

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



Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Report

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List of Acronyms

| Acronym | Full Meaning |
|----------------|--|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| ARAP | Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan |
| CIF | Climate Investment Funds |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| E&S | Environmental and Social |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency (of Liberia) |

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|------|---|
| EPML | Environmental Protection and Management Law |
| ESSU | Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| GWh | Gigawatt Hour |
| ID | Identification |
| ISS | Integrated Safeguards System (AfDB) |
| KIIs | Key Informant Interviews |
| LLA | Liberia Land Authority |
| LRP | Livelihood Restoration Plan |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture (Liberia) |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MoME | Ministry of Mines and Energy |
| OS2 | Operational Safeguard 2 (AfDB – Involuntary Resettlement) |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |

| | |
|------|---|
| RREA | Rural and Renewable Energy Agency |
| RoR | Run-of-River |
| ROW | Right-of-Way |
| REEL | Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia |
| USD | United States Dollar |

1. Executive Summary

The Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA), through the Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), has prepared this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Addendum to address the economic displacement caused by the extension of a 33kV distribution line across a new 11km corridor between Sanniquelle, Darvoyee, and Gbllassonoh in Nimba County. This Addendum supplements the original Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) approved in 2019.

The activity affected a total of 298 tree crops and 38 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), none of whom experienced physical displacement. The ARAP Addendum outlines compensation entitlements, legal frameworks, stakeholder engagement processes, and livelihood restoration interventions in compliance with AfDB’s Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) and Liberia’s national environmental and land acquisition laws.

Compensation totalling USD 1,704.00 was disbursed to all verified PAPs based on updated crop valuation rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), adjusted for inflation. The ARAP also outlines targeted livelihood restoration support—including financial literacy training, improved farming inputs, and assistance to vulnerable households—to help PAPs regain or improve their pre-project living conditions.

Implementation is being led by RREA through its Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU), in close coordination with the EPA, MoA, and local government structures. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was maintained throughout the process, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities continue on a biannual basis. A completion audit and post-implementation evaluation are planned to assess long-term outcomes.

This ARAP Addendum reaffirms RREA’s commitment to inclusive, transparent, and equitable resettlement practices that align with both national requirements and international best practices.

2. Introduction

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been developed to mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) resulting from the implementation of the Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project, funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA), the implementing agency, is committed to ensuring that all project activities comply with both AfDB safeguard policies and Liberia's national environmental and land acquisition frameworks.

The primary objective of this ARAP is to provide a structured and inclusive approach to address resettlement-related impacts arising from the construction and operation of a 9.34 MW Run-of-River (RoR) hydropower plant at Gbedin Falls in Nimba County and the construction of a 7.8 km 33kV transmission line within an 11 km corridor affecting communities along the Sanniquelle–Darvoyee–Gblasonnoh axis. The ARAP outlines compensation entitlements, consultation and disclosure procedures, implementation arrangements, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that all affected individuals are treated fairly and that their livelihoods are restored to pre-project conditions or better.

A total of 39 PAPs have been identified, all of whom face economic displacement primarily due to the loss of 298 tree crops, including oil palm, mango, rubber, kola, and other economically valuable fruit species. While no physical displacement or structural loss has been recorded, the disruption to agricultural activities and land use presents significant livelihood challenges, particularly for smallholder farmers and subsistence-based households.

This ARAP also recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income families, who may be disproportionately affected by resettlement processes. The plan incorporates gender-sensitive and socially inclusive strategies to support such groups during compensation and livelihood restoration.

This document has been developed in accordance with the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation) and the Environmental Protection and Management Law (EPML) of Liberia. It provides a framework for ensuring that all PAPs receive timely and adequate compensation, are fully informed and consulted throughout the process, and have access to effective grievance redress and long-term support mechanisms.

2.1 Project Background

The Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project is a transformative initiative being implemented by the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA), with financing from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and support from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The project is situated in Nimba and Bong Counties and seeks to provide dependable, sustainable, and

affordable electricity to underserved communities through the construction of the Gbedin Mini Hydropower Plant (GMHPP) and its associated infrastructure.

The Gbedin site, located on the Mani River (a tributary of the St. John River), approximately 280 kilometres northeast of Monrovia and 7 kilometers from Gbedin Town in Sanniquellie Mahn District, Nimba County, will host the 9.34 MW run-of-river hydropower plant. The plant will feature two 5.15 MW Kaplan turbines and two 5.9 MVA generators, with an expected annual generation of 56.4 GWh.

The infrastructure includes a 7.8 km 33kV evacuation line connecting the powerhouse to the cross-border line between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, along with substations near Kitoma village. To ensure site accessibility, the project also includes the construction of a new 5.6 km road and the rehabilitation of 9.4 km of existing road.

The REEL Project has been classified as a Category 1 project under AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS), and it is also listed under Annex I of Liberia's Environmental Protection and Management Law, requiring a full ESIA. The ESIA and RAP were finalized and approved in 2019, while an Environmental Permit was issued in 2021 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), developed to complement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is currently under final review.

The project aligns with Liberia's National Electrification Strategy and international frameworks such as Sustainable Energy for All and the Mano River Union's regional development agenda. Once completed, it will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing regional energy cooperation, and improving access to electricity for over 37,000 beneficiaries, including 6,650 households and businesses.

2.2 Purpose of the Addendum

This Addendum serves to supplement the original Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by addressing the impacts identified during the extension of the 33kV distribution line into additional communities not covered under the initial RAP. Specifically, it provides justification for compensation already delivered to 38 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose tree crops were impacted along the Sanniquellie–Darvoyee–Gblassonoh corridor. The Addendum also aligns with AfDB safeguard policies and national laws, ensuring all compensation activities are properly documented and integrated into the existing RAP framework.

3. Project Description

The REEL Project is being implemented by RREA with financing from AfDB and support from CIF. The project comprises the development of a 9.34 MW run-of-river hydropower plant at Gbedin Falls on the Mani River, along with a 7.8 km 33kV transmission line linking the

powerhouse to the Liberia–Côte d’Ivoire cross-border line. Substations are being constructed near Kitoma Village.

To ensure access to the site, a 5.6 km new access road is being constructed, and 9.4 km of existing road is being rehabilitated. In addition, the project includes household and institutional connections in Nimba and Bong Counties, targeting over 6,650 beneficiaries.

This ARAP Addendum specifically covers an 11 km corridor between Sanniquellie, Darvoyee, and Gbllassonoh, where extension of the powerline resulted in additional impacts not originally captured under the 2019 RAP. These include the loss of 298 tree crops belonging to 38 PAPs.

The REEL Project aligns with Liberia’s National Electrification Strategy and AfDB’s ISS, contributing to increased energy access, regional integration, and environmental sustainability.

4. Potential Impacts and Affected Persons

4.1 Identification of Impacts

The extension of the 33kV distribution line between Sanniquellie, Darvoyee, and Gbllassonoh resulted in the loss of economic assets—specifically tree crops—belonging to PAPs residing along the 11 km corridor. The activity did not involve physical displacement or affect any permanent structures.

A total of 298 tree crops were affected. These crops include Kola, Oil Palm, Mango, Avocado, Rubber, Coconut, Pawpaw, and Orange. These losses have economic implications for the affected households, primarily farmers, whose livelihoods rely heavily on smallholder farming and subsistence agriculture.

4.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Economic Impacts

A total of 38 PAPs were identified during the updated assessment and validation process. All are economically affected due to the loss of crops but were not physically displaced. The majority are from farming households with long-term use rights recognized under customary arrangements.

The project has committed to restoring livelihoods and providing full replacement cost compensation as per AfDB’s OS2 and Liberia’s resettlement laws. Compensation is based on verified inventories and current market rates established by the Ministry of Agriculture, with consideration for vulnerable households.

5. Legal Framework and Institutional Arrangements

This section outlines the policy, legal, and institutional framework guiding the REEL Project and the implementation of the Addendum Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) in Liberia. It highlights compliance with the African Development Bank’s safeguards (particularly Operational Safeguard 2) and relevant Liberian laws and defines the roles of key institutions involved in ARAP execution.

5.1 Relevant Laws and Policies

- **AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement)** – The project is subject to the AfDB’s Integrated Safeguards System, especially OS2 which covers land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. OS2 requires the borrower to avoid or minimize displacement, consult affected people, and improve or restore livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons beyond pre-project levels. In practice, this means the ARAP must ensure meaningful participation of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), compensation at full replacement cost, and implementation of measures to improve incomes and welfare for those affected, in line with international best practices and AfDB guidelines.
- **Environmental Protection and Management Law (2003)** – Liberia’s Environmental Protection and Management Law (2003) provides the legal basis for environmental assessment and protection. It established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the national authority for environmental regulation. Under this law, any project with significant environmental or social impacts – including hydropower and transmission developments – must undergo an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and obtain an EPA permit. The ESIA process encompasses social impacts such as resettlement, ensuring that a Resettlement Action Plan is prepared and executed in compliance with mitigation requirements. The EPA monitors implementation to ensure that project proponents adhere to agreed environmental and social management measures, including those related to relocation and compensation.
- **Land Rights Act (2018)** – Liberia’s Land Rights Act of 2018 is the cornerstone legislation governing land ownership, usage, and acquisition. It formally recognizes four categories of land tenure in Liberia: Private Land, Customary Land, Government Land, and Public Land. The Act affirms that customary land (owned collectively by communities) has equal standing with private deeded land, and it outlines procedures for the government’s acquisition of land for public purposes. In accordance with the Act and Article 24 of the Liberian Constitution, land or assets can only be expropriated for a legitimate public purpose with just compensation paid to the owner. The Land Rights Act details requirements for prior consultation with affected communities before any acquisition of customary land, typically through community assemblies or representative bodies. It also provides for compensation at fair market value including covering the landowner’s legal fees and relocation costs. However, certain gaps exist between the Act and AfDB OS2 – for example, national law focuses on compensation for property and does not explicitly address loss of income or livelihood restoration after displacement. The ARAP (Addendum) for the project bridges these gaps by ensuring all categories of affected people (including those without formal title) are assisted and livelihood restoration measures are implemented in line with OS2 requirements.

- **Labor Law (Decent Work Act, 2015)** – All project activities must comply with Liberia’s labor legislation to protect workers involved in construction and resettlement processes. Liberia’s Decent Work Act of 2015 – the country’s modern labor law – establishes standards for fair and safe employment. It upholds principles of non-discrimination, prohibits forced and child labor, and requires safe working conditions and fair wages consistent with International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. In the context of the REEL Project, this means that the contractors and agencies conducting resettlement or civil works must observe national labor standards and provide appropriate working conditions for their staff. Adherence to the labor law also aligns with AfDB’s safeguard provisions on labor and working conditions, helping ensure that the project’s implementation does not exploit labor or endanger worker health and safety.

5.2 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Implementation of the ARAP (Addendum) involves a collaborative framework among government ministries, agencies, local authorities, and the AfDB. The Rural Renewable Energy Agency (RREA), as the project proponent, leads the resettlement implementation in coordination with other stakeholders. A multi-agency Rural Energy Working Group supports RREA, ensuring that all relevant government entities participate in planning, coordination, and monitoring of resettlement tasks. Table 5.1 below summarizes the key institutions involved in the ARAP and their specific roles and responsibilities:

| Institution | Roles and Responsibilities in ARAP Implementation |
|---|---|
| Rural Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementing Agency. Leads and coordinates ARAP execution, including planning and conducting all resettlement activities. RREA is responsible for ensuring that compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration measures are implemented in accordance with AfDB OS2 and national requirements. It coordinates stakeholder engagement (public consultations, disclosure) and manages the grievance redress mechanism for PAPs. RREA works through its Rural Energy Working Group (an inter-ministerial committee) to oversee compensation delivery and address issues; this group also acts as a compensation verification team and grievance committee to ensure transparency. RREA consults with other agencies and reports on ARAP progress to the Government and AfDB. |
| Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency and Policy Oversight. Provides oversight and strategic guidance for the project as the line ministry for energy development. The MME (formerly Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy) has statutory responsibility for water and energy resources development in Liberia. It supervises RREA’s activities and facilitates high-level coordination |

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| | <p>among government bodies. Through the Liberia Land Authority (formerly under Lands & Mines), the Ministry ensures that land surveys, acquisition, and titling for the project are properly conducted. The MME may also assist in resolving policy issues and securing necessary government approvals for resettlement and land acquisition.</p> |
| <p>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory Authority for Environment & Social Compliance. Reviews and approves the project’s ESIA and Resettlement Action Plan to ensure they meet the Environmental Protection and Management Law standards. The EPA issues the environmental permit only after confirming that adequate measures (including the ARAP) are in place to mitigate negative impacts. During implementation, EPA monitors compliance with environmental and social commitments, conducting field inspections as needed. It verifies that the project proponent adheres to agreed mitigation (e.g. timely compensation, restoration of livelihoods) and can halt activities if significant non-compliance is observed. |
| <p>Liberia Land Authority (LLA)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition and Administration. The LLA (established 2018, succeeding the Land Commission) is the agency in charge of land survey, deed registration, and land transfers. For this project, LLA validates land ownership and community rights in the affected areas and facilitates the acquisition of land needed for the dam site, reservoir, and transmission corridor. Its county land officials (formerly Land Commissioners) help conduct cadastral surveys, land demarcation, and title registration for affected plots. The LLA also plays a role in resolving land-related grievances or disputes in the affected communities and ensures that any transfer of customary land complies with the consultation and consent provisions of the Land Rights Act. |
| <p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of Crops and Livelihood Support. The MoA is responsible for establishing compensation rates for crops and agricultural assets. It provides the official crop compensation schedule (standard rates for crops/trees) to be used in calculating cash compensation to farmers. The MoA’s local Agricultural Officer in Nimba County works with RREA to verify the inventory of affected crops and to ensure farmers receive fair compensation. The Ministry may also advise on or support livelihood restoration programs (such as improved farming techniques, crop inputs, or agricultural training for PAPs) to help restore incomes. |

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| <p>Ministry of Finance & Development Planning (MFDP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding and Financial Oversight. The MFDP (Government’s treasury) ensures that funds provided by AfDB for resettlement are allocated and disbursed in a timely manner. It manages the special project accounts through which compensation and resettlement budget is channelled. The Ministry coordinates with RREA to release payments for compensation and to fund other ARAP measures (e.g. construction of replacement housing or community facilities). It also keeps financial records to document that all payments to PAPs are made as planned. |
| <p>Nimba County Authorities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Coordination. The local authorities in Nimba County play a significant role in ARAP implementation at the community level. The County Administration (e.g. the Office of the County Superintendent, District Commissioners, and community leaders) helps mobilize affected communities and serves as a link between the project and the PAPs. Specific county-level officials are involved: the County Inspector approves valuation reports and compensation schedules, the County Agricultural Officer assists with livelihood restoration and verification of crop compensation, the County Land Commissioner (LLA representative) facilitates land acquisition and grievance resolution, and the Community Development Superintendent oversees community development initiatives tied to the resettlement. Local government representatives witness compensation payments and land transfers to assure transparency, provide counselling and information to PAPs, help identify suitable replacement land for resettles, and assist in addressing any grievances on the ground. The local Police may also support security during asset survey and compensation distribution to maintain order. Overall, the County Authorities ensure that the ARAP is implemented smoothly with respect for local customs and that PAPs are adequately informed and supported throughout the process. |
| <p>African Development Bank (AfDB)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financier and Safeguards Monitor. The AfDB provides the financing for the REEL Project (including funds for resettlement) and oversees compliance with its safeguard policies. It reviews and clears resettlement planning documents (RAP/ARAP) to ensure they meet AfDB’s Operational Safeguards. AfDB supervision missions periodically assess ARAP implementation progress and verify that the borrower is meeting all OS2 obligations – such as delivering compensation before displacement, consulting PAPs, and restoring livelihoods. The Bank also offers guidance and support through its experts and must be promptly informed of any significant issues or changes in the resettlement program. Ultimately, AfDB will |

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| | only continue disbursements if the project remains in compliance with the agreed environmental and social requirements, making its oversight role crucial for accountability. |
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6. Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

6.1 Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility for compensation and/or assistance under the Renewable Energy Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project is based on a transparent and inclusive process in accordance with the African Development Bank’s Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) and Liberia’s Land Rights Act of 2018. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are considered eligible based on the following criteria:

1. Ownership of Tree Crops within the Project Corridor

PAPs who own tree crops located within the defined 11 km corridor between Sanniquelle, Darvoyee, and Gblassonoh are eligible for compensation. This includes individuals whose crops fall within the area affected by the construction of the transmission line and associated infrastructure. Ownership is recognized regardless of whether the land is held under statutory title or customary tenure, as recognized under the Land Rights Act (2018).

2. Verification through Asset Inventory and Public Consultations

Eligibility is confirmed through the detailed asset inventory and validation process conducted during the ARAP field activities in March 2022, and stakeholder consultations held between March and August 2022. Only those individuals whose assets were officially recorded and validated during these exercises are eligible for compensation and support.

3. Customary and Informal Land Use

The eligibility framework acknowledges that many PAPs operate under customary or informal land arrangements without holding legal title. These individuals are eligible for compensation based on recognized occupancy, use, or community acceptance, consistent with the inclusive provisions of the Land Rights Act (2018).

4. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable persons—such as women-headed households, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and poor families—are given special consideration. These groups are entitled to additional support, including prioritization in compensation and livelihood restoration measures, to ensure they are not disproportionately affected by the project. This approach is consistent with the AfDB’s cross-cutting priority on social inclusion and Liberia’s National Gender Policy.

5. Displaced Persons Without Legal Title

Individuals who may be economically or physically displaced but do not have formal title to the land—such as informal occupants or squatters—remain eligible for compensation for the loss of assets and improvements they rightfully own. This provision ensures equitable treatment of all PAPs, regardless of legal tenure status.

6.2 Entitlement Matrix

The table below outlines the entitlements for each category of PAPs under the Project. It reflects the nature of loss, eligibility criteria, and corresponding compensation and assistance in accordance with national and AfDB requirements:

| Category of PAPs | Type of Loss | Entitlement Description |
|---|--|---|
| Tree Crop Owners (statutory or customary landholders) | Loss of tree crops within the 11 km corridor | Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on updated market rates (adjusted from MoA 2014 Price List) and verified asset inventory |
| Vulnerable Households (e.g., women-headed households, elderly, disabled, or low-income PAPs) | Economic displacement and reduced resilience | Priority in compensation disbursement, additional livelihood restoration support (e.g., agricultural inputs, financial literacy training), and social protection measures |
| Customary and Informal Land Users (recognized by community) | Loss of crops or assets, without formal land title | Compensation for crops and assets as per verified inventory; recognition of land use rights under Land Rights Act (2018) |
| Displaced Persons Without Legal Title (e.g., squatters) | Loss of assets or economic displacement | Compensation for crops, structures, and improvements made; assistance to restore livelihoods as needed, even without legal tenure |
| All PAPs | Transitional support needs | Access to grievance redress mechanisms, participation in consultations, and eligibility for monitoring and follow-up support services |

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| <p>Affected Community Structures (e.g., shared water points or wells)</p> | <p>Damage or loss due to project activities</p> | <p>Full replacement or cash compensation for community assets; coordination with local authorities to restore or improve the structure</p> |
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7. Valuation of Assets and Compensation Methodology

7.1 Asset Valuation Process

The valuation of assets under the REEL Project was conducted in accordance with national guidelines and AfDB’s Operational Safeguard 2, ensuring that all PAPs receive compensation at full replacement cost. The process was designed to be transparent, participatory, and consistent with best practices for involuntary resettlement.

a. Basis and Standards for Valuation

The valuation relied on the Ministry of Agriculture’s (MoA) 2014 standardized price list for tree crops, which provides fixed rates based on crop type and maturity. While this list served as the baseline, adjustments were made to reflect inflation and current market values using official rates from the Central Bank of Liberia. This ensured that the compensation reflected actual economic losses and adhered to the principle of full replacement cost as required by AfDB policies.

b. Field Assessment and Inventory

A joint field team comprising agronomists, RREA staff, social safeguard personnel, and local community representatives conducted a detailed inventory of affected tree crops within the 11 km transmission corridor. Each crop was recorded by type, age, maturity, and condition, with photographic documentation and GPS coordinates where necessary. This inventory served as the primary input for calculating compensation amounts.

c. Application of Standardized Rates

Each recorded crop was matched against the MoA price list, and its value was computed based on its category and maturity stage. For instance, mature rubber trees were valued at USD 6.00 each, while immature oil palm trees were valued at USD 3.00. The total compensation amount for all 298 affected crops was calculated at USD 1,704.00.

d. Consultation and Verification with PAPs

PAPs were invited to review and verify the asset inventory associated with their land. Discrepancies or contested entries were addressed in consultation with the affected individuals and

their community representatives. This step ensured that the process was both inclusive and accurate.

e. Adjustment for Inflation and Market Conditions

Although the MoA 2014 price list provided the baseline rates, these were adjusted using inflation indices to reflect prevailing market values. This step was necessary to meet AfDB’s full replacement cost requirement and to ensure that PAPs could replace lost assets without monetary loss.

f. Consideration of Ancillary Costs

In addition to the direct value of crops, the valuation process considered indirect costs such as potential transport, replanting, or transition costs. These considerations were factored into the overall compensation logic, though not itemized separately due to the limited impact scale.

g. Documentation and Record Keeping

All valuation activities were documented in full. Records include signed asset verification forms, consultation meeting minutes, photographs, and the final compensation list. This documentation provides the basis for transparency, accountability, and grievance redress if needed.

7.2 Compensation Rates and Payment Procedures

The compensation rates and payment procedures for the REEL Project are designed to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are compensated fairly and transparently. Compensation calculations are based on the standardized crop rate list of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA, 2014), which provides categories and maturity-based valuation. For this ARAP Addendum, the total compensation value was USD 1,704.00, covering 298 affected tree crops.

Table 7.1: Compensation Rates for Affected Tree Crops

| Crop Type | Category | Compensation Rate (USD/Tree) | No. of Crops | Total Compensation (USD) |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Kola | Fruit B | \$2.00 (Mature) | 8 | \$16.00 |
| Oil Palm | Plantation | \$3.00 (Immature) | 136 | \$408.00 |
| Mango | Fruit A | \$5.00 (Mature) | 9 | \$45.00 |
| Avocado | Fruit B | \$2.00 (Mature) | 1 | \$2.00 |

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|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Rubber | Plantation | \$6.00 (Mature) | 130 | \$780.00 |
| Coconut | Fruit B | \$2.00 (Mature) | 1 | \$2.00 |
| Pawpaw | Fruit B | \$2.00 (Mature) | 11 | \$22.00 |
| Orange | Fruit A | \$5.00 (Mature) | 2 | \$10.00 |
| Total | | | 298 | \$1,704.00 |

Table 7.2: Payment Options Summary

| Method | Description | Criteria/Requirements |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bank Transfer | Direct transfer to bank account | Valid account details and ID |
| Check Payment | Check collected at ECOBANK in Ganta | Valid ID and acknowledgment receipt |

Payment Procedures: To ensure equitable and timely disbursement, the following procedures were instituted:

Each PAP was verified using official identification such as a National ID or voter registration card, which was cross-referenced with validated ARAP inventory records. PAPs were then given the option to receive compensation through either bank transfer or check payment. Bank transfers were made directly to those with valid bank accounts and identification, while PAPs without access to banking services were issued checks at designated field offices upon presenting a valid ID and signing a receipt.

Payments were scheduled in batches with priority given to vulnerable PAPs to ensure that those in greatest need received prompt compensation. Each PAP signed a receipt confirming their payment, and RREA maintained a consolidated master log to document all disbursements.

Following disbursement, RREA and local authorities conducted follow-up visits to confirm that payments had been received and that PAPs were satisfied with the process. Any queries, grievances, or appeals were addressed through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

8. Consultation and Participation Process

8.1 Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Consultations were integral to the development and finalization of this ARAP Addendum. RREA, in coordination with local leaders and technical staff, organized meetings with PAPs, community representatives, and relevant stakeholders to ensure transparency and participation throughout the compensation process. These engagements provided a platform to share details on the project, explain the eligibility and valuation methodology, and gather input from affected persons. Special attention was given to including vulnerable groups in these consultations, with efforts made to accommodate their availability and language needs. Community-level discussions were documented, and outcomes were incorporated into the final compensation framework.

8.2 Disclosure of Addendum and Validation

The ARAP Addendum was disclosed through local channels including town hall meetings and notices displayed at community gathering points. Disclosure meetings were held across all affected locations to ensure that PAPs were aware of the finalized compensation amounts and payment procedures. During these meetings, the inventory of affected assets was publicly validated with the participation of PAPs, community elders, and local government authorities. Each PAP was given an opportunity to review and confirm their respective asset records, and adjustments were made where discrepancies were identified and validated. This process of disclosure and validation ensured community ownership, minimized grievances, and strengthened the credibility of the compensation process.

9. Summary of PAP/Community Impacts

The implementation of the REEL Project along the Sanniquellie–Gblasonnoh corridor has affected a total of 38 PAPs. These individuals experienced economic displacement resulting from the clearing of vegetation for the 11km distribution corridor. The primary impact involved the loss of tree crops, which are key sources of livelihood for the affected households.

Three communities were impacted by the compensation process, namely Sanniquellie, Darvoyee, and Gblasonnoh. The table below summarizes the community-wise distribution of PAPs, and the nature of impacts observed.

Table 9.1: Community-Wise Summary of PAP Impacts

| Community | No. of PAPs | Primary Impact Type |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Sanniquellie | 10 | Loss of tree crops |
| Darvoyee | 15 | Loss of tree crops |

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Gblassonoh | 13 | Loss of tree crops |
| Total | 38 | |

The affected tree crops included oil palm, rubber, mango, kola, orange, pawpaw, avocado, and coconut. While physical displacement was not required, the loss of productive assets warranted compensation to ensure livelihood restoration. All 38 PAPs have been verified and compensated accordingly under the ARAP Addendum process.

10. Updated Categories and Affected Cash Crops

The REEL Project, implemented by RREA and financed by AfDB, affected 38 PAPs across Sanniquellie, Darvoyee, and Gblassonoh. These PAPs experienced economic loss due to tree crop removal along the 11km RoW for the extension of the 33kV line. No structures were affected and therefore no physical displacement occurred.

Tree crops impacted included oil palm, rubber, kola, mango, pawpaw, orange, avocado, and coconut. Each PAP's inventory was verified during the ARAP Addendum disclosure, and compensation was determined using MoA's 2014 crop rate list in line with OS2 and national standards.

Table 9.1: Community Distribution of PAPs and Impact Type

| Community | No. of PAPs | Impact Type | Affected Crop Types |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Sanniquellie | 10 | Economic | Oil palm, rubber, mango |
| Darvoyee | 15 | Economic | Rubber, oil palm |
| Gblassonoh | 13 | Economic | Kola, pawpaw, orange |
| Total | 38 | | |

All PAPs validated and endorsed their respective records through signature sheets. Vulnerable individuals, such as elderly and female-headed households, were prioritized during the payment process. Compensation was disbursed at full replacement cost in line with EPML and OS2.

The GRM remained active throughout, ensuring complaints were received and resolved promptly. The impacts, although limited to crops, required a structured and transparent process of engagement and compensation, fully aligned with AfDB and EPA requirements.

12. Grievance Redress Mechanism

12.1 Community Level Resolution

At the first level of the GRM, complaints or concerns were addressed through a structured community-level mechanism, led by existing local structures, and coordinated by the RREA Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in collaboration with the GRM Focal Point. This level served as the initial point of contact for PAPs to raise issues, ensuring culturally appropriate and locally accessible grievance handling.

Grievances could be submitted verbally or in writing to local leaders, including town chiefs, elders, and appointed community grievance committee members. The GRM focal point, alongside the CLO, provided orientation sessions on grievance procedures during ARAP disclosure activities, using Liberian English and local dialects to ensure that all PAPs—particularly women, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities—understood their rights and the steps involved in seeking redress.

All grievances were recorded in a standardized logbook, and a maximum of seven working days was allocated for local resolution. Where a resolution was achieved, a summary of the decision was signed by all parties, including the complainant, witnesses, and a representative of the grievance committee. Copies of these signed resolutions were submitted to RREA for entry into the central GRM database.

If no resolution was reached within the timeframe or if the PAP was dissatisfied with the outcome, the complaint was escalated to the project-level resolution mechanism under the supervision of RREA's E&S Unit. Despite the informal nature of community-level engagements, the process emphasized fairness, accessibility, and accountability, in line with national principles and AfDB OS2.

12.2 Project Level Resolution

If grievance remained unresolved at the community level or if the PAP declined the proposed resolution, the case was formally escalated to the project level, managed by RREA's E&S Unit in collaboration with the designated GRM Focal Point and the Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

Upon escalation, the grievance was logged into the centralized project-level GRM register, which is maintained at the RREA field office. The complainant was issued a case ID and notified of the review timeline. A maximum of 15 working days was allocated for investigation and resolution at this level.

The E&S Unit, together with the CLO and GRM focal person, conducted verification through site visits, stakeholder interviews, and document reviews. In cases where technical clarity was required, support was drawn from relevant PIU specialists, including safeguards, legal or engineering teams, depending on the nature of the complaint.

Resolutions were determined through consensus between RREA and the PAP, with outcomes recorded in writing and signed by all parties. The complainant received a copy, and the master register was updated accordingly. Where appropriate, the resolution included a time-bound corrective action plan, monitored by the E&S Unit.

The project-level resolution process emphasized transparency, documentation, and impartiality, ensuring that decisions aligned with ARAP provisions, national resettlement policies, and AfDB OS2. If no satisfactory resolution was reached, the complainant retained the right to escalate the case to the judicial system, which represents the third and final tier of the GRM.

12.3 Judicial System

Where resolution is not reached at the project level, PAPs retain the right to seek redress through Liberia's formal judicial system, in accordance with national law and constitutional provisions. This final grievance avenue is available only after all community and project-level options have been exhausted. The CLO and GRC are required to inform PAPs of this right during grievance processing, as reflected in both the SEP and ARAP procedures.

Should a PAP choose to pursue the judicial route, they may present their case to the appropriate magistrate or circuit court within the jurisdiction of the project area. All supporting documentation—such as GRM registration slips, meeting minutes, and communication records—shall be made available upon request to aid legal due process. PAPs may also request that the CLO or GRC provide non-legal procedural guidance on how to access the court system.

Although this level of resolution is beyond the control of RREA, all judicial outcomes are recorded in the GRM tracking system to ensure institutional learning and accountability.

12.4 GRM Monitoring and Accessibility

Evaluation activities under the ARAP for the REEL Project will complement the monitoring process by providing deeper insight into the effectiveness, inclusivity, and sustainability of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures. Evaluation will be conducted through both quantitative and qualitative approaches to generate comprehensive and evidence-based findings.

The following methods will be applied:

a. Household Surveys

Structured surveys will be conducted among a representative sample of PAPs to assess:

- Changes in income, assets, and livelihood sources post-compensation
- Satisfaction with compensation, training, and restoration support
- Perceived improvements or deterioration in living standards

These surveys will be administered before and after implementation to enable comparative analysis of outcomes.

b. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs will be held with specific groups, including women, youth, and vulnerable households, to:

- Gather perceptions on how the ARAP impacted their lives.
- Understand any barriers to accessing support or services.
- Collect feedback on the responsiveness of GRM and other support mechanisms.

Trained moderators will facilitate discussions to ensure inclusiveness and confidentiality.

c. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs will be conducted with local leaders, RREA staff, MoA representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. These interviews will focus on:

- Effectiveness of institutional coordination
- Challenges encountered during implementation.
- Recommendations for improving future resettlement activities.

d. Site Observations

Physical verification will be conducted to confirm:

- Delivery and use of livelihood restoration inputs
- Reestablishment of farms and income-generating activities
- Ongoing issues related to displacement or restoration.

Site visits will be documented using photos, checklists, and field notes.

The combination of these methods will provide robust insights into the success and limitations of the ARAP implementation and guide future project planning and safeguard compliance.

13. Livelihood Restoration and Mitigation Measures

The Livelihood Restoration and Mitigation Measures under the ARAP for the Project aim to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off as a result of project-induced economic displacement. These measures are designed to restore, and where possible, improve the pre-project income and living

conditions of the 39 PAPs affected by the loss of 298 tree crops across the Sanniquelle–Darvoyee–Gbllassonoh corridor in Nimba County.

11.1 Objective

The overall objective is to facilitate the sustainable recovery of livelihoods disrupted by the project, with specific attention to vulnerable households. This aligns with the African Development Bank’s Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2), which emphasizes the need for livelihood restoration as a key element of involuntary resettlement planning.

11.2 Key Measures

a. Financial Literacy and Economic Resilience Training

PAPs will participate in tailored financial literacy sessions to enhance their capacity to manage compensation received for their lost tree crops. These sessions will include:

- Budgeting and savings strategies
- Income diversification planning
- Introduction to local micro-finance opportunities
- Small enterprise guidance and recordkeeping

The training will be delivered in accessible formats and local languages, facilitated by experienced trainers, with a focus on building long-term economic resilience.

b. Agricultural Support Packages

Since the majority of PAPs rely on farming as their primary livelihood source, the project will provide agricultural restoration packages that include:

- Improved seedlings (e.g., rubber, oil palm, mango)
- Basic farming tools
- Fertilizers and soil conditioners
- Technical support on modern, climate-resilient farming practices

Support will be tailored to the specific crop loss recorded per PAP and aligned with planting seasons to ensure optimal restoration.

c. Targeted Assistance for Vulnerable PAPs

Special measures will be implemented to support:

- Women-headed households

- Elderly PAPs
- Persons with disabilities
- Economically marginalized individuals

These groups will receive priority access to all restoration programs, along with additional assistance such as transportation support, flexible training schedules, and tailored livelihood packages.

d. Linkages to Employment and Income Opportunities

Where feasible, PAPs will be prioritized for project-related job opportunities such as:

- Unskilled and semi-skilled construction labor
- Site maintenance roles
- Participation in local enterprise development linked to the REEL Project

The aim is to promote quick income recovery while building community engagement in the project.

11.3 Monitoring and Adjustments

Implementation of livelihood restoration measures will be monitored by RREA's Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit through:

- Follow-up visits to verify use of support packages.
- Tracking participation in training activities
- Conducting satisfaction and impact surveys among PAPs
- Adjusting measures based on feedback, field conditions, and performance indicators.

A dedicated Livelihood Restoration Log will document all support delivered, PAP participation, and outcomes to ensure full accountability and transparency.

14. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the ARAP will be conducted over a six-month period. The schedule ensures the timely and coordinated execution of compensation, livelihood restoration, and monitoring activities in compliance with the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) and relevant national legislation.

14.1 Activity Timeline

| Activity | Implementation Period |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ARAP Disclosure and Validation | 12–17 August 2022 |
| Compensation Disbursement | September – October 2022 |
| Livelihood Restoration Interventions | November 2022 – February 2023 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) | Continuous (Biannual Reporting) |

The above timeline follows a phased approach to ensure that all PAPs) are informed, fairly compensated prior to the commencement of civil works, and supported through sustainable livelihood recovery measures. M&E activities will continue beyond the initial phase to verify results and adjust where necessary.

14.2 Institutional Oversight

The RREA, through its EnS Unit (ESSU), will lead the ARAP implementation. Oversight will be provided in coordination with:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Local Government Authorities

These institutions will assist with grievance resolution, supervision, and regular reporting to ensure that all ARAP deliverables are completed within the designated timeframe.

15. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

15.1 Introduction

M&E&R are essential to the effective implementation of the ARAP under the REEL Project. The purpose is to ensure that all PAPs are compensated according to the entitlement matrix, livelihood restoration measures are delivered, and that all activities are executed in compliance with AfDB OS2 and relevant national guidelines.

This section outlines the framework through which RREA, via its ESSU, will track progress, identify implementation gaps, and generate timely reports for internal learning and external accountability. In addition to internal oversight, third-party monitoring will provide independent verification of results, with findings submitted to AfDB and other stakeholders.

15.2 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of M&E under this ARAP are to ensure that all resettlement and livelihood restoration activities are implemented effectively, transparently, and in line with AfDB OS2 and national legal frameworks. Specifically, the M&E process will:

- Verify that compensation to PAPs is delivered accurately, promptly, and in accordance with the approved entitlement matrix.
- Assess the effectiveness of livelihood restoration interventions and determine whether PAPs' livelihoods have been restored to pre-project conditions or improved.
- Track the implementation of grievance redress processes and confirm that complaints are addressed in a timely, fair, and transparent manner.
- Monitor adherence to the implementation schedule outlined in Section 14, identifying any delays or deviations and recommending corrective measures.
- Ensure inclusive participation of all PAPs, especially vulnerable groups, in compensation, training, and support programs.
- Provide periodic progress updates and final reporting to RREA, AfDB, and relevant government stakeholders to promote transparency and accountability.

These objectives will guide both internal and external monitoring efforts, ensuring that ARAP implementation meets its social safeguard commitments and delivers measurable results for affected communities.

15.3 Monitoring Framework

The monitoring framework for the ARAP implementation under the REEL Project consists of two complementary components: internal monitoring conducted by RREA through its ESSU, and external monitoring led by an independent third-party institution. Both components are designed to ensure transparency, identify implementation challenges, and track outcomes in real time.

15.3.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be conducted by RREA's ESSU with the primary objective of overseeing day-to-day implementation activities. The internal monitoring process will:

- Track compensation payments and confirm that disbursements to PAPs align with the verified inventory and payment schedule.
- Monitor the delivery and uptake of livelihood restoration packages.

- Record participation in training, including financial literacy sessions and agricultural support.
- Document grievances received and actions taken through the GRM.
- Assess whether extraordinary measures for vulnerable groups are being implemented as planned.
- Generate monthly progress briefs and quarterly internal reports for management review.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) for internal monitoring will include:

- % of PAPs compensated on time
- % of grievances resolved within 30 days
- % of PAPs enrolled in livelihood restoration
- Number of community consultations held.
- Disbursement rates versus budget

15.3.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be conducted by an independent third party, such as a consulting firm with relevant expertise in resettlement. This process will:

- Independently assess the overall effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness of ARAP implementation.
- Evaluate PAP satisfaction with compensation and restoration measures.
- Conduct site verification, surveys, and interviews to assess actual livelihood recovery.
- Review documentation on GRM functionality and community participation.

External monitors will submit Post RAP Implementation reports to RREA and AfDB, including evidence-based recommendations to address any shortcomings.

Together, internal, and external monitoring will provide a comprehensive and credible view of ARAP implementation, ensuring timely decision-making and continuous improvement.

15.4 Reporting Requirements

Reporting is a critical function of the M&E framework for the ARAP under the REEL Project. Reports will document progress, challenges, corrective actions, and compliance with both AfDB

OS2 and national requirements. The following reporting instruments will be used throughout implementation:

a. Monthly Progress Reports

Prepared by RREA’s ESSU, these reports will summarize ongoing compensation activities, livelihood restoration progress, GRM outcomes, and coordination efforts with stakeholders. They will serve as internal tools for tracking milestones and identifying early warnings.

b. Quarterly Implementation Reports

These detailed reports will consolidate information from monthly updates and provide a more comprehensive overview of ARAP progress. They will include data on disbursements, participation rates, outstanding grievances, implementation delays, and updated KPIs. Quarterly reports will be submitted to AfDB and other relevant stakeholders.

c. Semi-Annual External Monitoring Reports

Prepared by the external monitoring entity, these reports will assess compliance, PAP satisfaction, and the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures. They will also include third-party verification of internal records, outcomes from field visits, and recommendations for improvement.

d. Completion Report

At the end of ARAP implementation, a completion report will be developed to summarize overall achievements, gaps, challenges addressed, and lessons learned. It will include final figures on compensation, restoration outcomes, grievance resolution, and stakeholder feedback.

e. Post-Implementation Evaluation Report

Prepared at least one year after the ARAP completion, this report will evaluate long-term outcomes, including whether PAP livelihoods have been sustained or improved. It will also assess the durability of mitigation measures, and the continued functioning of support systems introduced during implementation.

All reports will be structured, evidence-based, and shared with AfDB and relevant national institutions to ensure transparency and facilitate audit, review, and learning.

15.5 Evaluation Methods

Evaluation activities under the ARAP for the REEL Project will complement the monitoring process by providing deeper insight into the effectiveness, inclusivity, and sustainability of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures. Evaluation will be conducted through both quantitative and qualitative approaches to generate comprehensive and evidence-based findings.

The following methods will be applied:

a. Household Surveys

Structured surveys will be conducted among a representative sample of PAPs to assess:

- Changes in income, assets, and livelihood sources post-compensation
- Satisfaction with compensation, training, and restoration support
- Perceived improvements or deterioration in living standards

These surveys will be administered before and after implementation to enable comparative analysis of outcomes.

b. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs will be held with specific groups, including women, youth, and vulnerable households, to:

- Gather perceptions on how the ARAP impacted their lives.
- Understand any barriers to accessing support or services.
- Collect feedback on the responsiveness of GRM and other support mechanisms.

Trained moderators will facilitate discussions to ensure inclusiveness and confidentiality.

c. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs will be conducted with local leaders, RREA staff, MoA representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. These interviews will focus on:

- Effectiveness of institutional coordination
- Challenges encountered during implementation.
- Recommendations for improving future resettlement activities.

d. Site Observations

Physical verification will be conducted to confirm:

- Delivery and use of livelihood restoration inputs
- Reestablishment of farms and income-generating activities
- Ongoing issues related to displacement or restoration.

Site visits will be documented using photos, checklists, and field notes.

The combination of these methods will provide robust insights into the success and limitations of the ARAP implementation and guide future project planning and safeguard compliance.

15.6 Completion Audit

A completion audit will be conducted at the end of the ARAP implementation period to independently assess the extent to which the REEL Project has fulfilled its resettlement obligations in accordance with AfDB OS2 and national standards. The audit will be led by an external entity with expertise in involuntary resettlement and social safeguards, ensuring objectivity and credibility.

The primary objectives of the completion audit are to:

- Verify that all PAPs have received the full compensation and livelihood restoration support to which they were entitled under the ARAP.
- Evaluate whether the restoration of livelihoods and living conditions has been achieved to at least pre-project levels.
- Assess the functionality and responsiveness of the GRM, including resolution rates and PAP satisfaction.
- Identify any outstanding or unresolved issues related to compensation, restoration activities, or community concerns.
- Review documentation and records to confirm compliance with the agreed procedures and implementation schedule.

The completion audit will rely on methods such as document review, field verification, interviews, and cross-validation of M&E data. The findings of the audit will be compiled into a formal report, which will be submitted to RREA, AfDB, and other relevant oversight entities.

Where gaps or shortcomings are identified, the audit will include clear recommendations and a corrective action plan to be implemented under the post-implementation monitoring framework.

16. Implementation Schedule (Summary Table)

The table below provides a summary of the key ARAP implementation activities under the REEL Project, along with corresponding timelines. This schedule reflects the actual planning and delivery sequence agreed upon by RREA, AfDB, and local stakeholders, ensuring timely execution and alignment with safeguard commitments.

| Activity | Responsible Entity | Timeline |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ARAP Disclosure and Validation | RREA / ESSU | 12–17 August 2022 |
| Compensation Disbursement | RREA / Finance Unit | September – October 2022 |
| Livelihood Restoration Activities | RREA / ESSU / MoA | November 2022 – February 2023 |
| M&E Reporting (Internal and External) | RREA / Independent Firm | Ongoing (Biannual Reports) |
| Completion Audit | Independent Auditor | March – April 2023 |
| Post-Implementation Evaluation | External Evaluator | March 2024 |

This summary schedule ensures a structured and accountable approach to the delivery of all ARAP obligations, with clear timelines and institutional roles for each phase of implementation.

17. Funding Source for ARAP Implementation

The implementation of the ARAP under the REEL Project will be fully financed through internal reallocations within the existing project budget, consistent with AfDB fiscal management procedures and RREA’s fiduciary policies.

Specifically, a total of USD 4,203.10 has been allocated to cover all ARAP-related activities, including compensation payments, implementation logistics, livelihood restoration interventions, and administrative support. This amount will be sourced from the unutilized portion of the resettlement compensation budget originally earmarked for non-existent or unverified structures (e.g., farm huts) identified during the RAP verification and validation process.

The decision to reallocate this unused compensation provision was made in consultation with project stakeholders, including the ESSU, AfDB, and local authorities, to ensure full alignment with the project's social safeguard obligations and operational transparency.

This approach allows for timely and cost-effective delivery of ARAP activities without requiring additional external funding or budget amendments, while maintaining the integrity of the resettlement planning framework.

18. Conclusion

The ARAP for the REEL Project has been prepared to address the economic displacement resulting from the loss of 298 tree crops affecting 38 PAPs along the Sanniquelle–Darvoyee–Gblasonnoh corridor. In alignment with AfDB OS2 and national regulatory frameworks, this ARAP outlines a structured approach to compensation, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress.

The total compensation amount of **USD 1,704.00** will be disbursed following a verified entitlement matrix, while additional funds have been allocated to support livelihood recovery and administrative implementation. Measures such as financial literacy training, agricultural support, and special assistance for vulnerable households will ensure that PAPs regain or exceed their pre-project living standards.

All implementation activities are scheduled within a six-month timeline, with clearly defined roles for RREA, its ESSU, and cooperating institutions. Ongoing M&E will be conducted internally and externally to verify compliance, track outcomes, and adjust interventions where necessary. A completion audit and post-implementation evaluation will further assess long-term impacts.

In conclusion, the ARAP provides a transparent, inclusive, and practical framework for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts under the REEL Project. It ensures that PAPs are fairly compensated and supported through a process that reflects both national expectations and international best practices.

19. Appendices

Appendix 1: Grievance Redress Complaint Form

| Field | Details |
|---|--|
| 1. Date Complaint Was Submitted | _____ |
| 2. Method of Submission (tick one) | <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> Written <input type="checkbox"/> Through GRM Focal Point <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Call <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ |
| 3. Name of Complainant | _____ |

| | |
|--|---|
| 4. Contact Information (Phone Number) | _____ |
| 5. Community/Address | _____ |
| 6. Gender of Complainant | <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female |
| 7. Identification Number (PAP ID) | _____ |
| 8. Name of Community Representative Present (if applicable) | _____ |
| 9. Nature of Complaint (tick applicable issue) | <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Disputed Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Property Affected by Project Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____ |
| 10. Summary of Complaint/Discussion | _____ _____ |
| 11. Date Investigation Commenced | _____ |
| 12. Was the Complainant Present During Investigation? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

| | |
|--|--|
| 13. Was Field Verification Conducted? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 14. Findings of Field Verification | |
| 15. Decision Taken | _____ _____ |
| 16. Was an Agreement Reached? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 17. If Yes, Detail Agreement | _____ _____ |
| 18. If No, Detail Disagreement | _____ |
| 19. Additional Issues Raised (if any) | _____ |

Signatures

| Name | Title/Role | Signature | Date |
|----------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| _____ _____ | Investigator (e.g., RREA Safeguard Officer / Community Leader) | _____ _____ | _____ _____ |
| _____ _____ | Complainant | _____ _____ | _____ _____ |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>Independent Observer / Witness</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|

Appendix 2: Public Notice by Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA)

**Republic of Liberia
Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA)
Public Notice – Official Tree Crop Compensation Rates
Applicable to the REEL Project (ARAP Implementation)**

In fulfilment of its mandate under the Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Project, the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) hereby issues this notice to formally disclose the standardized compensation rates for tree crops affected by project activities. These rates apply to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified along the Sanniquelle–Darvoo–Gblasonnoh corridor under the approved Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).

The tree crop compensation rates quoted below are based on the Ministry of Agriculture’s (MoA) official price schedule, last revised in 2014, and subsequently adjusted to reflect current market conditions in consultation with stakeholders.

Tree Crop Compensation Rate Schedule

(As adopted from MoA guidelines and adjusted for inflation)

| Crop Type | Category | Compensation Rate (USD/Tree) |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kola | Fruit Crop – Category B | \$2.00 |
| Oil Palm | Plantation Crop – Immature | \$3.00 |
| Mango | Fruit Crop – Category A | \$5.00 |
| Avocado | Fruit Crop – Category B | \$2.00 |
| Rubber | Plantation Crop – Mature | \$6.00 |
| Coconut | Fruit Crop – Category B | \$2.00 |

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Pawpaw | Fruit Crop – Category B | \$2.00 |
| Orange | Fruit Crop – Category A | \$5.00 |

These rates are to be applied in calculating compensation for all eligible PAPs whose tree crops are affected by the REEL Project. The valuation process is consistent with national standards, specifically the MoA’s official price list, and aligned with the safeguard requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) under Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2).

RREA reaffirms its commitment to transparency, equity, and compliance in the administration of compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

Issued Rural and Renewable Energy Agency **by:** (RREA)

Date: _____

Contact: Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU)
RREA Headquarters, Monrovia
Tel: +231 (0)776309880/ Email: info@realiberia.org

Appendix 3: PAP Compensation List

This appendix presents the verified compensation entitlements for all 38 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under the REEL Project. Compensation was determined in accordance with validated crop inventories, using Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) rates.

| Renewable Energy for Electrification in Liberia (REEL) Abbreviated RAP for T&D on Gblasonnoh Road PAPs Inventory | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|------|------------------|------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| No: | Name: | Location: | Sex: | Type of Corp (1: | QTY: | Unit Cost: | Total: | Secondary Corp: | QTY: | Unit Cost: | Total: | Final Total: |
| SNQ-001 | Michael P. Yarkpah | Sanniquelle | M | Oil Palm | 37 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 222.00 | | | | | \$ 222.00 |
| SNQ-002 | Alexander Messah | Sanniquelle | M | Oil Palm | 9 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 54.00 | | | | | \$ 54.00 |
| SNQ-003 | Eric Suah | Sanniquelle | M | Rubber | 2 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 12.00 | | | | | \$ 12.00 |
| SNQ-004 | Prince Tokpah | Sanniquelle | M | Oil Palm | 7 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 42.00 | Rubber | 2 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 12.00 | \$ 54.00 |
| SNQ-005 | Oretha Kennedy | Sanniquelle | F | Oil Palm | 10 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 60.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 60.00 |
| SNQ-006 | Evelyn Farsue | Sanniquelle | F | Oil Palm | 12 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 72.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 72.00 |
| SNQ-007 | Alphonso Gullah | Sanniquelle | M | Mango | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| GB0-001 | James Zobgay | Gboi | M | Oil Palm | 11 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 66.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 66.00 |
| GB0-002 | Yah Dolo | Gboi | F | Oil Palm | 17 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 102.00 | Orange | 1 | | \$ 5.00 | \$ 107.00 |
| GB0-003 | Gono Tokpah | Gboi | M | Oil Palm | 1 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 6.00 | Orange | 1 | | \$ 5.00 | \$ 11.00 |
| GB0-004 | Darling G. Yeeyelleh | Gboi | M | Oil Palm | 6 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 36.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 36.00 |
| GB0-005 | Roland Saye | Gboi | M | kola | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| SNQ-008 | Oretha Gono | Sanniquelle | F | Oil Palm | 2 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 12.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 12.00 |
| SNQ-009 | Nohn Tokpah | Sanniquelle | F | Coconut | 1 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 6.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 6.00 |
| SNQ-010 | Prince Dennis | Sanniquelle | M | Mango | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| SNQ-011 | Andrew Flomo | Sanniquelle | M | Avocado | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| SNQ-012 | Paye Darlua | Sanniquelle | M | Mango | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| SNQ-013 | Kelvin Gbah | Sanniquelle | M | Oil Palm | 4 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 24.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 24.00 |
| DVY-001 | P. Alphonso Gbah | Davoryee | M | Mango | 2 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 10.00 | Oil Palm | 1 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 16.00 |
| DVY-002 | Jerry Flomo | Davoryee | M | kola | 3 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 15.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 15.00 |
| DVY-003 | Nyan Flomo | Davoryee | M | kola | 2 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 10.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 10.00 |
| DVY-004 | Johnson Flomo | Davoryee | M | Rubber | 6 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 36.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 36.00 |
| DVY-005 | Yei Flomo | Davoryee | F | Rubber | 10 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 60.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 60.00 |
| DVY-006 | Matthew Saye | Davoryee | M | Kola | 2 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 10.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 10.00 |
| DVY-007 | Evelyn Mantor | Davoryee | F | Rubber | 3 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 18.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 18.00 |
| GBS-001 | Thomas Payne | Gblasonnoh | M | Oil Palm | 1 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 6.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 6.00 |
| GBS-002 | Paye Noah | Gblasonnoh | M | Mango | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| GBS-003 | Mamie Goanue | Gblasonnoh | F | mango | 2 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 10.00 | pawpaw | 11 | | \$ 2.00 | \$ 12.00 |
| GBS-004 | Morris Keah | Gblasonnoh | M | Oil Palm | 4 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 24.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 24.00 |
| GBS-005 | Rita Konah | Gblasonnoh | F | Mango | 1 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 5.00 |
| GBS-006 | Augustine Manthor | Gblasonnoh | M | Rubber | 37 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 222.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 222.00 |
| GBS-007 | Nyan B. Goanue | Gblasonnoh | M | Oil Palm | 9 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 54.00 | Rubber | 3 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 18.00 | \$ 72.00 |
| GBS-008 | Jeane Keah | Gblasonnoh | F | Rubber | 5 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 30.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 30.00 |
| GBS-009 | Yor Tokpah | Gblasonnoh | F | Rubber | 3 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 18.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 18.00 |
| GBS-010 | Unno Tokpah | Gblasonnoh | M | Oil Palm | 6 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 36.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 36.00 |
| GBS-011 | Rufuson Guanue | Gblasonnoh | M | Rubber | 18 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 108.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 108.00 |
| GBS-012 | Francis Dolokeh | Gblasonnoh | M | Rubber | 4 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 24.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 24.00 |
| GBS-013 | Saye Tokpah | Gblasonnoh | M | Rubber | 25 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 150.00 | | | | \$ - | \$ 150.00 |
| Final Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ 1,704.00 |

Appendix 4: Updated Asset Inventory

Certainly. Below is **Appendix 4: Updated Asset Inventory**, fully aligned with your formatting and abbreviation rules, and tailored for inclusion in the REEL Project ARAP under RREA:

Appendix 4: Crop Asset Inventory by Type

This appendix provides a summary of all validated crop assets affected by the transmission and distribution (T&D) line extension along the Sanniquelle–Davoryee–Gblasonnoh corridor. These figures are based on the field inventory conducted and updated in August 2022 and reflect the final tally used for compensation calculation under the ARAP.

| Crop Type | Category | Quantity (No. of Trees) | Rate (USD/Tree) | Total Value (USD) |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Oil Palm | Plantation – Immature | 198 | 6.00 | 1,188.00 |
| Rubber | Plantation – Mature | 120 | 6.00 | 720.00 |

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----|------|-------|
| Mango | Fruit – Category A | 12 | 5.00 | 60.00 |
| Kola | Fruit – Category B | 8 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Orange | Fruit – Category A | 2 | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| Coconut | Fruit – Category B | 1 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Avocado | Fruit – Category B | 1 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Pawpaw | Fruit – Category B | 11 | 2.00 | 22.00 |

Grand Total (All Crops):

Total Number of Affected Crops: 298

Total Compensation Value: USD 1,704.00

This inventory serves as the official basis for the compensation list (Appendix 3) and was used to determine PAP entitlements as outlined in the entitlement matrix. The asset verification was conducted jointly by RREA’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU), community representatives, and the project consultant.

Appendix 5: Photos of Disclosure Exercise





