

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) REPORT**

**SIERRA LEONE RICE SPECIAL AGRO-PROSESSING ZONE (SAPZ) PROJECT**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**

**THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE**

**JULY 2025**

## Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
A. Compensation Summary Sheet .....	1
B. Project Description .....	3
C. RAP Objectives .....	3
D. Main Socio-Economic Characteristics .....	4
E. Legal and Institutional Framework .....	5
National Laws.....	5
International Safeguards .....	5
Institutional Roles in RAP Implementation.....	6
F. Compensation and Livelihood Restoration .....	6
Right Owners, Eligibility and Valuation.....	6
Physical Relocation Measures .....	7
Livelihood Restoration and Support .....	7
Payment and Implementation Timeline.....	8
G. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	8
Internal Monitoring .....	8
External Monitoring .....	8
Monitoring Indicators .....	9
Completion Audit.....	9
H. Implementation Schedule and Costs.....	10
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Description of the Project.....	1
1.2 Aim and Objectives of the RAP.....	2
1.3 Justification for the Preparation of the RAP.....	3
1.4.0 RAP Methodology .....	4
1.4.2 Literature Review .....	4
1.4.3 Consultation with Communities and Stakeholders .....	4
CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE STUDIES .....	5
2.1: Project Location and Scope.....	5
2.2: Biophysical and Socio-Economic Environment .....	5
2.2: Asset Inventory & Valuation .....	6
CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN .....	7

3.1 Overall Objective.....	7
3.2 Specific Objectives.....	7
3.3 Scope of RAP .....	8
CHAPTER 4: POLICY, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	9
4.1: Sierra Leone Legal/Regulatory Framework.....	9
4.1.1: The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 .....	9
4.1.2: The Environment Protection Act, 2028 (Amended 2010 and 2022) .....	10
4.1.3: The Customary Land Rights Act, 2022 (CLRA) .....	10
4.1.4: The National Development Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 (NDIRA) .....	11
4.1.5: The Local Government Act, 2024 .....	12
4.1.6: The National Development Induced Resettlement Policy, 2021 .....	13
4.1.7: The National Lands Policy, 2015 .....	13
4.1.8: The National Land Commission Axt, 2022.....	13
4.2 African Development Standards .....	13
4.2.1: AfDB Operational Safeguard 5:Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement .....	13
4.2.2: AfDB Operational Safeguard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure .....	14
4.3 Institutional Framework .....	14
4.3.1 Ministry of Food & Agriculture .....	14
4.3.2 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change .....	15
4.3.3 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).....	15
4.3.4 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.....	15
4.3.5 Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP).....	15
CHAPTER 5: CENSUS SURVEY AND BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES .....	16
5.1 Introduction .....	16
5.2 Overview of Project Affected Persons .....	16
5.3 Livelihood and Vulnerability Assessment.....	16
CHAPTER 6: COMPENSATION PLAN .....	18
6.1 Eligibility Framework .....	18
6.2 Entitlement Matrix .....	18
CHAPTER 7: COMPENATION FRAMEWORK AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION .....	20
7.1 Valuation Principles and Rates .....	20
7.2 Compensation Delivery Process .....	20
7.3 Livelihood Support Measures.....	21
7.4 Summary of Compensation Packages.....	21

CHAPTER 8:Stakeholder Engagement & Disclosure .....	22
8.1 Stakeholder Identification .....	22
8.2 Summary of Consultations Held .....	22
8.3 Consultation Strategy Moving Forward.....	22
CHAPTER 9:GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	24
9.1 Objectives of the GRM .....	24
9.2 Scope of the GRM .....	24
9.3 GRM Structure and Process .....	24
9.4 Steps in the GRM Process .....	25
9.5 Integration with Stakeholder Engagement.....	25
9.6 Special Procedures for GBV / SEA / SH Complaints .....	26
9.7 Monitoring and Reporting .....	26
CHAPTER 10:INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES .....	27
10.1 Roles and Responsibilities .....	27
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) .....	27
Project Implementation Unit (PIU).....	27
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED) .....	27
Kambia District Council and Chiefdom Authorities .....	27
Village/Community Leadership .....	27
10.2 Coordination Mechanisms.....	28
10.3 Capacity Support.....	28
CHAPTER 11:MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	29
11.1 Overview.....	29
11.2 Internal Monitoring and Reporting .....	29
11.3 External Monitoring and Reporting .....	30
11.4 Indicators for Monitoring .....	30
11.5 RAP Completion Audit.....	31
CHAPTER 12: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET .....	32
12.1 RAP Implementation Schedule .....	32
12.2 RAP Budget and Cost Estimates.....	32
12.3 Budget Responsibilities.....	33
Annex 1: TREE INVENTORY AND VALUATION SUMMARY .....	34
Annex 2: Consultation Attendance Records and Meeting Summaries .....	35
Annex 3: Sample Grievance Registration Form .....	36

Annex 4: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Forms and Compensation Agreements .....	37
Robanna VLD .....	37
Kychum VLD .....	39
Robanna Compensation Consent Form .....	40
Kychum Compensation Consent Form .....	43
Annex 5: PAP Database.....	46

### **List of Tables**

Table 1: RAP Implementation Costs - Summary .....	10
Table 2: Asset Inventory and Valuation .....	6
Table 3: Entitlement Matrix .....	19
Table 4: Negotiated Crop Compensation Rates.....	20
Table 5: Summary PAP Compensation Package .....	21
Table 6: GRM Tier Structure.....	24
Table 7: RAP Implementation Schedule.....	32
Table 8: Total RAP Costs.....	33
Table 9: Economic Tree Inventory and Valuation Summary.....	34
Table 10: Sample Grievance Registration Form.....	36

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Robanna - owner of economic trees with signed consent form .....	42
Figure 3: Kychu Owner of Economic Trees with Compensation Consent Form .....	45

## Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AC	Aggregartion Centre
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIH	Agro-Industrial Hub
ATC	Agricultural Transformation Centre
CGRV	Community Grievance Redress Committee
CLRA	Customary Land Rights Act
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguards Systems
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MLHCP	Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning
MOECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoPED	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
NDIRA	National Development-Induced Resettlement Act
NDPPCO	National Development Partners Program Coordination Office
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SAPZ	Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
VLD	Voluntery land Donation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Compensation Summary Sheet

#	Variables	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	North Western Province
2	Municipality/District...	Kambia District
3	Village/Suburb ...	Kychum and Robanna
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Economic displacement from removal of 1,150 economic trees on 20 hectares of voluntarily donated land
5	Project overall cost	\$75,000,000
6	Overall resettlement cost	\$15,269
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2025  April 15 <sup>th</sup> 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	June 10 <sup>th</sup> 2025
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	2
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	2
13	Number of affected households	0
14	Number of females affected	0
15	Number of vulnerable affected	0
16	Number of major PAP	2
17	Number of minor PAP	0

18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	0
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	1,150 (500 oil palm, 600 mango, 50 Yamane)
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0
...		

## B. Project Description

The Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project is a flagship initiative of the Government of Sierra Leone, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB). It seeks to enhance rice production, processing, and commercialization through the development of integrated agro-industrial clusters supported by enabling rural infrastructure.

In Kambia District, the SAPZ includes the following components:

- **Production Support:** Increased access to improved rice varieties, fertilizers, mechanization, and extension services across 20,000 hectares of farmer-managed land.
- **Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH):** Located in Robanna, this central processing facility will house a modern rice mill, parboiling and drying units, warehouses, laboratory, internal roads, and utility infrastructure (solar, water, wastewater).
- **Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC)/Aggregation Centre (AC):** Located in **Kychum**, this facility will support aggregation, bulking, drying, and initial processing of paddy rice.
- **Enabling Infrastructure:** Development of farm tracks, energy and water systems, and a series of small riverine wharfs to enhance logistics and market access in riverine areas.

While land for these developments was voluntarily donated by the communities of Kychum and Robanna, the clearance of the selected 20-hectare site will result in the removal of 1,150 perennial economic trees. This triggered economic displacement for two individuals and necessitated the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 and national laws.

## C. RAP Objectives

This RAP is prepared in compliance with Sierra Leone's national resettlement legislation and the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5. Its objectives are to:

- Identify and enumerate Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Compensate PAPs at full replacement cost
- Restore or improve livelihoods of the two PAPs
- Establish a grievance mechanism and monitoring framework
- Ensure transparency, equity, and community participation

## **D. Main Socio-Economic Characteristics**

Kambia District, situated in Sierra Leone's North Western Province, is predominantly agrarian, with rice cultivation being the mainstay of livelihoods. The rural economy is characterized by smallholder farming, low mechanization, and seasonal income variability. Households rely heavily on subsistence agriculture complemented by small-scale trading.

The district exhibits moderate-to-high livelihood vulnerability, especially during the lean season. Key development challenges include limited access to markets, post-harvest losses, poor road infrastructure, and underemployment among youth. Despite this, the area benefits from abundant arable land, a strong social fabric, and active local governance.

Land ownership in Kambia is governed under customary tenure systems, with families and chiefdom authorities playing a central role in land allocation and donations. The 20 hectares donated for the SAPZ infrastructure were endorsed collectively by landowning families and local leaders, with no disputes reported.

### **Profiles of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

Although the overall scale of displacement is minimal, two individuals were directly impacted by the removal of economic trees on the donated land:

#### **1. Robanna PAP**

- **Age:** 47 years
- **Gender:** Male
- **Occupation:** Smallholder farmer
- **Assets Affected:** Mango and oil palm trees used for both household consumption and supplemental income
- **Vulnerability Status:** Not classified as vulnerable
- **Livelihood Impact:** Partial loss of productive assets; mitigated through cash compensation and livelihood support via capacity building in support of smallholder agriculture.

#### **2. Kychum PAP**

- **Age:** 63 years

- **Gender:** Male
- **Occupation:** Paramount Chief of Samu Chiefdom
- **Assets Affected:** Mix of mango, palm, and yamane trees
- **Vulnerability Status:** Not vulnerable; holds leadership and diversified income base
- **Livelihood Impact:** Minor economic loss; accepted compensation

Both PAPs were enumerated directly during the Ministry of Agriculture-led asset inventory in April 2025 and participated actively in consultation and negotiation processes. No additional dependents or secondary users were identified.

## E. Legal and Institutional Framework

### National Laws

The RAP is guided by both national laws and international safeguard standards:

- **Constitution of Sierra Leone (1991):** Guarantees the right to property and establishes conditions for lawful compensation where land or assets are acquired in the public interest.
- **Customary Land Rights Act (2022):** Affirms the role of landowning families in tenure and consent-based land transactions, and mandates resettlement planning for investment-induced displacement.
- **National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA, 2023):** Provides the legal foundation for resettlement licensing, oversight, and enforcement; defines entitlements, grievance procedures, and institutional mandates.
- **Environment Protection Agency Act (2022):** Requires the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and any accompanying resettlement instruments for licensed projects.

### International Safeguards

The AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 governs projects involving land acquisition or involuntary resettlement, even when land is donated. It mandates that:

- Affected persons are compensated at **full replacement cost**;
- Displacement is **minimized** and **livelihoods restored or improved**;
- Projects engage in **meaningful consultation** and establish a functioning **grievance mechanism**;
- Monitoring and independent audits are conducted to ensure accountability.

This RAP has been developed to comply fully with OS5, and also aligns with Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10) on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

### **Institutional Roles in RAP Implementation**

- **Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS):** Executing agency for the SAPZ Project, responsible for RAP implementation, compensation disbursement, and stakeholder engagement.
- **Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** Embedded within MAFS, the PIU coordinates day-to-day RAP activities, manages records, supervises monitoring, and reports to national and donor authorities.
- **Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED):** Oversight body for national resettlement compliance; may issue resettlement licenses and conduct policy monitoring through the Resettlement Department.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA-SL):** Enforces environmental and social safeguards; reviews and clears the ESIA and monitors adherence to mitigation measures including RAP execution.
- **Kambia District Council and Chiefdom Authorities:** Serve as local facilitators, verifying community agreements, witnessing compensation, and supporting grievance resolution at the grassroots level.
- **Community-Based Resettlement Committee (to be constituted):** Will include PAPs, civil society representatives, and local leaders to monitor RAP delivery and serve as the first tier of grievance handling.

### **F. Compensation and Livelihood Restoration**

This Resettlement Action Plan was prepared to ensure that all persons affected by economic displacement as a result of the SAPZ infrastructure development in Kambia are compensated at full replacement cost and provided with appropriate livelihood support, as required under AfDB OS5, the NDIRA (2023), and other national laws.

### **Right Owners, Eligibility and Valuation**

- **Census and Cut-Off Date:** A complete enumeration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in April 2025. The cut-off date was established as 15th April 2025. No claims beyond this date are considered valid unless verified through the grievance mechanism.
- **Eligibility Criteria:** Eligibility was limited to individuals who owned economic trees located on the donated land prior to the cut-off date. The two identified PAPs were the only individuals meeting this criterion. No secondary users or dependents were identified.
- **Principles and Valuation Rates:** Compensation was determined using the Ministry of Agriculture's 2014 crop valuation schedule as a baseline. Following negotiation, a flat

rate of \$8.69 (NLe 200) per economic tree was adopted, covering species such as mango, oil palm, and yamane trees.

- Loss Assessment:
  - Total Trees Affected: 1,150
    - 500 oil palm
    - 600 mango
    - 50 yamane
  - Total Compensation Amount: USD 9,999 (crop compensation) + USD850 (capacity building) = USD10,849
- Consultations and Negotiation: Individual and group consultations were conducted with PAPs, community leadership, and landowning families. The compensation rate and payment method were agreed upon and documented in signed compensation agreements.

### **Physical Relocation Measures**

No physical relocation of people, homes, or structures was required. The affected individuals retained their residential land, housing, and other farm assets. Thus, no resettlement site preparation or integration with host populations was necessary.

### **Livelihood Restoration and Support**

Given the limited nature of economic impact, and the financial compensation received, no formal Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) was developed. However, the following support was offered:

- Lump-sum compensation allowed for reinvestment in alternative income-generating activities or replacement planting;
- Post-payment follow-up will be conducted by the PIU to assess satisfaction and identify any unforeseen livelihood disruptions;
- The Robanna PAP, who is more reliant on the affected trees, will be offered access to agricultural extension support

## **Payment and Implementation Timeline**

- Compensation Agreements Signed: July 2025
- Payments Disbursed: January 2026 (estimated)
- Implementation Oversight: PIU and District Agriculture Office
- Post-Disbursement Monitoring: Scheduled for February – April 2026

All payments are issued in a single tranche through bank or mobile money transfer, with signed receipts filed for audit and compliance.

## **G. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for this RAP ensures that implementation is carried out in a transparent, timely, and effective manner, and that compensation and support measures lead to sustainable outcomes for the affected persons. Both internal and external mechanisms have been established, in line with the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) and national resettlement regulations.

### **Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring is led by the RAP Monitoring Team, coordinated by the Social Safeguards Specialist within the PIU and supported by staff from the District Ministry of Agriculture. The following actions are being implemented:

1. RAP Implementation Oversight: Day-to-day tracking of compensation payments, grievance resolution, and stakeholder engagement by the Monitoring Team.
2. Grievance Oversight: Full functionality of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), with documentation and follow-up of all complaints received.
3. Field Verification: Periodic site visits to assess progress, verify delivery of entitlements, and flag any deviations from the RAP.
4. Reporting: Submission of monthly implementation updates and a final RAP implementation report to MAFS, MoPED, and the AfDB.

### **External Monitoring**

Although the RAP covers a limited number of PAPs, external oversight is built into the monitoring system:

1. **Community Monitoring:** A Resettlement Committee, integrated into local structures, will include CSO and NGO representatives as independent observers of RAP delivery.

2. **Institutional Oversight:** The Resettlement Department of MoPED and the EPA-SL will conduct compliance inspections and participate in post-compensation evaluations.
3. **Public Disclosure:** Key RAP implementation data such as compensation disbursement and grievance summaries will be shared at the community level and through local noticeboards, in accordance with AfDB OS10.
4. **Progress Reporting:** The PIU will provide structured monthly reports to relevant government bodies and the Bank throughout the RAP implementation period.

## **Monitoring Indicators**

Key indicators to be tracked include:

- Signed Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) agreements with landowning families;
- Verification of full compensation for all affected economic trees;
- Confirmation of any transitional support or livelihood assistance offered;
- Functionality and accessibility of the grievance mechanism;
- Number of grievances received and resolved;
- Follow-up status and satisfaction of PAPs after payment.

These indicators will be reviewed periodically and adjusted where necessary to reflect implementation realities.

## **Completion Audit**

An independent Resettlement Completion Audit will be conducted in April 2026 by a qualified third-party consultant. The audit will assess the extent to which RAP objectives were met and will determine whether:

- Compensation was delivered fairly and in full;
- PAPs' livelihoods were restored or improved;
- Stakeholder consultations and institutional processes complied with national laws and AfDB standards;
- Any gaps or corrective actions are necessary.

The audit will mark the formal close of the RAP process and feed into lessons learned for future phases of the SAPZ programme.

## H. Implementation Schedule and Costs

*Table 1: RAP Implementation Costs - Summary*

Item	Amount (USD)
Tree Compensation	10,849
Consultations & GRM	1,100
Monitoring	800
Independent Audit	1,200
Contingency	1,320
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>15,269</b>

Implementation will conclude prior to commencement of civil works. Estimated timeline for implementation of the RAP is January 2026.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Description of the Project

The Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project is a Government of Sierra Leone initiative implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) with financial and technical support from the African Development Bank. The overarching objective of the project is to reduce rice imports, enhance food security, create employment opportunities, and promote rural development through integrated agro-industrial development.

The development objective of the proposed project is to contribute to increasing productivity, decreasing imports and creating jobs along the rice value chain in Sierra Leone. This will be achieved through enhancing the enabling environment to support the development of a private sector-led, Government-enabled modern rice sector through strengthening climate-resilient production and productivity, modern processing, and the marketing of 'import grade' milled rice to national production per annum towards domestic rice self-sufficiency

Rice self-sufficiency in Sierra Leone is challenged by a dependency on rain-fed agriculture, poor agriculture practices, extreme vulnerability to climate change, unsustainable water management, lack of access to finance, and limited private sector investment. The project seeks to address these challenges by strengthening climate-resilient rice productivity and production systems, developing a sustainable agro-industrial hub, agricultural transformation centres and aggregation centres (ATC), and supporting market development. The proposed project integrates resilience-building strategies to address fragilities faced by vulnerable groups, particularly smallholder farmers, women, and youth in agribusiness. These outputs will contribute to increasing rice productivity, crowding in private sector investment in rice processing and related activities, which will result in a greater availability of high quality locally milled rice. The availability of higher quality rice coupled with improved packaging and marketing will lead to an increase in the demand for local rice and a corresponding decrease in imports. An increase in job creation is also expected from the different interventions. This approach not only enhances economic opportunities but also fosters resilience against environmental and market fluctuations. The underlying assumptions for the success of the project include macro-economic stability, mitigation (and adaptation) measures of impacts of extreme climate events, policies and incentives to underpin private-sector participation, and attractive financial products for private investment in agribusiness. This holistic approach not only strengthens food security but also drives economic diversification and resilience in Sierra Leone's agricultural sector, aligning with national goals for sustainable rural development and poverty reduction.

In Kambia the Project will support approximately 4,000 farmers in land development for up to 20,000 hectares of climate-resilient rice production, the construction of an Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) and Aggregation Centre (AC) in Kychum, Samu Chiefdom, and

the establishment of a full-scale Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Robanna Village, Mambolo Chiefdom.

The ATC in Kychum will provide facilities storage, aggregation and primary processing of rice paddy for transportation to the industrial hub in Kambia District where ‘modern’ processing and milling of rice will take place to produce a product comparable to imported rice.

To facilitate this development, the communities of Robanna and Kychum voluntarily donated 20 hectares of land. While no physical resettlement is required, the project necessitates the removal of economic trees currently cultivated on the designated sites. Consequently, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the resulting economic displacement and ensure full compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), consistent with national legislation and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement and national legislation.

## **1.2 Aim and Objectives of the RAP**

The overall objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to identify and compensate the owners of the economic trees on the 20 hectares of land donated to the SAPZ Project for the construction of the ATC in Kychum and AIH in Robanna inline with the AfDB ISS and national legislation.

The specific objectives of the RAP are as follows:

The aim of this RAP is to ensure that all individuals affected by the loss of economic trees on the donated land are appropriately compensated, and that livelihoods are restored or improved in a manner that upholds equity, transparency, and sustainability.

The specific objectives are to:

- Identify and assess the scope of economic displacement resulting from the project.
- Define eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance.
- Provide compensation to affected persons at full replacement value as determined by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Establish an institutional framework for effective RAP implementation, including monitoring and culturally appropriate grievance redress.
- Promote meaningful consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders throughout the RAP lifecycle.
- Ensure special consideration is given to vulnerable groups affected by the loss of assets.
- Facilitate livelihood restoration support, where applicable, to enhance economic resilience.

### **1.3 Justification for the Preparation of the RAP**

The AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) addresses Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. OS5 ensures that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use are managed in a way that minimizes adverse impacts on communities and individuals, including physical and economic displacement. Although the donated land eliminates the need for involuntary land acquisition, the loss of perennial crops and other economic trees constitutes economic displacement under AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and Sierra Leonean law. As such, the preparation of a RAP is required to:

- Ensure fair and timely compensation for lost assets.
- Prevent deterioration of livelihoods and ensure restoration for PAPs.
- Mitigate potential grievances or misunderstandings related to project-induced losses.
- Fulfill donor and regulatory requirements for social safeguard compliance.

This RAP will provide comprehensive information on the following:

- The main RAP Objectives and Methodology;
- Findings of the Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment;
- Findings of an analysis of the Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Framework;
- Stakeholder Consultations and Key Concerns Raised;
- Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria and the Cut-Off Date;
- The Valuation Methodology, including full replacement cost principles;
- Inventory of affected assets and structures in the project area;
- Findings of the Census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including their socioeconomic conditions;
- Compensation and Resettlement Assistance to be provided, ensuring fairness and adequacy;
- Analysis of Impacts and Income Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Persons/PAPs;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with clear complaint resolution procedures;
- A detailed Budget and Financing Arrangement for RAP implementation;
- Procedure for the Delivery of Entitlements to ensure transparency and efficiency;
- Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation, defining roles and responsibilities;
- Arrangements for RAP Monitoring and Evaluation, including key performance indicators; and
- An Implementation Schedule covering all resettlement activities, ensuring timely execution.

This RAP serves as a guiding framework to ensure that all affected persons receive fair, timely, and adequate compensation and resettlement assistance while maintaining compliance with AfDB safeguards and national legal requirements. It will also serve as a key instrument for engagement with stakeholders, ensuring inclusivity, transparency, and conflict resolution throughout the resettlement process, thereby promoting long-term development and social stability in the project area.

#### **1.4.0 RAP Methodology**

The approaches and methodology adopted in the preparation and updating of this RAP document include the following:

#### **1.4.2 Literature Review**

Preparation of the RAP included a review of several documents including:

- Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991
- The Environment Protection Agency Act, 2022
- The Customary Land Rights Act (CLRA), 2022
- The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA), 2023
- The National Land Commission Act, 2022
- The National Development-Induced Resettlement Policy 2021 (Resettlement Policy)
- Sierra Leone National Land Policy, 2015 (Lands Policy)
- The African Development Bank adopted an Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), 2023

#### **1.4.3 Consultation with Communities and Stakeholders**

The ESIA consultations with communities were carried out through town hall meetings, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews, all of which created an opportunity to convey project information to community stakeholders, including the project benefits and adverse impacts and the measures to be taken to mitigate the impacts. As the economic displacement primarily impacted two persons (one each for each plot) they were identified, engaged individually and in small meeting with local (chiefdoms) leaders present.

Additional approaches carried out included:

- Counting of economic trees within the donated land areas
- Verification of economic status of the tree in collaboration with extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture Kambia District Office

## CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE STUDIES

### 2.1: Project Location and Scope

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) covers areas within Samu and Mambolo Chiefdoms in Kambia District, Northern Sierra Leone, where the Government of Sierra Leone is implementing the Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB). Specifically, this RAP applies to a 20-hectare area of land voluntarily donated by the communities of Kychum (Samu Chiefdom) and Robanna (Mambolo Chiefdom) for the establishment of:

- An Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC) and Aggregation Centre (AC) in Kychum.
- An Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) in Robanna, including milling and parboiling infrastructure, storage, and supporting facilities.

No physical relocation will occur under this RAP. Rather, economic displacement will result from the loss of perennial crops and other economic trees on the designated land parcels.

### 2.2: Biophysical and Socio-Economic Environment

Baseline data for this RAP is drawn from the July 2025 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Kambia SAPZ Project. Key environmental and socio-economic features of the project area are summarized as follows:

- **Land Use and Habitat:** The project area is dominated by mixed-use agricultural landscapes, with swamp rice fields, secondary bush fallow, fruit orchards, and remnant gallery forest. Tree crops such as mango, oil palm, coconut, cashew, and citrus species are cultivated and constitute the primary economic assets affected by this RAP.
- **Ecology and Biodiversity:** While biodiversity in the targeted development sites has been moderately degraded due to prolonged cultivation, sections of the project zone retain ecological features such as riparian vegetation and species of economic and ecological value. No legally protected areas or endangered species were recorded at the development sites.
- **Population and Livelihoods:** Households in Robanna and Kychum are predominantly agrarian. Subsistence farming is complemented by cash crop production, with perennial trees serving as critical sources of seasonal income. Land ownership and tree tenure are governed primarily by customary systems, with user rights often extending across generations.
- **Social Infrastructure:** Both communities have access to primary schools, basic health posts, places of worship, and community gathering areas. Livelihood vulnerability is compounded by limited access to markets, inputs, and value-addition facilities — constraints the SAPZ project is intended to address.

## 2.2: Asset Inventory & Valuation

A detailed inventory of economic trees on the 20 hectares of donated land was conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with community representatives and landholding families. The valuation of affected trees was carried out using standardized MoA valuation guidelines, considering species, age, and productive value.

The economic displacement associated with the SAPZ infrastructure will result from the removal of:

- 500 oil palm trees
- 600 mango trees
- 50 Yamane (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) trees

These trees are owned and maintained by households in Robanna and Kychum, and serve as key sources of income, food, and livelihood security. Compensation will be provided at full replacement value to all eligible project-affected persons (PAPs), consistent with AfDB OS5 requirements and Sierra Leone's national standards.

*Table 2: Asset Inventory and Valuation*

Tree Type	Quantity Affected	Unit Rate (USD)	Total Value (USD)	Remarks
Oil Palm Trees	500	8.694	4,347	Productive, used for oil
Mango Trees	600	8.694	5,217	Seasonal fruit income
Yamane Trees	50	8.694	434	Shea-like tree, multipurpose
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,150</b>		<b>9,999</b>	

## CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

### 3.1 Overall Objective

The principal objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that all persons affected by the economic displacement arising from the removal of economic trees on the donated lands in Robanna and Kychum are compensated fairly, and that their livelihoods are restored or improved, in accordance with the standards set by the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) and the laws of Sierra Leone.

### 3.2 Specific Objectives

This RAP seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. **Identify and assess** the scope and nature of economic displacement associated with the development of SAPZ infrastructure on the 20 hectares of donated land.
2. **Establish a transparent eligibility framework** for identifying Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), with emphasis on those owning or deriving income from the 500 oil palm, 600 mango, and 50 Yamane trees affected by the project.
3. **Provide a compensation framework** based on full replacement cost and in alignment with the valuation conducted by the **Ministry of Agriculture**.
4. **Ensure that vulnerable individuals and households** (e.g., elderly, women-headed households, or those with limited alternative income sources) are identified and supported with additional assistance where appropriate.
5. **Engage affected persons and stakeholders** through a participatory and culturally appropriate process to enhance transparency, trust, and ownership of resettlement outcomes.
6. **Develop institutional responsibilities and implementation mechanisms**, including grievance redress, to ensure timely and efficient delivery of entitlements.
7. **Promote sustainable livelihood restoration**, including opportunities for reinvestment of compensation and long-term participation in the SAPZ's value chains.
8. **Monitor and evaluate** the effectiveness of compensation delivery, stakeholder engagement, and livelihood restoration measures.

### 3.3 Scope of RAP

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) specifically addresses the economic displacement resulting from the removal of 1,150 economic trees comprising 500 oil palm, 600 mango, and 50 Yamane trees on 20 hectares of land voluntarily donated by the communities of Robanna and Kychum in Kambia District for the construction of key SAPZ infrastructure, including the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) and the Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC)/Aggregation Centre (AC).

The RAP does not cover any physical resettlement, as no households or structures are affected. Its scope is limited to:

- Identification and valuation of affected economic assets;
- Enumeration and profiling of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Provision of compensation at full replacement value;
- Grievance redress, monitoring, and institutional arrangements to support RAP implementation.

The RAP serves as a binding framework for compensation and livelihood restoration, in compliance with **AfDB OS5** and national requirements.

## **CHAPTER 4: POLICY, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was carried out within the context and requirements of the relevant national regulatory and institutional framework and the AfDB's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) governing project related to Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

This chapter outlines the policy, legal, and institutional context within which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed. It provides a comprehensive review of relevant national laws and policies, including recent land governance reforms and the newly enacted National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA, 2023), which collectively guide the planning, approval, and implementation of resettlement in Sierra Leone. It also reflects the applicable international safeguards of the African Development Bank (AfDB), particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement), which underpins the design of this RAP. Together, these frameworks establish the rights of project-affected persons, the obligations of implementing institutions, and the standards for compensation, consultation, and grievance redress.

### **4.1: Sierra Leone Legal/Regulatory Framework**

The Constitution and other Liberian laws, acts, and policies provide the basis for land expropriation that may result in the physical and economic displacement of affected individuals, households, and communities. This section presents a detailed description of the relevant legal/regulatory framework for the expropriation of land for public interest projects and involuntary resettlement.

The principal legislations and policies on resettlement/economic displacement in Sierra Leone include the following:

- Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991
- The Environment Protection Agency Act, 2022
- The Customary Land Rights Act (CLRA), 2022
- The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA), 2023
- The National Land Commission Act, 2022
- The National Development-Induced Resettlement Policy 2021 (Resettlement Policy)
- Sierra Leone National Land Policy, 2015 (Lands Policy)

A summary of the relevant provisions of each of the above are outlined below.

#### **4.1.1: The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991**

Since resettlement invariably involves the acquisition (voluntary or otherwise) of the property of the affected persons, consideration must be given to section 21 of the Constitution which protects the property rights of citizens and also sets out the principles, circumstances and conditions under which citizens may be deprived of their property. The said section prohibits the compulsory possession or acquisition of any property or any interest or right therein, unless the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) the possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development or utilization of the property to promote public benefit or welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone.
- b) the necessity for acquiring such property is such that it affords reasonable justification for any hardship that may result to any person having any interest in or right over the property; and
- c) provision is made by law for the prompt payment of adequate compensation; and securing the affected person's right to access the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of his interest or right, the legality of the taking or acquisition of his property, interest or right, and the amount of any compensation to which he is entitled, as well as ensuring the prompt payment of that compensation.

#### **4.1.2: The Environment Protection Act, 2028 (Amended 2010 and 2022)**

This Act regulates the protection and management of the environment and vests the EPA-SL with the power and responsibility to implement and enforce the Act and other laws and regulations on the environment. Part VI of the EPAA requires projects to obtain an EIA License issued by the EPA-SL following impact assessments and on terms and conditions, which often include the implementation of a RAP. The Act in (section 27(1) and (2)) states that the EPA shall circulate an EIA to various bodies and also open it for public inspection and comments in the National Gazette and newspapers for a specified time period.

#### **4.1.3: The Customary Land Rights Act, 2022 (CLRA)**

In Part VIII (Investment Induced Displacement and Resettlement) of the CLRA, section 43(3) obligates those whose operations are likely to lead to displacement and resettlement in the short, medium, or long term to provide that information, including the primary studies or assessments, to the families or communities whose land is being sought. Section 43(6) provides that no such resettlement shall take place unless there is a compelling need for it, the consent of the adults within the affected communities is obtained, and the approval of the Government is sought. The full cost of such displacement and resettlement is borne by the proponent, and the affected communities must be consulted and involved in the process, as mandated by sections 43(7) and 43(8) of the CLRA.

Section 43(9) the CLRA requires the proponent to conduct a comprehensive socio-economic baseline study in advance and submit to the Government and the community a RAP for review and approval prior to implementation. Section 43(11) provides that adequate mitigation measures to be undertaken by the proponent must be included in the RAP and agreed with the community to ensure that everyone suffering economic loss is fully compensated and the livelihood of affected persons are enhanced or restored. Section 43 (12)-(14) further provides in that no resettlement shall take place until the mitigation measures have been completed, including the payment of adequate compensation, the delivery of replacement housing or land of comparable value to the affected people.

#### 4.1.4: The National Development Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 (NDIRA)

In June 2023, the NDIRA was enacted into law to regulate the planning, implementation and monitoring of development-induced displacement and resettlement activities specifically and comprehensively. In part II of the Act, a Resettlement Department was established within the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED) to *inter alia* coordinate and handle all resettlement related matters, including:

- a. monitoring and ensuring that resettlements are carried out in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- b. receiving applications for resettlement licences, assessing and approving RMP, and issuing Resettlement Licences with the approval and authorization of the Minister of Economic Planning and Development (the “Minister”);
- c. ensuring compliance with the RIA procedures, surveys or census;
- d. acting as the focal point on all issues relating to resettlement, addressing grievances and prescribing standards and guidelines relating to best practices in resettlement and rehabilitation.

Part IV of the NDIRA sets out the guiding principles for development-induced resettlement activities which include the obligations to ensure that resettlements are:

- a. avoided at all costs and, where it is unavoidable, undertaken in a manner that will cause minimal disruption to the affected persons;
- b. carried out in accordance with the law and without intimidation or discrimination;
- c. conceived, planned and executed as sustainable development interventions, where feasible;
- d. aimed to restore the livelihood, or improve the standard of living, of affected persons;
- e. planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, regular consultations and the informed participation of affected persons;
- f. carried out after the affected persons have been provided with full and fair compensation for tangible and intangible losses incurred;
- g. accounted for and pay particular attention to vulnerable persons;
- h. only take place after the establishment of a framework for the independent monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the planning and implementation of resettlement activities;
- i. are implemented in a manner that will not cause harm to the environment;
- j. aim to protect and preserve the natural and cultural heritage of the affected community, where appropriate;
- k. are only carried out after the prior development and approval of a risk-appropriate RMP;

Part V of the NDIRA provides that no resettlement shall take place without a Resettlement Licence issued under the Act and that a person/institution that wishes to undertake a project that would result, or likely result, in the physical or economic displacement of people must apply to the Minister for such licence. Following the application for Licence, the Minister may direct that a Resettlement Impact Assessment (RIA) be carried out in respect of the project as set out in the Second Schedule of the NDIRA. Within 30 days after receiving a RIA report, the Minister will determine the classification of the proposed resettlement and direct that an appropriate RMP be prepared in accordance with the Third Schedule of the NDIRA. In accordance with section 23 of the NDIRA, the Minister issues the licence to the applicant after the approval of the RMP. The

licences are issued in a prescribed form, containing conditions necessary for the effective implementation of the RMP, and having a validity of 12 months or such period as the Minister may determine.

In accordance with section 33 of the NDIRA, project specific Resettlement Steering Committees will be established by the Minister in consultation with the Local Council to monitor the implementation of the resettlement activities. The composition of such committees will include representatives of the project proponent, the project affected persons, the EPA, the Chiefdom Council, Local Council, the relevant District Security Council, Civil Society Organisations, and the National Commission for Social Action.

Section 34 of the NDIRA provides that compensation due under the Act:

- a. must seek to restore or improve the economic conditions and social wellbeing of affected persons;
- b. may include in-kind compensation, support or resettlement as is fair and adequate, and
- c. be paid prior to the commencement of the project if monetary.

In determining the eligibility of affected persons for compensations, section 34(3) of the NDIRA provides that the project proponent must make appropriate provisions for various categories of affected persons, regardless of the absence of a formal legal title, including:

- a. persons with formal legal rights to land, including land documents or customary and traditional rights recognised by law;
- b. persons with legal rights under relevant laws to occupy land in a residential, commercial or industrial zone in the project area or those who occupy lands on infrastructure or public facility sites, such as rivers, roads, parks, or other public facilities in the project area, but do not hold a formal legal title;
- c. persons with no recognisable legal rights or claim to the land or legal rights to occupy the land in a residential, commercial or industrial zone in the project area;
- d. persons whose economic opportunities are lost or are likely to be substantially disrupted as a result of the implementation of the project;
- e. persons whose access to necessary social amenities or facilities, including care facilities, health services, portable water sanitation, community centre, and significant cultural or religious sites is likely to be significantly disrupted because of the project.

#### **4.1.5: The Local Government Act, 2024**

The Act establishes a framework for decentralized governance, ensuring that local councils play a key role in land management, community engagement, and fair compensation in development projects. Under Section 55, councils are empowered to oversee land use and urban planning, while Section 56 mandates public participation, requiring consultations with affected communities before approving projects that may displace residents or alter land use. When land must be acquired for public purposes, Section 57 grants councils the authority to do so, with Section 58 guaranteeing that affected individuals or communities receive fair and prompt compensation. These provisions collectively ensure that land acquisition processes are transparent, participatory, and equitable, aligning with broader goals of sustainable local development and social justice.

#### **4.1.6: The National Development Induced Resettlement Policy, 2021**

The Resettlement Policy was developed to provide a comprehensive guideline for the planning and implementation of development-induced resettlements in Sierra Leone. Prior to its development, the regulatory framework on the subject was thin, incomprehensive, fragmented and often conflicting. The NDIRA was passed in pursuance of the recommendations of this Policy and thereby giving legislative effect to the key principles and recommendations therein.

#### **4.1.7: The National Lands Policy, 2015**

The Land Policy provides guidelines for the administration, management, control, planning and execution of land matters in Sierra Leone. The Policy echoes the provisions of the Constitution and other laws regarding the payment of adequate and prompt compensation in cases of acquisition of land (compulsory or otherwise), as well as the prior consultation and participation of the affected persons or communities in the process of such acquisition. The CLRA and National Land Commission Act, 2022 were born out of the recommendations of this Policy.

#### **4.1.8: The National Land Commission Axt, 2022**

The Land Commission provides guidelines for the establishment of the National Land Commission, the District Land Commission, Chiefdom Land Committee, Town or Village Area Land Committee, and other land administrative bodies to secure effective and holistic land administration and to provide for other related matters. It also provides for dispute resolution structures in the resolution of land related complaints.

### **4.2 African Development Standards**

#### **4.2.1: AfDB Operational Safeguard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement**

The African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) provides a comprehensive framework to address the social and environmental risks associated with land acquisition, restrictions on land access, and involuntary resettlement in development projects. Designed to promote equitable and sustainable outcomes, OS5 emphasizes the avoidance of displacement where possible, and when unavoidable, the minimization of adverse impacts through proactive mitigation measures. Key principles embedded in Sierra Leone's legal framework, including the National Development and Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NDIRA), reflect OS5's core objectives: avoiding forced eviction, ensuring fair compensation at replacement cost, and restoring or improving livelihoods and living standards for affected communities.

Central to OS5 is the requirement for meaningful consultation, disclosure, and informed participation of displaced persons throughout the resettlement process. This includes exploring alternative project designs to reduce displacement, securing land tenure for relocated households, and implementing livelihood restoration programs to safeguard against impoverishment risks. By prioritizing transparency, equity, and post-resettlement monitoring, OS5 aligns with Sierra Leone's commitment to balancing development needs with the protection of vulnerable populations, ensuring that projects adhere to both national regulations and international best practices in responsible land management.

#### **4.2.2: AfDB Operational Safeguard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The objective of OS 10 is to ensure inclusive, participatory, and accountable engagement with affected communities and stakeholders to minimize project risks and foster sustainable development through trust-building and conflict prevention. The key requirements include:

i) Early & Continuous Consultation

- Conduct meaningful consultations from project design to implementation, prioritizing vulnerable groups (women, Indigenous peoples, marginalized communities).
- Disclose project impacts in accessible formats (local languages, oral discussions, visual aids).

ii) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- Establish a transparent, accessible, and culturally appropriate GRM to address complaints promptly.
- Ensure no retaliation against complainants and integrate traditional dispute-resolution systems where relevant.

iii) Informed Participation

- Provide stakeholders with timely, accurate information to enable informed decision-making.
- Document and address concerns in Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

iv) Monitoring & Reporting

- Track grievances, resolution timelines, and outcomes.
- Publicly report on engagement activities and redress measures to ensure accountability.

The policy aligns with local contexts and recognizes customary governance structures (e.g., chiefs, elders) in consultations and accepts non-written

### **4.3 Institutional Framework**

#### **4.3.1 Ministry of Food & Agriculture**

MAFS is the lead sectoral ministry for agricultural development and will serve as the principal implementing agency for the SAPZ Project. Its mandate covers the formulation and execution of policies and strategies to improve food security, increase agricultural productivity, and promote agribusiness development. MAFS will oversee project coordination, ensure alignment with national agricultural priorities and technical backstop through its National Development Partners Program Coordination Office (NDPPCO).

The Ministry is Executing Agency for this project and will execute the project through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Ministry has the overall responsibility on behalf of the government of Sierra Leone to ensure that the project is implemented as agreed with the AfDB and following the Bank policies and procedures including the Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems.

#### **4.3.2 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**

The Sierra Leone Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) is responsible for overarching environmental policy, climate change mitigation and adaptation planning, and coordination of ecosystem protection strategies. It plays a central role in integrating environmental sustainability and climate resilience across all sectors, including agriculture and infrastructure, and will provide strategic policy guidance to ensure that SAPZ aligns with Sierra Leone's environmental commitments and climate change adaptation frameworks. The Ministry supervises several institutions responsible for implementing this overarching mandate.

#### **4.3.3 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The EPA is the statutory body responsible for environmental regulation, including environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs), licensing, compliance monitoring, and enforcement of environmental standards. Under the Environmental Protection Agency Act (2008), the EPA will review and approve the ESIA for the SAPZ Project, monitor its environmental performance, and ensure compliance with national environmental laws and AfDB safeguards.

#### **4.3.4 Ministry of Planning and Economic Development**

MoPED is responsible for sustainable growth and development through planning, monitoring and resource mobilization for comprehensive and equitable national development. It now also serves as the lead government agency for oversight of resettlement planning and implementation, ensuring alignment with national development objectives and social safeguards. It should be noted that MoPED's resettlement oversight function is still evolving and requires technical capacity in land acquisition laws, livelihood restoration, and social risk mitigation.

MoPED enforces NDIRA, ensuring development objectives protects community rights and livelihoods. It collaboratively coordinates land acquisition, compensation, and restoration plans and issues resettlement approvals/licenses through the National Steering Committee (NSC).

#### **4.3.5 Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP)**

MLHCP manages land administration, including land use planning, surveying, registration, and allocation. Given the land donation and infrastructure development components of the SAPZ Project, the Ministry will play a critical role in land mapping, due diligence, and ensuring that land-related processes comply with national laws and respect customary tenure systems. It will also guide spatial planning and zoning within the Agro-Industrial Zone.

## **CHAPTER 5: CENSUS SURVEY AND BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES**

### **5.1 Introduction**

A full census was undertaken to identify and profile the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihoods will be economically impacted by the removal of economic trees from the 20 hectares of donated land in Robanna and Kychum. Given the limited number of affected persons i.e. one individual per site, a complete enumeration was conducted.

The census exercise was led by the Ministry of Agriculture, with the objective of establishing asset ownership, verifying land use, and informing a fair and transparent compensation process. The exercise involved field verification and one-on-one interviews with each affected individual.

### **5.2 Overview of Project Affected Persons**

A total of two (2) individuals were identified as PAPs under this RAP:

- One PAP in Robanna, Mambolo Chiefdom
- One PAP in Kychum, Samu Chiefdom

Both individuals are male:

- The PAP in Robanna is 47 years old male.
- The PAP in Kychum is 63 years old male.

The Kychum PAP also holds the position of Paramount Chief of Samu Chiefdom which is headquartered in Kychum, while the Robanna PAP is a smallholder farmer whose economic trees represent a key livelihood asset.

### **5.3 Livelihood and Vulnerability Assessment**

The PAPs derive part of their income and food security from the harvesting of perennial trees, primarily oil palm and mango. These trees serve both subsistence and commercial functions in the local economy.

While no specific income data was collected during the census, compensation negotiations were guided by the Ministry of Agriculture's 2014 crop compensation rates, which provided a baseline. After engagement with the PAPs, a flat compensation rate of 200 Leones per economic tree was mutually agreed.

No individuals were classified as vulnerable under the definitions established in national law or AfDB safeguards. The scale and focus of the census, coupled with the direct consultation with both PAPs, ensured that the process was proportionate, targeted, and inclusive. No secondary data sources were required.

## **CHAPTER 6: COMPENSATION PLAN**

### **6.1 Eligibility Framework**

Eligibility for compensation under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is determined in accordance with:

- The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA, 2023),
- The Customary Land Rights Act (CLRA, 2022),
- The African Development Bank’s Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and
- Good international practice regarding livelihood restoration and compensation for economic displacement.

Under this framework, eligibility extends to all persons who, as of the cut-off date established during the Ministry of Agriculture’s field verification, owned or maintained economic trees on the land voluntarily donated for SAPZ infrastructure.

The cut-off date for eligibility is the date of completion of the asset inventory and census 15th April 2025, beyond which no claims for compensation will be entertained, except in cases of error or omission duly verified through the grievance redress mechanism.

Given the limited scope of displacement, eligibility in this RAP is confined to two identified individuals, one in Robanna and one in Kychum, whose trees were directly impacted by the project.

### **6.2 Entitlement Matrix**

The Entitlement Matrix defines the specific entitlements due to eligible PAPs. Compensation is calculated based on a flat rate of 200 Leones per economic tree, as agreed during consultations and accepted by both PAPs. This approach ensures simplicity, transparency, and mutual understanding.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Eligible Person(s)	Entitlement Description	Implementation Notes
<b>Loss of economic trees (oil palm, mango, Yamane)</b>	Individual owners of affected trees (2 PAPs: Robanna and Kychum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation at a rate of <b>200 Leones per tree</b></li> <li>- Lump-sum payment based on verified inventory conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payment to be made in full before land clearance</li> <li>- Compensation is final and non-recurring</li> </ul>
<b>Temporary income disruption (linked to removal of tree crops)</b>	Same as above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One-time livelihood assistance included in tree valuation rate</li> </ul>	Incorporated into flat compensation rate

No other forms of displacement such as physical relocation, structural loss, or land acquisition occur under this RAP, and therefore no additional entitlement categories are required.

### 6.3 Special Provisions for Vulnerable Groups

No PAPs were identified as vulnerable under national or AfDB criteria (e.g., elderly living alone, persons with disabilities, women-headed households without support). Nonetheless, the compensation and consultation processes were designed to ensure that the rights of all PAPs regardless of social status or authority were treated equitably and transparently.

## CHAPTER 7: COMPENATION FRAMEWORK AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

### 7.1 Valuation Principles and Rates

The compensation framework for this RAP is grounded in the principles of equity, transparency, and full replacement value, consistent with the National Development-Induced Resettlement Act (NDIRA, 2023) and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

A field-based inventory and valuation was conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in April 2025, covering all economic trees on the 20 hectares of land donated by the communities of Robanna and Kychum. The assessment identified 500 oil palm trees, 600 mango trees, and 50 Yamane trees, totaling 1,150 trees across both sites.

After consultation with the PAPs and reference to the Ministry of Agriculture's 2014 crop compensation schedule, it was mutually agreed to adopt a flat rate of 200 Leones per tree, regardless of species. This rate integrates considerations of age, productivity, and local market conditions, and was accepted by all stakeholders. Furthermore, it should be noted that these rates are with the exception of the Yamane Trees in excess of the government approved 2014 crop compensations rates.

Table 4: Negotiated Crop Compensation Rates

Tree	Government Approved 2014 Compensation Rate (NLe)	Agreed Rate (NLe) / USD
Mango (wild)	50	200 / 8.694
Oil Palm (local)	50	200 / 8.694
Timber Tree	300	200 / 8.694

### 7.2 Compensation Delivery Process

Compensation will be delivered in accordance with the following procedures:

- **Verification:** Final verification of PAP identity and confirmed tree count.
- **Agreement:** Signing of compensation agreements by each PAP in the presence of community witnesses and project representatives.
- **Disbursement:** One-time lump sum payments made via bank transfer or mobile money, as preferred by each PAP.
- **Documentation:** Issuance of payment receipts and filing of records with the PIU, Ministry of Agriculture, and Local Council.

All compensation will be disbursed prior to land clearance and before the commencement of civil works on either site.

### 7.3 Livelihood Support Measures

Given the limited number of PAPs and the minor scale of economic impact, no standalone livelihood restoration program is warranted. However, the following measures ensure restoration of economic opportunity:

- The **compensation amount** is sufficient to allow for reinvestment in comparable income-generating activities or tree replanting.
- Both PAPs were **directly consulted** and agreed to the approach as adequate for maintaining their income base.
- The PAP from **Kychum**, as a Paramount Chief, has other non-agricultural income sources and landholdings.
- The PAP from **Robanna**, a smallholder farmer, retains other farming plots and trees not affected by the SAPZ. Five hundred United States dollars have been budgeted to provide farming capacity building to this PAP to improve his farming outcomes i.e. yield, soil fertility, etc.

The Project Implementation Unit will maintain periodic communication with both PAPs to assess any unforeseen livelihood challenges and respond where necessary, including referral to agricultural extension services if desired.

### 7.4 Summary of Compensation Packages

The total compensation and assistance packages for the economic displacement amounts to \$10,849 / NLe 249,527. Table 5 below presents a summary of the packages and assistance to be provided.

Table 5: Summary PAP Compensation Package

				Compensation	
No.	Categories of Affected Assets	Locations		Total (US\$)	Total (NLe)
		Kychum	Robanna		
1	Economic Crops	5652	4347		
2	Capacity Building	350	500		
	<b>Total Compensation</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>10849</b>	<b>249,527</b>

## **CHAPTER 8: Stakeholder Engagement & Disclosure**

### **8.1 Stakeholder Identification**

Stakeholder engagement for this RAP was guided by the principles of early involvement, cultural appropriateness, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). Primary stakeholders included:

- The two Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from Robanna and Kychum
- Land-owning families and community leaders in both villages
- The Paramount Chief of Samu Chiefdom (who is also a PAP)
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)
- District-level representatives of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Affairs
- The Local Councils of Kambia District

Given the small number of PAPs, the engagement process was direct, continuous, and highly participatory.

### **8.2 Summary of Consultations Held**

Consultations related to land donation and compensation for economic trees were conducted in April & May 2025. Key features of the process include:

- Initial sensitization meetings with both communities, facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, to explain the SAPZ project, its land requirements, and safeguard obligations.
- Individual discussions with the two PAPs to verify ownership, confirm affected assets, and obtain consent for valuation and compensation.
- Key stakeholder meetings, where the agreed compensation framework and valuation rates were disclosed, and support for the RAP was affirmed.
- Grievance redress procedures were explained to all stakeholders.

Meeting records, attendance lists, and signed compensation agreements are annexed to this RAP (Annex 2).

### **8.3 Consultation Strategy Moving Forward**

Although the number of PAPs is limited, the project is committed to maintaining transparency and communication throughout implementation. Forward-looking engagement will include:

- Notification prior to payment disbursement, with community representation to observe.
- Follow-up visitations by the PIU and District Agriculture Officers within 3 months post-compensation to ensure satisfaction and address any emerging issues.
- Continued access to the grievance redress mechanism for both PAPs and other community members.

- Disclosure of the RAP at community-level and district-level fora, including through chieftom noticeboards and the District Council.

These actions align with AfDB Operational Safeguard 10 on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

## CHAPTER 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A key component of the SAPZ Project is the establishment of a transparent, accessible, and culturally appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that any concerns, disputes, or complaints arising from RAP implementation are addressed promptly, fairly, and without reprisal.

An effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is essential to stakeholder engagement. It ensures that individuals or groups who believe they have been adversely affected by project activities can raise concerns and receive timely, transparent, and culturally appropriate responses. The GRM for the SAPZ Project was developed in May 2025 and applies across all project sites in Kambia and Port Loko Districts.

### 9.1 Objectives of the GRM

- Provide a clear, accessible, and inclusive process for receiving and resolving complaints.
- Strengthen transparency and accountability in project delivery.
- Prevent escalation of disputes through early resolution.
- Ensure that the rights of affected persons, especially vulnerable groups, are protected.

### 9.2 Scope of the GRM

The GRM covers all SAPZ-related grievances, including but not limited to:

- Land access and voluntary donation disputes.
- Labour and employment-related grievances.
- Environmental concerns (e.g., dust, noise, chemical use).
- Social impacts (e.g., GBV/SEA/SH, exclusion from benefits).
- Delays or gaps in communication or stakeholder consultation.
- Perceived corruption or malpractice by project implementers.

### 9.3 GRM Structure and Process

The GRM operates through a four-tier structure, ensuring complaints are addressed as close to the source as possible:

*Table 6: GRM Tier Structure*

Level	Mechanism / Committee	Lead Actor
-------	-----------------------	------------

<b>Community Sectional Level</b>	Community Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC)	Section Chief (Chair), supported by field agents
<b>Chieftdom Level</b>	Chieftdom GRC	Paramount Chief (Chair), assisted by Ward Councillor
<b>District Level</b>	District GRC	District Agriculture Officer / Council Rep (Chair)
<b>National / Project Level</b>	SAPZ Project GRC	PIU Social Safeguards Specialist (Registrar), MAFS Chair

Each level includes representatives from women, youth, farmers, landowners, and persons with disabilities. Technical experts (e.g., labour officers, GBV specialists) may be co-opted when required.

#### 9.4 Steps in the GRM Process

1. **Receiving and Acknowledging Complaints:** Via drop boxes, in-person, phone, or digital platforms; all complaints are registered by the assigned focal point.
2. **Screening and Classification:** Complaints are categorized by risk level and assigned to the appropriate committee.
3. **Investigation and Resolution:** The committee investigates and proposes resolution within a defined timeframe (e.g., 14 days for community-level cases).
4. **Escalation (if unresolved):** Complaints can be elevated to the next level if not resolved satisfactorily.
5. **Feedback and Closure:** Complainants are informed of outcomes and their right to escalate or seek judicial remedy.

#### 9.5 Integration with Stakeholder Engagement

The GRM is a key feedback loop within the broader stakeholder engagement process. Key integration points include:

- SEP consultations will inform communities about the GRM and how to use it.
- GRM summaries will be shared during community meetings and disclosed on notice boards and local radio.
- GRM data will be used to adapt SEP activities (e.g., if complaints show gaps in engagement or inclusion).
- Safeguards staff will triangulate feedback from both the SEP and GRM to refine project approaches.

## **9.6 Special Procedures for GBV / SEA / SH Complaints**

- A confidential referral protocol exists for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH).
- These complaints are not handled through the general GRM but referred to the Family Support Unit (FSU) or other relevant service providers.
- Survivors may report anonymously, and resolution will prioritize safety, dignity, and consent.

## **9.7 Monitoring and Reporting**

The PIU will track all grievances through a central Grievance Monitoring Matrix, disaggregated by type, location, gender, and resolution status. Key indicators include:

- Number of grievances received and resolved;
- Average resolution time;
- Percentage of grievances resolved at the community level;
- Satisfaction levels (where feedback is available).

Grievance data will be included in monthly environmental and social implementation reports and reviewed during stakeholder coordination meetings

## **CHAPTER 10: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **10.1 Roles and Responsibilities**

The implementation of this RAP will involve coordination among several institutions at national, district, and community levels. Each actor has defined responsibilities to ensure the smooth delivery of compensation, grievance management, and compliance with national and AfDB requirements.

#### **Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)**

- Lead Executing Agency for the SAPZ Project and overall RAP implementation.
- Responsible for asset verification, valuation oversight, and payment processing.
- Provides technical guidance through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and local District Agriculture Offices.

#### **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

- Coordinates RAP implementation activities at field level.
- Maintains records of PAPs, compensation agreements, and grievance logs.
- Liaises with affected persons, monitors disbursement, and prepares RAP progress reports.
- Supports grievance resolution and stakeholder communication.

#### **Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED)**

- Provides policy oversight on development-induced resettlement.
- May be engaged in issuing Resettlement Licenses under the NDIRA if required.
- Ensures alignment of RAP implementation with national social safeguard standards.

#### **Kambia District Council and Chiefdom Authorities**

- Facilitate local-level consultations and social mobilization.
- Serve as observers during compensation payments.
- Participate in grievance resolution and monitoring activities.

#### **Village/Community Leadership**

- Play a frontline role in facilitating communication between PAPs and project actors.
- Ensure transparency and fairness during field verification and payment.
- Monitor RAP implementation outcomes from a community perspective.

## **10.2 Coordination Mechanisms**

A simplified local coordination mechanism will be established given the limited number of PAPs and the straightforward compensation arrangement. The District Agriculture Officer, working alongside the Social Safeguard Specialist of the PIU, will serve as the focal point for day-to-day RAP activities. Periodic check-ins with the Paramount Chief of Samu and the Town Chief of Robanna will support continued community ownership.

## **10.3 Capacity Support**

Although the current RAP is limited in scale, capacity reinforcement will focus on:

- Ensuring that grievance records, payment documentation, and PAP files are well maintained by the PIU;
- Training district-level actors on AfDB safeguards, particularly OS5 and OS10, in preparation for broader SAPZ implementation;
- Providing the PIU with checklists and monitoring tools for documentation and reporting.

## CHAPTER 11: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

### 11.1 Overview

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan ensures that affected persons who lose economic trees are fully compensated and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods. It is designed to verify that all entitlements are delivered fairly, grievances are addressed promptly, and the project achieves its social safeguard objectives in compliance with national law and AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

The key goals of the M&E Plan are to:

- Verify that compensation is provided at full replacement cost;
- Monitor whether PAPs' livelihoods are restored or improved;
- Ensure all grievances are resolved fairly and in a timely manner;
- Provide internal and external assurance of RAP implementation quality and compliance.

Monitoring will be carried out through both internal and external mechanisms, and will culminate in a completion audit.

### 11.2 Internal Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring will be coordinated by the RAP Monitoring Team, led by the Social Safeguards Specialist within the PIU, and supported by district-level Ministry of Agriculture staff. The following responsibilities and actions will be undertaken:

1. **RAP Monitoring Team:**  
The Social Safeguards Specialist will oversee day-to-day tracking of RAP activities, including compensation verification and grievance follow-up.
2. **Grievance Mechanism Oversight:**  
The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be operational throughout implementation. Any complaints raised will be documented, investigated, and resolved promptly, with outcomes tracked.
3. **Site Visits:**  
Regular site visits will be conducted to assess implementation progress, verify delivery of entitlements, and identify any implementation issues.

#### 4. **Reporting:**

Periodic implementation reports will be prepared, including updates on disbursements, grievances, and outstanding actions. Reports will be submitted to **MAFS** and other relevant oversight bodies.

### 11.3 External Monitoring and Reporting

Though this RAP involves a small number of PAPs, external monitoring will be undertaken through the following mechanisms:

#### 1. **Community Representation in Monitoring:**

A Resettlement Committee, either newly established or integrated into existing community structures, will include representatives from local NGOs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the affected communities. These actors will serve as independent observers during compensation and grievance resolution.

#### 2. **Oversight by MoPED and EPA-SL:**

The Resettlement Department of MoPED and the Environment Protection Agency (EPA-SL) will periodically inspect the resettlement process to verify compliance with national legislation and safeguard obligations.

#### 3. **Public Disclosure:**

In accordance with EPA requirements and AfDB OS10, RAP implementation progress, payment records, and grievance statistics will be disclosed locally through community meetings and public noticeboards.

#### 4. **Monthly RAP Updates:**

The PIU will submit **monthly RAP implementation progress reports** to government institutions including MoPED, MAFS, and the AfDB, summarizing performance indicators and any corrective actions.

### 11.4 Indicators for Monitoring

The following indicators will be tracked regularly:

- Signed VLDs between MAFS and affected landowner/landholding family in compliance
- Full payment received for economic trees
- Transitional support (e.g., food aid, temporary income) provided
- Type of assistance/LRP provided to PAPs;
- Existence and functioning of the GRM;
- PAPs access to the GRM;
  
- Grievances (if any) resolved

Indicators will be reviewed and updated as necessary during implementation.

### **11.5 RAP Completion Audit**

As required by the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), a Resettlement Completion Audit will be conducted at the end of RAP implementation by an independent third-party consultant. The objectives of the audit are to:

- Assess compliance with the RAP objectives, methodology, and legal frameworks;
- Confirm that all eligible PAPs received compensation and support;
- Evaluate the consultation process and community participation;
- Verify adequacy, fairness, and timeliness of compensation;
- Determine whether PAP livelihoods have been restored or improved;
- Identify residual gaps or necessary corrective actions.

The audit will serve as the final step before the RAP is deemed complete and will contribute to overall project safeguards compliance and knowledge learning for future SAPZ interventions.

## CHAPTER 12: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

### 12.1 RAP Implementation Schedule

The implementation of this RAP is designed to be short-term and targeted, reflecting the limited scope of displacement involving only two Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The schedule aligns with the broader SAPZ approval timelines (project effectiveness estimated at January 2026) and ensures that compensation is completed prior to commencement of civil works at the Agro-Industrial Hub (AIH) and Agricultural Transformation Centre (ATC).

Table 7: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsible Entity	Timeline
<b>Final verification of PAPs and asset inventory</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, PIU	Completed – April 2025
<b>Community consultations and disclosure</b>	PIU, Local Chiefs, District Council	Completed – June 2025
<b>Signing of compensation agreements</b>	PIU, PAPs, Witnesses	July 2025
<b>Compensation disbursement (lump sum)</b>	PIU, MoA	January 2026
<b>Post-disbursement site monitoring</b>	PIU, District Agriculture Office	February - April 2025
<b>Submission of RAP Implementation Report</b>	PIU to MAFS, MoPED, AfDB	January 2026
<b>Completion audit (independent)</b>	Independent Consultant	April 2026

### 12.2 RAP Budget and Cost Estimates

The total cost of RAP implementation covers compensation for 1,150 economic trees, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, monitoring, and administrative logistics. A flat compensation rate of 200 New Leones per tree was agreed and applied.

Table 8: Total RAP Costs

Item	Unit/Description	Quantity	Total Cost (NLe)	Total Cost (USD)
<b>Tree Compensation</b>	1,150 trees + capacity building	Lump sum	249,527	10,849
<b>Stakeholder consultations &amp; disclosure</b>	2 chiefdom-level meetings	Lump sum	13,800	600
<b>Grievance redress setup &amp; handling</b>	Materials, local facilitators	Lump sum	11,500	500
<b>RAP monitoring &amp; documentation</b>	Field visits, reporting	Lump sum	18,400	800
<b>Independent completion audit</b>	Consultant contract (short-term)	Lump sum	27,600	1,200
Contingency (10%)		—	30,360	1,320
Total Estimated Cost		—	<b>351,187 NLe</b>	<b>15,269 USD</b>

Exchange rate used: 1 USD = 23 NLe

### 12.3 Budget Responsibilities

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) will be responsible for disbursement of compensation packages under the RAP.
- Costs related to RAP implementation including compensation payment, disclosure, grievance management, and monitoring will be funded by the Bank.
- The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for financial accountability and will maintain detailed records and receipts for audit and verification purposes.

## Annex 1: TREE INVENTORY AND VALUATION SUMMARY

Table 9: Economic Tree Inventory and Valuation Summary

Tree Type	Quantity Affected	Rate per Tree (USD)	Total Value (USD)	Remarks
Oil Palm	500	8.694	4,347	Productive trees used for oil
Mango	600	8.694	5217	Seasonal fruit
Yamane (Vitellaria paradoxa)	50	8.694	434	Shea-like multipurpose tree
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,150</b>	—	<b>9,999</b>	—

## **Annex 2: Consultation Attendance Records and Meeting Summaries**

### **A. Kychum Consultation – 15 April 2025**

- **Participants:** Paramount Chief, PIU, MoA reps, District Council, Land-owning families
- **Key Issues Discussed:** Land donation confirmation, tree valuation, compensation flat rate
- **Outcome:** VLD process reaffirmed

### **B. Robanna Consultation – 16 April 2025**

- **Participants:** Town Chief, PIU, MoA, Landowner, Youth and Women's representatives
- **Key Issues Discussed:** Land donation confirmation, tree valuation, compensation flat rate
- **Outcome:** VLD process reaffirmed

### Annex 3: Sample Grievance Registration Form

Table 10: Sample Grievance Registration Form

Grievance Registration Form	
Name of Complainant:	
Contact Information:	
Community/Location:	
Date of Complaint:	
Nature of Complaint:	
Preferred Resolution Method:	
Person Receiving Complaint:	
Date Acknowledged:	
Action Taken:	
Outcome and Closure Date:	
Signature of Complainant (if not anonymous):	

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## Annex 4: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Forms and Compensation Agreements

### Robanna VLD

**Templates<sup>1</sup> relating to the voluntary land donation (VLD)**

**A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land/building by an individual**

I, the undersigned, Mr. Saidu Alimamy Bangura acknowledge having donated land/building with an area of 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>, with geographic coordinates (N-0854.357 W-01259.482), located in the Village of Robanna, District of Kambia, Municipality N/A of North West Region to be used for the construction of Agricultural Training Center as part of the Project Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro- Processing Zone (SAPZ) financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. None of us will make a claim of ownership in the future. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land/building.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land/building for the benefit of the community/locality at Robanna to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above<sup>2</sup>. Thus, the property/building donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Lieu and date 23-July 2025

Name and Signature of the donor: Saidu Alimamy Bangura ASB 23-07-25

**The witnesses<sup>3</sup>**

1. Name and Signature: Alpha Binta Bangura 23-07-25
2. Name and Signature: Foday Suleh Bangura 23-07-25
3. Name and Signature: Maferrah Marie Bangura 23-07-25

**The Beneficiary (legal representative)**

Name and Signature \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> These are templates that could/must be adapted to country contexts. The signed acts shall be registered at a notarial office or as per the relevant/specific country regulations.  
<sup>2</sup> Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/development the land shall be registered/tilled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.  
<sup>3</sup> Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

From the Donor <sup>1</sup>		From the Donor <sup>1</sup>	
1. Name	Signature	1. Name	Signature
2. Name	Signature	2. Name	Signature
3. Name	Signature	3. Name	Signature

Seen with favorable opinion  
The Village Chief of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature, name and first name)

Seen with favorable opinion  
The District Chief/Mayor of the municipality of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature, name and first name)

**A-2. Outline of the minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by a community/family/co-ownership<sup>2</sup>**

I, the undersigned, Mr. Saidu Alimamy Bangura representative of the community/family/co-ownership of Robanna acknowledge having donated a piece of land/building with an area of 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> with geographic coordinates (N-0854.357 W-01259.482), located in the Village/place of Robanna, District of Kambia, Municipality N/A of North West Region of, to be used for the construction of Agricultural Training Center as part of the project Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro- Processing Zone (SAPZ) financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The community/family/co-ownership donates this land/building in full knowledge of all facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that any expropriation for reasons of public utility gives rise to fair and prior compensation.

It is of its own free will with the consent of the members and their beneficiaries and dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that the Community/family/co-ownership makes this donation and confirms that none of its members will make a claim of ownership in the future. Consequently, the Community/family/co-ownership definitively renounces its right of ownership and those of the beneficiaries on this land/building.

I, the undersigned, confirm that the donation does not affect the livelihood of each member of the Community/family/co-ownership or those of their beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I have decided in all lucidity to donate the said land/building for the benefit of the community/locality Robanna to be used exclusively for the construction of the infrastructure mentioned above<sup>2</sup>. Thus, the land/building donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Lieu and date \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Signature of the Representative of the Community/family/co-ownership: \_\_\_\_\_

**The witnesses<sup>3</sup>**

1. Name and Signature: Alpha Binta Bangura 23-07-25

<sup>1</sup> Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of all their faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the Donor.  
<sup>2</sup> Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/development the land shall be registered/tilled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.  
<sup>3</sup> Each witness must be of legal age, enjoy all faculties and civil rights, and be a member of the community or family or co-ownership.

2. Name and Signature: *Foday Slicka Kanne* *FS* 23-07-25  
3. Name and Signature: *Muhammad M. Bangura* *MB* 23-07-25

**The Beneficiary's Agent (legal representative)**

Name and Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Seen with favorable opinion  
The Village Chief of ... *pa Hincumy Sanforay Bangura* *HS* 23-07-25  
(Signature, name and first name)

Seen with favorable opinion  
The District Chief/Mayor of the municipality of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature, name and first name)

# Kychoom VLD

## A-2. Form of informed consent deed for donation of land/building by an individual

Between the undersigned:

Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II residing and domiciled at Kychoom in the Kambia district of Municipality of .....N/A.....North West....., Department/Province/Region, adult not prohibited enjoying his/her civil rights of nationality Sierra Leonean acting in a responsible capacity as he/she expressly declares himself/herself to be Donor.

### ON THE ONE HAND

And the community / locality of Kychoom represented by Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II Paramount chief of Samu Chiefdom and also custodian of the land residing and domiciled at Kychoom in Kychoom Filling, district of .....Kambia....., Municipality of .....N/A.....North.....West....., Department/Province/Region, also an adult not prohibited enjoying his/her civil and nationality Sierra Leonean rights, as he/she expressly declares himself/herself to be Donee.

### ON THE OTHER HAND

#### IT HAS BEEN AGREED AND MUTUALLY DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II, hereby makes a donation, with all guarantees of loss of any property rights for eternity, to the community/locality Kychoom, represented by Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II, Paramount of Samu Chiefdom and also the custodian of the land, who accepts it, a land/building with geographic coordinates N.0856.861 W.01308.707 at the place called Kychoom Filling in the Municipality of .....N/A.....North West....., Department/Province/Region of, with an area of .....100,000..... m<sup>2</sup>, limited to the North by .....N.0856.861..... to the South by .....N.0893.4857..... to the East by .....N.0855.870..... to the West by .....N.0857.863..... as shown on the attached plan on a scale of ..... to be used for the construction of Agricultural Training Center (ATC) within the framework of the project Sierra Leone Rice Special Argo-Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Sierra Leone

#### TERMS OF THE DONATION

The donation is made subject to the charges and conditions that the beneficiary will be required to execute and perform loyalty from the day of entry into possession, in particular taxes, all measures and charges to which the land/building may be subject.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I acknowledge that I have been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to compensation prior to any expropriation for public utility, and that despite this, in all lucidity and without any pressure, I have decided to donate the said land/building for the benefit of the community/locality Kychoom for the construction of the infrastructure Agricultural Training Center (ATC) within the framework of the project Sierra Leone Rice Special Argo-Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic Sierra Leone.

After signing, no beneficiary of Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II will have the right to claim the land/building ownership thus given.

The duration of this donation is unlimited. The donor therefore gives hereby a valid, good and definitive receipt.  
Lieu and date .....

The Donor	The Donee (For the Community/Locality)
(Signature, name and first name (followed by "Read and Approved") <i>PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II</i>	(Signature, name and first name (followed by "Read and Approved") <i>Mohamed Turay</i> (specify quality/function)

\*This hold a valid written mandate, a copy of which must be attached to this document.

## A-3. Outline of the minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by a community/family/co-ownership<sup>2</sup>

I, the undersigned, Honorable PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II, representative of the community/family/co-ownership Kychoom acknowledge having donated a piece of land/building with an area of .....100,000.....m<sup>2</sup> with geographic coordinates N.0856.862 W.01308.707 located in the Village place of .....Kychoom....., District of .....Kambia....., Municipality of .....N/A North West....., and Department/Province/Region, to be used for the construction of Agricultural Training Center (ATC) as part of the project Sierra Leone Rice Special Argo-Processing Zone (SAPZ) Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The community/family/co-ownership donates this land/building in full knowledge of all facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that any expropriation for reasons of public utility gives rise to fair and prior compensation.

It is of its own free will with the consent of the members and their beneficiaries and dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that the Community/family/co-ownership makes this donation and confirms that none of its members will make a claim of ownership in the future. Consequently, the Community/family/co-ownership definitively renounces its right of ownership and those of the beneficiaries on this land/building.

I, the undersigned, confirm that the donation does not affect the livelihood of each member of the Community/family/co-ownership or those of their beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I have decided in all lucidity to donate the said land/building for the benefit of the community/locality Kychoom Filling to be used exclusively for the construction of the infrastructure mentioned above<sup>1</sup>. Thus, the land/building donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void if the infrastructure for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Lieu and date *21 July 2025*

Name and Signature of the Representative of the Community/family/co-ownership: *PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*

The witnesses<sup>3</sup>

1. Name and Signature (followed by "Read and Approved") *PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*
2. Name and Signature (followed by "Read and Approved") *PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*
3. Name and Signature (followed by "Read and Approved") *PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*

#### The Beneficiary's Agent (legal representative)

Name and Signature (followed by "Read and Approved") *PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*

Seen with favorable opinion  
The Village Chief of .....  
(Signature, name and first name)

Seen with favorable opinion  
The District Chief/Mayor of the municipality of .....  
*PC Alhaji Bai Shebora Yek II*

Witnesses	
From the Donor <sup>1</sup>	From the Donor <sup>2</sup>
1. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>	1. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>
2. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>	2. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>
3. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>	3. Name and Signature: <u>Abdulla K. K. B.</u>

Seen with favorable opinion  
The Village Chief of Robanna Siire Conalla  
(Signature, name and first name)

Seen with favorable opinion  
The District Chief/Mayor of the municipality of Robanna Abdulla K. K. B.  
(Signature, name and first name)

<sup>1</sup>Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of all their faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the Donor.  
<sup>2</sup>Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of all their faculties and civil rights and be a member of the community locality.

## Robanna Compensation Consent Form

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of Sierra Leone

- A. Basic data
- Project name: Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro-processing Zone (SAPZ)
  - Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Construction of ATC
  - Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Robanna, Mambala chiefdom, Kambia, North west
  - Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Robanna Village
- B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)
- PAP's code: RMKNWR003
  - Name & Surnames: Saidu Himamy Bangura
  - Age: 47
  - Sex: M
  - Representative of Household or minor? ☒ If ticked, provide signed authorization to represent.
  - Physical address: Robanna Village
  - Tel: 088-034-634 / 088-03-96-34
  - Nature & ID no.: 4343210  
1359181

C. Nature/type and replacement cost<sup>1</sup> of the affected asset

<sup>1</sup> Replacement is provided in kind for (i) primary and sole residence and (ii) subsistence food production; loans. The payment of cash to the PAP is not recommended in these two cases.

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

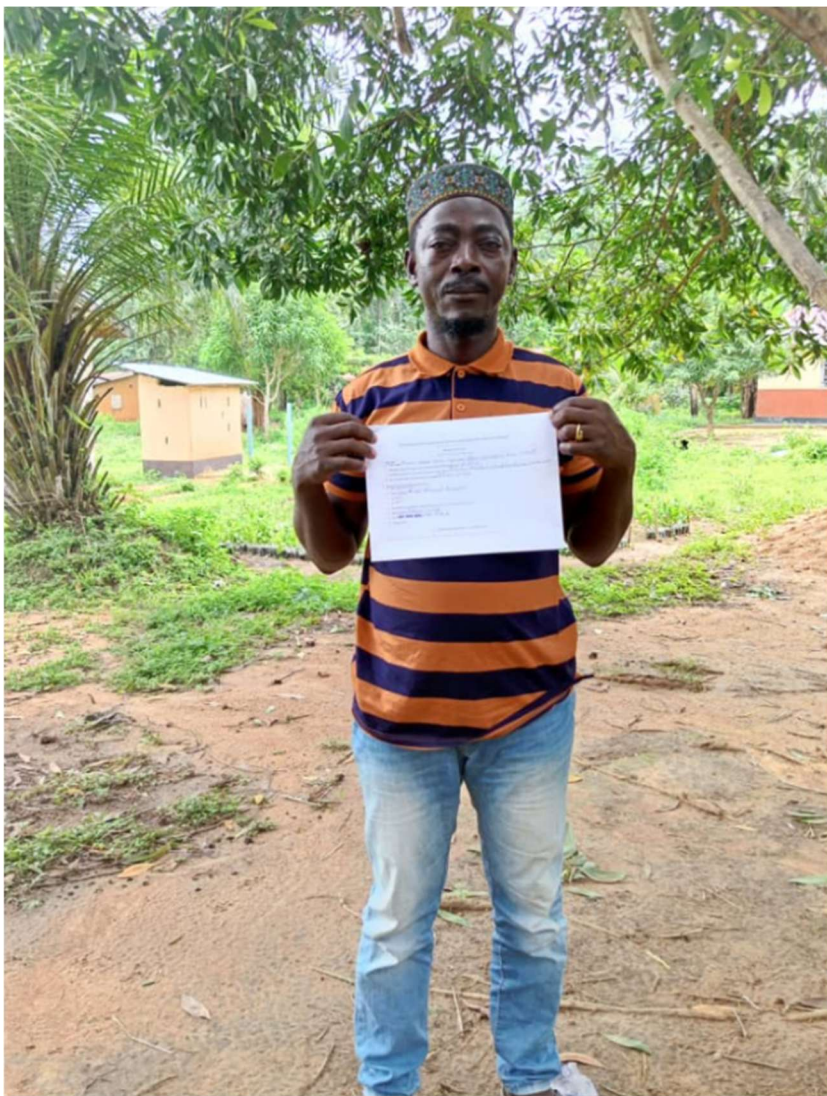
No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
1	Temporary rent	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Moving expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Capacity building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	500
4	Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		
A	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

Based on the assessments and negotiations carried out within the context of the resettlement for the works (development/construction) of the project, and by mutual agreement, the PAP receives the sum of [total amount in full spell], and/or [list the in-kind goods/benefits] as compensation<sup>2</sup>.

Project Affected Person (PAP)		Developer (Expropriating authority)	
Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>		Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	
Date: <i>24/7/2015</i>		Date: <i>24/7/2015</i>	
Name & Surname: <i>Saidy Alimamy Bangara</i>		Name & Surname: <i>John Sankoh</i>	
Tel: <i>074 685 210 or 077 346 935</i>		Function: <i>District M&amp;E officer</i>	
ID no: <i>7705 667 (Kator JO)</i>		Signature/Seal of a Notary or Judicial Officer (if possible)	
PAP's Witness # 1			
Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>			
Date: <i>24/7/2015</i>			
Name & Surname: <i>Saidy Alimamy Bangara</i>			
Tel: <i>074 685 210 or 077 346 935</i>			
ID no: <i>7705 667 (Kator JO)</i>			

<sup>2</sup> For the identification and assessment of assets and damages suffered as a result of the project, the assessment was carried out by the project team and the PAP, and the results of the assessment were agreed upon by the project team and the PAP, and the results of the assessment were agreed upon by the project team and the PAP.

PAP's Witness # 2	
Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	
Date: <i>24/7/2015</i>	
Name & Surname: <i>Alpha Basse Bangara</i>	
Tel: <i>088-03-96-34</i>	
ID no: <i>16343210</i>	
<i>1359181</i>	



*Figure 1: Robanna - owner of economic trees with signed consent form*

# Kychem Compensation Consent Form

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of Sierra Leone

- A. Basic data
- Project name: Sierra Leone Rice Special Agro Processing Zone (SAPZ) project
  - Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Construction of ATC
  - Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Kychem Fille
  - Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Kychem Fille
- B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)
- PAP's code: 85661W8.002
  - Name & Surname: Hon. P.C. Alhaji Bai S. Yek H
  - Age: 63 yrs
  - Sex: M.
  - Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed/authorization to represent.
  - Physical address: Kychem town.
  - Tel: 076616891
  - Nature & ID no.: 1830509

## C. Nature/type and replacement cost<sup>1</sup> of the affected asset

<sup>1</sup> Replacement is provided in kind for: (i) primary and sole residence and (ii) subsistence food production farm. The payment of cash to the PAP is not recommended in these two cases.

1	Temporary rent	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Moving expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	350	350
4	Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	<input type="checkbox"/>		
n	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		
x	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

Based on the assessments and negotiations carried out within the context of the resettlement for the works (development/construction) of the project, and by mutual agreement, the PAP receives the sum of [total amount in full spell], and/or [list the in-kind goods/benefits] as compensation<sup>2</sup>.

<p>Project Affected Person (PAP)</p> <p><u>Hon. P.C. Bai S. Yek H</u></p> <p><u>Hon. Al</u></p>	<p>Developer (Expropriating authority)</p> <p>Signature: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>24/7/2025</u></p> <p>Name &amp; Surname: <u>John Sankoh</u></p> <p>Function: <u>District M&amp;E officer</u></p>
<p>PAP's Witness # 1</p> <p>Signature: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>24/07/25</u></p> <p>Name &amp; Surname: <u>Abubakar Kamara</u></p> <p>Tel: <u>030 54 30 55</u></p> <p>ID no.: <u>TFW5 CKWLY</u></p>	<p>Signature/Seal of a Notary or Judicial Officer (if possible)</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>PAP's Witness # 2</p>	

<sup>2</sup> Like the identification and assessment of asset and damages suffered as a result of the project, this agreement was signed without any constraint or threat of reprisals against the affected person, and with full knowledge of the implications and effects of the signatures affixed.

No.	Nature of affected asset	Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Land		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Built land		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Residential building (primary residence)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Building in rent		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Shop		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Hangar		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fence		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Grave/graveyard		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Sacred/worship site		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	....		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fallow		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Livestock farm		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Fishponds		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Plantations	500 oil palm, 100 mango trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5,652	5,652
	Crops		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	...		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
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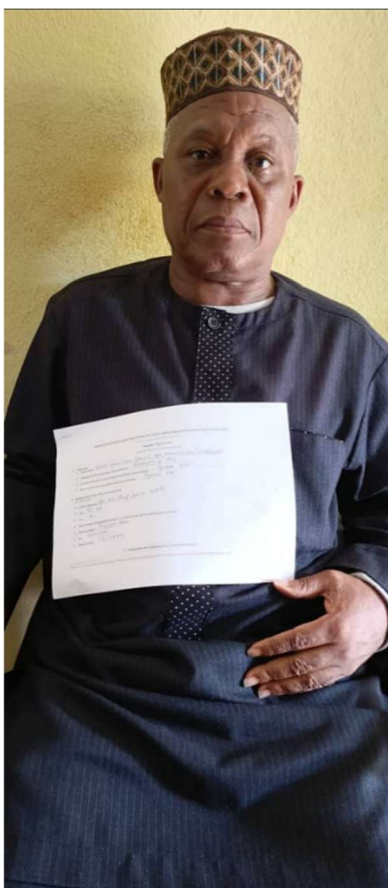
Signature .....

Date: 24/07/25

Name & Surname: Pa Alimamy Sillah

Tel: 076 56 85 20

ID no: GOZW4ARH

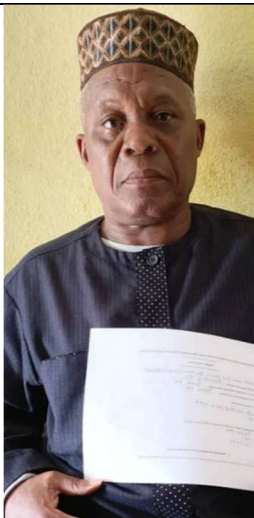





*Figure 2: Kychu Owner of Economic Trees with Compensation Consent Form*

## Annex 5: PAP Database

### RAP mandatory annex – Recap of PAPs

#### Summary matrix of PAP

Code PAP*	First and last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F) and Age	ID number	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
KSKNR W002	Hon. PC Bai Alhaji Bai S. Yek II	M 63	1380509	Paramount Chief  Traditional Leader	076616851			0856.861 N  1308.707 W	\$6,002  NLe 138,046	Abubakar Kamara  030543055

KSKNR W001	Saidu Alima my bangu ra	<b>M</b>       <b>47</b>	424210135 9181	Farmer	08803963 4			0854.357 N       1259.482 W	\$4,847 NLe111,4 81	Alpha Brima Bangura 088039634