Project, or who has an interest in the Project. It is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and to assess their needs and expectations for engagement based on their interest and influence in relation to the neighbourhood upgrade development intervention. Understanding the needs and expectations of stakeholders is critical for effective consultation and engagement. Specific consideration is given to the identification of marginalized, vulnerable or disadvantaged stakeholders who may be overly affected by the Project or who might find it difficult to participate in engagement/consultation and disclosure meetings. Measures developed to allow effective participation of these groups includes inviting the women and youth to participate in the community/town hall meetings as well as directly asking them for their questions and comments.

Stakeholder analysis considers how stakeholder groups may be affected by the development intervention and what influence they may have on Project outcomes in order to understand their needs and expectations for engagement. Stakeholder Engagement for this project will ensure that consultation and communication with all stakeholders:

- Is free, prior and informed.
- Non-discriminatory and transparent
- Is conducted regularly and documented.
- Is conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, taking into account project area values, traditions and customs.
- Achieves two-way dialogue.
- Includes an effective grievance redress mechanism.

A list of stakeholders identified to date and their interest is presented in Table 7-1 and the complete analysis of stakeholders including the assessment of their interest is presented in the Annex.

Table 7-1 List of Stakeholder

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	Interest
Government	Central government Ministry of Finance Sierra Leone Roads Safety Authority	Compliance on national regulations Build capacity to respond to natural disasters.

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	Interest
	Other Ministries	Strengthen resilience of urban communities Reduce poverty and improve standard of living
Municipal	FCC	Transform Freetown Ensure central government programmes are carried out at city level. Monitor project activities and ensure compliance with laws and regulations.
Local Government Authority	Moyiba Coconut Farm Rokupa	Monitored projects and programmes at the local level. Ensured compliance
Community Level	NGOs CBOs Civil societies	Collaboration for project implementation
Traditional Authorities	Community head Chiefs Women leader	Collaboration to ensure community concerns are addressed. Project impact on livelihood and other local amenities is reduced and/or mitigated
Vulnerable groups	Welfare of children, elderly, Disabled or chronically ill, low income and female-headed households (with incomes below the subsistence level) minority ethnic groups and tribes, landless households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance from noise/ vibration/ dust/ light pollution Impact on livelihoods Impact on local amenities Health and safety of community Economic and physical displacement
Land Owners	Land owners/users affected by land acquisition	Land acquisition
Fishing community	Fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance from noise/ vibration/ dust/ light pollution Impact on fishing Public health and safety

7.4 Consultation and Disclosure

A range of stakeholder engagement and communication methods will be required during different phases of the project, beyond the conduct of the ESIA studies. Meetings with community stakeholders will be held at regular intervals as agreed with stakeholders. Formats for consultation may include the following:

- Community meetings and public consultation meetings (e.g. community meetings) will be held regularly to, with among other things, disseminate project information to stakeholders, inform on employment opportunities or community development projects, etc. These meetings will ensure representation from relevant segments of

the community including women and vulnerable groups. Outcomes of these meetings will be documented and made accessible to interested parties.

- Meetings with community leaders – the purpose of these meetings will be to inform local authorities about project issues similar to those to be discussed in general meetings. Local authorities will ideally be informed first before the general populace.
- One-on-one meetings, household surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs) in Krio languages – one-on-one interviews, household surveys and FGDs will be undertaken as needed, to collect information on potential impacts and evaluate the effectiveness of environmental and social mitigation measures implemented.
- Distribution of Project information material hand-outs, including comment forms and a Frequently Asked Question document.
- Engagement with GoSL Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) – Project proponent will work with relevant MDAs at all levels of project implementation to ensure compliance with their various requirements.
- Engagement with potential partners, NGOs, etc – interested stakeholder institutions will be consulted on an as needs basis, to explore possibilities to collaborate on environment and/or social projects that would benefit communities.

A two-week notice, followed by a three-day reminder notice will be provided for consultative meetings. Minutes of meetings will be made available to the meeting participants and other identified interested parties within two weeks from the meeting date. Minutes will be written in an understandable manner and can be obtained from the Project offices or other location agreed.

7.5 Scoping Phase Stakeholder Engagement

The goal of stakeholder engagement during the Scoping Phase was to enable stakeholders to understand the proposed Project and outline the preliminary potential impacts and potential benefits of the Project in a timely manner. During the Scoping mission, the consultation process gives the stakeholders the platform to comment on the proposed neighbourhood upgrade and to share their fears and concerns.

Stakeholders will also have the opportunity to comment on the reports that are produced; it will enable the communities to be part of the solutions during mitigation of project impacts. The FCC and PMU have made efforts towards stakeholder engagement. The ESIA social team that are responsible for the community engagement carried out scoping phase stakeholder engagement to:

- Introduce the Project and share Project information with stakeholders, explaining in clear and sufficient detail it's nature and potential impacts;

- Describe the scope of the ESIA study, the study area and the level of assessment in relation to the Project area of influence;
- Advise stakeholders of their opportunities during the ESIA process to contribute to the Project decision-making and design process and to input into the design of mitigation and enhancement measures;
- Demonstrate the Developers' commitment to following ESIA best practise, national requirements and the WB ESF guidelines;
- Identify key issues and concerns that stakeholders have about the Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the key issues that should be addressed in the Scoping and ESIA report; and
- Lay the foundation for ongoing and positive stakeholder participation.

7.5.1 Consultation Activities

The Scoping phase consultation activities includes:

- Community meetings within the three communities
- One-to-one meeting with community head, women leader and small group meetings with stakeholders who might have a particular interest in the Project (civil organizations).
- Focussed with women groups, youths, and young girls.
- Focussed meeting with men groups, youth and young men.

Stakeholders that were met during the Scoping mission includes:

- Community leaders
- Local government chairman
- Civil society organization leaders
- Fishermen and Stone mining Groups
- Government authorities
- Project Affected Persons (PAP) – people directly affected due to loss of land, assets or livelihoods activities.

7.5.1.1 Meeting Format

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 non-technical presentation on the planned development intervention and the ESIA process. This was followed by discussions, and a Questions and Answers session, allowing the stakeholders to provide comments and suggestions. All questions and comments were noted and documented and where possible, immediate response was provided by the ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Team from Citseo/Dalan. Representatives from the Project proponent (FCC and PMU) attended the meeting. Attendance and meeting minutes are presented in the Annex.



Figure 7-1: Community meetings

7.5.1.2 Tools and Materials

The following materials were used to support scoping phase consultation activities:

- Meeting invitations for government stakeholders (FCC, RUSLP PMU), community NGOs, community leaders were sent out at least two weeks in advance of the meetings and followed by a three-day reminder.
- Distribution of Project information material hand-outs, including comment forms and a Frequently Asked Question document
- Flip chart presentation on the ESIA and questionnaires were used during community meetings.
- Schedules for the next community meetings were communicated to the community leaders for display in public places.

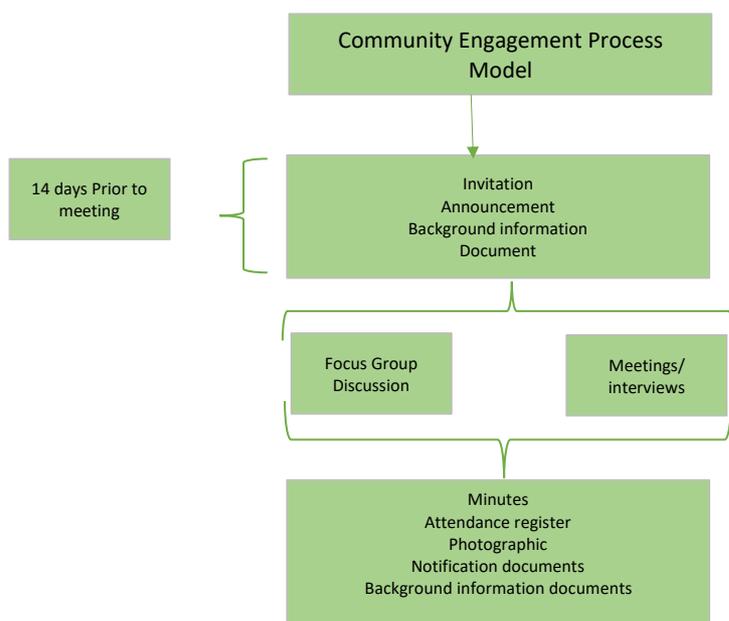


Figure 7-2: Process level for community-level stakeholder engagement

7.5.2 Key Issues Raised During Stakeholder Engagement

The key issues raised during the community engagement are summarised in table 7-2 below

Table 7-2: Issues raised at stakeholder engagement.

Issue	Explanation
Moyiba	
Community leader's remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayed that the community will be eventually selected for the development intervention. - Expressed fear that the Project may not be done because similar project had been planned in the past and nothing happened. - He would like to see the project bring about improved water supply in the community. This will address the issue of children not going to school because they have to spend at least 6 hours fetching water from the hilltop. Also, the issue of the boys demanding sex for water from the girls will be permanently addressed.
Land acquisition issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders would like to know if there would be land acquisition and resettlement of people. - Stakeholders want to know the areas within the community that would be impacted by the Project. - Would those who do not have legal status in the community be compensated during land acquisition
Employment expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are expectations around local employment during Project take-off. - Stakeholders expressed fear that the community members (skilled and un-skilled) may not be employed during project construction. - They would also like to see the Project come up with a form of capacity building initiatives for community members.
Coconut Farm	
Community leader's remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciated the government for its plan to do some upgrade within the community. - Stated that the community has suffered a lot of natural disasters, flooding, mudslides, thunder strike. - He would like to see an improvement in waste management – collection, transfer and disposal. Currently, people dump wastes in drainage

Issue	Explanation
	<p>channel. The blocked drainages has been the major cause of flooding in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressed fear that the Project may not be done because similar project had been planned in the past within the community and nothing happened. - The community leader on behalf of the community pledge their support towards ensuring successful project take off and execution. - While thanking the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank for the initiative, the leader also requested for timeline for the project commencement.
Employment expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are expectations that the project will bring job creation to both skilled and unskilled labour. - Stakeholders hope that job creation will improve the standard of living of the people include the youth, vulnerable women and children.
Land acquisition issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders would like to know if there would be land acquisition and resettlement of people. - Stakeholders would like to know the areas within the community that would be impacted by the Project. - Would those who do not have legal status in the community be compensated during land acquisition.
Rokupa	
Community Leader's remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanked the Government and the ESIA team for the opportunity to add their voice to the Project - Expressed optimism that their community will be selected. - Women leader expressed fear that the Project may not be done because many organizations and NGOs have visited the community with similar project in the past and nothing happened. - The Chief would like to see the project bring about improved water supply, toilet facilities, good roads. - The Chief pledge the support of the community towards the success of the Project.
Employment expectation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are expectations that the project will bring job creation to both skilled and unskilled labour.

Issue	Explanation
	Stakeholders hope that job creation will improve the standard of living of the people include the youth, vulnerable women and children.
Land acquisition issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders would like to know if there would be land acquisition and resettlement of people. - Stakeholders would like to know the areas within the community that would be impacted by the Project. <p>Would those who do not have legal status in the community be compensated during land acquisition.</p>

7.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is necessary for addressing grievance raised by project affected persons (PAP) in relation to the project activities. A grievance is either a real or perceived wrong or hardship suffered by an individual or a group of individuals as a result of activities related to the project, and differs from a concern, feedback or suggestion. A GRM sets out a mitigation hierarchy to address complaints. The RUSLP PMU is responsible for establishing a close relationship with all stakeholders.

In line with international requirements, a grievance mechanism would be established by the PMU to receive, resolve and follow up the concerns and grievances of the project affected communities. The PMU will be accessible to stakeholders and will respond to all complaints in a timely manner. The most important point in the grievance mechanism is to ensure that all complaints are effectively received, recorded, resolved and responded to by the PMU on a predetermined timetable and according to their content, and to ensure that the corrective / regulatory action to be taken is acceptable to both parties. Such responses to complaints will be satisfactory to both parties, and activities will be monitored, and complainants will be informed of the results of corrective actions. In addition, the mechanism should be designed to be suitable for receiving and correcting anonymous complaints.

The Project GRM will include a dedicated channel to receive and address complaints related to gender-based violence or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) which will be treated in absolute confidentiality, according to special rules to guarantee complainants the protection and assistance they need. The project personnel will have to sign a code of conduct which sets out their official declaration not to engage in acts of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, of children in particular. In case of non-compliance with this code of conduct, their work or employment contract, depending on the category, will be terminated. The GRM will also have a reporting line or procedure for cases in regard to SEA issues. The reporting of grievance will follow the procedure outline below:

- Grievances must be filed with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The stakeholders should be made aware of the reporting procedure and provided with contact details.
- Grievances must be made in writing and be signed and dated by the project affected person where possible. Where not possible, grievance can be made verbally.
- Grievances received verbally must be documented, verified and signed by the complainant and the officer receiving the report.
- The grievance mechanism (GM) focal point receiving grievance shall establish a grievance log or register; all reports must be recorded in the log.
- The grievance log shall outline the name of the project affected person or complainant and the reason for the complaint.
- The GM focal point shall submit the grievance reports to the chairperson of the GRC within 24 hours of receipt. The report shall also be sent to the PMU. All details of the complaints will be strictly confidential.

7.6.1 World Bank Grievance Resolution Service

Individuals and communities who think they are adversely affected by the projects supported by the World Bank can submit their complaints to the existing Project grievance redress mechanism or to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The WB GRS ensures that grievances received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns. The communities or individuals affected by the Project can report their grievances to the independent Audit Panel, which determines whether damage has occurred as a result of WB's failure to comply with its policies and procedures. Complaints can be submitted at any time after they have been brought directly to the attention of the World Bank and the Bank management is given the opportunity to respond.

All personal data and complaints received by the GRS will be treated in a confidential manner unless the complainant consents to the disclosure of their personal to third parties. If the nature of the complaint is so specific that it cannot be resolved without disclosing the identity of the complainant, the GRS will seek the consent of the individual for the WB to share the individual's personal information.

**PRELIMINARY POTENTIAL
IMPACT**

Chapter Eight: Potential Environmental and Social Impact

The ESIA scoping process for the Project considered relevant project activities and the environmental and social aspects they would interact with in order to identify the issues to be focused on in the ESIA studies including the issues raised by stakeholders during consultation.

8.1 Project Area of Influence

The IFC Performance Standards (PS) provided guidance with regard to determining a Project's Area of Influence (AOI). The AOI is defined as:

- The area likely to be affected by: (i) the project and the client's activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated or managed (including by contractors) and that are a component of the project; (ii) impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location; or (iii) indirect project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which Affected Communities' livelihoods are dependent;
- Associated facilities, which are facilities or activities that are not funded by the Project and, in the judgment of the WB are directly significantly related to the project or necessary for the Project to be viable and would not have been carried out if the Project did not exist.

The Project's AOI will be further defined at the completion of the Feasibility Studies and the ESIA phase and will consider the area of influence defined for each of the environmental and social components.

8.2 Potential Impacts

The neighbourhood upgrade project will have both positive and negative impacts. Table 8-1 outline the potential impacts identified as part of the ESIA Scoping Phase. The methodology for assessing the impact significance is outlined in Chapter five of this Scoping Report.

Table 8-1: Preliminary Evaluation of Potential Impact

Media	Potential Impact	Project Development Phase
Air Quality	Potential for fugitive emission or particulate matter (dust) from earthworks, stockpile materials, heavy vehicles during construction /operation phase.	Construction Operation Decommissioning
	Potential for road traffic exhaust emission (NOx, PM etc.) including dust from vehicular movement during construction / operation phase.	Construction Operation
Noise	Potential for increased noise generation from construction machinery, earth moving equipment as a result of construction activities	Construction
	Vehicle movement both during construction, operation and decommissioning could cause increase noise	Construction Operation
	Potential for project activities to cause vibration (e.g. piling)	Construction
Soils	Potential impact on soils physical, chemical and biological properties from clearing, excavation during construction.	Construction Operation Decommissioning
	Soil erosion from vegetation removal, soil exposure, excavations during construction and road rehabilitation.	Construction
	Potential for contamination from stockpile areas, wastes storage areas, fueling of vehicles	Construction Operation
Surface Water	Potential for water pollution from soil erosion during construction and extreme rainfall event	Construction
	Construction (eg. Spillage of oil, fuel and chemicals) activities may discharge contaminants into the water body	Construction Operation
	Potential for wastewater discharges into waterbody during construction and operation	Construction Operation
Visual Aesthetics	Landscape impacts from site preparation and construction activities including vegetation removal and soil removal	Construction
	Reduced aesthetic quality impact resulting from presence of equipment, vehicles and machinery and poor waste management practices	Construction
Wastes	Potential impact on existing waste management due to increase generation of waste streams	Construction
	Potential impact on environmental media (soil, water, air) and the community from waste transportation and disposal of spoils and contaminated materials.	Construction
Vegetation	Potential impact on sensitive vegetation and increase in invasive species during construction and site clearing activities.	Construction
	Impact on sensitive vegetations – mangroves, trees during site clearing activities.	Construction
Wildlife	Potential impact on wildlife as a result of loss of habitat during site clearing and construction activities including noise from vibration equipment	Construction
	Potential impact on endangered and threatened species around the hilltop areas due to habitat loss during construction	Construction
Aquatic life	Potential impact on aquatic life (fish spawning ground), from oil spillage and discharge of wastewater or other contaminants during construction.	Construction
Socioeconomic		
Job creation, flood control	Potential positive impact of the Project includes creation of employment, flood and improved access to basic services.	Construction Operation

Media	Potential Impact	Project Development Phase
	Increase in individual and household wellbeing due to increased income from direct and indirect employment	Construction Operation
Infrastructure service	Potential positive impact from improved access to healthcare facilities and health care	
	Potential strain on existing infrastructure and waste services due to increased population and increased vehicle from contractor presence in the community	Construction
Economics, Livelihood	Disruption of livelihood activities resulting from land acquisition for Project	Construction Operation
	Temporary disruption of livelihood activities due to blockades, diversions, traffic etc., during construction	Construction
	Potential economic loss due to damage to assets (e.g animals) from Project related activities	Construction Operation
Community health and safety	Risks of accident and injury during Project related activities	Construction Operation
	Potential increase in disease (malaria, communicable diseases, HIV) due to migration of workforce to the community	Construction
	Potential mental issues caused by disruption of traditional support and community cohesion resulting from possible resettlement and compensation	Construction Operation
Community and social cohesion	Potential conflict and tension between communities, local leaders and Project proponent due to unmet expectations around Project benefits and employment	Construction Operation
Land use and Resettlement	Potential physical and economic displacement during land acquisition	Construction Operation
	Potential increase in land disputes during resettlement and compensation	Construction Operation
	Changes in land use (fishing, livestock rearing) resulting from land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation process	Operation
Labour and working condition	Potential injury or loss of life due to inadequate occupational health and safety standards.	Construction
	Potential impact on wellbeing of workers due to discrimination, infringement on labour and employment rights (excessive working hours, forced labour)	Construction Operation

**NEXT STEP IN THE ESIA
PROCESS**

09

Chapter Nine: Next Step in the ESIA Process

The Stakeholder Engagement with agencies and communities shall be ongoing throughout the ESIA process. Key institutions that will be consulted includes the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (SLEPA), Freetown City Council (FCC), Local Government Council and Communities that would be affected by the planned development intervention.

The neighbourhood upgrade of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Rokupa will require an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as earlier stipulated. As such, an ESIA will be produced outlining the potential environmental impacts of the proposed neighbourhood upgrade.

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Annexes

**ESIA TERMS OF
REFERENCE**

A-01

1.0 Introduction

The proposed scope of work for each of the key technical topics covered in the ESIA of the neighbourhood upgrade is presented in this section. The scope of work to be undertaken for the ESIA includes:

- Preliminary identification of the Project Area and the spatial and temporal limits of the individual components.
- Baseline data collection
- Approach to impact assessment

Where required, each technical discipline lead will discuss with team members and other stakeholders to agree on the proposed scope and methodology of assessment. Fieldwork will be developed detailing the specific methodologies to be employed for the baseline data collection.

2.0 ESIA Study Area

The extent of the information required for each subject area will differ depending on the existing baseline data and nature of potential impact.

3.0 Baseline Data Collection

3.1 Physical Environment

The Physical Environment will include high level assessment of air, noise, water, geology and soils.

3.1.1 Air Quality

The objectives of the air quality assessment are to describe the baseline ambient air quality and meteorological conditions using information from the previous studies and additional baseline data collection, to identify receptors that could be affected by changes in air quality and to evaluate their sensitivity based on findings from the baseline. The key pollutants of concern that will be considered are:

- Dust from construction related activities (affecting human and ecological receptors), including earthwork activities such as soil stripping, ground levelling, and excavation.
- Vehicle exhaust emissions from construction activities and vehicle exhaust emissions from non-road mobile machinery impacting human and ecological receptors.
- Green House Gas Emissions.

The air quality assessment area is considered to be the Project footprint and 1 km buffer from other activities. A desktop review of existing air quality and meteorological information will be carried out. Additional primary data will be collected to characterize the air quality of the Project communities. The number of air quality locations will be informed by the findings of the desktop study.

3.1.2 Noise

The noise and vibration sensitive receptors at the Project area that may be impacted by noise during construction will be identified and assessed in relation to local (national) and international (WB EHSG) guideline and the current baseline noise levels. Key elements of the Project that may be considered as potential source of noise include:

- Site preparation and construction activities
- Vehicular movement and delivery of materials and machinery to site.

The noise measurement will comprise daytime measurement for the duration of up to 1 hour. The GPS location will be documented, and picture of the sampling/measurement location taken. Night-time construction work is generally not proposed except under special circumstances.

3.1.3 Geology and Soils

The geology and soils will be carried out from desk review of geological map and other reports. The field work will be carried out to collect soils samples and laboratory analysis to confirm soils classification, erosion susceptibility and contamination. Sampling location will be representative of the conditions in the area under investigation and samples will be collected using hand auger. Composite soil samples will be collected. Laboratory analysis will include general parameters (i.e. pH, particle size distribution, redox etc.)

3.1.4 Surface Water

Surface water within the communities can be affected by various Project activities, ground disturbance, release of accidental pollutants, soil erosion, or work near a waterbody. During field work, sampling locations will be selected along the main water courses including standing waters. Surface water samples will be collected using prescribed sampling methods to ensure collection of representative samples and prevent cross-examination. A portable field multiparameter instrument will be used to measure field parameters such as temperature DO, suspended solids/turbidity. The multiparameter probe will be calibrated daily as per manufacturer's instructions.

Surface water samples collected during the fieldwork will be containerized (coolers), labelled, preserved as appropriate and shipped to the analytical laboratory for analysis of key water quality parameters. GPS sample coordinates will be recorded and field information regarding water flow direction and weather condition at the time of collection will be documented.

3.1.5 Groundwater

Sampling location for groundwater will be selected hand dug wells and community boreholes. Samples will be collected using already installed water collection mechanism. Prior to collection of samples, the borehole will be purged by taking out 3 well collection volumes before the actual collection of samples. In-situ measurement will be carried out for some parameters and samples will be preserved appropriately and transported to the analytical laboratory.

3.1.6 Biodiversity

The biodiversity of the communities has changed overtime due to settlement and other infrastructure development activities. Baseline survey and data collection will be similar for all the communities and the overall approach to impact assessment on biodiversity will be implemented. The biodiversity assessment will cover the following:

- Baseline data collection (level of human induced disturbance, burning, loss of habitat due to vegetation clearance, forest, disturbance of birds, mammals, etc.).
- Photographic record of the habitat and any features of interest will be taken. Other landscape features such general soil description and indication of drainages will be recorded.
- Biodiversity impact assessment (impact on birds, mammals due to construction noise, killing of birds, particularly breeding birds)
- General and targeted mitigation, which will also form part of the ESMP.

3.2 Social

The assessment of social issues will consider the potential impacts on the people and their livelihoods, the local economy, employment and features of cultural heritage importance. Relevant literatures and existing reports were reviewed during the scoping exercise. Existing gaps will be filled by gathering baseline information from direct observation, key interviews to cover the following.

- Population and demographics (birth, size, gender balance, age structure, vulnerable groups, ethnicity and religion, population change etc.)
- Socioeconomic and livelihood (employment, income, gender, community groups etc.)
- Land tenure and land use (land occupation, settlement pattern, land related conflict)
- Social infrastructure services,
- Community Health and Safety
- Education

- Cultural heritage assessment (Cultural sites, cultural practices, chance find, community organization)
- Land acquisition and resettlement (land requirements, physical displacement and/or economic displacement)

4.0 Approach to Impact Assessment

The impact assessment will follow the Sierra Leone EPA regulations as well as reference to the requirements of the WB ESSs and international industry good practices. The potential impacts of the Project will be established. This will include impacts associated with construction, operation, and decommissioning. The magnitude of direct impacts and indirect impacts, such as effect of airborne pollution, or changes in local human population and demographics will be identified, characterized, and established. The mitigation measures designed to avoid, reduce or remove these impacts will be recommended.

The social impact assessment will be structured to include identification of the likely direct and indirect positive and negative impacts on social receptors and their potential significance. Mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or remove the negative impacts as far as practically possible will be identified. In addition to the environmental and social management plan, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) would be developed.

5.0 Disclosure and Consultation

The next phase of engagement process will focus on consulting on the draft ESIA report. The specific objectives of the next phase (disclosure) of the ESIA engagement will be to provide stakeholders with draft ESIA report and associated management plan and reports and gather inputs and feedback on the draft report. During this phase, the engagement will be designed along the following:

- Consultation events will be proactively publicised especially among project affected parties and other stakeholders at least two weeks prior to any meeting.
- The location and timing of any meeting will be designed to maximize accessibility to project affected stakeholders.
- The ESIA team would make a presentation first to provide information to the public. Information presented will be clear and non-technical and will be presented in English and local language.
- Issues raised during the public hearing will be answered at the meeting or will be taken into account and addressed in the final ESIA report.



The final ESIA Report will be made available to public as well, both in English on local language on Ministry of Finance and the FCC website. Communities affected by the project will be notified of the availability of these documents.

ESIA REPORT OUTLINE

A-02

Indicative Outline of An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report

Executive Summary

- Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

Legal and Institutional Framework

- Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out, including the issues set out in ESS1, paragraph 26.
- Compares the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs and identify the gaps between them.
- Identifies and assesses the environmental and social requirements of any co-financiers.

Project Description

- Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary suppliers.
- Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of ESS 1 through 10.
- Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

Baseline Data

- Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation.

- Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.
- Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, demographic, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
- Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

- Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in ESS2 – 8, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project, including the risks and impacts identified in ESS1

Mitigation Measures

- Identifies mitigation measures and significant residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assesses the acceptability of those residual negative impacts.
- Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.
- Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures.
- Specifies issues that do not require further attention, providing the basis for this determination.

Analysis of Alternatives

- Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation -including the "without project" situation- in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts.
- Assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures.

- For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible.

Design Measures

- Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and specifies the applicable ESHGs or if the ESHGs are determined to be inapplicable, justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement that are consistent with GIIP.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Appendices

- List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment.
- References-setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used.
- Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected people and other interested parties.
- Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- List of associated reports or plans.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A-03

Stakeholder identification and analysis

Stakeholder group	Interest in the project	Level	Influence of Stakeholder	Importance of Stakeholder
GOSL Ministries	About compliance on national regulations	Central government	Very Influential	Very Important
International financial institution	Shares and Profit	Donor agencies.	Very Influential	Very Important
NGOs	Collaboration for project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-governmental organisations • Neutral and non-political • Development oriented • Civil society entities. 	Moderate Influence	Moderate Importance
Local Government	About compliance on law government regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government structure. 	Moderate Influence	Moderate Importance
MPs	About compliance on national regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of parliament 	Significant Influence	Significant Importance
Sub-chiefs	Local administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-charge in Community • Landowners. 	Significant Influence	Significant Importance
CBOs Women's groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth groups • Potential for others (disability groups) 	Development and empowerment		Some Influence	Moderate Importance
Religious leaders	Opinion leaders	Religious institutions	Little/No Influence	Little/No Importance
Youth	Development and employment	Community level	Moderate Influence	Significant Importance
The Aged	Empowerment	Community level	Little/No Influence	Little/No Importance
Women	Empowerment	Community level	Little/No Influence	Little/No Importance
Traditional Societies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bondo society heads • Men's society heads 	Support and continuation of practice	Community level	Some Influence	Moderate Importance
Traders Union	Collaboration	Community Level	Little/No Influence	Little/No Importance
Motor Drivers union	Collaboration	Community Level	Little/No Influence	Little/No Importance

A.03. Stakeholder Consultation - Rokupa
 Generic Questions - ESIA for Proposed Upgrade (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, and Rokupa)

PROFILE AND TOPIC GUIDE / RESPONSE SHEET – GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Scoping Socio economic Checklist

Participant Information Form -

The following information is to be completed by the facilitator before each engagement with group of community leaders
DATE 04.05.23

Community Name - ROKUPA

1. Demographic information

To be completed privately upon enrolment into study and kept separate from all tape recordings, notes and transcriptions)

N o.	Respond ent initials	Gender (M/F)	Age (Years)	Relations hip status	Employ ment	Religi on	Highest level of Educati on Completed	Position in Community	Conse nt to take part (YES/NO)	Conse nt to Record (YES/NO)	Disabil ity Status	Received T/port ALLOWANCE
1	A.B.B.	M	56	M	0	2	O	Chief	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
2	A.P.K.	M	50	M	0	2	B	Chief	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
3	I.K.	F	43	W	0	2	B	Chairlady	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4	I.F.	M	75	M	0	2	A	Adviser 1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5	G.C.	M	53	M	0	2	O	Organizer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
6	M.B.K.	M	66	M	0	2	C	Adviser 2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
7	L.K.	M	67	M	0	2	A	Master	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
8	Z.S.B.	F	29	S	0	2	D	Teacher	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
9	M.K.	M	48	M	0	2	O		Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10	P.C.	F	31	S	0	2	O	Physical ly challenged female head	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	A.S.	M	40	M	0	2	A		Yes	Yes	No	Yes

KEY

Relationship status	Employment	Highest Level Education Completed	Religion	Reference number
S = Single C = Cohabiting M = Married W = Widowed O = Other _____ specify	0 = Unemployed, not working 1 = Professional/ technical/managerial 2 = Clerical 3 = Sales and services 4 = Skilled manual 5 = Unskilled manual 6 = Domestic service, paid 7 = Agriculture 8 = Other (specify) _____	O = None A = Started primary but did not complete B = Completed primary C = Completed secondary D = Completed Tertiary E = Other (specify) _____ (eg. Vocational training, Qu'ranic, adult literacy)	1 = Christianity 2 = Islam 3 = Other (specify) _____	Each focus group will be assigned a unique number

Present at the meeting were 11 key stakeholder from the Rokupa community as shown in the Demographic information above.

After the opening courtesies of Muslim and Christian prayers and self-introductions, the head of the Dalan Social team informed participants that the meeting had been called to inform stakeholders that the Government of Sierra Leone through the world Bank has secure funds for the upgrade of three communities, these communities are Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa. The proponent of the project

is the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Sierra Leone. The proposed neighborhood upgrade of Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa communities will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in these neighborhoods. The project will promote better integration of these neighborhoods into the urban fabric and ensure that all the infrastructure investments that would be carried out will improve mobility and access to basic services to excluded groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and women.

The social consultant continued that another important aspect of the project is the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The purpose of a resettlement action plan is to specify all resettlement arrangements and the measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating losses or other negative social impacts resulting from resettlement.

According to the laws of Sierra Leone, the project proponent must first conduct an ESIA Study before they can be given a licence to commence the construction project. Consequently, DALAN had been contracted to carry out an ESIA Study of the project areas which involves consultations with stakeholders and project affected persons in order to elicit information from the people on various matters associated with their socio-economic status and living conditions. Accordingly, DALAN team is in their community for a scoping visit to carry out a Social Impact Assessment of their community which involves the conduct of a Focus Group Discussion Meeting with key stakeholders in the affected communities.

Statement by the Community Chief of Rokupa (Chief Pa Alimamy Bongo Bangura)

The Chief of Rokupa Community (**Chief Pa Alimamy Bongo Bangura**) thanked the DALAN Team for the opportunity given to them as stakeholders to add their voice to the project. He, expressed optimism that their community will be finally selected for such proposed upgrade, as their community people has suffered a lot for certain basic amenities like pipe borne water, toilet facility, drainage, road to name but a few.

However, the women Leader of Rokupa Community was not convinced that the proposed project will come to fruition, as she mentioned that many organizations including NGOs have visited their community and promised providing some form of assistance in but has never come to actualization after they had collected information/data from them.

The chief however assured that, that will not deter them in giving the necessary support and corporation to any organization that comes to their community with the aim of upgrading their community and their livelihood, as they have suffered for far too long and feel neglected and abandoned by the central government.

They therefore promised their support and corporation in providing the necessary information needed so that their community can be finally selected for the proposed upgrade.

Following these remarks, the meeting went into an open forum in which DALAN Team asked stakeholders prepared set of questions on their perceptions and concerns about the proposed neighborhood upgrade project. The answers given by the participants were documented by DALAN staff and formed the basis of this minutes.

Group Discussion Checklist (Community Chiefs, Youth leader, Women’s Leader and Fishermen rep)

Checklist Question	Response(s)
Are you aware of the community upgrade project?	Yes we are aware of the project

What are your thoughts on the proposed project in your community?	Participants welcomed the project and hoped that it starts as soon as possible
What is the approximate number of houses in your community?	1,500 (One thousand five hundred)
What are the housing types (e.g. Number of storey buildings, one flat, pan body etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-storey • Five-storey • Four-storey • Pan body • Handmade Mud brick • Mud Houses plastered with cement
On average, how many people live in a house in the community?	12 (twelve)
What is the main source of income for most residence in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Petty Trading
What is the main source of water in the community (pipe borne water, public wells, private wells, water tanks etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packet water (graffon) • Private hand dug water wells
How many educational institutions are there in your community (number and names of primary, JSS, SSS and Tech Voc institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary – 11: Lonphy, SLMB-Portee, Church of God, Pentecost, Rokupa Wharf, Salafia, Genesis, Mission, Sewa, Congress, Cecilia • Secondary – 2: Genesis, Rahim • Tech Voc Institutions – None
What are the main community infrastructure in your community (Eg. Market, public toilet, community football field etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market • Approved Field
How many health centres are there in your community (names and location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (three): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rokupa Government Hospital - Satellite (Bai Bureh Road)
Has many entertainment centres are there in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Backa Yard ✓ Solar City ✓ Worldwide, ✓ Plax
What are the most common diseases in your community (children, Adults)?	<p>Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Measles ✓ Cold ✓ Malaria <p>Adults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Malaria ✓ Typhoid ✓ Cholera
How can you describe the security situation in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Good at night <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Phone snatching during late hours ✓ Bag snatching from women during early hours when going to buy goods from the market
Are there any cultural and/or archaeological properties in your community, locations and use of them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojeh (initiation of men) • Bondo (for female genital mutilation)

Questions from stakeholder and responses from Consultant

Questions from Stakeholders	Response(s) By DALAN Social Consultant
How many people will the proposed project employ from this community	We do not know at this stage.
After the project had been implemented, will flooding stop in the community?	Flooding will either stop or be greatly minimized

Are people going to be resettled?	Feasibility studies is ongoing, the study will inform us of any resettlement
Will affected structures be compensated for?	Every structure that will be impacted by the project will be compensated for at present market value.

Stakeholder Engagement; Coconut Farm

Generic Questions: ESIA for Proposed Upgrade (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, and Rokupa)

PROFILE AND TOPIC GUIDE /RESPONSE SHEET – GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Scoping Socio economic Checklist

Participant Information Form -

The following information is to be completed by the facilitator before each engagement with group of community leaders

DATE 06.05.23

STAKEH
OLDER

Community Name - COCONUT FARM

1. Demographic information

To be completed privately upon enrolment into study and kept separate from all tape recordings, notes and transcriptions)

No.	Respondent initials	Gender (M/F)	Age (Years)	Relationship status	Employment	Religion	Highest level of Education Completed	Position in Community	Consent to take part (YES/NO)	Consent to Record (YES/NO)	Disability Status	Received Transport ALLOWANCE
1	Y. K.	M	58	M	1	2	D	Chief	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
2	A. B.	M	61	M	5	2	C	Chairman	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
3	A. K.	M	59	M	1	2	B	Police Officer	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
4	U.S.K	M	29	S	4	2	C	BRA Head	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
5	R.C.	M	65	M	1	1	D	Adviser	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
6	A.K.K	M	29	M	1	2	D	Volunteer	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
7	A.B.B	M	31	S	1	2	D	Councilor	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
8	M.K.	M	21	S	2	2	C	Secretary	Yes	Yes	None	Yes

KEY

Relationship status	Employment	Highest Level Education Completed	Religion	Reference number
S = Single C = Cohabiting M = Married W = Widowed O = Other _____ specify	0 = Unemployed, not working 1 = Professional/ technical/managerial 2 = Clerical 3 = Sales and services 4 = Skilled manual 5 = Unskilled manual 6 = Domestic service, paid 7 = Agriculture 8 = Other (specify)	O = None A = Started primary but did not complete B = Completed primary C = Completed secondary D = Completed Tertiary E = Other (specify) _____ (eg. Vocational training, Qu'ranic, adult literacy)	1 = Christianity 2 = Islam 3 = Other (specify) _____	Each focus group will be assigned a unique number

Chief Pa Alimamy Kabia said there is no proper facility for disposal of waste in his community, hence most of the residents, particularly those at the hill top of the community dispose their wastes in the tiny drainages they have during rains and this has caused flooding in the community that has accounted for some lives, especially children. He furthered that some people have also built structures on the waterways, making it tinier and causing flooding, especially during heavy downpour of rain.

The Chief Pa Alimamy Kabia, on his behalf and on behalf of his community people, expressed hope and optimism and pledged his community’s fullest support and corporation with all the project teams, to ensure that they take full advantage of this opportunity.

However, he also expressed pessimism over the actualization of the proposed upgrade of the community, as he mentioned that similar activities has happened in their community in the past years but nothing tangible came out of it and the people who come to their communities with such beautiful proposals will just disappear into thin air at the end of the day.

Chief Pa Alimamy Kabia and his fellow stakeholders were so happy and thankful to the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank for the proposed project that they even asked for the timeline of the project implementation. They expressed hope and optimism, that the proposed project, if implemented in their community, will provide not only job opportunities for their abled youths that are willing to work but couldn’t find one, but also help save lives and properties of their community members, especially vulnerable women and children

Stakeholder Consultation (Community Chiefs, Community Chairman, Women’s and youth leaders)

Checklist Question	Response(s)
Are you aware of the community upgrade project?	Yes we are aware of the project
What are your thought on the proposed project in your community?	Participants welcomed the project and expressed their pleasure about its implementation within their community. We are happy for such a project in your community
What is the approximate number of houses in your community?	7,500 (Seven thousand five hundred)
What are the housing types (eg. Number of storey buildings, one flat, pan body etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey • Two-storey • One-storey • Pan body • Handmade Mud brick
On average, how many people live in a house in the community?	15 (Fifteen)
What is the main source of income for most residence in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petty Trading
What is the main source of water in the community (pipe borne water, public wells, private wells, water tanks etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe borne • Private water tanks • Private hand dug water wells
How many educational institutions are there in your community (number and names of primary, JSS, SSS and Tech Voc institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary – 7: Thawoba, Islamic, Quarry Community, Young Muslim, Kings International, SLMB, Mountain of Hope • Secondary – 2: Science World (SSS), SLMB (JSS & SSS) • No Tech Voc Institutions
What are the main community infrastructure in your community (Eg. Market, public toilet, community football field etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Has many health centre are there in your community (names and location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Julifa Health Center ✓ Coconut Farm Community Health Center ✓ Amta Health Center
Has many entertainment centres are there in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

<i>What are the most common diseases in your community (children, Adults)?</i>	Children: ✓ Cold ✓ Malaria Adults: ✓ Malaria ✓ Typhoid
How can you describe the security situation in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good (no security threat even during late hours)
<i>Are there any cultural and/or archaeological properties in your community, locations and use of them?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojeh (initiation of men) • Bondo (for female genital mutilation)

Questions from Stakeholders and Responses by Dalan Consultant

Questions from Stakeholders	Response(s) By DALAN
When will the project start?	The project will start when the ESIA license is acquired and funding is secured
Will the contractor employ women and youth?	The contractor will be encouraged to employ from the community as long as the requisite qualification is available
How long will the construction last?	At this stage we do not know how long the construction phase last.

Stakeholder Engagement: Moyiba

Generic Questions: ESIA Scoping for Proposed Upgrade (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, and Rokupa)

PROFILE AND TOPIC GUIDE / RESPONSE SHEET – GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Scoping Socio economic Checklist

Participant Information Form -

The following information is to be completed by the facilitator before each engagement with group of community leaders

DATE 05.05.23

Community Name - MOYIBA

1. Demographic information

To be completed privately upon enrolment into study and kept separate from all tape recordings, notes and transcriptions)

No.	Respondent initials	Gender (M/F)	Age (Years)	Relationship status	Employment	Religion	Highest level of Education Completed	Position in Community	Consent to take part (YES/NO)	Consent to Record (YES/NO)	Disability Status	Received T/port ALLOWANCE
1	Y.B	M	69	M	0	1	B	Chief	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
2	A.K	M	57	M	0	1	O	Chief	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
3	S.K	F	50	M	0	2	C	Chairlady	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
4	M.B	M	22	S	0	2	D	Teacher	Yes	Yes	None	Yes
5	A.K	M	40	W	0	2	B	Pres. Little people	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	A.B.S	M	25	S	0	2	D	BRA Chairman	Yes	Yes	None	Yes

Relationship status	Employment	Highest Level Education Completed	Religion	Reference number
S = Single C = Cohabiting M = Married W = Widowed O = Other specify	0 = Unemployed, not working 1 = Professional/technical/managerial 2 = Clerical 3 = Sales and services 4 = Skilled manual 5 = Unskilled manual 6 = Domestic service, paid 7 = Agriculture 8 = Other (specify)	O = None A = Started primary but did not complete B = Completed primary C = Completed secondary D = Completed Tertiary E = Other (specify) (eg. Vocational training, Qu'ranic, adult literacy)	1 = Christianity 2 = Islam 3 = Other (specify)	Each focus group will be assigned a unique number

Present at the meeting were 6 key stakeholders from the Moyiba community as shown in the Demographic information above.

After the opening courtesies of Muslim and Christian prayers and self-introductions, the head of the Dalan Social team informed participants that the meeting had been called to inform stakeholders that the Government of Sierra Leone through the world Bank has secure funds for the upgrade of three communities, these communities are Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa. The proponent of the project is the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Sierra Leone. The proposed neighborhood upgrade of Moyiba, Coconut farm and Rokupa communities will support the comprehensive upgrading and flood risk mitigation in these neighborhoods. The project will promote better integration of these neighborhoods into the urban fabric and ensure that all the infrastructure investments that would be carried out will improve mobility and access to basic services to excluded groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and women.

The social consultant continued that another important aspect of the project is the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The purpose of a resettlement action plan is to specify all resettlement arrangements and the measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating losses or other negative social impacts resulting from resettlement.

According to the laws of Sierra Leone, the project proponent must first conduct an ESIA Study before they can be given a licence to commence the construction project. Consequently, DALAN had been contracted to carry out an ESIA Study of the project areas which involves consultations with stakeholders and project affected persons in order to elicit information from the people on various matters associated with their socio-economic status and living conditions. Accordingly, DALAN team is in their community for a scoping visit to carry out a Social Impact Assessment of their community which involves the conduct of a Focus Group Discussion Meeting with key stakeholders in the affected communities.

Statement by the Community Chief of Moyiba (Chief Pa Yaraba Bangura)

Chief Pa Yaraba Bangura started by admitted having knowledge of the proposed community upgrade project and expressed joy over the study that will lead to the realisation of the project.

The Chief prayed and hoped that Moyiba community will be finally selected after the ESIA and the feasibility study as he and his community people have suffered a lot for certain basic amenities like pipe borne water, good roads, drainages etc. Chief Pa Yaraba Bangura expressed that their children spend over six hours every day to fetch water that runs through stones from the hill top that is not even drinkable. He said the water is only used for other domestic purposes, like laundering, cooking etc.

Chief Yaraba continued that most of their children have fallen out of school through pregnancy by the boys in the community who will offer to go to those rocky areas to fetch water for the girls in exchange for sex. he said the boys have coined a slogan in the community for such menace called “wata 4 wata” (water for water). Chief Yaraba however, expressed pessimism over the actualization of the proposed upgrade of their community, as he mentioned that similar activities has happened in their community over the past years but nothing tangible came out of it and the people who had come to their communities with such beautiful proposals had just disappeared into thin air at the end of the day.

He therefore assured the consultants that his community people will lend their fullest support and corporation at every stage of the project life cycle.

Following these remarks, the meeting went into an open forum in which DALAN Team asked stakeholders prepared set of questions on their perceptions and concerns about the proposed neighborhood upgrade project. The answers given by the participants were documented by DALAN staff and formed the basis of this minutes.

Group Discussion Checklist (Community Chiefs, Youth leader, womens’ leader and Sand/stone miners’ rep)

Checklist Question	Response(s)
Are you aware of the community upgrade project?	Yes we are aware of the project
What are your thought on the proposed project in your community?	Participants welcomed the project and hoped that its starts as soon as possible
What is the approximate number of houses in your community?	1,500 (One thousand five hundred)

What are the housing types (eg. Number of storey buildings, one flat, pan body etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey • Two-storey • One-storey • Pan body • Handmade Mud brick
On average, how many people live in a house in the community?	14 (twenty one)
What is the main source of income for most residence in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone mining (men) • Petty Trading (women)
What is the main source of water in the community (pipe borne water, public wells, private wells, water tanks etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring water • Packet water (grafton) • Private hand dug water wells • Water Tanks (public)
How many educational institutions are there in your community (number and names of primary, JSS, SSS and Tech Voc institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary – 13: Moyiba Pri. Sch., Pentecostal, All Nation, Blessing, Kurafai Rashideen, Mother Esther, Nac Fos, Face 2 Community, Gtan, Global Leaders, Water Na Life, Open Door, UMC • Secondary – 5: Vision Academy, Haldarie, Imam Sadaque, Mother Esther, Grace High Sch. • Tech Voc Institutions - 1: Moeba Community Education Center
What are the main community infrastructure in your community (Eg? Market, public toilet, community football field etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow Pitch Field
Has many health centre are there in your community (names and location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (one): Moyiba Community Health center (Main Moyiba Road)
Has many entertainment centres are there in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ GEM Entertainment Center ✓ Gibitel Entertainment Center
What are the most common diseases in your community (children, Adults)?	<p>Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cough ✓ Cold ✓ Malaria <p>Adults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Malaria ✓ Typhoid ✓ Cough ✓ Body ach
How can you describe the security situation in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Good <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Arm robbery (using cutlasses, knife, scissors, Acid etc) ✓ Phone snatching during late hours ✓ Bag snatching from women during early hours when going to buy goods from the market
Are there any cultural and/or archaeological properties in your community, locations and use of them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojeh (initiation of men) • Bondo (for female genital mutilation)

Questions from Stakeholders and Responses by Dalan Consultants

Questions from Stakeholders	Response(s) By DALAN
When will the project start?	The project will start when the ESIA license is acquired and feasibility studies completed
Are people going to be resettled	Feasibility studies is ongoing, the study will inform us of any resettlement
Which areas of the community will be greatly impacted by the project	We do not know at the stage, a lot of studies are ongoing, these studies will inform us of the exact project locations.
Will those without legal document be compensated?	Yes, everybody will be compensated irrespective of your legal status
How long will the construction last?	At this stage we do not know how long the construction phase last.

Attendance List – Coconut Farm

Coconut Farm

Dalan Development Consultants Upgrading Neighborhood Communities Venue: Coconut Farm Training Date: 6th May 2023 Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Hussein Turay	076-833666	[Signature]
2	Muhammad Kallih Konyo	076-391399	[Signature]
3	Sekmatu Kamara	027 49 81 07	[Signature]
4	Yeaba Conteh		[Signature]
5	Kadiatu Fofanah	055 95 89 74	[Signature]
6	Mabintay Conteh		[Signature]
7	FATMATA SESAY	077 282835	[Signature]
8	Sallyat Seimel Kamara	077-52 22 37	[Signature]
9	Keincho Kamara	077 22 916	[Signature]
10	Isha Sesay	077 72 5577	[Signature]
11	Florence M. Allie	081 011 477	[Signature]
12	Isatu S Bangura	077 258 166	[Signature]
13	Aussinatu A Sesay	0321 33 52 86	[Signature]
14	Kadiatu Kamara	077 86 77 97	[Signature]

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

Coconut Farm

Dalan Development Consultants Upgrading Neighborhood Communities Venue: Coconut Farm Training Date: 6th May 2023 Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Allie B. Bangura	077-76 91 16	[Signature]
2	REX CAREW	088-210724	[Signature]
3	JOHN BUSCO SESAY	078 669269	[Signature]
4	ABU K KAREBO	088-45 49 70	[Signature]
5	Allhaji Amadu Kamara	088 36 38 42	[Signature]
6	Abubakar Furd Kamara	073 400070	[Signature]
7	Maryeni Konyo	030 277780	[Signature]
8	Osmain Bangura	076 290009	[Signature]
9	Abu Bangura	076 52 96 32	[Signature]
10	Abdullahi Kabin	078-13 26 98	[Signature]
11	Mohamed Samah	078 59 1885	[Signature]
12	Layell Samano Kpawalia	077 70 0837	[Signature]
13	Libra Amin Mann	078 160400	[Signature]
14	Abdul K. Sesay	076-447-882	[Signature]

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

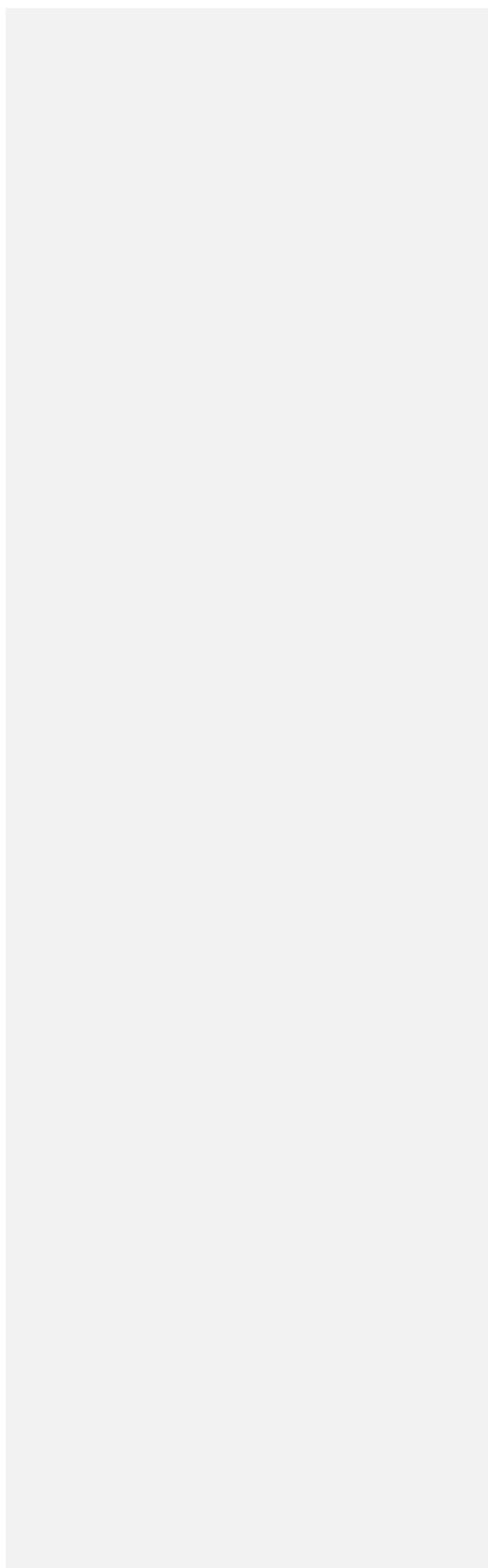
Coconut Farm

Dalan Development Consultants			
Upgrading Neighborhood Communities			
Venue: Coconut Farm			
Training Date: 08 May 2023			
Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Ibrahim Kamara	076 764734	
2	Dennis Lahai	076 635025	
3	Rashidi Sinal	076 708642	
4	Amara J. Ansumana	078 300 860	
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

organizer from DALAN

Name	Contact No	Signature of Attendance
Umar S. Kamara	088-878979	
Mamad F. Barama	077-268-256	
Chad F. Karama	072-20-83-25	
Mohamed Karama	078-22-22-15	
Abdul R. Jean - Jallik	088 3699 30	
Mahmady Karama	015 395777	
APPTA Kuru	077-59 76 16	
Mamad S. Karama	088-025 280	
Mamad Karama	075-95 5441 85	
Isata R. Karama	072-36 01 28	
Kadija Karfo	077-816 277	
Isatu Tunbuq	099-59-17-33	
Yankain Karama	030-5036 58	
Santa Sankol	030-6311 53	



Attendance List – Moyiba

Moyiba

Dalan Development Consultants Upgrading Neighborhood Communities Venue: Moyiba Training Date: 5th May 2023 Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Muhammad Karama	076 764734	
2	Glesson ES Mampah	076653048	
3	Amara J. Ansumana	078300860	
4	Rashidu Sinnah	076 708642	
5	Jenah Labeu	076-635025	
6	Hannah Senesie	078-216742	
7	Patrice Kafre	078483093	
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

Organization

- Dalan
- ESIA Consultant
- Dalan
- Dalan
- Dalan
- RUSIP-PMU
- RUSIP-PMU

Moyiba

Dalan Development Consultants Upgrading Neighborhood Communities Venue: Moyiba Training Date: 5th May 2023 Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Da Klumay Kroma	078 200278	
2	pt Klumay Mansay	079 867779	
3	Mohamed Bangura	080-9135-31	
4	Momoh Kroma	088-25-13-49	
5	Ruth F. Mansay	077 63-4716	
6	Mabinty conteh	099-388-322	
7	Marcus A.J. Kungso	033 487944	
8	Bilkisu Kamara	077452975	
9	Suad Kamara	077976763	
10	Latmata B. Sesay	030 450944	
11	Abubakar Sesay	033 00 90 96	
12	Dawid conteh	077831071	
13	Kharatu Sesay	030980010	
14	Amestine Sia Boyph	078 422226	

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____



Moyiba

Dalan Development Consultants			
Upgrading Neighborhood Communities			
Venue: Moyiba			
Training Date: 5th May 2023			
Attendance sheet			
No.	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Faris Zainal Kabia	030 62 42 00	
2	Abdul Kasim	088-75 35 74	
3	YAP BANG WAH	07 46 78 62	
4	Yusuf Yusoff	077 27 23 92	
5	Adnan Kabia	-	AK
6			
7			
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Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

Attendance List – Rokupa

Rokupa

Dalan Development Consultants			
Upgrading Neighborhood Communities			
Venue: Rokupa			
Training Date: 4th May 2023			
Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Jeneh Lalawi	076-635025	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Dr. Glessey EST Moriah	076653048	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Muhammad Iqbal	076764734	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Fatu Jumede	076627878	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Rashid u Samiah	076708642	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Amara T. Asuwana	078300860	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Sheku M. Kamden	078-923541	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Patin Fatse	072488098	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Hanal Senesu	078-216747	<i>[Signature]</i>
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

Organisation
 Dalan (social Assoc)
 ESIA Consultant
 Dalan-ASS. Consultant
 Dalan
 Dalan.
 Dalan
 FCC
 RUSLP/PMU
 RUSLP/PMU

Rokupa

Dalan Development Consultants			
Upgrading Neighborhood Communities			
Venue: Rokupa			
Training Date: 4th May 2023			
Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Sallieu Kamara	0997221143	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Mhimany S Bangura	099258249	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Chief PA Mhimany Bangura	076603796	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Chief PA Mhimany Bangura	080322804	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Mou A mafay	076-786389	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Sorie Fulleli	099-020765	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	pa Lamin Karabo	077323483	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Isatu J. Conteh	030-200147	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Fatmata Summa		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Kadiatu Karabo	033160900	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Zainab Saidu Bangura	088061582	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Mahinty Summa		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Fatmata M. Jillah	030774087	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Sallieu Karabo	030774087	<i>[Signature]</i>

Verified by: _____ Approved by: _____

Rokupa

Dalan Development Consultants			
Upgrading Neighborhood Communities			
Venue: Rokupa			
Training Date: 4th May 2023			
Attendance sheet			
No	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Alimamy F. Bangura	078 80 35 05	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Maje B. Bangura	072571196	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Mimumu J. Bangura	030 416 16	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Khadija Kanu	032 32 06 67	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Santique Bangura	077 71 57 29	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Mohamed B. Jamma	077 955-951	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Aminata Karama	077 99 75 63	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Khadiatu Jargbo	077 46 08 96	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Alimamy B. Bangura	078 80 35 05	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Foday Bangura	076 62 01 58	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Hawa Mansaray	080 03 61 24	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Lamin Bangura	088 18 95 86	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Abdul Sassy	030 44 64 58	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Ibrahim Jirany	077403262	<i>[Signature]</i>

Verified by: _____ Applied by: _____

More pictures



Engagment meeting with young adult at Rokupa



Fishing boat at Rokupa



Dock area at Rokupa



Blocked drainage channel at Moyiba



Water collection point at Moyiba - for household use



Water collection point at Coconut Farm - for household use



Group discussion at Coconut farm



Group discussion at Rokupa



Group discussion with women at Moyiba



Group discussion with youth at Moyiba



Photograph with community people at Moyiba



Blocked drainase path at Coconut Farm