

GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE –
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

**ESIA AND ASSOCIATED
ESMP WITH RAP FOR THE
PROPOSED UPGRADE OF
MAKENI CENTRAL
MARKET**

**ESIA SCOPING REPORT
(TOR FOR ESIA AND ESMP)**

November 20, 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AoA	Analysis of Alternatives
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
ELARD	Earth Link and Advanced Resources Development
ELARD	Earth Link and Advanced Resources Development
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESF	Environmental, and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental, and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental, and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental, and Social Management Plan
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDA	International Development Association
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IUCN	International Union for Conservation Nature
MCC	Makeni City Council
MAFFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security

MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLHCP	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning
MLSS	Ministry of Labor and Social Security
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MOWPA	Ministry of Works and Public Assets
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MTNDP	Medium-term National Development Plan
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
NCCPF	National Climate Change Policy Framework
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
PAPs	Potentially Affected Peoples
PMU	Project Management Unit
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCM	Regional Climate Model
RUSLP	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SLEPAA	Sierra Leone Environment Protection Agency Act
SLP	Sierra Leone Police

TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCRC	United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Earth Link and Advanced Resources Development S.A.L. (ELARD) (the "ESIA Consultant") was appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone – Ministry of Finance (the "Project Proponent") to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the upgrade of Makeni and Kenema Central Markets in Sierra Leone.

The Government of Sierra Leone has received funding from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank (WB) for the preparation of the "Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project" (RUSLP) that is designed to address comprehensively, the multispectral urban development challenges and disaster risks of the country, with the aim for livable, safe, financially sustainable, and productive urban centers in Western Area and secondary cities of Sierra Leone.

In order to improve local public service delivery and access to resilient infrastructure, the project (subcomponent 2c of the RUSLP) will upgrade the central markets in two cities, Kenema and Makeni, to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues to finance council operations.

As part of the project, the Government of Sierra Leone commissioned ELARD to prepare the ESIA, ESMP and RAP components of the Project. The ESIA and associated ESMP report aims at identifying and assessing possible environmental and social impacts resulting from the Project and proposing measures to minimize the significance of negative impacts and maximize the benefits of positive ones. The RAP report aims to address any cases of involuntary resettlement by executing resettlement and compensation activities as sustainable development programs, whereby sufficient investment resources are provided to give the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) an opportunity to improve their livelihoods and standard of living or at least to restore them to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation.

This approach will shed the light on environmental and social components to be considered during the feasibility study and will allow for a better integration of environmental and social considerations in the Project's detailed design phase – provided that the feasibility study proves that the Project is technically and economically feasible.

1.2 SCOPING REPORT OBJECTIVES

This report constitutes the ESIA Scoping Report, in which the ESMP will be included, prepared following the Government of Sierra Leone requirements set by the National Environmental Policy (dated 1994) and the Environment Protection Agency Act (dated 2008), as well as the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), especially for this report ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, and ESS8.

The Scoping Phase, which aims primarily at developing the ESIA study's scope of work, is a very important step in the ESIA preparation process. It allows the consultants and project

proponents to focus efforts and resources on the most important aspects of a project. It also allows early agreement on the objectives and focus of the ESIA, between the proponent and the regulator, in this case Government of Sierra Leone – Ministry of Finance, hence enabling a more efficient ESIA implementation process and avoiding delays in obtaining approvals at later stages.

The Scoping Report presents a general overview of the Project and the alternatives that will be analyzed; it also identifies the main potential environmental and socio-economic impacts along with the potentially affected receptors and defines the methodology that shall be adopted in the full ESIA study.

In preparing this Report, the following steps were undertaken:

- Coordination with the Project Proponent (through the PMU located at MoF) and Engineering Consultant to obtain key information regarding the Project for the purposes of this scoping phase;
- Consideration of key regulatory documents and relevant national and international environmental standards;
- Initial research on potential impacts of key features of the Project;
- Site reconnaissance visits and initial assessments;
- Identification of alternatives to be assessed as part of the ESIA;
- Development of assessment methodologies;
- Definition of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) structure; and
- Consultation with stakeholders for the purpose of:
 - Informing them about the Project,
 - Collecting needed data, and
 - Noting their opinions and concerns to be taken accordingly in consideration in the ESIA phase.

Scoping also aids in the identification of information sources and data gaps that may require to be filled by studies or surveys to underpin the assessment.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 *Background and Objectives*

Sierra Leone has been facing a rapid urbanization growth in the last five decades, with the share of the population living in urban areas almost doubling between 1967 (21%) and 2015 (41%). Sierra Leone's National Development Plan (NDP 2019-2023) recognizes the trend of rural-to-urban migration that will characterize the economic development of Sierra Leone in years to come.

Fiscal sustainability and investment capacity are among the challenges facing the City councils of Sierra Leone that limit their ability to provide services to their residents and to benefit from their economic growth potential. The lack of planning and development controls have exacerbated unstable living conditions and depletion of biodiversity and natural forest areas. In addition, Sierra Leone is highly exposed to a range of natural hazards due to its topography, location, high rainfall, and socio-economic conditions. Flooding, landslides, and droughts are significantly disrupting economic and social functions and imposing high costs for rehabilitation.

Within this context, the Government has requested the World Bank's support to improve urban management and disaster resilience in Sierra Leone. The "Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project" (RUSLP) is designed to address comprehensively, the multispectral urban development challenges and disaster risks of the country, with the aim for livable, safe, financially sustainable, and productive urban centers in Western Area and secondary cities of Sierra Leone.

In order to improve local public service delivery and access to resilient infrastructure, the project (subcomponent 2c of the RUSLP) will upgrade the central markets in two cities, Kenema and Makeni, to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues to finance council operations.

The selection of markets to be upgraded was made based on feasibility studies for each central market and the following criteria:

- a) Contribution to local economic development;
- b) Cost-effectiveness;
- c) State of existing services and connections; and
- d) Site suitability.

The central markets lack water, electricity, proper toilets, ablution and storage facilities, pavements, and adequate roofing. Furthermore, they are often flooded during rainy season and are not accessible by persons with disabilities. The upgrade will be based on flood risk reduction designs and will consist of the construction of new standard market buildings to

accommodate the existing and future business community (traders and their accompanying family members).

2.1.2 Market Location

The location of the proposed market upgrade is the Church Street in Makeni city. The intervention will help to improve market conditions for petty traders and their accompanying family members including children and customers.

Situated in the Northern province of Sierra Leone, Bombali District, Makeni Town, the Makeni Central Market is located at about 100m from the Makeni Clock Tower, but about less than 1km away from the Makeni City Council. It is enclosed by Church Street, Campbell Street, and Station Road, lying in a geographical center location of Latitude 08° 53' 17'', and Longitude 12° 02' 34''. The market area is about 3,240m² and it is home to 6,000 traders (Makeni City Council). The Makeni Central Market is illustrated in Figure 2-1.



Figure 2-1 Makeni Market in Sierra Leone (Lat: 08°C53'17'', Long: -12°02'34'')

2.1.3 Market Existing Infrastructure Conditions

According to the feasibility study, the main infrastructures that are existing in Makeni market are presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Makeni market existing infrastructures

Market Infrastructure	Makeni	
	Availability	Remark
Clean water supply	A pipe-borne tap and a borewell are available within the market.	The presence of a pipe-borne tap indicates the likelihood to have as much water as needed.
Electricity Supply	The typical market structures and some of the buildings in and around the market have no electrical connection. Some private properties around were observed to have electricity.	The presence of electricity around the market implies it is accessible. Therefore, electricity can be made available to all the market facilities. If funds are available, the project may utilize solar panels as a source of electrical power.

Market Infrastructure	Makeni	
	Availability	Remark
Cold Room	No cold room was found within the market, but there is one about 500 m from the market.	The provision of a cold room within the market is a serious concern, considering the limited space. Maybe the Council can adopt a PPP to make cold rooms available nearby.
Stores	There are no formal stores for retailers to keep their goods.	Apparently, the retailers are keeping their goods in the shops within the market. Some of these shops are owned by the Makeni City Council.
Health	No health facility within the market.	A small clinic within the market will be of help, at least for first aid purposes
Daycare	No daycare or even a primary school was identified within or near the market	It will be of help if a daycare is provided in or nearby the market site.
Financial Outlets	There is an "orange money" boot about 100m away from the market. Ecobank is located at less than 100m from the market.	There is a concern that this orange money boot is not permanent, and it may not be there in the next few years. However, the local council and the traders' union can make sure such a facility always exists nearby
Security Post	There is a police station very close to the market.	The police station may be able to provide the necessary security. However, if there is space, a security post can be provided in the market
Parking Space	A lorry park was observed about 200 m from the market	That space can be upgraded to efficiently be of service to the market.

Source: JV Politecnica & ISC, 2023

2.1.4 Market Structures

The most practicable intervention for such an upgrade will be the construction of new standard market buildings to accommodate the existing and future business community. The key elements that should be considered for design options would be:

- Design of infrastructure based on identified and prioritized needs (of both men and women): stalls, access roads, drainages, water supply and reticulation, sanitary facilities, firefighting, garbage disposal, ventilation, solar power, lighting, telecommunication systems, security, access, auxiliary facilities, parking lots;
- Calculation of required space based on existing infrastructure standards;
- Site planning including layout of buildings;
- Cost implications.

The feasibility study assessed the related services in Makeni market site in order to include and incorporate in the design phase all unavailable and inadequate facilities for the smooth and effective operation of the market.

The following structures were described as shown in Table 2-2 for Makeni Central Market, then evaluated using a structural evaluation guide that classifies the defects into critical, serious, and minor deficiencies, and ranked the structures as Good, Fair, or Poor Condition. The evaluation was made to guide the recommendations of the assessment.

Table 2-2 Description of individual structures in the Makeni Central Market

Parameters	Stall-1 Building	Stall-2 Building	Stall-3 Building	Stall-4 Building	Toilet
Type of construction	Masonry structure (concrete and bricks)	Masonry structure (concrete and bricks)	Steel Structure	Steel Structure	Steel structure
Building Class	Commercial building	Commercial building	Commercial building	Commercial building	Sanitary building
Building age	About 50 years	About 50 years	About 570 years	About 50 years	About 50 years
Foundation type	Shallow foundation	Shallow foundation	Shallow foundation	Shallow foundation	Shallow foundation
Building component	Columns, dwarf walls, and roof	Columns, dwarf walls and roof	Columns, dwarf walls and roof	Columns and roof	Columns, beams, full height bricks wall, doors, windows and roof
Building size	Single floor structure with an area of 588 sqm. It contains a total number of 136 tables.	Single floor structure with an area of 859 sqm. It contains a total number of 194 tables.	Single floor structure with an area of 336 sqm. It contains a total number of 76 tables.	Single floor structure with an area of 300 sqm. It contains a total number of 68 tables.	Single floor structure with an area of 17.5 sqm.
Roof Type	Gabble roof	Gabble roof	Gabble roof	Flat roof	Flat roof
Roof Cover	Zinc metal roof covers	Zinc metal roof covers	Zinc metal roof covers	Zinc metal roof covers	Zinc metal roof covers
Roof skeleton material	Steel	Steel	Steel	Steel	Wood
Column's material	Reinforced concrete	Reinforced concrete	Reinforced concrete	Reinforced concrete	Reinforced concrete
Number of columns and size	28 columns 280 mm square columns Height above floor surface = 3.6 m	24 columns 280 mm square columns Height above floor surface = 3.6 m	12 columns 300 mm square columns Height above floor surface = 3.6 m	18 columns 300 mm square columns Height above floor surface = 3.4mm	6 columns Rectangular columns hidden in the walls Heigh above floor surface=3.0m
Wall finish	Mortar	Mortar	Mortar	Mortar	Mortar

Source: JV Politecnica & ISC, 2023

2.2 ESIA PRACTITIONER

ELARD s.a.l. is a highly specialized consulting firm that employs professionals in the field of applied earth and environmental sciences, including solid waste management, water resources management and development, water and wastewater treatment, pollution containment and abatement, and environmental policy development and institutional strengthening. ELARD focuses on providing assistance to private developers, industries and public agencies in finding cost effective solutions for highly specialized and complex problems related to the management of natural resources, and the protection of the environment.

Founded in Beirut, Lebanon in 1996, the firm quickly expanded to become one of the leading environment and water resources management consulting firms in the region, offering its services in the Middle East and the Gulf. With established offices in Lebanon, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, field offices are opened on an as-needed basis, as was the case in Pakistan for an extensive groundwater resource assessment project.

ELARD has accumulated hands-on experience in preparing Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental Baseline Surveys (EBS) related to the development/construction sector, the industrial sector (power generation, cement manufacturing, wastewater treatment plants, etc.), the transportation sector (highways and parking areas) and the oil and gas sector (onshore seismic, well exploration and drilling operations, oil refining, among others).

ELARD has vast experience in the establishment of objective-oriented, cost-effective and practical Environmental and Social Management Plans/Procedures tailored to the local settings of individual projects, project proponent's own health, safety and environmental policies and international guidelines and codes of practice.

2.3 ESIA OBJECTIVES AND PROCESS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a decision-making tool to systematically identify the environmental and social impacts of new projects. It aims to evaluate, prevent and mitigate any adverse impacts generated by a project while maximizing its benefits.

According to Sierra Leone requirements, the consultant is required to prepare an ESIA document, that includes ESMP, in compliance with laws and regulations of the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leone Environment Protection Agency Act (SLEPAA) 2008 and the EIA Supplementary Acts 2010 that describe the requirements and process for securing an EIA license, as well as in line with the World Bank ESS requirements (ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, and ESS8).

The ESIA process comprises screening, scoping, baseline study and impact analysis, mitigation, reporting, review, decision making, follow up and public involvement. The Sierra Leone ESIA process is summarized as follow:

- The client first applies to the local regulatory body, the Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) for an EIA license;

- EPA-SL requires that a screening form be filled and submitted with the application letter, after which they will decide on the category of the project; this is followed by a scoping report;
- EPA-SL will then decide on the terms of reference (TOR) to be drafted by the project proponent or an independent consultant hired by the proponent. Upon approval by EPA-SL, the consultant carries out an assessment of the environmental and social impacts of their planned operations in the project area. A report is prepared at the end of the study and submitted to EPA-SL for review;
- If approved, the proponent will then be requested to conduct public disclosure meetings with relevant stakeholders on the findings and recommendations of the study, and incorporate comments and suggestions made during those meetings into a public consultation and disclosure report;
- Finally, all reports pertaining to the ESIA study are then forwarded to the Board of EPA-SL for a decision to be made on the issue of the license.

The Scoping report (equivalent to the TOR mentioned above) presents the outcomes of the Scoping Process that is required to include the following:

- The nature of the proposed project and the existing situation at the project sites;
- The applicable legal framework;
- Collect important biophysical and socio-economic characterization of the associated project environment;
- Identify, evaluate and assess potential positive or negative environmental and social impacts related to the Project's construction, implementation, and operation;
- Identify and consult the key stakeholders, facilitate the public consultation, and conduct interviews with beneficiaries and address their concerns in coordination with the Proponent;
- Determine appropriate mitigation measures for potential negative impacts;
- Develop monitoring measures to track the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and environmental compliance;
- Plan for integration into the project implementation; and
- Identify and assess Project alternatives and advise on the best alternative.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section describes the relevant legislations, strategies, institutional arrangement and international conventions applicable to the upgrade of Makeni Central Market in Sierra Leone. It summarizes the national laws and describes the procedure for obtaining environmental permits to allow the project implementation, as well as the international environmental framework of the World Bank.

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

The policies and plans, acts, and regulations relevant to the upgrade of Makeni central market in Sierra Leone are discussed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Sierra Leone National Legislations, Policies, Plans, Acts and Strategies Applicable to the Project

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements		Relevance/ Implications to the project
		Policies and plans		
1. National Adaptation Plan	2021	The plan responds to the overall objectives of the UNFCCC's National Adaptation Plan Guidelines for reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience of the country and facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant existing and new policies, programs and activities. It provides information on actions to reduce climate change vulnerability regarding water resources, agriculture and food security, public health, coastal zones, and communities across the country.		The project shall respond to the plan and promote actions to reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change (such as flood risk reduction designs).
2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	2021	The policy provides resettlement principles for the implementation of the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) in order to ensure timely, adequate and efficient roll out of activities in ways that will avoid, minimize, and compensate for all adverse impacts before project implementation. It provides the mandatory basis for developing site specific resettlement instruments (Resettlement Action Plans), which will be developed as appropriate for subprojects (project components) that lead to resettlement.		The project shall be completed according to the principles and the mandatory requirements of the RPF and WB ESS5. A RAP is being prepared in parallel to the ESIA.
3. National Referral Protocol on Gender Based Violence	2019	The GBV Referral Protocol is a technical guidance document that aims to ensure that all survivors/victims of GBV (Domestic and sexual violence) receive a prompt and comprehensive response from service providers that meets their needs from the first point of contact onwards. The protocol responds to Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)- Agenda for Change, the Child Rights Act 2007, and the three Gender Acts (Domestic Violence 2007, Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act, 2007 and the Devolution of Estates 2007), and other related policies.		The project shall respond to the protocol and ensure a mechanism for preventing and responding to GBV, and procedures to be followed on site. The project shall raise awareness among all key stakeholders about GBV and the Referral Protocol. Moreover, the GRM developed for the project shall also allow for GBV reporting through a special referral pathway.
4. National Social Protection Strategy	2018	The first social protection policy was developed in 2011, focused on reducing poverty by ensuring that the poorest and vulnerable are afforded an equal opportunity to access basic services and mitigate risks; and to strengthen the social protection delivery system. The current strategy goes much further than alleviating current poverty aiming to establish a gender-sensitive and age-appropriate framework for protection of the most poor and vulnerable.		The project shall reflect the understanding of the strategy and ensure protection for all vulnerable groups. The objective of the project is to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues to finance council operations. This results in poverty alleviation. Moreover,

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
			the project will take the needs of disabled persons in the design of the market.
5. Sierra Leone National Action Plan	2018	The government of Sierra Leone initiated action since May 2018 towards the development of the second generation of Sierra Leone National Action Plan (SiLNAP II) for the full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. The vision can be summarized as follows: "A resilient nation where communities are secured, the members co-exist peacefully, irrespective of their diverse socio-cultural, religious and political inclinations, women's, adolescent and girls' rights upheld, and they actively realize the benefits of the full tenets and provisions of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) and related sister resolutions with support, also, of male champions"	The project shall promote the plan and encourage the implementation of its activities. Women will be consulted separately and their concerns and suggestions will be taken into account in the project design.
6. National Disaster Risk Management Policy	2018	The disaster management Policy is a comprehensive approach that enhances increased political commitment to disaster risk management, thereby encouraging government agencies to take the lead, supported by non-governmental organizations. It also promotes public awareness and the incorporation of disaster risk management into development planning. The policy highlights the sources of funding and the reduction of bureaucracies in accessing such funds for effective disaster coordination.	The project shall ensure the integration of disaster risk management (flooding, fires, etc.) into the project activities, and shall promote an early assessment and monitoring of risks and an effectiveness in disaster response.
7. National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)	2018	The NAPHS is based on the recommendations of the 2016 Joint External Evaluation, a process helping countries identifying critical gaps within health systems and prioritizing opportunities for enhancing their systems. The plan aims to achieve a safe and secure country from health and economic consequences of public health hazards. The plan works to build a health system able to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats through all sector collaboration.	The project shall be in line with the plan and secure health safety and security in the upgraded market.
8. National Land Policy	2015	It describes the policy vision, principles and components and defines the roles and responsibilities of various government, authorities, and other non-state actors, in land management. The National Land Policy proposes to improve upon and strengthen the existing land administration systems and land laws, particularly by recognizing and working with the differentiated land tenure categories in the Western Area and the Provinces, and enhancing the capacities of relevant	The project shall promote compliance with the policy objectives, especially for the sustainable management of land resources and the equitable access to land

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		institutions on mobilizing sufficient national and international resources to ensure the implementation of the National Land Policy.	
9. National Roadmap Integrated Management Policy on Waste	2015	The waste management policy was developed to create a clean and healthy environment that is free from biological, chemical and physical hazards posed by waste generated from communities, health facilities, industries and other sources. The roadmap incorporates hazardous healthcare waste management, municipal solid waste management, industrial waste management, liquid waste management and waste electrical and electronic equipment.	The project shall respect and promote compliance to the policy requirements and objectives through sound waste management.
10. National Environmental Policy	2013	This National Environmental Policy seeks to achieve sustainable development in Sierra Leone through the implementation of sound environmental management systems which will encourage productivity and harmony between man and his environment. It also promotes efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of people, and serves to enrich the understanding of ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation.	The project shall promote sustainable development, shall prevent damage to the environment and shall stimulate health and welfare of the relevant communities, in line with the Policy, through proper management of waste and wastewater from the market.
11. National Water and Sanitation Policy	2011	The policy contains the ambitious targets of extending national water supply and sanitation coverage to 74% and 66% respectively, aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objective of this policy is to increase the political prioritization for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Sierra Leone, accelerate access to safe, reliable, affordable and sustainable water and sanitation services throughout the country.	The project shall improve the sanitation and hygiene in Makeni market.
12. Forest Policy	2010	The policy supports: the restriction on activities within forests for the conservation of the natural resources; the respect for international law and treaty; as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, conciliation, or arbitration. The policy supports also the effective management of natural resources.	The project shall promote compliance with the policy and shall promote sustainable and effective use of natural resources.
13. Conservation Wildlife Policy	and 2010	The policy identifies the challenges to biodiversity conservation in Sierra Leone that result from a lack of knowledge due to "recent conflict, land use change, uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, and a lack of recent comprehensive inventory". The vision of the Policy document is to establish "an integrated wildlife sector that achieves sustainable, rights-based management of wildlife resources for biodiversity conservation inside and outside wildlife	Although the project is located in an urban environment, it shall promote compliance to the policy requirements wherever applicable (even if indirectly).

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		conservation areas which benefits present and future generations of Sierra Leone and humankind in general." The Policy presents a plan for biodiversity conservation based on a set of "Policy Statements" outlining concrete Policy goals and develops the necessary institutional arrangements for Policy implementation.	
14. Agriculture Policy	2009	The policy deals with pertinent issues of crop production, crop post-harvest technology, livestock production, produce marketing and pricing, agricultural finance/credit, agricultural research, agricultural extension, mechanization, land and water resources management, food security, natural resource management, biotechnology and genetic engineering as well as other policy issues. It also establishes significant guidelines for the participation of various stakeholders in the agricultural sector to promote sustained growth.	The project shall promote compliance with agricultural marketing and pricing procedure and other relevant guidelines.
15. Disaster Management Preparedness Plan	2006	Part of the post-war recovery effort, the Government of Sierra Leone reviewed its National Security Structure to meet the demands of the 21st century. The Government mandated The Office of National Security to be 'the Government of Sierra Leone's primary Coordinator for the management of national emergencies such as disasters, both natural and man-made'. This plan is a comprehensive approach that enhances increased political commitment to disaster risk management, thereby encouraging government agencies to take the lead and supported by non-governmental organizations. It also promotes public awareness and the incorporation of disaster risk management into development planning. The policy highlights the sources of funding and the reduction of bureaucracies in accessing such funds for effective disaster co-ordination.	The project shall respect and comply with the plan requirements through incorporation of disaster risk management into the project planning.
16. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2003	The plan intended to conserve and promote the sustainable use of the different components of the country's biodiversity. Several key thematic areas are covered: terrestrial biodiversity, inland water ecosystems, forest biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity. In addition, actions are also proposed for key cross cutting issues affecting the sustainable utilization of biodiversity, including: policy, legislation and institutional review, capacity building, identification and monitoring, sustainable use, incentive measures, research and training, public education and awareness, regulation of access to genetic resources, protection of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights of local communities,	The project shall promote the sustainable use of natural resources, shall promote the conservation of biodiversity and shall promote the know-how of the market's local communities.

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		technology transfer and handling of biotechnology and exchange of information and technical cooperation.	
17. National Policy on the Advancement of women	2000	The National Policy on the Advancement of Women provides conducive environment, which will allow women to improve their status and participation, to empower them and enhance their capacities as agents of change and beneficiaries of political and economic development, thus ensuring the full use of human resources for national development. It provides integrated guidelines for evaluating the activities of government department/institutions, civil society organizations, donor agencies and NGOs that are engaged in implementing Women in Development programs.	The project shall support the advancement of women and shall promote their participation and involvement in development programs. Women will be consulted separately and their concerns and suggestions will be taken into account in the project design.
Acts			
19. National Development-Induced Resettlement Act	2023	It is an act to introduce uniform principles, to guide the planning, implementation and monitoring of development-induced resettlement activities and to provide for other related matters.	The project shall consider the principles guiding development-induced resettlement and how they should be applied. A RAP is being prepared in parallel with this ESIA.
20. Environment Protection Agency Act	2022	It is an act to provide for the continuation of the Sierra Leone Environment Protection Agency, to provide for more effective and efficient protection and management of the environment, and to provide for other related matters. The Act concerns: air pollution; airspace; chemical elements, including agro-chemicals, public health chemicals, explosives, chemicals used for mining purposes, petrochemicals; chlorofluorocarbon; climate change; controlled substances; waste water; sewage; air borne emissions; disposal of waste in land, water and airspace; greenhouse gas; mitigation	The project shall respect the act and promote the protection of the environment in all aspects.

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		measures; monitoring; water resources management, including atmospheric, surface and subsurface and underground water resources, in territorial waters, exclusive economic zone or any area under the jurisdiction of the country; wetlands.	
21. The Customary Land Rights Act	2022	The Act provides for the protection of customary land rights, the elimination of discrimination under customary law, and the management and administration of land subject to customary law. In particular, this law guarantees women's equal rights and access to land and bans industrial development in protected, conserved or ecologically sensitive areas. This Act also establishes guidelines on Investor-Induced Displacement and Resettlement; it requires investors to obtain free, prior and informed consent of adult male and female members of the affected community in case such investment is needed over customary lands.	The project shall respect the act and follow guidelines to protect land rights.
22. Local Government Act	2022	The Local Government Act of 2004 is being repealed and replaced in order to allow for the continuation of local councils, the devolution of functions, powers, and services to local councils, as well as to provide for the development of Sierra Leone.	The project shall enhance local government and promote rural development in Makeni through empowerment of the local councils and their role in the project operation, increasing their revenues and improving collection of market dues to finance their operations.
23. National Disaster Management Agency Act	2020	This Act establishes the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Disaster Management Fund and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and provides generally for administration aspects of disaster prevention, reduction, mitigation and response. The National Disaster Management Agency shall manage disasters and similar emergencies throughout Sierra Leone and develop the capacity of communities to respond effectively to disasters and emergencies.	The project shall respect the act and comprise disaster management plans and procedures.
24. Local Government Act (Amendment)	2017	This act is an amendment to the Local Government Act of 2004. It provides the addition of new Districts created under the Provinces Order in 2017, reflecting the total number of 14 Districts. This Act deals with the establishment and operation of local councils around the country to enable meaningful decentralization and devolution of Government functions. It stipulates that a local council shall be the	The project shall enhance local government and promote rural development in Makeni through empowerment of the local councils and their role in the project operation, increasing their revenues and improving

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment. It shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of the locality and the welfare of the people in the locality.	collection of market dues to finance their operations.
25. National Water Resources Management Agency Act	Water 2017	This Act aims for the equitable, beneficial, efficient, and sustainable use and management of the country's water resources; to establish a National Water Resources Management Agency; to provide a Water Basin Management Board and Water Catchment Area Management Committees for the management of the water resources and for other related matters.	The project shall promote conservation, protection and effective management of water resources in line with the act.
26. Sierra Leone Water Company Act	Water 2017	This Act provides for the continuance in existence of the Sierra Leone Water Company; for a more efficient and effective management of community and rural water supply systems in specified areas; for the facilitation of water related sanitation and delivery in Sierra Leone; and for other related matters.	The project aims to benefit from existing water supply provided by authorities in the market upgrade.
27. Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Act	Leone 2017	This Act establishes the Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency in place of the Department of Meteorology and provides for other related matters. The Agency shall serve as the sole authority for the provision of meteorological and climatological services throughout Sierra Leone, and shall, among other things, (a) advise Government on all aspects of meteorology, climatology, climate change and other climate related issues, and (b) develop Government policy in the field of meteorology, climatology, climate change and other climate related issues, (c) promote the use of meteorology in agriculture, food monitoring and in the monitoring of flood, drought, desertification and other related events, and (d) participate in international activities (including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)).	The project climatological and climate change aspects shall be governed by this act.
28. Roads Safety Authority Act	2016	This Act amends the Sierra Leone Road safety Authority Act, 1996 to provide for the substitution of the words: "Traffic Warden Corps" with the words: "Road Safety Corps" and for other related matters.	The project shall promote compliance to the act.
29. Sierra Leone Local Content Agency Act	2016	The Act establishes the Sierra Leone Local Content Agency to provide for the development of Sierra Leone local content in a range of sectors of the economy such as industrial, manufacturing, mining,	The project shall enhance the economic growth and shall promote the local content

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		petroleum, marine resources, agriculture, transportation, maritime, aviation, hotel and tourism, procurement of goods and services, public works, construction and energy sectors. The prime objective of the Agency is to promote Sierra Leone local content development by effectively and efficiently managing the administration and regulation of Sierra Leone local content development in Sierra Leone.	development in Sierra Leone in line with the Act.
30. The right to Access Information Act	2013	This Act provides for the disclosure of information held by public authorities or by persons providing services for them and to provide for other related matters.	The project shall respect and promote compliance with the act. The ESIA and RAP reports shall be disclosed following clearance by PMU and the World Bank.
31. National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund Act	2012	This Act provides for the establishment of the National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund, promotes biodiversity conservation, wildlife management, research, provides for the sale of ecosystems services in the National Protected Areas and provides for other related matters.	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems or protected areas.
32. Persons with Disability Act	2011	This Act establishes the National Commission for Persons with Disability, to prohibit discrimination against persons with disability, achieve equalization of opportunities for persons with disability and to provide for other related matters	The project shall provide for the basic services and needs of persons with disability and shall adhere to the act requirements.
33. Environment Protection Agency Act	2008 2010	The SLEPAA 2008 is the government of Sierra Leone's overarching legislation that deals with the protection of the environment. Part IV of the SLEPAA, 2008 exclusively deals with the activities and requirements of an EIA. This part of the Act emphasizes the processes and procedures leading to the acquisition of an environmental license with respect to the conduct of fully acceptable EIA studies. It further stipulates the duties and obligations of both the environmental licenses' holder and the Board of Directors in the event that an environmental license is granted.	The project shall adhere to the act processes and procedures to get the environmental license. The project shall conduct a fully acceptable ESIA study to be reviewed and cleared by national authorities and the World Bank.
34. Land Tenure and Ownership	-	<p>Land administration in Sierra Leone is governed by a dual system of law, dispersed in about twenty statutes and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Western Area of Sierra Leone, land tenure is governed by Property Statutes. Land is either State (publicly) owned or privately owned. The right of the state to public land is inalienable and indefeasible. Rights of occupation over public land may be granted under warrant. The state has the power, conferred by the 	The project shall respect and follow the land administration statutes and regulations in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone and in Makeni city.

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
		<p>Unoccupied Lands Act, Cap 117, to take possession of unoccupied land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the provinces, customary law co-exists with statutes. The recognition of the force of customary law in the provinces is established by section 76 (1) of the Courts Act 1965. Through customary law, ownership of land is vested in the chiefdoms and communities; and can never be owned freehold. Land always belongs to the communities under the different forms of tenure under customary law. This principle is established by the Chiefdom Councils Act as well as by Section 28 (d) of the Local Government Act 1994. 	
35. Anti-Corruption Act	2008	This act establishes an independent Anti- Corruption Commission for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of corruption and corrupt practices and to provide for other related matters.	The project shall promote compliance with the act through all stages.
36. Fisheries Act	2007	The Fisheries Act of 2007 provides protection for both fresh and marine water species as classified by IUCN with the Sierra Leone water. It defines clearly where commercial vessels could harvest - Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and where artisanal fisheries operations could exploit Inshore Exclusive Zone (IEZ).	The project shall promote compliance with the act by ensuring fisheries are caught from allowed zones.
37. The Child Right Act	2007	The Child Rights Act of 2007 provides for the promotion of the rights of the child compatible with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20th November, 1989, and its Optional Protocol of 8th September, 2000, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and for other related matters. The Act includes a section on the right of children to grow up with parents, among others.	The project shall promote compliance with the Act, protection of children and preservation of their rights.
38. Public Health Amendment Act	2004	This Act amends the Public Health Act (Ordinance) of 1960 by the repeal and replacement of the fines contained in the Act.	The project shall promote compliance with the Public Health Law and protect public health.
39. Constitution of Sierra Leone	1991	It is an Act to make provision for a new Constitution of Sierra Leone, and for connected purposes. The Constitution of the Republic of Sierra Leone consists of 192 articles divided into fourteen Chapters and four Schedules: The Republic of Sierra Leone (I); Fundamental Principles of State Policy (II); the Recognition and Protection of	The project shall promote compliance with the Constitution.

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project	
		Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Individual (III); The Representation of People (IV); The Executive (V); The Legislature (VI); The Judiciary (VII); Ombudsman (VII); Commissions of Inquiry (IX); Armed Forces (XI); The Laws of Sierra Leone (XII); Miscellaneous (XIII) and Transitional Provisions (XIV).		
40. Wildlife Conservation Amendment Act	1990	It is an amendment for the Wildlife conservation act of 1972 which included redefinition of terms, and other modifications and qualifications. The act provides for the establishment, conservation and management of National Parks, Game Reserves and other forms of Natural Reserves and highlights specific provisions dealing with the protection, management and conservation of these areas. Part II of the act highlights the limitations that include the following: prohibition of all forms of hunting or injuries of wild animals, destruction of any plants, fishing within the protected areas, prospecting activities, and introduction of species from outside of the boundaries of the reserve.	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on wildlife parks, or reserves.	
41. The Forestry Act	1988	The Chief Conservator of Forest, with the directives of the Minister, is responsible for the implementation of its regulations. He therefore has the role of preserving the forest environment, promoting the practice of forestry in all use of forestland, to ensure sustainability of forest products, and the protection of the soil and water resources that constitute the environment.	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on forests.	
42. Factories Act	1974	The act deals with health and safety measures as they concern the factory worker. It protects the worker through demands for all aspects of cleanliness, reports of all injuries, accidents, diseases and death. A Factories Appeal Board is in operation and has the duty of hearing and determining any appeal submitted by factory owners, thus giving right where it is due. Going by the interpretation of the word factory, as stipulated in this Act, industrial companies are factory-based companies, and are therefore covered by any legislation pertaining to this aspect.	The project shall promote compliance with the act and shall promote the worker wealth.	
43. Public Ordinance	Health	1960	This Act provides with respect to matters of public health in Sierra Leone, including, among other things, water supply, drainage, water pollution, sanitation, hygiene and wholesomeness of food, the control of animals, and nuisances. The Minister of Health shall be the principal authority for purposes of this Act.	The project shall respect the ordinance relating to public health in Sierra Leone.

Legislation	Year	Key Requirements	Relevance/ Implications to the project
44. Employer Employed Act and	1960	The Act regulates relations between employers and employed, and safeguards health of the employed. Sets forth provisions relating to the formation and interpretation of contracts of service, the recruitment of native labor for foreign services, restrictions on the engagement of industrial workers, employment of women, adolescents and children apprenticeship contracts. Also regulates the death, insolvency and change of residence of employer; breaches of contract and disputes between employer and employed, provisions as to agents; advances by employers.	The project shall promote compliance with the Act and shall respect the regulations between employer and employed.
Regulations			
Draft Wildlife Regulation	1997	The regulation describes Wildlife Conservation Estate as areas described under the 1972 Wildlife Conservation Act as a National Park, Game Reserve, Strict Natural Reserve, Game Sanctuary or Non-hunting Forest Reserve. The regulation prohibits all unlicensed hunting with a Wildlife Conservation Estate to include the removal of honey. It prohibits the hunting of young and immature wild animal or bird; female wild animal accompanied by its young; and birds which are apparently breeding. It also prohibits dazzling of birds and animals.	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on wildlife.
Forestry Regulation	1990	Generally, community forests are managed by the Forestry Division or by agreement with the Division; it could be managed by the local government; or Community Forest Association. Based on this responsibility of the Division, no protected forest shall be tampered with in any way as is stated in section 21, subsection (2) of the Forestry Act - 1988, without written permission from the Chief Conservator of the forest	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on forests.
Fisheries Regulations	-	National Fisheries Regulations such as the Fisheries Act 1988 and Fisheries Amendment Act 1990 respectively, have evolved over time in order to address specific matters relating to the conservation and management of natural resources within the marine environment. The 1994 Decree, further established sufficient provisions for the conservation of Marine Resources. The Fisheries Act of 2007 provides protection for both freshwater and marine species as classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), within Sierra Leonean waters.	The project shall respect and adhere to the regulations and the Fisheries Act.

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The following government institutions are those with a bearing on the Markets upgrade projects. The role of these institutions is summarized in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Sierra Leone Institutional Context Applicable to the Project

Institution	Role and Responsibilities
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	The MoF has the broad responsibility for financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation functions of the project. It is the beneficiary of the project.
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	This Ministry is responsible for promoting leadership in policy formulation, coordination, standard setting and oversight in order to ensure democratic local governance, maintenance of peace and the provision of services to improve the welfare of the people and eradicate poverty in the country through good governance.
Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	This ministry has the mandate for the development of policies and programs for the provision of safe drinking water on a constant and sustainable basis to the entire population of Sierra Leone. The MWR should collaborate to protect and manage water resources in the market.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food security (MAFFS)	The MAFFS is the central government agency responsible for promoting the development of appropriate policies and programs geared towards the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and the attainment of national food security in the country.
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)	The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is the sole government agency with the legal mandate to promote aquaculture activities and to develop policies regarding the fishing sector, control and monitor fisheries and other aquatic resources within the territorial waters in Sierra Leone.
Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment (MLHCP)	This Ministry develops appropriate policies and programs for lands country planning and carry out activities under the following major headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land and Land Tenure; - State Lands; - Surveys, Mapping and Triangulations; - Relations with the Directorates outside Sierra Leone; - Geodetic and Topographical Surveys; - Enforcement of planning and building control; - Demolition of unauthorized structures; - Collaboration with relevant Government Ministries and with national and international organizations and Institutions.
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS)	The Ministry aims to contribute to the socio-economic development of Sierra Leone by developing and implementing policies, legislations and programs aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting social security and social protection - Preventing accidents and diseases at work places; - Promoting sound labor and employment relations; - Enhancing vocational guidance and counseling of job seekers; - Promoting the dignity of employers and employees; - Enhancing the collection and maintenance of vital labor statistics.

Institution	Role and Responsibilities
Ministry of Works and Public Assets (MOWPA)	<p>The Ministry is responsible to design, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of policies and programs for the development of physical and social infrastructure and management of public assets. Its main objectives are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop policies and programs for a safe, reliable and sustainable national road network for the enhancement of economic growth and development; - To provide public officers with appropriate social infrastructure for conducting of government business - To manage all government assets - To regulate the Sierra Leone Institute of professional engineers
Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)	<p>The Ministry has the sole mandate of developing policies and programs to stimulate local and export trade as well as to enhance private sector investment, industrial and economic growth. The Ministry envisages a private sector-led economy, which will ensure that the socio-economic needs of the citizens are met through private sector development, job and wealth creation.</p>
The Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	<p>EPA is a statutory agency for the protection of the environment and for other related matters. With reference to the project, the EPA has the overall responsibility of permitting and monitoring the project's compliance with the standards and legislation relating to environment.</p>
Sierra Leone Police (SLP)	<p>SLP are responsible for controlling operations and enforcing regulations.</p>

3.3 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Sierra Leone signed several conventions that will be considered in the ESIA report as summarized in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Sierra Leone International Conventions Applicable to the Project

Conventions	Date of Ratification	Key Requirements	Implications to the project and ESIA
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Signed by Sierra Leone on December 9, 2003.	The convention aims to enhance environmental protection, to foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and to harmonize and coordinate policies in these fields with a view to achieving ecologically rational, economically sound and socially acceptable development policies and programs for the Convention area.	The project activities shall be in line with the convention
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)	Signed by Sierra Leone on December 13, 1999. And came into effect on April 13, 2000.	Sierra Leone agreed to include conservation of wetlands in land use planning throughout the country, establish nature reserves within wetland areas, promote training in research and management; and consult with other countries about the implementation process.	The project shall not affect to the Sierra Leone only wetland
Basel Convention	Signed by Sierra Leone on November 1, 2016. And came into effect on January 30, 2017.	The convention tackles the control of Trans-boundary Movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.	The project shall comply with the convention in case any hazardous waste is generated from its activities
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Signed by Sierra Leone on February 11, 1993. And came into effect on June 22, 1995.	The convention is to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, so as to avoid the occurrence of climate change on a level that would lead to adverse impacts on various sectors and receptors (water resources, agriculture, health, tourism, infrastructure, coastal zones, etc.), impede sustainable economic development, or compromise initiatives in food production	GHG emissions resulting from the project should be reduced; and measures to adapt to climate change impacts should be adopted. It should be noted that the market upgrade design will reduce flood risk.
Convention of the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)	Signed by Sierra Leone on October 28, 1994. And came into effect on January 26, 1995.	The convention seeks to eliminate and/or reduce trade in certain species inclusive of those that are considered endangered. By this convention, a list has been produced comprising of species that require protection against trade. The majority of the species listed in CITES, are those also considered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as endangered and threatened. CITES also takes cognizance of species not necessarily threatened, but which require trade control to protect them from being threatened or endangered.	The project shall promote the protection of endangered species and prevent trade in such species.

Conventions	Date of Ratification	Key Requirements	Implications to the project and ESIA
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Signed by Sierra Leone on December 12, 1994. And came into effect in 1996.	<p>The convention is to preserve biological diversity and rehabilitate all degraded areas. All signatory States are obliged to affect the prescribed undertakings which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); - Establishment of protected areas; - Prevention, control and eradication of invasive and alien species; - Provision of educational facilities. 	The project is located in an urban environment and will have no direct impacts on biodiversity
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Signed by Sierra Leone in 2001 and came into effect on August 29, 2001.	It is a framework agreement in which States agree to cooperate in relevant research and scientific assessments of the ozone problem, to exchange information, and to adopt appropriate measures to prevent activities that harm the ozone layer.	The project shall comply with the convention provisions and shall prevent activities and emissions that are harmful for the ozone layer
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Signed by Sierra Leone on November 11, 1994. And went into effect on September 25, 1997.	<p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (1995).</p> <p>The convention strategic objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality. 2. To improve the living conditions of affected populations. 3. To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems. 4. To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD. 5. To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level. 	The project shall prevent activities leading or contributing to potential desertification, in line with the convention

Conventions	Date of Ratification	Key Requirements	Implications to the project and ESIA
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child Convention	Signed by Sierra Leone in 2002.	The convention aims to protect the private life of the child and safeguard the child against all forms of economic exploitation and against work that is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or compromises his or her health or physical, social, mental, spiritual, and moral development.	The project shall comply with the convention provisions and ensure child welfare. Through the increase of storage space in the market, the project aims to reduce school absenteeism as a result of children having to accompany traders to carry wares to the market every morning.
Bamako Convention	Signed by Sierra Leone in December 9, 2003.	The convention is a treaty of African nations prohibiting the import into Africa of any hazardous (including radioactive) waste. It prevents the dumping of hazardous wastes in Africa and regulates the transboundary movement of such wastes within the continent.	The project shall comply with the provisions of the convention
Forced or Compulsory Labor Convention	Ratified by Sierra Leone in August 25, 2021. And came into force on August 25, 2022.	The Protocol requires States to adopt effective measures to prevent forced labor in all its forms, and to provide victims with protection and access to effective remedies, including compensation. Forced labor victims may be found in various sectors such as domestic work, construction, manufacturing, agriculture and fishing.	The project shall comply with the convention provisions and avoid any forced labor
Montreal Protocol	Ratified by Sierra Leone on August 29, 2001.	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is the landmark multilateral environmental agreement that regulates the production and consumption of nearly 100 man-made chemicals referred to as ozone depleting substances (ODS). When released to the atmosphere, those chemicals damage the stratospheric ozone layer, Earth's protective shield that protects humans and the environment from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.	The project shall comply with the protocol provisions and avoid the use of harmful ODS
Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples rights on the rights of older persons in Africa	Adopted on January 31, 2016. And signed on June 17, 2020.	The Protocol is a transformative legal instrument providing norms and standards in ensuring respect and protection of the rights of older persons in Africa. Its adoption would ensure that older persons are treated with dignity and respect, and as equal members of society	The project shall promote compliance with the protocol and protect the rights of older persons

Conventions	Date of Ratification	Key Requirements	Implications to the project and ESIA
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples rights on the rights of women in Africa	Signed by Sierra Leone on December 9, 2003. Ratified on July 3, 2015.	<p>The Protocol guarantees extensive rights to African women and girls and includes progressive provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmful traditional practices as of child marriage and female genital mutilation; - Reproductive health and rights; - Roles in political processes; - Economic empowerment; - Ending violence against women. 	The project shall promote compliance with the protocol and protect the rights of women and girls
Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030	-	The framework aims to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.	The project shall comply with the framework and comprise a risk management plan
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratified by Sierra Leone on September 26, 2003.	The convention aims to regulate the production, distribution, use and disposal of POPs which are harmful substances that pose an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment. Sierra Leone has so far developed two national implementation plans to elaborate the current situation on POPs and commitments and actions that it intends to undertake in the management and control of POPs for the period of 17 years beginning 2008.	The project shall promote compliance to the national implementation plan requirements and prevent the release of POPs into the environment.
UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Ratified by Sierra Leone on January 7, 2005. And came into effect on April 7, 2023.	This convention aims to protect and preserve culturally and naturally significant sites around the world and encourages countries to identify and safeguard their cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding value for future generations. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage.	The project shall respect the convention's requirements for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage at or around the project site, if any ¹ .

¹ There are no World Heritage Sites in or near Makeni, according to the UNESCO webpage: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?action=listtentative&state=sl&order=states>

Conventions	Date of Ratification	Key Requirements	Implications to the project and ESIA
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child	Signed by Sierra Leone on February 13, 1990. And ratified on January 18, 1990.	The UNCRC consists of 54 articles that set out children's rights and how governments should work together to make them available to all children. Under the terms of the convention, governments are required to meet children's basic needs and help them reach their full potential. Among the possible issues to be discussed in Sierra Leone are: elimination of corporal punishment, early detection and prevention of child abuse, welfare of children with physical and mental disabilities, sexual abuse of children, measures to improve medical treatment for children, etc.	The project shall promote compliance with the convention provisions and put in place all measures to safeguard children's rights

3.4 WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK AND STANDARDS

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is a framework approved in 2016 and applied to all Investment Project Financing (IPF) since October 2018. The framework consists of:

1. A Vision for Sustainable Development;
2. Ten (10) Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs);
3. An Environmental and Social Policy for IPF;
4. An Environmental and Social Directive for IPF; and
5. A Directive on Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups.

The ESF supports green, resilient and inclusive development by strengthening protections for people and the environment and making important advances in areas such as labor, inclusion and non-discrimination, gender, climate change, biodiversity, community health and safety, and stakeholder engagement.

The relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that the project should be following and addressing are summarized in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards applicable to the Project

Environmental and Social Standards	Project Requirements and Responsibilities
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The ESIA, ESMP shall comply with the WB requirements for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESIA, ESMP will follow the outline mentioned in ESS1 Guidance Notes.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	The project shall comply with the ESS2 Guidance requirements. The project shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safety and health at work; • Promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of the workers; • Protect the project workers including vulnerable workers (women, workers with disabilities, children, migrant, etc.); • Prevent the use of forced labor and child labor; • Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law; • Provide accessible means to raise workplace concerns.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	The project shall comply with the ESS3 Guidance requirements. The project shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water, and raw materials; • Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities; • Avoid or minimize project related emissions of short-and long-lived climate pollutants; and • Avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and nonhazardous waste.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	The project shall comply with the ESS4 Guidance requirements. The project shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and nonroutine circumstances;

Environmental and Social Standards	Project Requirements and Responsibilities
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams; Avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases, and hazardous materials; Have in place effective measures to address emergency events; Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<p>The project shall comply with the ESS5 Guidance requirements. The project shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; Avoid forced eviction; Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	<p>The project shall comply with the ESS6 Guidance requirements. The project shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats; Apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity; Promote the sustainable management of living natural resources; Support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.
	<p>The project shall comply with the ESS8 Guidance requirements. The project shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect cultural heritages from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation; Address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development; Promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage; Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Environmental and Social Standards	Project Requirements and Responsibilities
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<p>The project shall comply with the ESS10 Guidance requirements. The project shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project affected parties; Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance; Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them; Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format; Provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

3.5 WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

The Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The EHS guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. The applicability of the EHS Guidelines will be tailored to the hazards and risks established for the Markets upgrade project based on the results of the environmental and social assessment. The general EHS Guidelines are organized as illustrated in Table 3-5:

Table 3-5 World Bank general EHS guidelines

Environmental	Occupational Health and Safety	Community Health and Safety
1. Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality	1. General Facility Design and Operation	1. Water Quality and Availability
2. Energy Conservation	2. Communication and Training	2. Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure
3. Wastewater and Ambient Air Quality	3. Physical Hazards	3. Life and Fire Safety
4. Water Conservation	4. Chemical Hazards	4. Traffic Safety
5. Hazardous Materials Management	5. Biological Hazards	5. Transport of Hazardous Materials
6. Waste Management	6. Radiological Hazards	6. Disease Prevention
7. Noise	7. Personal Protective Equipment	7. Emergency Preparedness and Response
8. Contaminated Land	8. Special Hazard Environment	
	9. Monitoring	

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

This chapter, to be further detailed in the Environmental and Social Baseline report and ESIA reports, sets the main baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions in the proposed Makeni market project area. Environmental and socio-economic aspects considered are as follows:

- Physical Environment
- Biological Environment
- Socio-economic environment

4.1 METHODOLOGY FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

The baseline conditions will be analyzed based on desk studies and baseline field investigations. The results of the field and desk surveys shall be documented through maps, photographs and text describing the existing state of the environment prior to the proposed operation of the project components.

4.1.1 Desk Study and Document Review

The desk study involves a review of the published literature, research studies, statistical data and available satellite images and cadastral maps of the Project sites and surroundings. For this purpose, existing documents are collected, reviewed and analyzed in order to define the characteristics of the existing environment.

4.1.2 Field Studies

Desk study data on the area are verified and supplemented through an environmental and socio-economic baseline field investigation that was approved by the Project Management Unit.

Field surveys shall include drive-through and walk-throughs along the proposed market area with an emphasis on the identification of sensitive receptors. Consultative focus group meetings are held with relevant stakeholders to obtain socio-economic information and get their perceptions about the project. ELARD team and experts spent time with stakeholders and community groups to collect information and carry out public disclosure exercises.

4.1.3 Post-field Studies

Through the ESIA report, the collected literature information and field data will be:

- Analyzed and processed using statistical and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping tools; data shall be represented on GIS-based maps, when possible, covering the ESIA Study areas;
- Represented using photographs documenting the field survey findings;
- Represented in a written report.

4.2 INITIAL BASELINE ASSESSMENTS

Sierra Leone is a West African country subdivided into five administrative regions (Northwest, North, South, East and Western) and sixteen districts. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, including forests, wildfire, fisheries, land and minerals.

Makeni is the largest city in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone and lies approximately 100 miles east of Freetown. The city is the capital of Bombali district and is the economic center of the Northern Province.

4.2.1 Physical Environment

4.2.1.1 Topography and Soil

The Republic of Sierra Leone is a small coastal West African country bordered by Guinea to the North and East, Liberia to the South, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West. Almost half of the country consists of coastal lowlands with extensive mangrove swamps. To the east of the coastal plains are rolling wooded hills, leading into mountainous plateau areas. The country has an area of 71,620 square kilometers (km^2) and had an estimated population of approximately 7.9 million in 2020.

Makeni City is located 150 kilometers east of Freetown, situated in the central part of the country. Geographically, Makeni city has been constructed on relatively flat terrain, and it is surrounded by flat areas, except for the Wusum Hills to the north-northwest and the Mena Hills to the south-southwest of the city. These hills rise to approximately 100 m above the surrounding plains.

4.2.1.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

About 75% of the Sierra Leone strip of about 50 km in width is Quaternary to recent age.

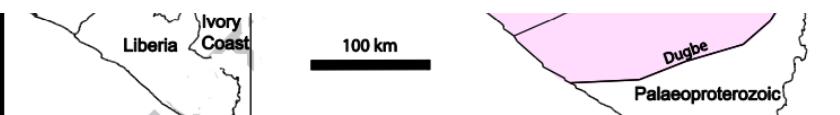


Figure 4-1 shows the geological map of Sierra Leone and Figure 4-2 highlights the seven major structural units recognized in Sierra Leone (the Granite Greenstone Terrain, Kasila group, Marampa Group, Rockel River Group, The saionia Scarp Group, Basic and Alkaline Intrusions, and the Bullom Group).

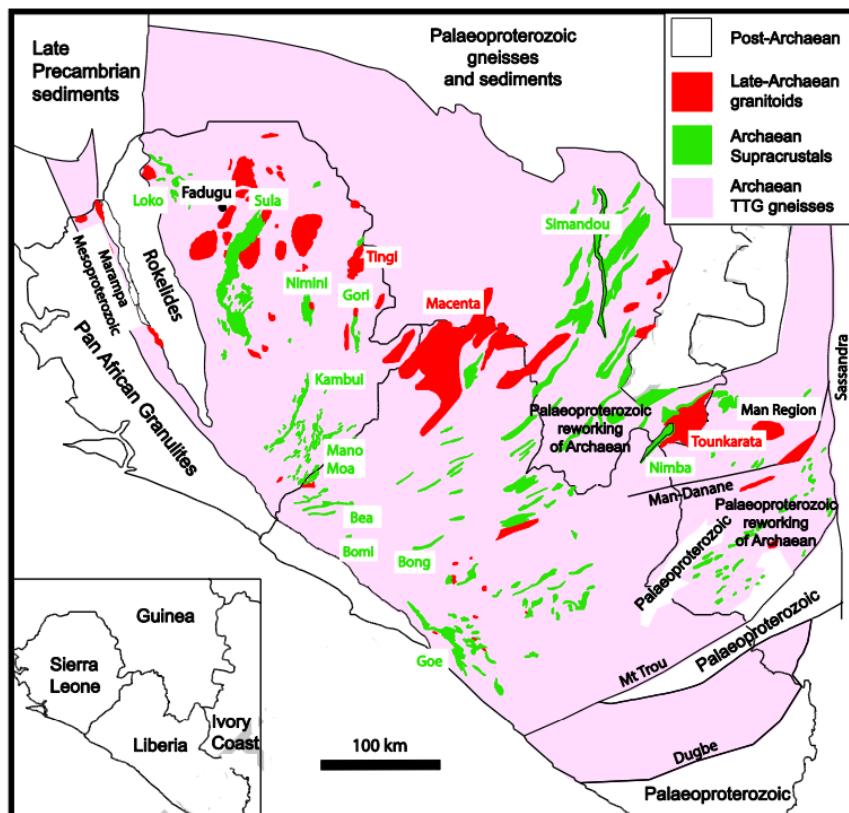


Figure 4-1 The Geological Map of Sierra Leone

Source: Rollinson H., 2016

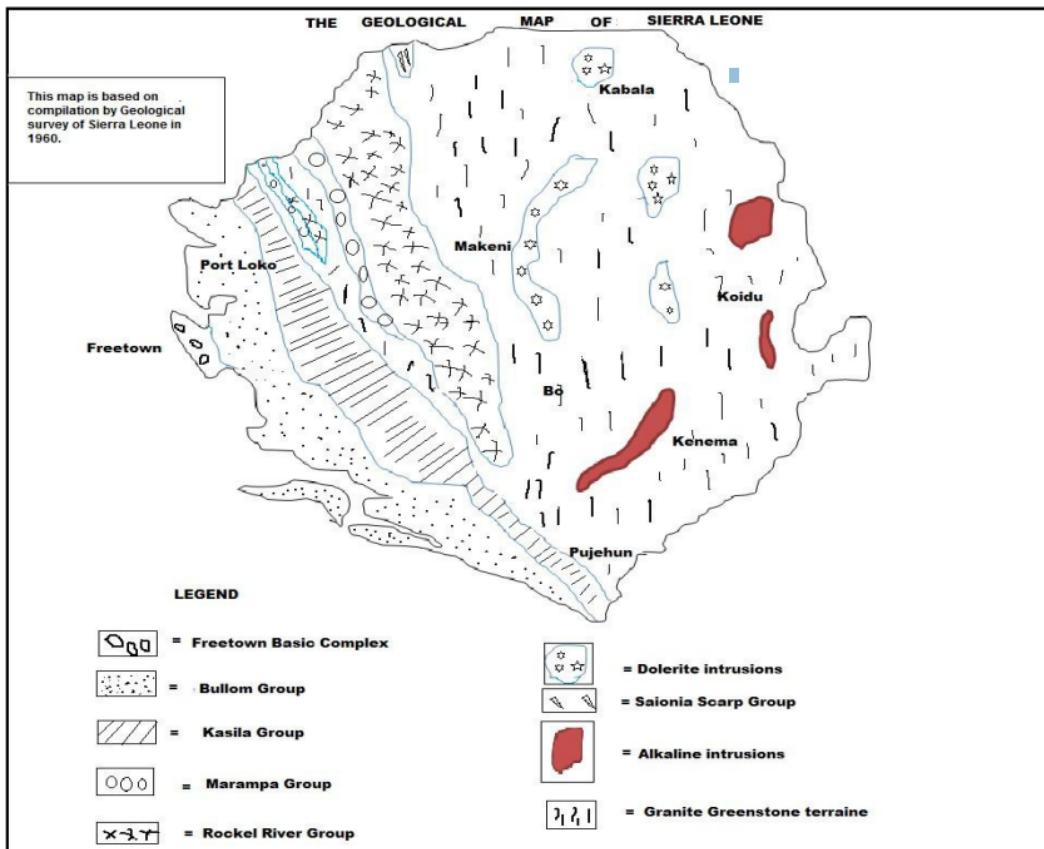


Figure 4-2 Geological map of Sierra Leone and its associated stratigraphy

Source: Dixey F., 1925

Situated in the northern region of Sierra Leone, Makeni is located within the granite-greenstone terrain (Figure 4-2), which represents portions of ancient continental nuclei situated on the periphery of the West African Craton. Regional reconnaissance mapping has revealed the presence of supracrustal rocks and basic to ultrabasic intrusions in this area. The geological substratum beneath Makeni predominantly consists of rocks of Archaean age, estimated to be around 3,000 million years old. These rocks are primarily composed of granite-type igneous rocks, with younger sedimentary deposits and red iron-rich soils overlying them. Within Makeni city, the Wusum and Mene Hills exemplify the granite-type rock formations where they are exposed at the surface. The intrarectal gneisses and granitoids in this region were formed and subsequently modified during two significant orogenic events, an earlier Leonean event (2,950-3,200 Ma) and a later Liberian event (2,700 Ma).

Makeni is traversed by two primary natural watercourses, one to the east of the city and one flowing through the city center. Both of these waterways have extensive natural floodplains. Additionally, there are several smaller tributaries and watercourses that drain the interior of the city into these main channels. All these watercourses flow southward, following the gentle north-to-south topographic slope of the region.

The areas encompassing the channels and their floodplains are susceptible to natural flooding, with varying degrees of flood hazard, ranging from medium to high. This natural flood hazard is exacerbated by factors such as deforestation, construction within the channels and floodplains, sand mining, and the presence of built drainage systems that either impede the natural flow of floodwaters through undersized culverts or are obstructed by sediment and solid waste. Flooding is the most prominent natural hazard faced by Makeni. However, in proximity to the Wusum and Mena Hills, where the terrain is more rugged, there is also a potential risk of landslides.

4.2.1.3 Climate and Bioclimatic Characteristics

Sierra Leone climate can be classified as tropical monsoon, a transition between a permanent rainforest and a tropical savannah climate. The climate is characterized by two distinct seasons: the rainy season which runs from May to November, and the dry season from December to May. The average temperature is 26°C and varies from about 24°C to 28°C throughout the year. The average annual rainfall ranges from 2,300 mm to 3,100 mm and rainfall peaks from June to September when it exceeds the monthly average of 250mm (10 in).

Located at an elevation of 100.9 meters (331.1 feet) above sea level, Makeni has a Tropical monsoon climate as classified by the Köppen-Geiger system. Here are some key climate characteristics of Makeni Town:

- Temperatures range from 67°F to 96°F with rare occurrences below 61°F or above 100°F. These temperatures are slightly lower (by 0.2%) than Sierra Leone's averages.
- The wet season is characterized by oppressive conditions, while the dry season is muggy and partly cloudy, and it remains hot throughout the year.
- Makeni receives an average of about 223 millimeters (8.8 inches) of precipitation annually. Rainfall is distributed over 214.7 rainy days, primary from March to December, which makes up approximately 58.8% of the year.

- The average hourly wind speed of 5.5 mph exhibits significant seasonal variation over throughout the year. August is the windiest month in Makeni, with an average hourly wind speed of 7.4 miles per hour. On the other hand, November is the calmest month, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.7 miles per hour.

Figure 4-3 summarizes the climate characteristics of Makeni city.

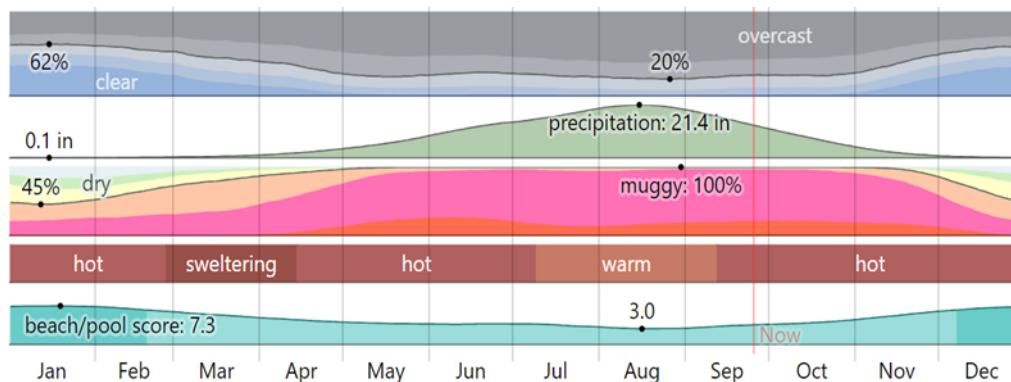


Figure 4-3 climate Characteristics of Makeni city

4.2.1.4 Climate Change

The Sierra Leone Medium-term National Development Plan (MTNDP) highlights climate change as one of the major risks facing Sierra Leone since it threatens food security and the livelihoods of most of the population engaged in agriculture and/or fisheries.

Based on Sierra Leone's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that respond to the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and are consistent with the National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF), the current and future impacts of climate change in Sierra Leone are summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Current and Future impacts of Climate Change

Aspect	Current Situation	Impacts of Climate Change
Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current climatic conditions are ideal for the production of the primary crops: rice, sugar cane, banana, coconut, citrus, cocoa, pineapple, yam and cassava. Rice being the staple food crop in Sierra Leone and being grown mainly in smallholder farming under rain-fed conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in agriculture practices and production Agriculture and farmers' livelihoods are vulnerable to changes in precipitation Increased water requirements for crops, and competition for water resources Increased incidence of pest and disease outbreaks More flooding due to the increase of rainfall events intensity
Water Resources and Energy	Major water uses include domestic (drinking, cooking, hygiene), agriculture (irrigation), industrial (beer, spirits, soft drink, cooling and waste disposal), and hydroelectric power production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in water and energy supply problems due to the shifting rainfall patterns Decreased access to water Reduced stream flow of rivers and streams

Aspect	Current Situation	Impacts of Climate Change
Fisheries and the Coastal Zone	Coastal erosion is already a significant challenge in some coastal areas in Sierra Leone (such as Konakridee, Lakka, Hamilton and Plantain Island) where the coastline is shifting by about 4 to 6 meters a year (WA BiCC 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreasing river flows Rising salinity of estuaries Loss of fish and aquatic plant species Reduction in coastal sediments Damage to coastal economies and the food security for coastal and riverside populations
Infrastructure	Infrastructure in Sierra Leone is vulnerable to climate impacts across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coast will be impacted by sea level rise, beach erosion and coastal flooding More roads will be flooded Water and sanitation infrastructure are sensitive to storm surge, sea level rise and flooding Wastewater collection and treatment facilities can easily be inundated by water level rise.
Health	Sierra Leone has one of the highest malnutrition and child mortality rates in the world, making the country's population extremely vulnerable to climate shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incidents of high temperature morbidity and mortality (projections revealed 5 to 10% increase in warm nights over the period 2021-2080) Increased diarrheal diseases, seafood poisoning, and increases in dangerous pollutants Increase in waterborne diseases Reduced water quality, warm spells, and disease outbreaks Warmer seas contribute to toxic algae bloom and increased cases and food poisoning from consumption of shellfish and reef fish.
Environment	Sierra Leone's natural resources are already under pressure from population growth, dependence on biomass for energy needs, water pollution, and environmentally unsound mining activities, leading to high rates of deforestation, increased rates of soil erosion, and occurrence of landslides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems will be severely impacted by climate change stressors (increased storm surges, flash floods, high winds, etc.) Under current climate, Sierra Leone has the potential land cover of about 6% tropical wet forest, 49% tropical moist forest, 21% sub-tropical wet forest, and 23% sub-tropical moist forest. Basically, as a result of climate change, Land cover is expected to change (60% of the country will be under tropical dry forest, 24% under tropical very dry forest, and 12% cover under subtropical moist forest) Change in flora and fauna Deforestation that will increase landslides and floods.
Disaster Management	Sierra Leone is vulnerable to the increasing severity of droughts, floods and severe storms and their impacts on sectors such as agriculture, fisheries,	Increase in floods that will overwhelm existing systems, contaminating drinking water and creating sewage overflows.

Aspect	Current Situation	Impacts of Climate Change
	as well as infrastructure and hydroelectric power production	

Climate projections for Sierra Leone, derived from the Regional Climate Model (RCM), anticipate temperature increases, more warm spell days and extreme events such as high rainfall events and rising sea levels.

4.2.1.5 GHG Emissions

The environmental effects of greenhouse gas emissions are generally regarded as a regional rather than a local issue. According to the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), Sierra Leone's GHG emissions dramatically increased by 75% from 1990 and 2022. These emissions predominantly originated from the agricultural sector followed by the changes in land use and waste such as illustrated in Figure 4-4.

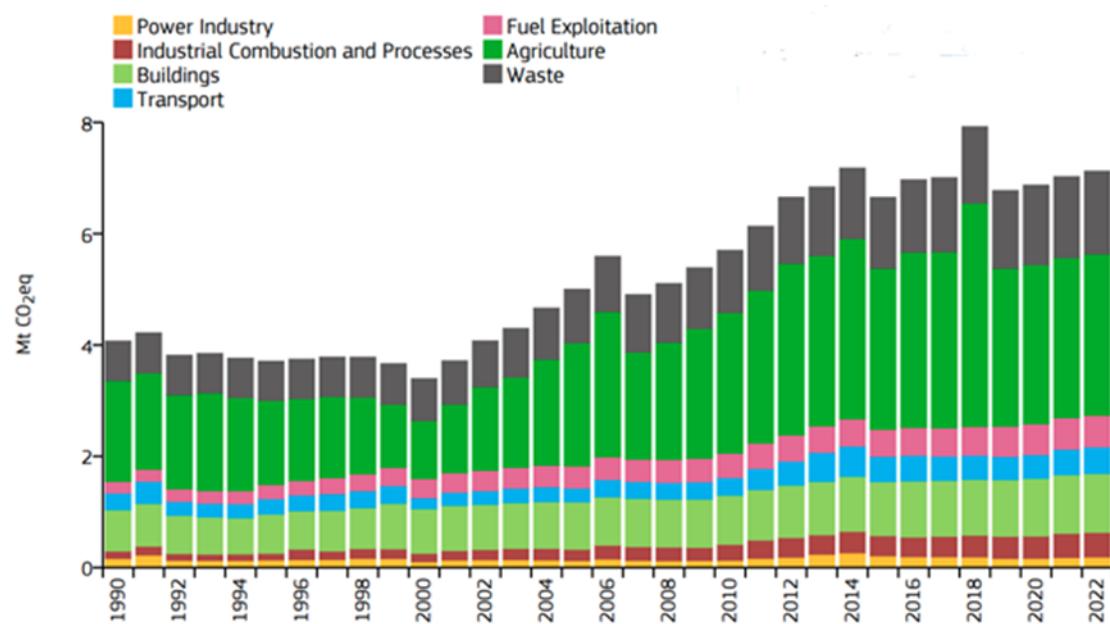


Figure 4-4 Sierra Leone GHG emissions by sector between 1990 and 2022

4.2.1.6 Air Quality

Air pollution is a major problem in Sierra Leone but no significant studies on air pollution have been carried out in other urban areas in Sierra Leone except for Freetown. Major sources of air pollution in Freetown city are vehicular exhaust emissions, industrial activities, sand and quarry industries, road and building industries, all of which produce enormous amounts of pollutants in their vicinity.

Urban activities generate close to 80% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) as well as a significant amount of other greenhouse gases (GHG). Direct sources of greenhouse gas emissions include energy generation, vehicles, industry and burning of fossil fuels and biomass in households. Emissions from vehicles and transport equipment not only contribute to CO₂ emissions, but also to local pollution problems through the emission of carbon monoxide, lead, sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides. In addition, the reduction of green cover in urban areas reduces a city's ability

to reabsorb CO₂, and poor waste management releases CFCs and such gases as methane into the atmosphere.

Air quality test was conducted in Makeni during the study period of September and October 2023. PM₁₀ excluded from the test due to the rainy season which could skew the results. Air pollutant were measured for 24 hours over two days (12 continuous hours per day) due to security reasons no nighttime measurements were conducted) ay each sampling point as illustrated in Figure 4-5.

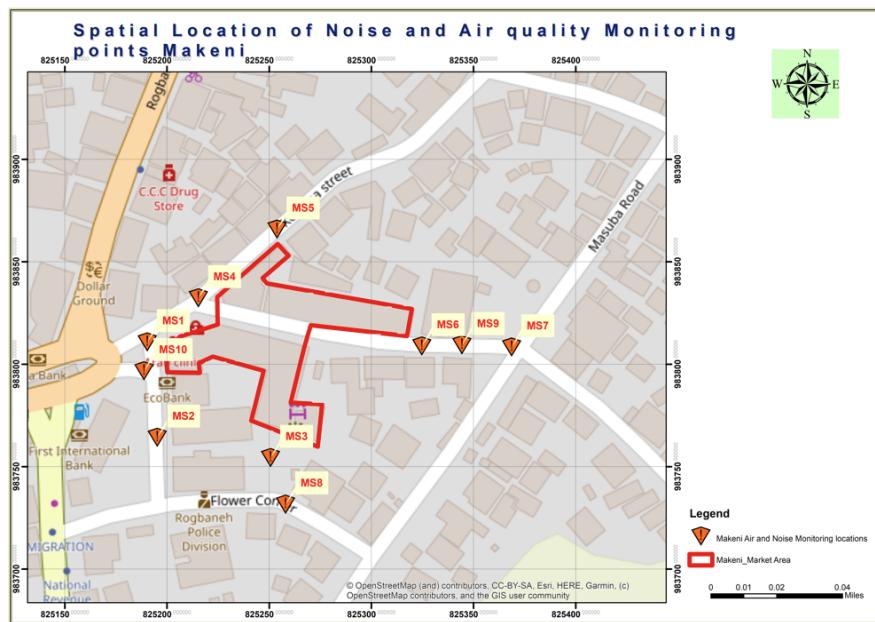


Figure 4-5 Location of Air Quality and Noise sampling points in and around Makeni market

Only readings for PM_{2.5} were recorded while the rest of the parameters showed no results because they were far below the detection limit, most probably affected by the rainy reasons. PM_{2.5} measurements that are illustrated in Figure 4-6 and compared to WHO standards, show that a high levels of PM_{2.5} are detected, especially in the points chosen next to the roads, therefore estimated to be mainly emitted by vehicles.

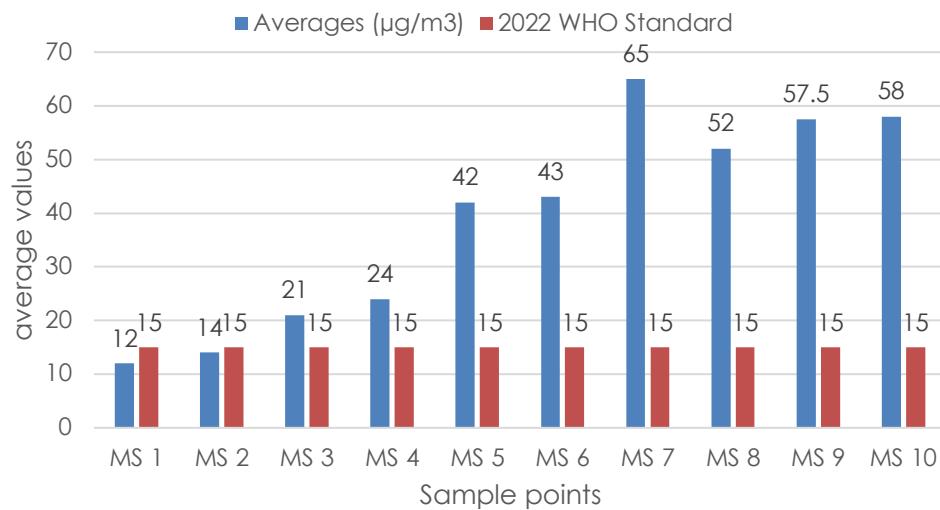


Figure 4-6 PM_{2.5} baseline results, Makeni market

4.2.1.7 Noise Pollution

Noise Levels in dBA were measured at 10 locations around the project site as shown in Figure 4-5 for 24 hours over two days due to security reason. Noise measurements were recorded using the Environmental Sound Level Meter set to measure the LAeq, LAE and LAF values over a 15-minute interval and results are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Noise measurements in Makeni Market

X-Coordinates	Y-Coordinate	Sample point	LAeq (dB)	LAFmax	LAF10	LAF90
825190.2918	983810.8399	MS1	52.8	78.4	51.5	37.5
825195.2307	983764.2731	MS2	50.2	60.8	53.5	41
825250.6169	983754.3953	MS3	38.3	57	40.5	27
825215.3391	983832.3594	MS4	48.7	66.9	44	38
825253.7919	983865.8733	MS5	41.7	57.2	44.5	35.5
825324.7004	983808.8996	MS6	47.6	70.4	50	41.5
825368.6213	983808.3704	MS7	48.9	66	41.5	31
825258.0253	983731.6411	MS8	39.2	59.5	42.5	31.5
825344.2796	983809.4288	MS9	44.5	66.7	46.5	33
825188.7043	983796.7287	MS10	42.6	58.9	46.5	33.5

4.2.1.8 Water Resources

One surface water sample was collected from "Campbell Street Bridge" and one groundwater sample was collected from "Munhu market" on the 4th of November 2023.

Samples were analyzed at the National Water Resources Management Agency and the results are presented in Table 4-3 and compared to WHO standards.

Table 4-3 Surface and Groundwater sampling results

Parameter	Value of SW	Value of GW	WHO limit
pH	7.12	6.15	6.5-8.5
Turbidity (NTU)	81	3	<5.0
Conductivity	564	428	<500
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	4.0	5.1	>6
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	280	214	<300
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	217	--	<20
Salinity (ppt)	0.32	0.25	<0.4
Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.005	0.15	0.3-0.5 after 30 min of disinfection
Aluminium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	<0.2
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.93	0.27	No value
Calcium Hardness (mg/L)	25	25	<250
Copper (mg/L)	0.025	0.10	<1.0
Iron (mg/L)	1	0.09	<0.30
Nitrite(mg/L)	0.13	0.03	3.0
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.99	>10	<10
Potassium(mg/L)	12	12	<6.0
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.025	0.56	<10
Sulphate (mg/L)	25	26	<400
Chloride(mg/L)	25	25	<250
Chromium	0.02	0.04	<0.05
Fecal Coliforms (Total)	>10	>10	Zero
Non- Fecal Coliforms	>10	>10	<10

Most parameters tested in the surface water sample at the “Campbell Street Bridge” meet WHO standards. However, Turbidity, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Total Suspended Solids, Iron, Potassium, Fecal Coliform, and Non-Fecal Coliform do not meet the recommended values.

As for the groundwater sample collected from “Munku Market”, most parameters comply with WHO standards. However, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Potassium, Nitrate, Fecal Coliform, and Non-Fecal Coliform deviate from the recommended values. It's noteworthy that low pH is a common trait in Sierra Leone groundwater due to the acidity of certain rocks.

4.2.2 Biological Environment

According to the UNEP World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) database in 2015, there are 50 protected areas in Sierra Leone. The country is acclaimed for its wildlife, including 147 known species of wild mammals, 172 known breeding bird species, 67 known reptile species,

35 known amphibian species, 750 species of butterflies including the giant African swallowtail, one of the largest butterflies, and about 200 known species of fish.

Based on desk reviews and field investigations, biodiversity within the Market study area is almost non-existent being a built-up residential environment. No vegetation was found within and around Makeni market and relocation sites, except for the well-known cotton tree, and three other trees, all of which are found near the perimeter of the Market.

4.2.3 Socio-Economic Environment

4.2.3.1 Demographics

Sierra Leone total population was estimated to be 7.9 million in 2020 with an annual growth rate of 2.1%. The population is for 51% of females and 49% of males. Despite making up just over half of the country's population, girls and women remain marginalized across all sectors and gender inequality remains high.

According to the Mid-Term Population and Housing Census – 2021, Makeni City has a population of around 85,000 people, in an area of approximately 14 km² (resulting in a population density of around 6,000 people/km²). The Makeni Central Market was reported to host around 4,000 regular traders, according to the Council and Traders' Union.

The field survey conducted at the Makeni market revealed that there are 2,745 market sellers. these vendors are situated both within the market premises and in its peripheral areas, as illustrated in Table 4-4. The highest percentage of market sellers operate inside the market confines while the remaining percentage is distributed among 4 locations around the central of the market.

Table 4-4 Location distribution of Market sellers in Makeni market

Location of Sellers	Number of sellers	Percentage %
Inside Main Market	1,580	58
Church Street	575	21
Camble Street	396	14
Station Road	110	4
Savage Square	84	3
Total	2,745	100

The market seller's data in Makeni city market reveals that the percentage share of female sellers (85.5%) significantly surpasses the percentage share of male sellers. Table 4-5 presents the number and percentage of female and male traders in Makeni Market.

Table 4-5 Gender distribution of market sellers in Makeni market

Sex	Number of sellers	Percentage %
Female	2,347	85.5
Male	398	14.5
Total	2,745	100

The age distribution of market sellers is a crucial aspect of the market socio-economic characteristics. Figure 4-7 highlights the percentage of market sellers per age group categories. The largest group of market sellers in the Makeni market, comprising 31%, fall within the age group of 26 to 35 years old.

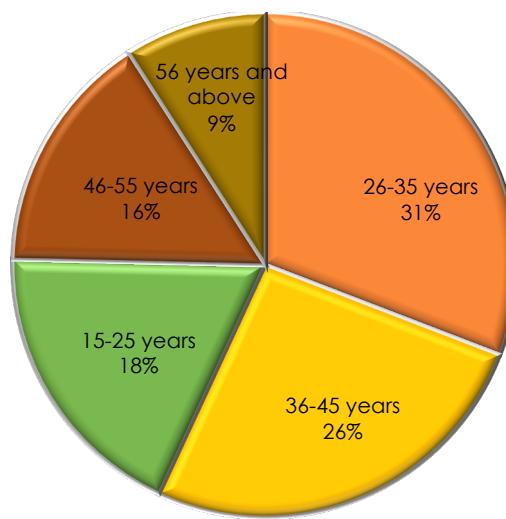


Figure 4-7 Age distribution of market sellers in Makeni market

4.2.3.2 Socio-economic status and Living Conditions

Sierra Leone socio-economic status can be summarized by the following:

- The Sierra Leone integrated household survey in 2018, estimated the poverty rate at 57% in 2018. 74% of the rural population are living in poverty compared to 34% of urban population. The incidence of poverty is highest in the Northern region and lowest in the Western region.
- The World Food Programme and Government of Sierra Leone conducted a study in 2020 that estimates 60% of the population in Sierra Leone were food insecure with the number of people facing severe hunger having tripled in the ten years between 2010 and 2020. Therefore, malnutrition rates are high, especially for children (10.5% for boys and 9.4% for girls).
- The Sierra Leone DHS in 2019 estimates that 61% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence since the age of 15, which makes sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) a serious and urgent concern to be treated.
- The country's economic activities can be divided into 3 categories:
 - Agriculture is the main sector that accounts for 50% of the country's GDP;

- Service industry, which brings together trade and tourism, transport and communication, and financial services, accounts for 37% of GDP;
- Mining, manufacturing and construction industry account for about 10% of GDP.

The field survey data conducted at Makeni market aimed to assess the socio-economic status for market traders. The data revealed that approximately 83% of the main source of income for individuals in Makeni market stems from their own businesses. Supplementary sources such as husband salary, social allowances, earnings from agricultural produce contribute to households' income as shown in Figure 4-8.

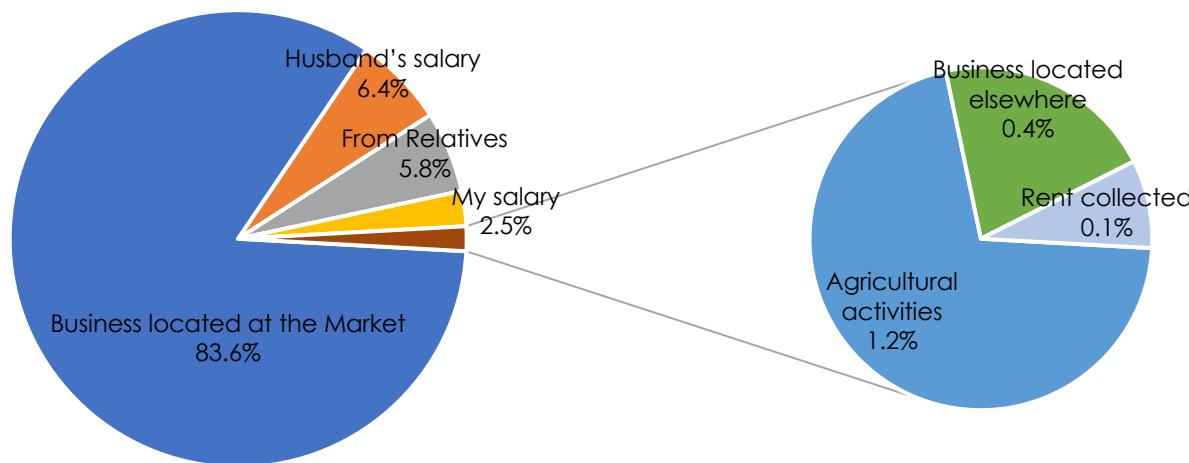


Figure 4-8 Main sources of income for Makeni market sellers

The average monthly income of sellers is approximately NLE 400, which is significantly lower than the national minimum wage of NLE 800. This income level mirrors the diverse urban-based economy in which many residents earn their livelihoods. Around 60% of the Makeni respondents reported a decrease in their incomes over the past five years. About 30% indicated no change in their income, and only 10% reported an increase during this period. 64% of market sellers' monthly income is allocated to expenditures on food and beverages, followed by 14% spent for utilities and fuel, and 8% for medical treatment.

4.2.3.3 Employment

According to Sierra Leone's education plan 2022-2026 report, Sierra Leone total labor force was reported to be 2.7 million in 2020, of which 72% were men and 69% were women. The unemployment rate was estimated at 4.6% in 2020. The majority of individuals are employed in the agricultural sector, and those with no formal education were the most disposed to work in this field.

In Makeni market, survey data revealed that around 45% of the market sellers exclusively engage in selling activities and do not rely on additional employment, showcasing a substantial reliance on their market-based business endeavors. Table 4-6 Summarizes the employment status of Makeni market sellers.

Table 4-6 Employment status of Makeni Market Sellers

Seller Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Sellers only	1,237	45.06
Sellers & self employed	1,217	44.34
Sellers and employed	270	9.84
Sellers and Farmers	19	0.69
Sellers and Government Employees	2	0.07
Total	2,745	100

4.2.3.4 Educational Level

According to Sierra Leone's education plan 2022-2026, the number of children and youth (aged 3-24 years) having access to school reached 4.1 million in 2019 (50% female), representing 52% of the total national population.

The field survey data collected, regarding the educational levels of market sellers, indicated that a significant proportion of market sellers in Makeni (48.9%) are illiterate and lack any formal education. Consequently, a very small percentage of the market sellers in the market have completed secondary school, while the presence of tertiary education among market sellers is almost nonexistent. Figure 4-9 summarizes the educational status of market sellers in Makeni market

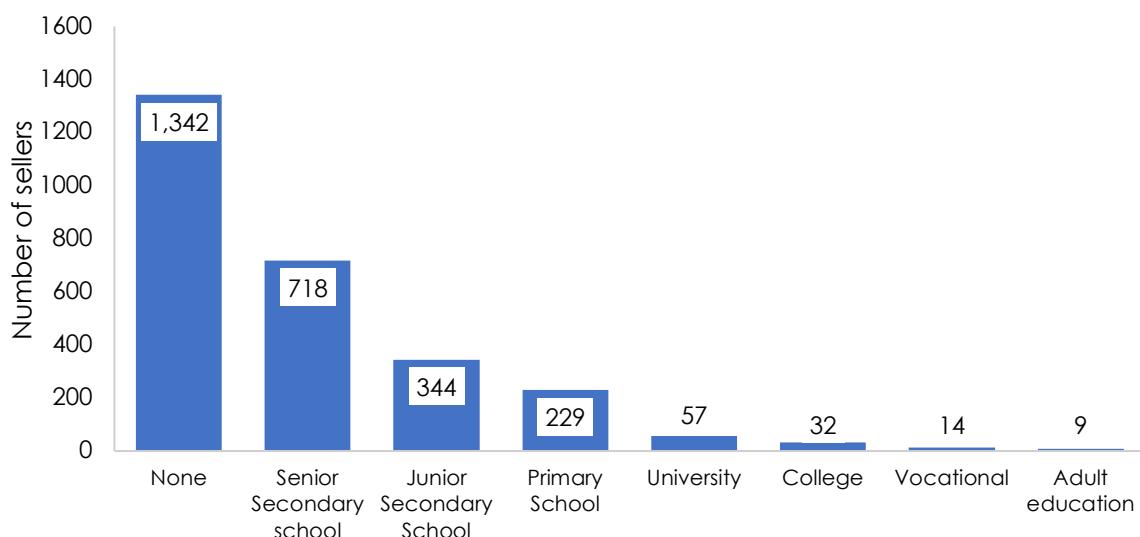


Figure 4-9 Education status of market sellers in Makeni market

4.2.3.5 Study Area Infrastructure

The current infrastructure in Sierra Leone is non-existent or poor due to the civil war and deferred maintenance:

- Roads are the primary mode of transport with limited or non-existent rail;
- River transport systems are often impassable during the rainy season;

- The coast is densely populated and is an important economic center with ports and tourist facilities;
- A large population lacks access to clean water and sanitation facilities;
- Wastewater collection and treatment facilities are often situated at the lowest point possible as their operation often depends on gravity flow and can easily be inundated by water level rise;
- There is an Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA) power line providing electricity to the market from the National Grid. The power sector is small; less than 150 MW of energy capacity are provided to 150,000 customers at a very high cost. The transmission and distribution network lacks technical expertise and faces low voltage quality due to the overburdening of informal infrastructures (15% of the total population have access to electricity). The power line is currently serving all institutions and small-scale industrial and commercial facilities including residential houses. However, there is small-scale milling (milling of rice, and cassava to flour dust, dry pepper to powdered form) done in the market using engine machines that consume fuel. Makeni is getting electricity directly from the national grid running from Bumbuna Hydroelectric Dam, which supplies peak power at 50 MW;
- 80% of the energy source in Sierra Leone is provided by biomass (wood fuel and charcoal), while 13% is provided from imported petroleum products. Wood is the primary form of fuel used by households for cooking and craft activities, while petroleum is the most important source of energy for the industrial sector including transportation and private electricity generation;
- There are numerous waterfalls for hydropower and abundant sunlight for solar power generation with an estimated hydro project potential of more than 1,000MW, while solar opportunities are above 240 MW;
- The major markets in Bo, Kenema and Makeni are in a poor state. Leaking roofs, poor toilets, waste disposal problems and inadequacy of space in the markets characterize the markets. They also lack water and electricity. There is a need to modernize these markets, which have the potential of being a major source of revenue for the councils.

Makeni market has an urban structure plan prepared by the Makeni City Council. The market area is built in masonry structures of stalls, shops and several carpentry temporary structures as shown in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Type of structures occupied by sellers in Makeni market

Type of structures occupied by sellers	Frequency	Percentage %
Stalls	2,002	72.93
Small business tables	487	17.74
Shops	135	4.92
Stores	87	3.17
Sell on the floor	21	0.77

Type of structures occupied by sellers	Frequency	Percentage %
Residential and small business shop	13	0.47
Total	2,745	100

It is important to note that in a radius of about 500 m around the market; several essential facilities were identified including a police station, a church, a mosque, a bank, and a pharmacy . However, it is notable that no school or manufacturing factory were found within or near the vicinity of the market site.

When assessing the local infrastructure, concerns were raised by market users on Makeni market regarding several aspects:

1. Water Supply and Public Toilets: Approximately 70% of market sellers expressed their dissatisfaction, describing the lack of water delivery services in the markets and the poor water quality when water exists.
2. Wastewater and Waste Disposal: Approximately 30–45% of market sellers expressed concerns about the inadequacy of wastewater and waste disposal facilities.
3. Crime and Policing: several market sellers highlight the need to improve crime prevention and policing.
4. Shopping Facilities: The need for better shopping facilities was also mentioned by several respondents.

In summary, the critical sensitivities related to infrastructure and services are as follow: water supply, water quality, sanitation facilities, waste disposal, storage for goods, and power supply.

- Energy

Electricity is the main source of energy used in the market. However, not all market sellers have access to power supply.

- Access to Makeni Market

The market area is surrounded by several motorable routes, some unpaved, and some paved (asphaltic pavement), making it open to numerous communities and in principle accessible. Presently, there is a free flow of goods to and from the market, while the existing road network is in bad condition which may result in difficulties in transporting materials to the site during the construction phase of the project.

A baseline traffic survey was conducted in September 2023, on the roads that might be impacted during the project's construction phase. These routes will serve as access points to the market sites during construction. While a comprehensive survey report will be included in the Final ESIA, a summary is provided below:

- A significant portion of traffic passing through the market consists of heavy vehicles transporting goods and construction materials;
- Many vehicles in use were older models;
- Vehicle movements are evenly distributed throughout the day;
- No congestion was observed during the survey period;
- The roads were in good condition and suitable for heavy vehicles; and

- The roads were shared by slow-moving road users such as street vendors and cart pushers.
- Water Supply

The Makeni Central market water supply is mainly from a commercial borehole paying Le2.00 per every 5 gallons. The borehole is manually operated, and there is no tank or any form of reservoir anywhere around the market. Two pipe-borne taps were found very close to the toilet building, one of which is reported as "not working", implying only one is in active use. From the information gathered in the field surveys, the traders are mostly using the borehole, instead of tap water.

The feasibility study shall propose borehole locations to increase the supply of water and improve access and availability of clean water supply, in addition to the supply that will be coming from SALWACO for the market.

The field survey revealed that approximately 80% of households have access to potable water through plastic water sources in their homes, and about 8.7% of households have taps for potable water while the remaining households receive water through their own wells. However, within the market environment, there is no public water supply available. Therefore, market sellers must obtain water from privately owned facilities.

- Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is a major issue in Sierra Leone. Only small percentages of the generated solid waste are collected and disposed of resulting into heaps of uncollected garbage in open spaces, streets, road side drains, etc. The result of all these is flooding of roads, pollution of groundwater and escalating outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases.

Solid waste management practices in the cities pose severe challenges for the city councils. Rapid urbanization and lack of planning have meant that city councils with their limited budgets have been overwhelmed in the management of solid waste. Consequently, health issues abound, and many areas of various cities are not livable and investment friendly.

- Wastewater Management

Most urban areas in Sierra Leone do not have sewerage systems except the larger ones whose coverage is very minimal. They mainly depend on on-site sanitation. Recent survey reports estimate that only around 30% of the rural population has access to safe drinking water supply from either water points, gravity fed systems, spring boxes, or rain water harvesting, etc. Basic sanitation coverage is estimated to have been reduced from 30%, in 1990, to less than 20% as of the year 2000. It is estimated that hardly 5% are served by a central sewerage system, 11% use septic tanks and 76% use pit latrines. The sewage is discharged untreated to the ocean, leading to coastal zone pollution.

The detailed analysis of the current market situation has shown that a restroom building with toilets is present within market borders. Wastewater from these latrines is discharged inside a sort of cesspits that need to be periodically emptied by dump trucks.

Waste and sanitation facilities are poor in the market. In addition to water and sanitation related diseases that are likely to be high among the market area.

4.2.3.6 Land Use

Greater commercial land usage is found in and around the market with very few dwelling houses. With most of the structures within the market being commercial, it can be estimated that over 95% of commercial activities (mostly selling of food products; raw agricultural produce, and agro-based industrial produce) are taking place within the market facility.

4.2.3.7 Health Services

According to the MTNDP, Sierra Leone's health sector is facing challenges due to weak infrastructure, weak human resource base, low per capita expenditure on health, inadequate disease prevention, limited access to health services, etc. The 2019 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2019) in Sierra Leone shows that the under-five mortality rate decreased by 0.34% from 2013 to 2019 but remains high as one in eight children died before the age of five in 2019.

In the Market area, there is no health care center. The health survey conducted with Makeni market sellers showed that 80% of the respondents have sought medical assistance for illness. The most illnesses that required medical treatment in the previous year were malaria by 50%, fever conditions by 38% and gastrointestinal problems by 12%. Patients visit hospitals or nurses' places for the treatment of malaria and severe fever illness while viral infections are usually self-treated.

It is noteworthy that the majority of market sellers surveyed in Makeni market had no medical insurance. On another hand, around 87% of the respondents consider medicines to be unaffordable with just 13% finding them easily affordable.

4.2.3.8 Ethnicity and Religion

The Makeni market is home to two (2) ethnic groups; Temnes the predominant group followed by Limbas.

The distribution of market sellers across religious affiliations is illustrated in Figure 4-10. The field survey data revealed that 91% of the total sellers in Makeni market are Muslims, while around 4% are Catholic, and the remaining sellers are distributed between Pentecostal, Protestant and Seven-day Adventist.

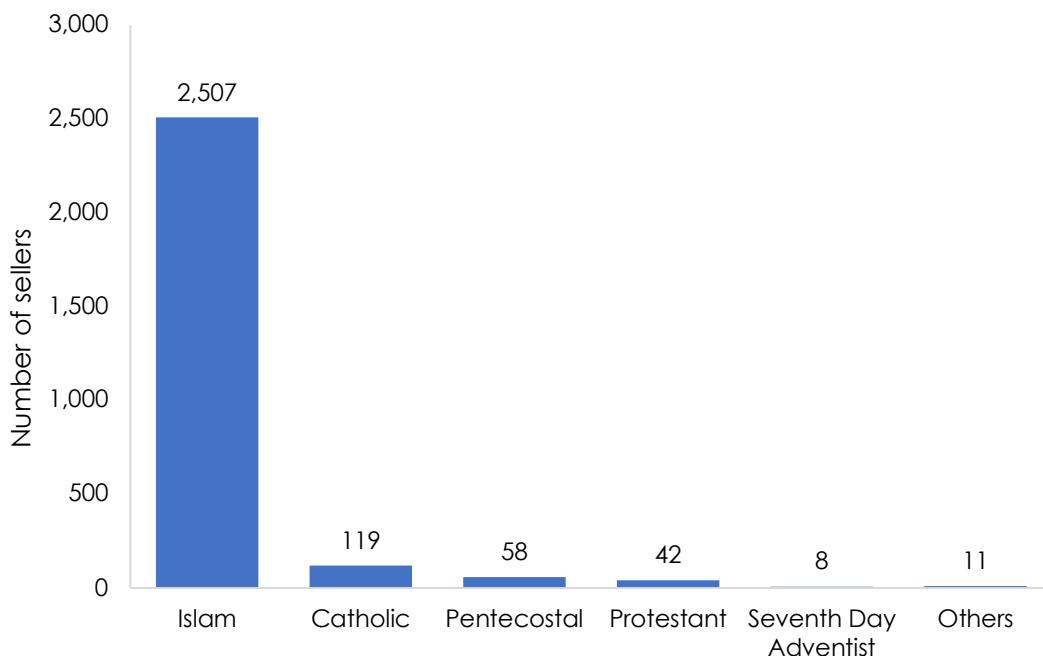


Figure 4-10 Religious distribution of Makeni market sellers

4.2.3.9 Cultural and Natural Heritages

There are no sites of cultural significance in or around the project site.

Despite not being as widely recognized as other tourist destinations in the country, Makeni provides a unique blend of cultural and natural attractions for a genuine and enriching traveler's journey. Key attractions include the historic Makeni Central Mosque, showcasing traditional Islamic design and cultural heritage, and the bustling Makeni Market, where visitors can engage with the local community and explore a diverse array of goods. Nature enthusiasts can discover the nearby Outamba-Kilimi National Park, offering wildlife encounters and scenic trails. Makeni's appeal lies in its warm and hospitable atmosphere, making it an ideal choice for travelers seeking an immersive experience in Sierra Leone's authentic cultural and natural wonders.

The Makeni Central Market in Sierra Leone is a bustling and vibrant destination to both locals and tourists, known for its extensive range of goods, including fresh produce, spices, clothing, handicrafts, and traditional artifacts. The market stands out for its diverse collection of African fabrics and textiles, offering a variety of options for every taste and style. Culinary enthusiasts can enjoy a rich array of fresh fruits, vegetables, and spices, along with delectable street food offering traditional Sierra Leonean dishes. Beyond shopping and culinary experiences, the market serves as a cultural hub, providing insight into Sierra Leonean life and offering opportunities to engage with locals and witness the lively atmosphere of the city.

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultation involves communication and disclosure of relevant project information to those interested in, or affected by the markets upgrade proposed project. The consultation process to be undertaken for the proposed project will adhere to the Sierra Leonean legislative requirements, and will be guided by the World Bank standards for environmental and social framework.

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The purpose of public consultation is to create an environment of informed and constructive participation of all stakeholders interested in, or affected by, a proposed development. The main objectives are to:

- Identify relevant stakeholders, enable stakeholders to better understand the proposed project and the potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and benefits;
- Advise stakeholders of their opportunities during ESIA process to raise and to contribute to the decision-making process;
- Be open and transparent;
- Gather information for compilation of ESIA;
- Form relationships with stakeholders, and
- Record and address questions, concerns and comments/suggestions.

5.3 THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder engagement plan is carried out in various stages as listed below:

- Review of previous consultations undertaken;
- Identification of stakeholders, through chiefs and city councils;
- Stakeholder analysis to determine the level of consultation and engagement which is required for each stakeholder group;
- Documentation Development on the project for distribution to stakeholders through individuals, mass media, illustrated pamphlets, public meetings, and appropriate community leaders;
- Stakeholder notification, and
- Stakeholder meetings at which records of issues, comments, questions and concerns of stakeholders are taken.

5.4 KEY STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

A number of meetings were planned during the scoping phase to manage the project activities and to inform key stakeholders about the project and obtain their feedback.

The conducted meetings are shown in Figure 5-1 and a summary of the main points discussed are presented in Table 5-1.

A detailed meeting minutes report is attached in Annex 1: Minutes of Meeting Report, encompassing in-depth discussions from the focus group meeting and key informant interviews. Each meeting's list of attendees and photos are included. The report also comprises the main responses and results obtained from the various questionnaires distributed to the participants during the sessions.



Figure 5-1 Makeni Key Stakeholders meetings photos

Table 5-1 Key Stakeholder meetings in Makeni

Date	Stakeholders Group	Subject	Main Discussion
Monday 18 September	Makeni City Council Mayor, Chief Administrator and key staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayers - Self-introduction - Welcoming notes - General statements - Questions/Concerns and Responses - Focus group discussions and questionnaires on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project impact • GBV • Communication • Women/girls concerns • Men/young men concerns • Persons with special needs concerns • Elderly concerns • Poor people concern - Refreshment - Administrative agreement 	<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, questions and concerns were raised by the Makeni City Council staff regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inclusion of petty traders without tables in data collection 2. Waste handling procedures 3. Employment process and quota and potential involvement of youth in the project 4. Market size and capacity to handle more than five hundred cars <p>In response to these concerns, the following answers and suggestions were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection team assured that no one was left uncounted and the questionnaire included a GPS section to confirm participants' presence in the market 2. Extend data collection to other markets in the town under similar/other projects 3. Collaborate with the waste management team in the council and implement strategies during construction to manage generated waste effectively 4. The project prioritizes employing Sierra Leoneans, particularly individuals from neighboring communities with the required skills. Community members have already been hired for project development 5. The market might not accommodate over five hundred cars. However, provisions for a car park will be made
Tuesday 19 September	<p>Makeni Market Stakeholders, representatives from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market executives - Market and Relocation site stakeholders - Elder men - Elder women - Buyers' representative 		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, questions and concerns were raised by the Makeni Market Stakeholders representatives regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The relocation land and the project budget 2. Seeking clarification on whether the market planned for Kenema is the same as the one in Makeni 3. The importance of including youths in employment opportunities, both in skilled and unskilled labor, as they contribute to the city's development

Date	Stakeholders Group	Subject	Main Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market youth - Market Elderly People - Market cooperatives - Markets traders' - Market Current users, merchants, and vendors - Civil Societies - Community-based organization - NGO 		<p>4. Traders fear from losing their space in the market space after construction to wealthier individuals, citing past experiences such as the lorry park issue</p> <p>5. Employment process and quota during project implementation</p> <p>The following answers and suggestion were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constraints of the project were highlighted, citing limitations in both budget and land size. The relocation site might not meet the anticipated size for the market structure and purchasing nearby houses was not feasible for expansion 2. Clarification on the concept of "upgrade" that it involves demolishing the old structure and constructing a new, modern facility to fulfill the project's requirements. In general, the same market design would be implemented in both markets 3. Demand for workers would arise through both project contractors and the Council, addressing potential employment issues 4. Data collected aims to address relocation challenges in the future 5. Proposing an employment quota (ideally 60%) to actively involve youth and enhance the project inclusivity. A preference for employing Sierra Leoneans, particularly individuals from neighboring communities with the necessary skills. Community members have already been hired for project development
Wednesday 20 September	<p>Agencies and Departments representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) - Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) - EDSA - SLRA - SLRTC 		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, and expressing gratitude for the project implementation, questions and concerns were raised by the Makeni agencies and departments representatives regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security status at the relocation site 2. Measures in place to ensure that traders will retain their selling spaces after the market upgrade 3. Current health and sanitation challenges in the market and the urgent need to incorporate a proper sanitation design through the technical team

Date	Stakeholders Group	Subject	Main Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pharmacy Board – Traditional Healers – Religious Leaders representative – Youth Commission – Disaster Management Agency 		<p>4. The market space and its capacity to include all mentioned facilities in the proposed upgrade</p> <p>5. Nature and extent of employment opportunities</p> <p>In response, the ELARD team leader and the Chief Administrator's representative explained the arrangements for the relocation site and how the collected data aims to address challenges related to relocation and reinstatement of traders in the new market. The project will respect to the local content policy and ensure employment opportunities for local communities and youth.</p>
Wednesday 20 September	<p>Ministries Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Trade and Industry – Ministry of Planning and Economic Development – Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development – Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; – Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs; – Ministry of Water Resources; – Ministry of Tourism and Culture; 		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, gratitude was expressed and questions and concerns were raised by the Makeni ministries representatives regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inquiries were made about whether the relocation site is secured and sufficient for the present market population 2. Inquiries on measures to prevent traders from losing their selling spaces post-construction 3. Inquiries were made about the relocation timing and temporary structures 4. The importance of community engagement before relocation was highlighted 5. Inquiries were made about health and sanitation challenges in the current market <p>The following answers and suggestions were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considering women and children in market operations 2. The World Bank goal is to reduce poverty and will urge adherence to their criteria in the project 3. Clarification that arrangements for a relocation site will be with the assistance of Makeni Council and stakeholders. The data collected aims to address relocation challenges and the reinstallation process. 4. Clarification that the engineers would design the market plan based on the fixed available space, accommodating all mentioned facilities

Date	Stakeholders Group	Subject	Main Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health and Sanitation - Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Youths - Ministry of Labour and Social Security 		
Thursday 21 September	<p>Meetings with Security Forces representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police in Makeni City, - Military in Makeni City, - Fire force - Office of National Security (ONS) - Disaster Management Agency - Family Support Unit (FSU) - Prisons department - Local Council Police - Traditional Rulers 		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, gratitude for the market upgrade was expressed and questions and concerns were raised by the Makeni security forces representatives regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The importance of adhering to safety guidelines to avoid issues faced by other structures in the past. Safety should be prioritized 2. The need to involve the fire force in safety assessments for public buildings 3. The importance of sensitizing the public about the project to facilitate the implementation of the project and to make sure that everyone is aware about the relocation details in order to reduce conflicts and challenges <p>The following answers and suggestions were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calling the fire force to ensure that building standards are met and making the maintenance process easier for the council 2. Having a security post at the new market to safeguard traders' goods <p>The development planning officer assured that all concerns had been registered, expressing hope that the World Bank would address them.</p>
Friday 22 September	Affected property owners and the Makeni City Council Mayor, Chief administrator and key staff		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, questions and concerns were raised by Makeni affected property owners and the council staff regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inquiries about the project start date and the timeline for compensation

Date	Stakeholders Group	Subject	Main Discussion
			<p>2. Inquiries about the alternative business location</p> <p>3. Inquiries on land space emphasizing that the provided space should anticipate future market expansion</p> <p>4. Inquiries about the potential space loss after construction and clarification on whether the new market would remain as free as the current market</p> <p>The following answers and suggestions were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouraging landowners to consider allocating space for future development 2. Compensation wouldn't necessarily match asset value but intended to provide support 3. The project's start date would depend on data collection process and the construction is likely to begin early next year 4. The market will not be totally free but affordable, contributing to municipal revenue for broader development challenges.
Friday 22 September	<p>Drivers and Riders Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motor drivers' union – Bike rider's – Kekeh Riders – Omolankay Pushers 		<p>After introducing the meeting participants and main objectives, questions and concerns were raised by Makeni drivers and riders' representatives regarding the project impacts and the relocation site. The main concerns included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerns about whether the relocation site could accommodate all traders 2. Challenges faced due to market congestion 3. Concerns on indicators and signs on the working site <p>The following suggestions were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of visible signposts during construction to inform riders 2. Signboards and posts would be prominently displayed at the construction site <p>Satisfaction with the market upgrading project was expressed after the longstanding need for improved facilities in the central market.</p>

5.5 PLANNED CONSULTATIONS AS PART OF THE PROJECT

The second public consultation meeting is planned to be scheduled during the ESIA phase to present the ESIA's study outcomes based on the national and World Bank consultation guidelines. All comments and concerns that will be expressed by the stakeholders will be taken into account in the final ESIA - ESMP report.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Developing, comparing and refining alternatives is a key element of the ESIA and allows decision-makers to determine how to achieve the project objectives at the greatest benefit. It basically asks “Is this the best strategic action that we can get?”

The following alternatives will be considered in the course of the ESIA:

- **Market Relocation Alternative**

Relocation of the selected market site to a different site is not an effective option as the project is intended, based on feasibility study, to improve an already identified and existing Market in Bombali district.

- **“Zero” or “No Project” Alternative**

This alternative entails the business-as-usual case without the Project. As a result, the current status would be maintained and the market site would be retained in its existing form.

The “No Project” option is the least preferred from the socio-economic and partly environmental perspective due to the following factors:

- The existing physical, infrastructural, socio-economic and sanitary conditions at the site will remain in their poor existing conditions;
- The economic status of the direct and indirect users of the market will remain unchanged;
- The poor infrastructure will remain unchanged and thus the flooding issues and other problems (such as storage);
- No Employment opportunities will be created for local citizens who will work in the market upgrade project and in the upgraded market;
- Urban poverty will not be alleviated;
- Development of infrastructural facilities (water supply, sanitary facilities, ventilation, power and associated infrastructure) will not be undertaken.

Based on the above, the implementation of Makeni Market upgrade will have far reaching benefits to the community and Sierra Leone as a whole, which would not be realized if the project were not to be implemented.

- **Construction Materials and Technology Alternatives**

The proposed project will be constructed using modern, locally and internationally accepted materials to achieve public health, safety, security and environmental aesthetic requirements. This alternative would compare different standards and conditions.

The approach focuses on a set of key structural goals, including the preservation of existing elements, maximizing available space to accommodate project requirements, identifying the main fronts and establishing internal open areas, facilitating connections between open

spaces, and integrating functions and outdoor spaces. Different options for construction materials and auxiliary services will be considered and compared.

- **Sanitation System Alternatives**

The project aims at upgrading the sewage system and introducing environmentally sustainable solutions to enhance the overall quality of life for market users and reducing the market's environmental impact. The alternatives considered in the feasibility study consist of cesspits and nature-based solutions such as Phyto-depuration basins. These will be analyzed and compared, and other possible alternatives might be considered.

- **Mechanical Plants Alternative**

The project encompasses various functional components (buildings, shops and market stalls, stores, cold rooms) that necessitate distinct mechanical systems. This alternative considers mechanical systems that need to be implemented in Makeni Market such as:

- Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems:
 - Alternative mechanical ventilation systems comprise exhaust-only ventilation, supply-only ventilation, balanced ventilation, heat recovery ventilation, and demand-controlled ventilation.
 - Alternative air conditioning systems comprise the hydronic system and the VRF (Variable Refrigerant Flow) or VRV (Variable Refrigerant Volume) system.
- Water Supply for all market areas: alternatives considered are the construction of infrastructure versus artesian wells;
- Sanitary Hot Water Systems: alternatives such as storage tank water heaters, tankless (on-demand) water heaters, heat pump water heaters, solar water heating systems, geothermal heat pump systems, and combined systems are considered. The choice of system depends on factors such as energy source availability, efficiency, cost and specific requirements of the building;
- Cold Storage Facility, designed to preserve food, equipped with refrigeration systems, insulation and temperature control mechanisms to maintain a controlled environment – possible alternatives shall be explored; and
- Rainwater Recover System for rainwater reuse for the WC water boxes: possible alternatives shall be explored.

- **Solid Waste Management Alternative**

Solid waste will be generated by the project operation activities. An integrated waste management plan will be put in place so as to keep waste to a minimum, and control the pollution of the environment.

The alternatives to be considered and compared for waste management comprise different options for biodegradable/ putrescible waste:

- Composting (aerobic)

- Digestion (anaerobic)
- Incineration in a waste-to-energy facility
- Disposal in a landfill.

Technology and location alternatives will be analyzed and the most suitable option will be recommended.

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Potential impacts shall be identified and assessed for the construction and operation phases of the Project, based on the methodology described in the following sub-sections.

7.1.1 Impact Identification

The identification and analysis of impacts consists of appraising the design information submitted by the Project engineering company, in conjunction with the baseline information of the site. Impacts from similar projects, as cited by literature, will also be examined so as to identify potentially significant impacts on the environment and surrounding communities. After identifying the project impacts, the ESIA evaluates their significance and determines mitigation measures to eliminate/minimize these impacts.

Identification of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts and their severity is facilitated by the use of a matrix that shows the main activities at the project site, the major impacts, and the environmental and socio-economic components affected. Impacts can be induced during the construction phase of the project and later during its operation.

The extent of impacts depends primarily on the various management practices that would be adopted during the construction and operation phases of the Project, the latter being of long-term nature.

The matrix shown in Table 7-1 was developed to summarize the impacts expected during the construction and operation phases. The matrix describes the potential impacts through identifying the sources/activities and the pathways through which these impacts affect receptors (environment/human).

Table 7-1 Initial Impact Identification Matrix

Component	Air Quality	Noise	Geology, Hydrogeology, Soil and Groundwater Resources	Ecology	Cultural Heritage	Traffic	Visual Amenity	Socio-economy	Health and Safety
Activity									
Construction									
Mobilization/Operation/Demobilization of Equipment	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Site Clearance, Grading and Excavation Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Construction Activities	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Vehicles movement	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Storage of Fuel/ raw materials on site	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X
Accidental Spills (fuels)	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X

Component	Air Quality	Noise	Geology, Hydrogeology, Soil and Groundwater Resources	Ecology	Cultural Heritage	Traffic	Visual Amenity	Socio-economy	Health and Safety
Activity									
Inadequate waste disposal (solid and liquid)	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Operation									
Normal Operation	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X
Maintenance Activities	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X

7.1.2 Significance Assessment

The environmental and socio-economic impacts will be assigned a level of significance (Low, Moderate or High) based on the Likelihood (Low, Moderate or High) of the impact and the consequence (Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Major, Critical and Beneficial) of that impact. A number of considerations are built into the Impact Consequence Criteria including nature, direction, magnitude, geographic extent, timing, duration, and reversibility of the impact. Some basic questions which can be used to address the above considerations are shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Questions for Addressing Considerations under Impact Consequence Criteria

Issue	Question	Criterion
Nature of impact	What is the nature of the impact?	P: Positive N: Negative I: Indirect
Magnitude of the impact	To be assessed for each impact category separately	L: Low M: Medium H: High
Extent of the impact (geographical scale of the impact)	Is the extent of the impact localized or confined to a designated area around the project site, or does it extend regionally/ nationally/ globally?	L: Local - Change or effect only within the project site or extends to areas immediately outside G: Global - Regional, national, or international changes or effects.
Timing of the impact	Is the impact likely to persist for a long or short term?	S: Short term M: Medium term L: Long term
Duration of the impact	Are the consequences likely to be limited to the construction or operation phase?	C: During construction O: During operation
Reversibility of the impacted condition (impacted condition can be changed or reversed)	Are the consequences likely to be reversible or irreversible?	R: Reversible I: Irreversible

Consequence criteria (Nature, Magnitude, Extent, Timing, Duration, and Reversibility) are ranked into six levels of significance based on their rating as listed in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Consequence Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Consequence Rating
Nature: Negative Magnitude: High Extent: Global (large area of effect that supports sensitive receptors) Timing: Short, medium or long-term Reversibility: Irreversible	5. Critical
Nature: Negative Magnitude: High Extent: Local (area supports a significant proportion of sensitive receptors) Timing: Short, medium or long term Reversibility: Reversible or irreversible	4. Major
Nature: Negative Magnitude: Moderate Extent: Local (area of effect encompasses an area that supports either a moderate or minor proportion of sensitive receptors) or global Timing: Short, medium or long term Reversibility: Reversible	3. Moderate
Nature: Negative Magnitude: Low Extent: Local (sensitive receptors located in the immediate vicinity of the source or areas immediately outside) Timing: Medium or long-term (1 – 5 years or > 5 years) Reversibility: Reversible	2. Minor
Nature: Negative Magnitude: Low – unlikely to be noticeable Extent: Local (absence or presence of sensitive receptors located in the immediate vicinity of the source) Timing: Short-term Reversibility: Reversible	1. Negligible
Changes that result in a net positive impact to an ecosystem, environment or population.	B. Beneficial

The likelihood of the occurrence of the impact is then rated according to the criteria outlined in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Likelihood Categories and Rankings Impacts

Score	Category	Definition
H=3	High	The impact will occur under normal operational conditions
M=2	Moderate	The impact may occur at some time under normal operating conditions
L=1	Low	The impact is very unlikely to occur under normal operating conditions but may occur in exceptional circumstances

Impact Significance Level is assigned according to the Likelihood of Occurrence cross-tabulated with the Consequence Rating Criteria as shown in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Impact Significance Levels

		Consequence Rating					
		Negligible 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Critical 5	Beneficial B
Likelihood Rating	Low L=1	1	2	3	4	5	+
	Moderate M=2	2	4	6	8	10	++
	High H=3	3	6	9	12	15	+++

Legend

Consequence Rating	Likelihood	Significance	
		+ to +++	Beneficial
		1 to 3	Low
		4 to 9	Medium
		10 to 15	High

7.1.3 Management of Impacts

Residual impacts will be scored for significance after all possible mitigation measures are applied. The following apply for the different levels of impact significance:

- Low significance: These impacts are considered to be acceptable. Implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures are required to ensure these impacts remain at low significance. Management of these impacts is the responsibility of the project proponent.
- Medium Significance: It must be demonstrated that the significance of these impacts cannot be reduced further. These impacts must be managed in conjunction with affected stakeholders or population in a manner defined during the ESIA process.
- High significance: These impacts are not tolerable. They are likely not to be acceptable to affected populations even with compensation. Measures to reduce the significance of the impacts to Medium or Low need to be identified. This may involve project re-design, consideration of alternatives meeting the same objectives or any other means to reduce the significance of the impact. Final decision on impact acceptability must be made in conjunction with affected stakeholders in a manner defined during the ESIA process.
- Beneficial: These are positive impacts that should be maintained by the project proponent. Proponent should demonstrate through the implementation of the monitoring plan that these impacts remain positive and to the extent possible, enhance their benefits through complementary measures.

7.2 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF IMPACTS

Based on a preliminary impact assessment for the proposed project and based on the literature review of the impacts of similar projects, impacts can be induced during the construction phase of the Project, and later during its operation as shown in Table 7-6 and

Table 7-7, respectively.

The extent of impacts depends primarily on the various management practices that would be adopted during the construction and operation of the Market Upgrade System. The identified impacts will be further studied in the ESIA report, taking into account the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions which are region-specific.

Table 7-6 Sources of Impacts and Potential Impacts during the Construction Phase

Sources of Impacts during Construction	Potential Impacts during Construction
Mobilization/ operation/ demobilization of Powered Mechanical Equipment (PME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in air pollutants emissions • Increase in vibration and sound levels • Potential impacts on geology, hydrogeology, soil and water resources • Nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors due to air and dust emissions in addition to noise generation • Potential health and safety hazards to workers and the public, potential accidents
Site clearance, grading, and excavation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne particulates (dust) from soil disturbance • Increase in vibration and sound levels • No impacts from clearance, grading and excavation works are anticipated on fauna and flora given the predominantly urban nature of the market project area • Soil disturbance and potential impacts on geology, hydrogeology and groundwater resources (e.g., changes in water drainage, erosion, runoff, sedimentation, grading) • Nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors due to air and dust emissions in addition to noise generation • Potential health and safety hazards to workers and the public, potential accidents
Construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne particulates (dust) • Noise generation • Potential contamination of soil and water resources • Nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors due to air and dust emissions in addition to noise generation • Potential health and safety hazards to workers and the public, potential accidents

Sources of Impacts during Construction	Potential Impacts during Construction
Movement of trucks to transport material and people in and out of construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in sound levels, air and dust emissions • Increased traffic volumes
Storage of fuel and raw materials on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil, water resources and air • Potential for fuel and oil spills • Air pollution from exposed piles of raw materials • Potential runoff from exposed piles of raw materials leading to contamination of water bodies
Upgrade of the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of property (land, business space, residence, other structures, etc.) and/or livelihoods as a result of temporary relocation of the market
Inadequate management (handling and disposal) of solid domestic and construction waste (including empty cement bags, piles of sand and dirt due to excavation, etc.) and domestic wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil, water resources and air • Aesthetic nuisance • Increased risk of rodents, pests, and consequently diseases and health problems

Table 7-7 Sources of Impacts and Potential Impacts during the Operation Phase

Sources of Impacts during Operation	Potential Impacts during Operation
Operation of the Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of job opportunities • Enhanced market operations that are made easier (storage of goods, selling operations and organization, child care, health services, etc.) • Potential attraction of more youth to venture into trade business. • Increase of the business stability • Improved sanitation and public health • Potential reduction of congestion • Increased revenues to the local Council and traders • Potential development of economic growth • Reduced flood risk and resulting damages
Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in pollution, nuisance and public health hazards from solid waste management with the adoption of a sound solid waste management plan
Maintenance of the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential noise disturbance in the market area • Potential temporary interference with market operations • Increased generation of solid waste from maintenance activities

Based on the above, Impacts can be divided into positive and negative impacts.

The Anticipated Positive impacts are as follow:

- Creation of Employment opportunities: Direct job creation will begin from the construction phase of the project whereby locals will be employed to undertake jobs at the construction site.
- Increased revenues for the city council: the collection of market dues by the city council from the traders will be enhanced through better organization and reconsideration of the fees. This contribution enables the city council to finance its operations, maintain the market and carry out other developments within the city.
- Increased stability of the businesses through permanent and organized working conditions.
- Reduced congestion: the market upgrade will enable reduction of congestion as currently witnessed in the market. All the traders will be accommodated in the new market building, loading and unloading space as well as storage space will be made available.
- The proposed project will also improve the aesthetics of the area. The Market structures will be upgraded with modern facilities taking into consideration the difficulties, and needs of all people, with particular attention to the vulnerable society.
- Improved public health: Construction of the modern market will improve the state of public health for the market and its vicinity as the project will entail provision of a good drainage system, adequate water provision, sanitary facilities, sewage and waste management systems, in addition to cold storage facilities.
- Shield against adverse weather conditions: The construction of a modern market will ensure traders carry out their businesses without worry of extreme weather such as vulnerability to rainfall, floods and heat from the sun since the market will have a roof and wall around it, and will be flood-proof.

The Anticipated Negative Impacts are as follow:

- Disruption of current market activities: The proposed demolition of the existing market structures for redevelopment of the market will disrupt the current market operations and the services it provides to the local residents. However, this impact is not anticipated to be significant given its temporary nature, the fact that an alternative site for relocation is already secured, and compensation that will be provided to project affected persons in line with the resettlement action plan that will be prepared.
- Disturbance and potential pollution of soil and water resources.
- Complaints and Grievances/Social Conflict: The market neighboring community and traders may have complaints and grievances regarding the ongoing activities for the development of the market, as well as allocation of space for doing business. There is also potential for social unrest among the local population if they are not considered

for employment. This can interfere with the construction works through stoppage of work, and can delay the project's progress.

- Increase in energy consumption and water demand will be expected.
- Increase waste and wastewater generation: after completion of works and upon resumption of work, the market building will generate solid and liquid wastes that might increase compared to the current situation as a result of enhanced operations. These require sound and efficient management.
- Risk of child labor and forced labor.
- Risk of Sexual Exploitation Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), and Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Lower Occupational Health and Safety risks from improved design, infrastructure and services.
- Increased HIV/AIDS prevalence and other diseases: Construction sites in developing countries are potentially primary centers of HIV/AIDS transmission because the construction sector provides entry-level local jobs, which may be crucial to the survival of youth-headed households and their extended families, while this category of the population is most prone to contract and transmit AIDS.
- Potential Fire Outbreaks during the operation phase of the market from the potential use of LPG, electricity or charcoal as sources of fuel traders, the storage of flammable materials, and the newly installed electrical installations.
- Depletion of water resources: construction and operation of the market will lead to a higher demand for water by the market users leading to increased pressure on the water supply infrastructure, especially during drought periods when water rationing might be required. However, the feasibility study and design provide the calculated demand and recommend securing this volume to the market from available sources.
- Air pollution and dust generation: Air pollution may occur due to construction and operation activities at the market such as equipment operation, piling of raw materials and/or solid waste for a long time, decomposing food waste, especially vegetables and meats, etc.
- Accidents and incidents occurrence: Accidents and incidents may occur during construction and operation of the project from causes such as falling, being knocked down by vehicles, exposure to hazards, etc.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section presents the layout of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Project that will be included in the ESIA report. This ESMP will address the main impacts that were identified in the Impact Assessment, and propose the following:

- Mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the project, whereby these measures should be integrated in the detailed design phase to ensure that the design accounts for the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Project and the provisions for these needed measures;
- Monitoring objectives and measures to be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the project;
- Responsibilities for the implementation of the plan;
- Capacity development and training;
- Implementation schedule and overall cost estimates for mitigation and monitoring measures; and
- Reporting requirements.

8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures for the negative impacts identified in the impact analysis shall be summarized in this section of the ESIA report. Possible mitigation measures for the identified impacts during construction and operation phase of the project are presented in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Potential Mitigation Measures during the Construction & Operation Phase

Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
During the Construction phase at the Market Area	
Depletion of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water storage tanks and water saving technologies should be installed on site to save on water usage
Disturbance and potential pollution of soil and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International ASTM standards should be met during excavation works, compaction and grading activities, in order to minimize expected disturbance during the construction phase • Fixed routes for equipment movement should be managed while the use of multiple routes should be avoided • Waste collection areas should be paved and shielded from direct sunlight and rain • Any type of chemical, oil, fuels and lubricants must be stored and handled within containment facilities (e.g. bounded areas, leak proof trays) designed to prevent the release of spills/leaks • Oily and contaminated waste should be placed on paved surfaces and properly contained • Oily waste should be disposed of properly offsite • Secondary spill containment systems and spill kits should be provided for use in case of accidental spills at the market site • A Spill Emergency Plan specific for the project should be prepared

Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet suppression should be provided for excavation areas and for roads where trucks will circulate Proper maintenance and operation of equipment should be ensured. Precautionary control measures for emissions reduction could include the use of proper engine fuel mixtures and regularly serviced exhaust emission systems, suitable engine tuning, and the use of low sulfur content diesel Black smoke emissions from vehicles and engines should be inspected and remedial maintenance must be performed when such emissions are observed to improve engine efficiency Scaffolding nets should be installed around the construction site to control debris and dust from spreading beyond the construction site Green spaces within the perimeter fence should be created as vegetation helps remove pollutants from the air
Noise and excessive vibration generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction site fencing must be installed before the initiation of works Construction activities should take place during the day when most neighbors are engaged in their normal daily routines Market neighbors should be informed about the working hours of construction activities Work hours should be limited as much as possible and noisy activities should be avoided on weekends and holidays Regular maintenance of construction machinery should be conducted to reduce noise resulting from friction A procedure (part of the GRM) should be provided to respond to noise complaints, which can improve relationships with neighbors and help identify sources of noise for future incidents Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as earmuffs and earplugs should be provided to the workers when operating noisy machinery
Waste and wastewater generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes should be properly segregated and separated Fully impermeable septic/ holding tanks must be provided for the domestic sewage from workers All chemicals used in construction should be appropriately labelled and information on the chemicals, safety precautions and emergency procedures should be provided to workers on site Waste collection areas should be paved and shielded from direct sunlight and rain Oily and contaminated waste should be placed on paved surfaces and properly contained Hazardous waste such as solvents, used batteries, used generator oil and filters, and empty paints' containers should be stored in safe labeled containers
Occupational Health and Safety impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE should be provided to all workers on site An emergency response plan should be adopted onsite First aid kits should be provided throughout the site Safety awareness trainings should be provided to all market workers Adequate signs should be posted throughout the Construction Area, especially at visible locations, indicating type of operations, potential hazards, and appropriate medical / emergency action responses Social issues and concerns such as drugs, alcohol, diseases, etc. should be discussed with workers onsite Suitable, clean, and gender-specific sanitary facilities should be present on site for construction workers Awareness training about HIV/AIDS and other disease should be provided to workers onsite

Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Complaints, grievances and social conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sierra Leone national child labor law should be applied Workers onsite and any personnel engaged in construction activities should sign and comply with the adopted Code of Conduct Alcohol, drugs, and arms should be prohibited among workers on the worksite Activities of a criminal nature that occur at the worksite during construction activities should be reported A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the workers, the traders and the public should be implemented and advertised A security policy should be managed among the market area
During the Operation phase at the Market Area	
Waste and wastewater generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A waste management plan should be developed for the market Waste should be properly managed in an appropriate manner through reuse, recycling and proper disposal procedures Waste handling facilities such as waste bins should be provided for holding waste temporarily before disposal by appropriate waste handlers Market area should be connected to the wastewater treatment method adopted
Increase in energy consumption and water demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy-efficient and renewable energy systems should be installed within the market area and energy conservation should be promoted among market traders and users Maintenance and regular checks should be conducted for electrical systems and appliances
Air pollution (dust, source emissions, odor smells)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular cleaning and dust removal in all market areas should be ensured High quality, power-saving electrical equipment, appliances and machines should be installed Proper maintenance of generators used on site, if any Adequate sanitation standards through daily cleaning using detergents should be maintained Rotting vegetables and meat products must be removed from the market on daily basis and disposed of appropriately
Water depletion and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water tanks and other water saving technologies should be implemented at the market site Rainwater harvesting should be carried out Awareness promotion on water saving techniques should be provided for market traders and users The measures listed for waste and wastewater management above must be applied
Occupational health and safety concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety trainings should be provided for market traders and users Discussions with market traders on social issues such as drugs, alcohol and diseases should be ensured Market traders should be trained on how to respond to incident and accident occurrences Incidents, accidents and dangerous occurrences should be recorded Awareness training about HIV/AIDS and other diseases should be provided for market traders and users An emergency response plan should be developed and implemented Regular checks and maintenance for all electrical systems should be ensured Firefighting equipment should be installed in a proper place First aid kits should be provided within the market and managed by qualified persons

Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigation Measures
Complaints, grievances and social conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Leone national child labor law should be applied • Market traders and workers should sign and comply with the adopted Code of Conduct • Alcohol, drugs, and arms should be prohibited among market traders and users • Activities of a criminal nature that occur at the market daily operation should be reported • A GRM for the workers, the traders and the public should be implemented and advertised • A security policy should be adopted in the market area

The mitigation plan will be based on a source and sensitivities approach, allowing the identification and proposition of protective and preventive measures for tackling the problems facing each. Mitigation measures shall be presented in a table with a format similar to that of Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Environmental Mitigation Plan Template

Phase ²	Source of Impact	Project Activities	Evaluation of Impact ³								Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts ⁴	Institutional Responsibility	Cost Estimation	
			N	M	E	T	D	R	L	S					
Emissions															
Air Emissions															
Noise/Odors/Light															
Wastewater Generation															
Solid Waste Generation															
Hazardous Waste Generation															
Accidental Releases															
Depletion of Resources															
Energy Resources															
Water Resources															
Land Resources															
Biological Resources															
Other Impacts															

² The decommissioning phase should similarly be targeted for projects requiring significant decommissioning actions other than demolition and/or dismantling e.g. soil remediation, lake remediation, landfill closure, etc.

³ The proposed categories for each of the evaluation criteria:

N (Nature): P (Positive), N (Negative), D (Direct), I (Indirect);

M (Magnitude): L (Low), M (Moderate), H (High);

E (Extent): L (Local), G (Global);

T (Timing): S (Short-term), M (Medium-term), L (Long-term);

D (Duration): C (During Construction), O (During Operation);

R (Reversibility): R (Reversible), I (Irreversible);

L (Likelihood of Occurrence): L (Low), M (Moderate), H (High);

S (Significance): L (Low), M (Moderate), H (High).

⁴ Includes a list of remaining environmental impacts (if any) following the implementation of the mitigation plan.

Phase ²	Source of Impact	Project Activities	Evaluation of Impact ³							Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts ⁴	Institutional Responsibility	Cost Estimation
			N	M	E	T	D	R	L				
	Visual Intrusion												
	Socio-Economic												
	Archeological/ Cultural												
	Health and Safety Hazards												
Operation Phase	Emissions												
	Air Emissions												
	Noise/Odors/Light												
	Wastewater Generation												
	Solid Waste Generation												
	Hazardous Waste Generation												
	Accidental Releases												
	Depletion of Resources												
	Energy Resources												
	Land Resources												
	Water Resources												
	Biological Resources												
	Other Impacts												
	Visual Intrusion												
	Socio-Economic												
	Archeological/ Cultural												
	Health and Safety Hazards												

8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

The monitoring component is of particular importance in identifying the success of mitigation measures formulated for the significant impacts identified. A Monitoring Plan shall thus be developed to include parameters to be monitored, frequency of monitoring, and responsibilities, in a format similar to that of Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Environmental Monitoring Plan Template

Phase ⁵	Impacts	Parameters to Monitor	Frequency ⁶	Monitoring Location ⁷	Number of Samples	Standards/Guidelines National/International ⁸	Institutional Responsibility	MoE Ref.
Emissions								
	Air Emissions/GHG							
	Noise/Odors/Light							
	WW Generation							
	SW Generation							
	Hazardous Waste Generation							
	Accidental Releases							
Depletion of Resources								
	Energy Resources							
	Land Resources							
	Water Resources							
	Biological Resources							
Other Impacts								
	Visual Intrusion							
	Socio-Economic							
	Archeological/ Cultural							

⁵ The decommissioning phase should similarly be targeted for projects requiring significant decommissioning actions other than demolition and/ or dismantling e.g. soil remediation, lake remediation, landfill closure, etc.

⁶ Frequency of monitoring can be Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly/ Quarterly/ etc.

⁷ Monitoring location is where testing/ sampling will take place; linked directly with most sensitive receptors with highest impact

⁸ Standard/ Guidelines: for each mitigation measure, criteria and targets must be identified to indicate acceptable levels/ conditions e.g. ambient air and water guidelines, emission limit values, energy consumption limit values, etc.

Phase ⁵	Impacts	Parameters to Monitor	Frequency ⁶	Monitoring Location ⁷	Number of Samples	Standards/Guidelines National/International ⁸	Institutional Responsibility	MoE Ref.
	Health Safety Hazards							
Emissions								
	Air Emissions/GHG							
	Noise/Odors/Light							
	WW Generation							
	SW Generation							
	Hazardous Waste Generation							
	Accidental Releases							
Depletion Resources								
	Energy Resources							
	Land Resources							
	Water Resources							
	Biological Resources							
Other Impacts								
	Visual Intrusion							
	Socio-Economic							
	Archeological/ Cultural							
	Health Safety Hazards							

9. STRUCTURE OF THE ESIA REPORT

An ESIA report will be prepared and supplemented with all relevant appendices. The outline of the ESIA report structure is presented in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 ESIA Report Structure

Section	Summary of Content
Table of Contents	-
List of Figures	-
List of Tables	-
List of Acronyms	-
Executive Summary	-
1 Introduction	This section shall introduce the background and scope of the study, the Project Proponent, and the ESIA Consultant.
2 Project Description	This section shall summarize the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Statement of Need; • Components of the project; • Location, scale, and scheduling of activities (including: Site description, Location maps, Photographs, Land use, etc.); • Breakdown of Resources needed for each activity, where available given that the Project is still at the feasibility stage: human resources, machinery/equipment/vehicles, utilization rates for fresh water/ electricity/ fuel, facilities, working area footprints, communication; and • Client's waste management plan, emergency plans, and HSE code of work, where available, given that the Project is still at the feasibility stage.
3 Review of Legislation & Standards	This chapter presents the policy, administrative, institutional and legal frameworks that regulate the Project and its outcomes. In particular, key legislation (local as well as international) regulating the sector will be reviewed and environmental standards for compliance will be listed.
4 Environmental Baseline Description	Shall address available data regarding the Project site: topography, geology and hydrogeology, biodiversity & landscape, noise levels, air quality, demography, aesthetics, socio-economics, and critical environmental features.
5 Impact Assessment & Mitigation	Shall identify and evaluate the potential (negative and positive) impacts of the Project and shall propose mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts and enhancement measures for the positive impacts.
6 Analysis of Alternatives	This section shall analyse alternatives to the project.

Section	Summary of Content
7 ESMP	<p>Based on the project impacts, the project ESMP shall summarize the project mitigation measures, the capacity building and monitoring requirements, responsibilities, as well as its cost for implementation. The ESMP shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of important environmental impacts; • Technical details of measures undertaken to mitigate any negative impacts (conditions of implementation, design, etc.); • Residual impacts following implementation of the above-mentioned measures; • Measures undertaken to monitor the lifetime project impacts; • Party responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP; • Capacity building and training; • Implementation and cost of the management plan.
8 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation	This section shall describe how stakeholders were engaged and shall address any comments received from the public following the project and ESIA announcement; and comments received during the public consultation event to be held.
9 Conclusions & Recommendations	-
References	-
Appendices	-

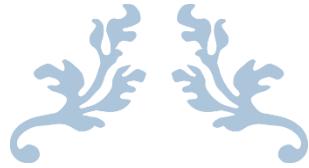
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11. ANNEXES

11.1 ANNEX 1: MINUTES OF MEETING REPORT



MINUTES OF MEETINGS

MAKENI REPORT



1. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - METHODOLOGY

Focus groups and Key Informant interviews were conducted in Makeni from September 18 until September 22, 2023. Each focus group had around 25 to 45 participants.

The following steps were followed for each focus group discussion and Key Informant Interview conducted as outlined in Section 2 of the approved tools for the baseline survey.

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND WELCOME

- Thank participants for coming
- Introduce the ELARD Team organizing the meeting
- Introduce the purpose of the meeting
- Tell the group that anything they say will be kept confidential – it may be mentioned in the reports to be disclosed, but will not be linked to their identity
- Explain that other survey teams (Socio-Economic, RAP, Infrastructure and Environment) will also be working in the area
- Pass around the attendance sheet. Say that it will help if they provide their contact details so they can be contacted again to give feedback or follow up on questions; but stress that they do not have to provide these details if they prefer not to. Help people who cannot write to fill out the attendance sheet.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND

Objectives of the Study

- The study's main objectives are to identify environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed construction/ upgrade of the markets and to recommend an appropriate environmental and social management strategy for the project.
- The core outcome of the Study is an Environmental Impact Assessment Study report (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which will be used to enhance positive impacts and mitigate any negative impacts of the project.
- The study will also provide decision-makers in the project and the World Bank with sufficient information to justify, on environmental and social grounds, the project's acceptance, modification or rejection for financing and implementation.
- It will also provide the basis for guiding subsequent actions, which will ensure that the project is carried out taking into account the environmental and social issues identified in line with national regulations and World Bank Environmental and Social (E&S) framework and relevant World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

Purpose of the Project

- To finance the comprehensive upgrading of central markets in Selected Secondary Cities (Makeni and Kenema) to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies, and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues.
- The central markets lack water, electricity, proper toilets, ablution and storage facilities, pavements, and adequate roofing. Furthermore, they are often flooded during the rainy season and are not disability accessible.
- Potential upgrading investments will include market stalls, roofing, water and sanitation facilities, drains, electricity including solar panels, and childcare centers.

- The upgrade will be based on flood risk reduction designs and will consist of the construction of new standard market buildings to accommodate the existing and future business community (traders and their accompanying family members).
- The Project will be funded by the World Bank and the Government of Sierra Leone. The funders have environmental and social policies. These policies mean that the project will have to: a) Apply Sierra Leone and International environmental standards for air emissions, water emissions etc., and monitor against these standards; b) Consult people from the study area and neighboring communities about their concerns and preferences concerning the Project.
- The specific objectives of the study will be to identify environmental and social impacts associated with the construction/upgrade of the proposed markets and relocation to temporary sites (alternative market areas) and to recommend mitigation measures, and an appropriate environmental management strategy for the project.
- ESIA and ESMP specific tasks will include the following: a) Conducting a detailed evaluation of the existing situation at the proposed project sites; b) Collecting baseline socio-economic data in the proposed project area and potential impacts expected from project construction, implementation and operation; c) Identifying and consulting with key stakeholders, facilitating public consultation and conducting interviews with the proposed project beneficiaries; d) Predicting the likely changes in the environment as a result of the interventions; e) Evaluating the impacts of the various alternatives of the proposed project; f) Proposing mitigation and control measures for the significant negative impacts of the project; g) Developing of a comprehensive environment and social management and monitoring plan for integration into the project implementation documents.

The following set of meetings were held during the baseline data collection phase in both local council markets and summarized in Table 1 for Makeni City Market.

Table 1: FGD/KII Meetings plan, Makeni City Council

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Monday, Sept. 18th	The Mayor, Chief Administrator and key Staff of the City Council
Tuesday, Sept. 19th	<p>Meeting with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market executives 2. Market and Relocation site stakeholders 3. Elder men 4. Elder women 5. Buyers' representative 6. Market youth representatives (Men and women) 7. Market Elderly People representatives (Men and Women) 8. Market cooperatives representatives (men and women) 9. Markets traders' representatives (Men and Women) 10. Market Current users, merchants, and vendors 11. Civil Societies representatives (men and women) 12. Community-based organizations representatives (men and women) 13. NGO's representatives (Men and women)
Wednesday, Sept. 20th	<p>Ministries Representatives from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development 3. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 4. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security;

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs; 6. Ministry of Water Resources; 7. Ministry of Tourism and Culture; 8. Ministry of Health and Sanitation 9. Ministry of Environment 10. Ministry of Youth Affairs 11. Ministry of Labor and Social Security
Wednesday, Sept. 20th	<p>Agencies and Departments Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) 2. Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) 3. Electricity, Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA) 4. Sierra Leone Road Authority (SLRA) 5. Sierra Leone Road Transport Cooperation (SLRTC) 6. Pharmacy Board 7. Traditional Healers 8. Religious Leaders representative 9. Youth Commission 10. Disaster Management Agency 11. Family Support Unit (FSU)
Thursday, Sept. 21st	<p>Meetings with Security Forces representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police in Makeni City, 2. Military in Makeni City, 3. Fire force 4. Office of National Security (ONS) 5. Disaster Management Agency 6. Prisons department 7. Local Council Police 8. Traditional Rulers 9. Family Support Unit (FSU)
Friday, Sept. 22nd	<p>Meeting with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mayor, Chief Administrator and key Staff of the City Council 2. Affected property owners
Friday, Sept. 22nd	<p>Meeting with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor drivers' union representative 2. Bike rider's representative 3. Kekeh Riders' representative 4. Omolankay Pushers' representative

Each interview and focus group started with an introduction to the aims of the project and the baseline data collection; this was followed by a round-table introduction of the study team and participants. All Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were administered in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the ELARD data collection tools approved by the PMU.

Each interview and focus group were concluded by asking participants if there was anything they would like to add and by thanking them for their participation. A token of thanks was provided for each participant in the form of a small, individually wrapped envelope and food was served. Recordings and notes were taken during each interview and focus group and these were subsequently transcribed and collated in table format.

2. MEETING MINUTES GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

2.1. Meeting 1: Makeni City Councils staff

Focus Group Discussion Held with Makeni City Councils Staff on Monday 18th September 2023 at The Chief Administrator's Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Monday, Sept. 18 th	The Mayor, Chief Administrator and key Staff of the City Councils

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in progress

NO	Agenda/Issues	Statement
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard its possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p>

	<p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>
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4 General statements Makeni City Council	
Statement from the Chief administrator	<p>The council staff know about the project's existence.</p> <p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.

5. Questions/Concerns and Responses from Makeni City Council Staff

Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response
Aminata Turay (Accountant)	The accountant showed concern about the petty traders who don't have tables that they should not be left out in the data collection	ELARD Data team lead (Abdul M. Bangura) said they did not leave anyone uncounted and that is why after they concluded the exercise, they went around again to ask for those who were not captured initially and all of them were captured
Mohamed Sesay F. (Internal Auditor)	The internal Auditor said they should extend the data collection of traders to the other markets within the town.	This is out of scope of the data collection for this project. The project is only limited to sellers found inside and the surroundings of the market but not in other markets (Team Lead).

		The Information Education and Communications Officer (Edward Kpukumu), in response to the internal Auditor's statement, said the data collection is mainly for the traders selling at the central market and that is why when administering the questionnaire there is a portion for GPS taking to know if one is actually in the main market, not the total number of traders in Makeni they are craving for.
Yusuf Kargbo (Waste Management Technician)	The Waste Management Technician asked how they were going to handle the waste.	The data team lead in response to the waste manager said he believed there is an existing waste management team at the Council in which the implementing partner will work to collect the waste and also during the construction phase, the contractor will provide ways and means to manage the waste that will be generated.
All council staff present in the meeting	The Council core staff raised serious concerns on employment during the project implementation that as a sub-national government that is there to advocate for its citizens in terms of development and youth empowerment will want an employment quota if possible 60%, that the Council will use to involve the youth which will make the whole process colourful and participatory.	The project will give preference to employing Sierra Leoneans, and specifically people from neighbouring communities who have the skills needed by the Project. The project has already hired community members for Project development.
Emmanuel .Y. Samura Procurement Officer	The Procurement Officer spoke on the size of the market and whether it would take more than five hundred cars.	The Development Planning Officer (Yusifu Tejan Kamara) in response to the Procurement Officer's statement, said because of space it will not take up to that but there is going to be a car park
Edward Kpukumu (IEC Officer)	In addendum, the IEC Officer conveyed the concern from some of the youths during the data collection process that they are happy about the project and they want the implementing body to have them in mind that they are on the ground and they are ready to work.	
6	Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and in the engagement and the meeting was climaxed

9. Attendance List

No	Name	Designation	Institution
1	Edward Kpukumu	I.E.C. Officer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
2	Mohamed F. Sesay	Internal Auditor	Makeni City Council (MCC)
3	Emmanuel .Y. Samura	Procurement Officer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
4	George Alimamy Kabba	Valuator	Makeni City Council (MCC)
5	YusifuTejan kamara	Development Planning Officer (D.P.O)	Makeni City Council (MCC)
6	AbiosehMansaray	R.T.F	Makeni City Council (MCC)
7	Aminata Turay	Accountant	Makeni City Council (MCC)
8	Abdul M. Bangura	Supervisor	ELARD
9	Abdul F. Sesay	member	ELARD
10	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD
11	Saidu Sesay	Member	ELARD
12	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
13	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
14	Tejean Thuimu Bangura	Member	ELARD
15	Umaru A Kamara	Member	ELARD
16	Abdul U.S. Bangura	Member	ELARD
17	Zainab M Bangura	Cashier	Makeni City Council (MCC)
18	Hassan Fornah	Revenue Collector	Makeni City Council (MCC)
19	Nanah Kamara	Cashier	Makeni City Council (MCC)
20	Julet F Sesay	ASSIT. M&E	Makeni City Council (MCC)
21	Isha Menjor Sesay	Assit, DPO	Makeni City Council (MCC)
22	Salu Bah	member	ELARD
23	Mohamed Kamara	Transport Officer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
24	Osuman S. Turay	Reconciliation Officer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
25	David S Kamara	Assit. Valuator	Makeni City Council (MCC)
26	Gabriel K Sesay	Human Resource Officer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
27	Yusuf Kargbo	Waste Manager	Makeni City Council (MCC)

28	Lama Conteh	Internship Student	Makeni City Council (MCC)
29	Syvester Massiquoi	volunteer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
30	Alhaji M Bangura	Internship Student	Makeni City Council (MCC)
31	Francis Musa	Internal Auditor	Makeni City Council (MCC)
32	Usif Karoma	Waste	Makeni City Council (MCC)
33	Mary M Fornah	Member	ELARD
34	Umaru Koroma	Secretary	Makeni City Council (MCC)
35	Zaniab Lakoh	Volunteer	Makeni City Council (MCC)
36	Saidu Bah	Member	ELARD
37	Alie Akim Swarray Deen	Member	ELARD
38	Richard Abu Bakarr Tholley	Member	ELARD
39	Mamusu Y. Bangura	Deputy Team Lead	ELARD

10. Meeting Photos:

Below are some meeting photos captured during the meeting







2.1.1. Meeting 2: Makeni Market Stakeholders

Focus Group Discussion Held with Makeni Market Stakeholders on Tuesday 19th September 2023 at The Chief Administrator's Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Tuesday, Sept. 19th	<p>Meeting with representatives from the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market executives 2. Market and Relocation site stakeholders 3. Elder men 4. Elder women 5. Buyers' representative 6. Market youth representatives (Men and women) 7. Market Elderly People representatives (Men and Women) 8. Market cooperatives representatives (men and women) 9. Markets traders' representatives (Men and Women) 10. Market Current users, merchants, and vendors 11. Civil Societies representatives (men and women) 12. Community-based organization representatives (men and women) 13. NGO representatives (Men and women)

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard its possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with</p>

	<p>so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face. The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>
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4. General statements Makeni City Council and representatives from the above-mentioned institutions.

4. General statements from Makeni City Council and representatives from the above-mentioned institutions	
1	<p>Statement from the Chief Administrator</p> <p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.

2	Statement From the Paramount Chief representative	The Paramount Chief Representative thanked the team for the respect they have for authorities, on behalf of the paramount chief, he welcomed all present, especially the implementing team, and reiterated that, as authorities within the township they are happy for such a development that is ready to unfold within the city and promised that they will do everything humanly possible which is positive in other to see that the project takes place, he thanked all for coming and prayed that God almighty will guide the process to come to reality.
3	Statement from the RUSLP Team	Mr. Issac Lebbie, RUSLP, project social safeguard specialist informed members present about the grievance redress mechanism desk they have had at the council to lodge any complaints about the project.

5. Summary of Questions/Concerns and Responses from stakeholders' representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response
Concerns on land and project funds (All present in the meeting)	Concerns were raised in relation to land and project budget	Ing, Sahr Sinnah, the Engineer from RUSLP said the only limiting factor in the project is the budget and land size, he said they requested the site document from the council, which the Council provided but the place is not that big as to how the people are anticipating the market structure and the budget will not allow them to buy nearby houses and same with the Council as they are living on own source revenue.
Mr John B. Sesay (Civil Society representative)	Asked that, why all this time they have been hearing ultra-modern market but now they are hearing market upgrade and asked if the market they are going to build in Kenema is the same as the one they are going to build in Makeni.	Ing, Sahr Sinnah, explained what they mean by the word upgrade, he said an upgrade could be demolishing the old structure and erecting a new structure to serve the required purpose which will have all the modern facilities and that is what they are going to do and said the same market they are going to build in Kenema is the same market they are going to build in Makeni.
Chairman for the Youths in Makeni	The Chairman for the Youths in Makeni raised concern that the project should not forget the youths in terms of employment both in the area of skill and unskilled labour as they too would like to be involved in the development of their city.	Mr Isacc Lebbie said there is going to be demand for workers through the contractors of the project and the Council which will address that concern.
Chairlady for the Market Women	The Chairlady for the Market Women thanked all for their educative messages about the project and said it has been a long time since they have been attending meetings of such nature and they are happy the project is coming to reality, but the only fear now some of the traders are having is of losing their space in the market after the market had been	The team from both RUSLP and ELARD allay the Chairlady's fear that the data they are collecting is to mitigate some of those challenges in the feature.

	<p>constructed to wealthy people because they have witnessed it during the lorry park issue.</p> <p>The team from both RUSLP and ELARD allay the Chairlady's fear that the data they are collecting is to mitigate some of those challenges in the feature.</p>	
All present in the meeting	<p>The Council core staff raised serious concerns on employment during the project implementation that as a sub-national government that is there to advocate for its citizens in terms of development and youth empowerment will want an employment quota if possible 60%, that the Council will use to involve the youth which will make the whole process colourful and participatory.</p>	<p>The project will give preference to employing Sierra Leoneans, and specifically people from neighbouring communities who have the skills needed by the Project. The project has already hired community members for Project development.</p>
6	Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and in the engagement and the meeting was climaxed

General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives

1. Community stakeholders are aware of the existence of the RUSLP Market upgrading project.
2. Stakeholders stated that likely positive Project impacts of the RUSLP project were mainly related to job creation. They expect the market upgrade project will provide job opportunities especially for the youths. Respondents stated the Project should recruit residents from local communities to gain their support. Respondents believe that providing 200-300 jobs 'is realistic' and it would be possible to find janitors and maybe even engineers from local communities.
3. The need for upgrade of the market (including sanitation facilities, water, storage, sellers' space and improvement in security
4. No issue relating to land ownership was highlighted throughout the engagement,
5. Stakeholders and community members fear the risk of the project no to be implemented
6. The community stakeholders desire the project to recruit from the communities including securities, unskilled and skill labor and drivers
7. Wastes should be properly managed in the construction site during construction.

8. As for traffic and transport impacts, female residents do not see any problem especially since the entrance to the market does not interfere with the main roads surrounding the market.
9. Traders' also state transportation is not a problem since people already use different roads. Noise does not seem a concern: "noise will be tolerated since it is far from the residential area which is already noisy".
10. More important to them is the Project potential positive impact of providing garbage dumpsites
11. The need for scholarships and some form of training/skills transfer was also raised
12. Compensation and other benefits for their market stalls that they envisage the project will affect.
13. Provision of alternative livelihood support packages to the elderly people and the physically challenged

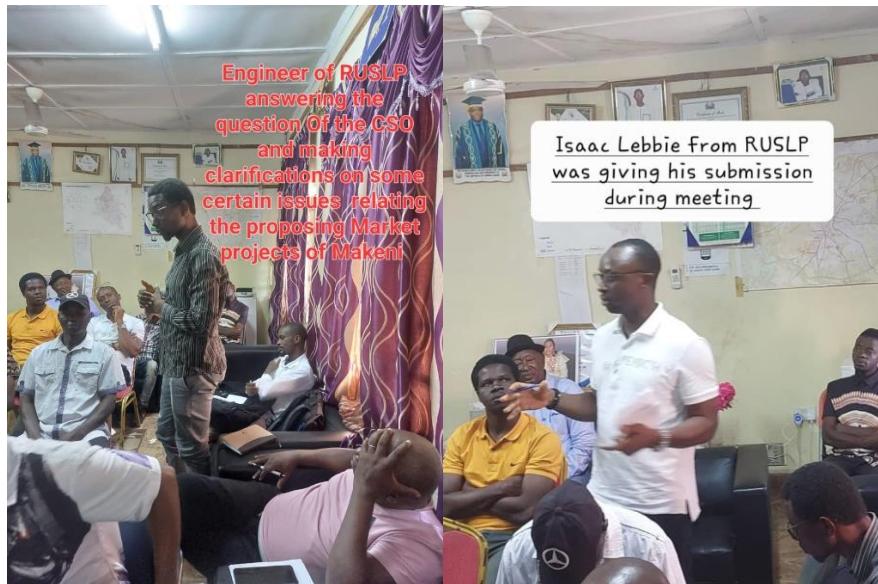
9. Attendance list

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	OFFICE
1.	Edward Kpukumu	I.E.C .O	MCC
2.	Sahr A. Sinah	Civil Engineer	RUSLP
3.	Saidu Jalloh	Civil Engineer	RUSLP
4.	Mohamed Sesay	HOP	Amzas Radio
5.	YusifuTejankamara	D.P.O	MCC
6.	John Banato Sesay	CSO	Makeni
7.	Abdulai B Mansary	M & E Officer	MCC
8.	Abdulia B. Mansaray	M L E	MCC
9.	Fatmata Kandes	CBO	Makeni
10	Abdul F. Sesay	member	ELARD
11	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD
12	Saidu Sesay	Member	ELARD
13	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
14	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
15	Tejean Thuimu Bangura	Member	ELARD
16	Umaru A Kamara	Member	ELARD
17	Mary M.Sesay	Member	ELARD

18	Mohamed Koroma	Youth Chairman	Makeni
19	Saffie Koroma	Young trader	Makeni
20	Haja A. Tarawallie	Business Chairlady	Makeni
21	Yusifu Tejan Kamara	DPO	MCC
22	Pasewa Kai	Section Chief	Makeni
23	Salieu Bah	member	ELARD
24	Richard Tholly	Member	ELARD
25	Abdul F. Sesay	Traders Union	Makeni
26	Musa Ahmed	Reporter	Makeni
27	Mamusu Y Bangura	Deputy Team Lead	ELARD
28	Yusuf Kargbo	Waste Manager	MCC
29	Sheku I March	Member	ELARD
30	Mohamed Kabia	Buyer Rep	Makeni
31	Aminata Tholley	Elder trader	Makeni
32	Memunatu Sesay	Trader	Makeni
33	Mary M Fornah	Member	ELARD
34	Ibrahim S. Kamara	Market youth	Makeni
35	Senesie Kanu	Buyer	Makeni
36	Sento Bangura	Market trader	Makeni
37	Wurie Jalloh	Elder	Makeni
38	Fatmata Osum Karoma	Elder	Makeni
39	Isaac Lebbie	Social specialist	RUSLP
40	Aboul Gbao	Bayer Rep	Makeni

10. Meeting photos





2.2. Meeting 3: MDAs Representatives

Focus Group Discussion Held with MDAs Representatives 20th September 2023 in the Makeni Town Council Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Wednesday, Sept. 20th	Agencies and Departments Representatives from: 1. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) 2. Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) 3. EDSA 4. SLRA 5. SLRTC 6. Pharmacy Board 7. Traditional Healers 8. Religious Leaders representative 9. Youth Commission 10. Disaster Management Agency 11. Family Support Unit (FSU)

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard it possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>

4. General statements from the Stakeholder Consultation and Focus Group Discussions with MDAs representatives of Makeni City.

No	Issues	Responses
1	Statement from the Chief Administrator	<p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.

5. Summary of Questions/Concerns and Responses from stakeholders' representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response
Joseph S.M Bassa (EPA regional head North/West Region)	<p>Mr. Joseph S.M Bassa, from the Environmental Protection Agency, thanked the facilitators for a well-explained presentation, he asked if the relocation site had been fixed for the traders before the construction started, he also spoke on licenses of the project and other facilities like water, electricity which they mentioned in their presentation and how they are going to make it sustainable for the people.</p>	<p>The Development and Planning Officer acting as the Chief Administrator explained the various steps, they took to arrange a relocation site and assured members present that they are only waiting on RUSLP for the implementation of the project, he allay the fears of the EPA rep concerning licenses that this is a World Bank project through the government of Sierra Leone and he is 99.9% sure they have past that stage.</p> <p>Speaking on how they will maintain sustainability on the said facilities, the DPO said Council is the beneficiary of the end product of the project together with the traders and that is why they are involved in every aspect of the project to make sure the correct thing is done so that when it has been handover to the council, they will not find it difficult to maintain its standards.</p> <p>The DPO spoke on the duration of the project that it is a five-year project and they are almost getting into the third year and he is sure the construction process will start early next year.</p>

	<p>He also continued by asking about the lifespan of the project.</p>	<p>One of the representatives from the religious leaders spoke about what the compensation would be like for the affected people especially those having shops and asked that after the market has been constructed it be affordable for the pro-poor.</p> <p>The representative from the Disaster management made a recommendation for the design of canals, that they should design it in a way that the end users will not use it as a dumping site.</p> <p>The Inspector from the F.S.U, Mr. Momoh A Kargbo spoke about security in the Market after it had been constructed that it should have a closing and opening time with securities because some irresponsible men will use that opportunity to abuse women there.</p> <p>The Sheik representing the Muslims as a religious representative asked if they were going to have a church or mosque at the market after the market upgrade.</p> <p>The Development Planning Officer and the team leader from ELARD explained the various concerns raised by the various agencies and departments which led them to a better understanding of the project,</p>
All present in the meeting	<p>The Council core staff raised serious concerns on employment during the project implementation that as a sub-national government that is there to advocate for its citizens in terms of development and youth empowerment will want an employment quota if possible 60%, that the Council will use to involve the youth which will make the whole process colourful and participatory.</p>	<p>The project will give preference to employing Sierra Leoneans, and specifically people from neighbouring communities who have the skills needed by the Project. The project has already hired community members for Project development.</p>
6	Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and the engagement and the meeting was climaxed

General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives

Stakeholders consulted had the following views

1. Provision of water in the market community since there are limited or no improved water sources for the community and they have the fear that their major source of water which is the borehole could be affected by the proposed project activities.

2. Compensation and other benefits for their market stalls that they envisage the project will affect.
3. Provision of alternative livelihood support packages to the elderly people and the physically challenge.
4. Nature and extent of employment opportunities associated with the operation and Local content policy on recruitments of affected market community.
5. Skills transfer to be prioritized.
6. Health: Construction of a health unit/units as the communities when fell ill will have to travel about 2km to access basic treatment.
7. Education: Youth would like to see support for further training.
8. Electrification: Stakeholders are looking forward to the provision of Solar Street Lighting at strategic points in the market.
9. The people fear that the project might affect their secret society and traditional sites where scarifies are offered every year.
10. Concern were also raised with regards dust, accidents and noise from the movement of machineries of the project site

Key concerns were also raised on the following parameters:

Air quality

Construction and vehicular traffic will lead to the emission of dust into the atmosphere.

Emission of greenhouse gases from combustion of fossil fuel. These may affect human health

Noise: The construction/rehabilitation of new and existing facilities and networks will be carried out within the market community. This is a relevant impact which can be intense depending of the characteristics of the soil, the machinery in use, time of the day

Key concerns:

1. Generators can generate high levels of noise, for both workers and the local populations
2. Rock breaker machines can generate high levels of noise for both workers and the local populations

Waste

The works will generate waste from the excavation of materials and soils, refurbishment of drainages, fittings and other infrastructure, as well as oils and special waste from maintenance of the construction machinery. Risk of downstream contamination from construction materials, oil, fuels, wastes, etc.

Key concerns:

1. Risk of machinery damage to soil, especially from wheeled vehicles can affect the geomorphology of some specific locations.

2. Poor & long-term stockpiling of soil – affecting its structure, erosion and/or sedimentation via uncontrolled runoff is another risk

10. Attendance List

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	Institution
1.	Alie Akim Swarray Deen	ELARD	ELARD
2.	Mamusu Bangura	Member	ELARD
3.	Abdul M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
4.	Abdul US Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD
5.	Richard Abu Thulley	ELARD	ELARD
6.	Zainab M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
7.	Salieu Bah	Member	ELARD
8.	Tejan .T. Bangura	Member	ELARD
9.	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
10.	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
11.	Yina Thoronka		NDMA
12.	Sheikh Mohamed Jr.		IRCSL
13.	Rev. John B. Kamara		IRCSL
14.	Borboh Gaye Kargbo		S.L.P/F.S.U.
15.	Joseph M. Gbassa		EPA-SL
16.	Soriba Yellah		NAYCOM
17.	EDWARD KPUKUMU		M.C.C.
18.	Abdulai B Mansaray		M.C.C
19.	Yusifu Tejan Kamara		M.C.C.
20.	Maligie Yansaneh		SALWCO
21.	Abu Samura		EDSA
22.	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD

23.	Sheku I Marrah	Member	ELARD
24.	Foday Sesay		FIRE FORCE
25.	Joseph Conteh		FIRE FORCE
26.	Hassan Jalloh		Pharmacy Board
27.	Cecelia James		SLRTC
28.	Abu Bakarr Turay		SLRA
29.	Ali Kanu		
30.	Daniel Sevallie		C.C.P
31.	Mariatu Sillah		F.S.U
32.	Yakuba Jaward		
33.	Desmond Davies		
34.	Mariatu Jah	Rice Researcher	MAFFS
35.	Josephine Koroma	Staff	MTI
36.	Princess Jamett	Staff	MOTI
37.	Abdul M. Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD

Photos of meeting





2.3. Meeting 4: Ministries Representatives

Focus Group Discussion Held with Ministries Representatives 20th September 2023 in the Makeni Town Council Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Wednesday, Sept. 20th	<p>Ministries Representatives from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Trade and Industry 2. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development 3. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 4. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; 5. Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs; 6. Ministry of Water Resources; 7. Ministry of Tourism and Culture; 8. Ministry of Health and Sanitation 9. Ministry of Environment 10. Ministry of Youths 11. Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard it's possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection</p>

	<p>because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>
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4. General statements from the Stakeholder Consultation and Focus Group Discussions with Ministries representatives of Makeni City.

No	Issues	Responses
1	Statement from the Chief Administrator	<p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.

5. Summary of Questions/Concerns and Responses from stakeholders' representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response

<p>Chernor Koroma Gender and social welfare officer</p>	<p>Question regarding relocation site</p>	<p>The gender and social welfare officer thanked the team and the Council for choosing them as one of the participants for such engagement as it is key because when you talk about market operations it involves 70% of Women and children which falls within their mandate, in regards to that, he asked if they have secured a relocation site since the traders won't be at the market when the upgrade is taking place, and what measure have they put in place so that after when the market has been built/upgraded the traders will not lose their selling space which will hurt the livelihood of some of them and he strongly believes that all World Bank project is to reduce poverty and want the said project to follow their standards.</p> <p>In response, the team leader from ELARD together with the Chief Administrator's Rep explained how they had arranged the relocation site through the help of the stakeholders in Makeni and that the data collected from the traders in the market is to mitigate some of the challenges he has highlighted in the area of relocation and re-instalment of the traders in the new market.</p>
<p>Mr Mohamed Turay Ministry of Trade and Industry Rep,</p>		<p>The Ministry of Trade and Industry Rep, Mr Mohamed Turay, said the facilities outlined for the proposed market upgrade are enormous which they are happy about but asked if they have space to provide all the above-mentioned facilities.</p> <p>In response, the Development Planning Officer, acting as the Chief Administrator spoke about the available space that is fixed, and the engineers are going to draw the market plan based on the space available which will provide all the facilities mentioned.</p>
<p>Mohamed Bundu Ministry of health representative</p>	<p>Health and Sanitation issues</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health and Sanitation raised concerns about the health and sanitation challenges in the current market and that the project implementing secretariat should make sure a proper sanitation design is put in place through the technical team for the project to serve its purpose as health is wealth.</p> <p>Other ministries raised concerns which the World Bank and the Council have addressed already.</p>
	<p>General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and extent of employment opportunities associated with the operation and Local content policy on recruitments of the affected market community. 2. Skills transfer to be prioritized.
<p>6</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire</p>	<p>Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>Refreshment</p>	<p>Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Administrative Arrangement</p>	<p>The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and the engagement and the meeting was climaxed</p>

9. Attendance List

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	Institution
1.	Edward Kpukumu	I.E.C .O	MCC
2.	Yusif Tejan Kamara	DPO	MCC
3.	Abiioseh PS Mansaray	RTF	MCC
4.	Abdul B. Mansaray	M&E	MCC
5.	Joseph Sam Turay	staff	MTORC
6.	Yusufu Fofanah	staff	MAFS
7.	Gasimu Sesay	Deputy Director	MOGCA
8.	David Kargbo	Staff	MOYA
9.	Mohamed Bundu	Health Sector	MOH Bombali
10.	Mohamed Jack Turay	Staff	MTI
11.	Kuyateh Sheku Bah	Staff	MCC
12.	Saidu Turay	Staff	MCC
13.	Sheku I. Marah	Staff	ELARD
14.	Alie Akim Swaray Deen	Member	ELARD
15.	Mamusu Bangura	Member	ELARD
16.	Abdul U.S Bangura	Member	ELARD
17.	Richard Abu Thulley	Member	ELARD
18.	Mary M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
19.	Zainab M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
20.	Salieu Bah	Member	ELARD
21.	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
22.	Maligie	Staff	EWRC
23.	Tejan T. Bangura	Member	ELARD
24.	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD

25.	James Momoh	MOPED	MOPED
26.	Memuna Jalloh	MOPED	MOPED
27.	Ishmail Conteh	Staff	MLSS
28.	Chernor Koroma	Staff	MLSS
29.	Foday Sesay	Environmental Officer	MOE
30.	Agnes Yillah	Environmental Officer	MOE
31.	Magret Moriba	Staff	MOH
32.	Gifty Palmer	Staff	MOYA
33.	Jelikatu Conteh	MWR	MWR
34.	Mariatu Jah	Rice Researcher	MAFFS
35.	Josephine Koroma	Staff	MTI
36.	Princess Jamett	Staff	MOTI
37.	Abdul M. Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD

10. Photos of meeting





2.4. Meeting 5: Security Forces Representatives

Focus Group Discussion Held with Security Forces Representatives 21st September 2023 in the Makeni Town Council Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Thursday, Sept. 21st	<p>Meetings with Security Forces representatives from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police in Makeni City, 2. Military in Makeni City, 3. Fire force 4. Office of National Security (ONS) 5. Disaster Management Agency 6. Family Support Unit (FSU) 7. Prisons department 8. Local Council Police 9. Traditional Rulers

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers

- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard it possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>

4. General statements from the Stakeholder Consultation and Focus Group Discussions with Security Forces Representatives of Makeni City.

No	Issues	Responses
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1	Statement from the Chief Administrator	<p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.
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5. General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response
Mr. Fumba Kamara Office National Security (ONS)	Statement	Mr. Fumba Kamara from the Office of the National Security (ONS), thanked the acting Chief Administrator for the update and the team from ELARD, he spoke on the general safety of the construction in terms of hazards and cited some major structures that failed to adhere to their advice during construction at the start but later succumb due to the intervention of other authorities and prayed this project will not be one of them.
The representative from the Fire Force, Mr. Bockarie, (Mr. Bockarie)	Concern	The representative from the Fire Force, Mr. Bockarie raised concern that for every public building, they should call on the fire force to observe safety the correct thing is done so that when it has been handed over to the council, they will not find it difficult to maintain its standards measures and recommend that the implementing secretariat adhere to the above.

Mr. Bangura representative from the Sierra Leone Police		<p>The representative from the Sierra Leone Police, Mr. Bangura said in the implementation of the project they will have a bunch of responsibilities to maintain order, so for them not to find the process difficult and challenging he asked that they do a massive sensitization about the development to the people and how the process will undertake together with its challenges to the traders.</p> <p>The traditional ruler representative allayed the fears of the Police that it is not today that they have started the process of sensitization of the traders, market executives, chiefs, and so on, he said he is one of the chiefs for the market and can boldly say that 95% of traders selling in the market are aware and ready to excuse until the construction is over amid all challenges they will face.</p> <p>The Metropolitan police from the Council raised concerns that they should have a security post at the new market to secure the goods of the traders.</p> <p>The Development Planning officer said they have registered all their concerns and hope the World Bank will look into it</p>
6	Focus Group and Answering Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and the meeting was climaxed

9. Attendance List

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	Institution
	Alie Akim Swarray Deen	ELARD	ELARD
	Mamusu Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul US Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD
	Richard Abu Thulley	ELARD	ELARD
	Zainab M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Salieu Bah	Member	ELARD
	Tejan .T. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
	Fomba A Kamara	Coordinator	ONS

	Saidu J Bangura	SLP	SLP
	Abdulai Bangura	NFF	Reg. com
	Mariatu Kobia	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Mustapha Kaloko	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Umu Kamara	Metropolitan police	MCC
	EDWARD KPUKUMU	IEC Officer	M.C.C.
	Abdulai B Mansaray	M&E	M.C.C
	Yusifu Tejan Kamara	DPO	M.C.C.
	Sorie K Sesay	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Abdul F Sesay	Traders Union	Market
	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD
	Sheku I Marrah	Member	ELARD
	Alpha M Turay	Prison officer	Prison
	Hindolo Harbing	Prison officer	Prison
	Bai Abu Kanu	RSLAF	RSLAF
	Alusine Fofana	RSLAF	RSLAF
	Philip koroma	Fire force	
	Mrs Ruth Tholly	FSU	
	Ansumman Kanga	Metropolitan	MCC
	Mamusu Bangura	Deputy team lead	ELARD
	Magret Kamara	member	ELARD
	Isatu Adama	prison	
	Mrs Abu Koroma	ONS	ONS
	Vicent koroma	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Mohamed Koroma	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Abdul M. Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD

10. Meeting photos



**preparations for Day 4
meeting at the Makeni
city Council**





2.5. Meeting 6: Affected Property Owners

Focus Group Discussion Held with Affected property owners 22nd September 2023 in the Makeni Town Council Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Friday, Sept. 22nd	Meeting with 1. The Mayor, Chief Administrator and key Staff of the City Council 2. Affected property owners

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard it's possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p> <p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>

4. General statements from the Stakeholder Consultation and Focus Group Discussions with Affected property owners of Makeni City.

No	Issues	Responses
1	Statement from the Chief Administrator	<p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 3. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space

		<p>and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project.</p> <p>4. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done.</p> <p>5. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.</p>
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5. General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Response
Affected shop and land owners	Concerns	<p>Mr Kamara who is one of the shop owners asked how soon the project will start and how soon the compensation will be given to them so they can find another shop or area to do their business.</p> <p>Sidiki Kallon also a shop owner raised the same concern about the aspect of compensation and how soon it going to be.</p> <p>The Resident Technical Facilitator spoke on the land space, he said the land owners providing land should have it in mind that no matter the structure the World Bank is going to build will not be enough to accommodate the market population in the future so in that light they should try and provide a market space to be develop for the future.</p> <p>The land-holding family said they are happy that they have started seeing the World Bank Capacitating the Council by providing those items and hope they will find another way also to capacitate them for better monitoring of the project, he continued by saying they will do everything within their power to make sure the market is constructed.</p> <p>Johnny one of the most well-known people in the market said some of the traders are afraid of losing their space after the construction of the project and they want to know if after the market is built it will be free like the one, they are using currently.</p> <p>The Development Planning Officer on the various concerns said the compensation is not going to be like the World Bank is going to compensate equivalent to your asset but just to give you something that will keep your mood alive, he said the start date will be determined after all the data they need is gathered and he surly believed the construction will start early next year, he continued by making it clear that the market will not be free but it</p>

		will be affordable since it will help the Council to generate revenue to address other municipal challenges and development.
6	Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and the engagement and the meeting was climaxed

9. Attendance list

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	Institution
	Alie Akim Swarray Deen	ELARD	ELARD
	Mamusu Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul US Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD
	Richard Abu Thulley	ELARD	ELARD
	Zainab M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Salieu Bah	Member	ELARD
	Tejan .T. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD
	Sheku I Marrah	Member	ELARD
	John W. Koroma	Landowner	Makeni
	Yeabu Koroma	Landowner	Makeni
	Mohamed F. Sesay	Internal Auditor	MCC
	John Gbla	Shop Owner	Makeni

	Abissem PS Mansaray	Civil Servant	MCC
	Yeali Kanu	Shop Owner	Makeni
	George A. Kabba	Valuator	MCC
	Emmanuel Y. Samura	Procurement Officer	MCC
	Abdul B. Mansaray	MLEO	MCC
	Mohamed Kamara	Shop owner	Makeni
	Sidikie Kallon	Shop owner	Makeni
	Juliet Sesay	Asst. M&E	MCC
	Isha M. Sesay	Asst. DPO	MCC
	Edward Kpukumu	IECO	MCC
	Yusifu Tejan Kamara	DPO	MCC
	Fatu Dauda Sesay	Business Woman	Makeni
	Saidu Kamara	Land Owner	Makeni
	Fatmata Koroma	Shop Owner	Makeni
	Moses Sesay	Shop Owner	Makeni
	Kadiatu Tarawalie	Shop owner	makeni
	Umaro A. Koroma	Member	ELARD
	Mary M. Fornah	Member	ELARD
	Saidu Sesay	Member	ELARD
	Aminata Turay	Accountant	MCC

10. Meeting photos





2.6. Meeting 7: Drivers and Riders Representatives

Focus Group Discussion Held with Drivers and Riders Representatives 22nd September 2023 in the Makeni Town Council Office.

Date of meeting	Stakeholders Group
Friday Sept. 22nd	Meeting with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor drivers' union representative 2. Bike rider's representative 3. Kekeh Riders representative 4. Omolankay Pushers Rep

Meeting Agenda:

- 1) Prayers
- 2) Self-Introduction
- 3) Welcome Address/Purpose of the meeting
- 4) Statement from the Chief Administrator
- 5) Questions/Concerns
- 6) Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire
- 7) Refreshment
- 8) Administrative Arrangement

Meeting in Progress

NO	AGENDA/ISSUES	COMMENTS/DISCUSSION
1	Call to order and silent prayers.	The Supervisor/head of the team from ELARD, Mr. Abdul Bangura called the meeting to order at exactly 10:30 AM followed by individual silent prayer
2	Self-Introduction	Self-introductions were done by all members present from the Council and the team from ELARD
3	Head of Team/ Supervisor (ELARD) Abdul M Bangura's Opening Remarks/statement	<p>The Supervisor/ head of the team from ELARD, Abdul M. Bangura, in his opening statement, welcomed members from his team and the Council staff present and appreciated the staff from the Council for leaving their busy schedules at their various units just to attend the meeting never mind the meeting also is of the essence as it deals with people at local level and the Council is at the driving seat also of development at the local level.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued by giving a brief background about how the project became a priority by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, he said through observation and concerns from stakeholders in the secondary cities about how populated their central markets are becoming and the potential hazard its possessed in term of market space, street trading which will increase road accident, loss of control over the market men and women and so on, it was in that direction the government of Sierra Leone through the help of world bank thought it fit that the secondary cities central market needs to be upgraded to an ultra-model market with enough space that will contain present and future traders with so many facilities, but they cannot build the market in all of the secondary cities together, so they took Makeni City and Kenema City as the pilot face.</p> <p>The Supervisor continued with his statement and called on all attention that, this is a meeting that needs everybody's opinion about the market upgrade data collection because the data collected at the market will not be enough as they need more information for prompt decision making.</p>

		<p>He said after the whole data collection and after it has been processed, they will bring the information back to the people for checkmate if the data given to them is what they processed without disclosing the identity of the respondent.</p> <p>He continued by outlining some of the facilities that the market upgrade is going to provide and spoke on some of the challenges he observed during the data collection which the project will address at accomplishment.</p> <p>He thanked all for their kind attention and hoped they would have a fruitful discussion.</p>
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4. General statements from the Stakeholder Consultation and Focus Group Discussions with Drivers and Riders Representatives of Makeni City.

No	Issues	Responses
1	Statement from the Chief Administrator	<p>The council staff know about the project's existence.</p> <p>The Development and Planning Officer who acts on behalf of the political and administrative heads, in his statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He thanked the ELARD Technical Data collection team lead for a concise statement and colleague's core staff of the Council. 2. He said he was glad for the engagement meeting as he had gone through the components of the various engagements they are going to have, 3. He said it is important because not all stakeholders are fully aware of the project but he is sure these various engagements will close that knowledge gap. 4. He spoke about the challenges the former Mayor encountered just to address the same challenges the traders are facing today due to lack of selling space and other facilities in the market, and even the role she played for this current market upgrade project. 5. The Development Planning Officer continued and gave a step-by-step explanation of the discussion, documentation, and positive arrangement they had with the implementing partner, Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP), and even used the opportunity to inform staff that they are just beneficiaries of the project, so they are there to checkmate the process since at the end of the project they will be the one making use of the final product, so they want the correct thing to be done. 6. He cited the items given to the Council by RUSLP about the project, which were computers, motorbikes, cameras, a global positioning system, printers, phones, tablets, and an internet modem, which means the project will kick soon but for now they are on the soft face which involves information gathering and proper arrangement.

5. General Key issues and concerns raised by the stakeholder's representatives

Issues Arising from meeting participants		
Name and Designation	Question/Concern	Concerns/ Response

Various chairmen	Concerns	<p>The Chairman of the Drivers Union said he is happy with the market upgrading project and that, this is the kind of development they have always been craving for since their mothers, wives, and children are trading in the central market with fewer facilities. He continued and promised that he will disseminate the message to his union when they have a general meeting</p> <p>The District Chairman for the Bike Riders said during the construction period let them block and put a signpost in a visible form to let the riders know that construction is taking place to avoid misunderstanding, he further said he is baffled if the relocation site will contain all of the traders.</p> <p>The Pushcart chairman said they are happy about the project as the current state of the market affects them a lot because they transport the trader's luggage from one point to another and they find the process difficult because the market is congested and prayed that the project benefits the masses.</p> <p>The Development and Planning officer in response to their various views said, that the area of the relocation site not been enough should not be a problem because not all the traders will even go there as most of them are coming from different communities and the council have made it sure they provide decent community markets which some will prefer to use, he said they only reason they treasure the central market is the notion that if they come to the central, they will have more sales.</p> <p>He spoke on other concerns raised like indicators to show that there is work going on at the market site, he said it is a norm of every construction site to put signboards and posts, and thinking of the nature of the project the above concern is a priority</p>
6	Focus Group Discussion and Answering of Questionnaire	Questionnaires were administered by the data collection team having two core staff to one interviewer
7	Refreshment	Food and drinks were served to all participants in the engagement meeting
8	Administrative Arrangement	The administrative arrangement was also done for all participants and the engagement and the meeting was climaxed

9. Attendance List

No.	Name	DESIGNATION	Institution
	Alie Akim Swarray Deen	ELARD	ELARD
	Mamusu Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Abdul US Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD
	Richard Abu Thulley	ELARD	ELARD

	Zainab M. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Salieu Bah	Member	ELARD
	Tejan .T. Bangura	Member	ELARD
	Adama Fullah	Member	ELARD
	Isatu Kamara	Member	ELARD
	Abubakarr Kanu	Driver	Drivers union
	Saidu Koroma	Kekeh Rider	Makeni
	Foday Koyateh	Omolankay Rider	Makeni
	Ahem Gbaya	Shop Owner	Makeni
	Alie Koroma	Driver	Drivers union
	Osman Bangura	Bike rider	Makeni
	EDWARD KPUKUMU	IEC Officer	M.C.C.
	Abdulai B Mansaray	M&E	M.C.C
	Yusifu Tejan Kamara	DPO	M.C.C.
	Phillip Conteh	Bike rider	Makeni
	Morlai Sesay	Omolankay rider	Makeni
	Sheku Bah Kuyateh	Member	ELARD
	Sheku I Marrah	Member	ELARD
	Umar Kargbo	Omo Lankay Rider	Makeni
	Maju Bah	Kekeh rider	Makeni
	Umar Kargbo	Kekek rider	Makeni
	Hassan Foday	Diver	Drivers Union
	Mamusu Bangura	Deputy team lead	ELARD
	Magret Kamara	member	ELARD
	Mary M. Fornah	Member	ELARD
	Mohamed Koroma	Metropolitan police	MCC
	Abdul M. Bangura	Team Lead	ELARD

10. Meeting Photos





3. RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS

The following section gives a summary of the information gathered from the various sets of meetings held in Makeni city council.

3.1. Discussions on GBV

3.1.1. Stakeholder Consultations

The team carried out individual and focus group discussions with the following representatives in Makeni Market

1. Market Women and adolescent girls
2. Market executives
3. Market and Relocation site stakeholders
4. Elder men
5. Elder women
6. Buyers' representatives
7. Market youth representatives (Men and women)
8. Market Elderly People representatives (Men and Women)
9. Market cooperatives representatives (men and women)
10. Markets traders' representatives (Men and Women)
11. Market Current users, merchants, and vendors
12. Civil Societies representatives (men and women)
13. Community-based organization representatives (men and women)
14. NGO representatives (Men and women)

There were no consultations with contractors as they have not been mobilized yet in the project. These interactions led to the identification of potential At-Risk groups and Hotspots for GBV in the project as outlined below.

3.1.2. Key Findings

Vulnerable At-Risk groups

Single women:

In the context of this project single women in the market are a potential high -risk and vulnerable group for GBV and SH. During the FGDs, several women shared their stories of social, economic and sexual exploitation and abuse by close family members and the market community. Women chairlady presidents also narrated examples of resolving disputes relating to violence against women in the market. Most cases were resolved at the community level with the support of family elders, and with the help of the local NGOs. A majority of GBV survivors are reluctant to seek help from the police, except in the case of extreme domestic violence.

Adolescent girls:

Several issues of concern were raised during the focus group discussions with adolescent girls gathered at vocational training centers and in schools. Girls narrated incidents of harassment and eve-teasing while travelling to the market and to their homes. The issue of young girls eloping with migrant workers seeking jobs during the construction phase was also discussed during the consultations. The consultations confirmed that adolescent girls are and will be quite vulnerable and an at-risk group for potential GBV due to labor influx in the area.

Interaction with NGOs

The team had consultations with some women's organizations working in Makeni city. In their experience GBV survivors were reluctant to report incidents of violence, particularly domestic violence. They explained that the reasons for women remaining in abusive relationships were: fear of retribution, lack of other means of economic support, concern for the children, emotional dependence, and lack of support from family and friends. Despite the abuse, the social unacceptability of being single or divorced poses an additional barrier that keeps them from leaving. Furthermore, denial and fear of social stigma often prevents women from reaching out for help.

Migrant women labourers are also vulnerable if adequate safety and security measures are not undertaken at work sites.

Suitable work conditions for women's participation includes gender-equal wage rates, safety & security issues, child care facilities, health and sanitary requirements and separate toilets for women, and temporary housing for families of laborer's during the construction works at the labor camp site with strict compliance to availability of water and sanitation facilities. Strict adherence to child labor norms should be followed.

Women staff

In this project RUSLP will ensure that at least 30 percent of recruited personnel are women. These women staff are a potential at-risk group for GBV in the project.

Identified Hot Spots for GBV within the project include:

- Construction site and labor camps alongside local communities;
- Around Schools and Vocational training centers;
- Around markets areas and relocation sites;
- Around Liquor shops and entertainment centers; and
- Migrant laborer's residing in rented accommodations within the cities.

Outline of Proposed Interventions During the Stakeholders Consultations

An action plan for GBV prevention and response should be developed for

- a) The Potential GBV risks to women and adolescent girls (from adjoining communities) as a result of the influx of migrant labor and,
- b) **Women workers-** All categories of project workers: Direct workers, Contracted workers, Migrant Workers, Community Workers and women staff.

In this project it is anticipated that the construction works will be executed by contractors whose workers will come from within the two cities and outside the two cities. It is likely that the workers will come into contact with the market's communities and vice-versa. With varied cultural and economic backgrounds, the likely interactions between the market communities and workers may lead to potential women safety issues, making it pertinent to create awareness on gender issues, gender-based violence and risk mitigation, in particular. If not carefully managed, an influx of labor in the form of rapid migration and settlement of workers or locals can negatively impact a project area, especially in contexts with high prevalence and social acceptability of violence against women and girls. It is therefore essential to take

into account labor influxes and drivers of gender-based violence when designing risk assessment strategies and mitigation measures.

Robust measures must be prepared and implemented to address the risk of gender-based violence in the project and adjoining communities. The purpose of the GBV action plan is to identify the issues, stakeholders, possible service providers, assess their capacity and document the legal and institutional mechanisms that aid in accessing grievance redressed. The action plan will focus on sensitizing the communities and other stakeholders and strengthening their institutional capacities. This plan is intended for and applicable to all project implementing agencies, staff and adjoining communities throughout the project cycle.

The GBV action plan will include, but not be limited to;

- i. Mapping of identified Hotspots, and close monitoring of these areas throughout the project cycle.
- ii. Mapping of GBV service providers including an assessment of the capabilities of the service providers to provide quality survivor center services. This should incorporate an assessment of the capabilities of the service providers to provide quality survivor centered services including GBV case management, acting as a victim advocate, providing referral services to link to other services not provided by the project itself.
- iii. Identifying active community members and CBO's and developing strategies for their involvement to engage in continuous dialogue and consultations with the community, and reporting any incidents of GBV in the area the concerned appropriate person responsible for GBV redressal.
- iv. Preparation and display of signage on GBV prevention and zero tolerance against GBV at all strategic location/hotspots; developing an IEC strategy and prepare and displaying of IEC material in the local language at identified Hot Spots GBV policy against sexual harassment and gender equality in the workplace; zero tolerance for SEA or SH in the project, and GRM committee/ contact persons names and numbers, including help line numbers of police and other response actors, for reporting GBV incidents;
- v. Mandatory trainings for the workforce on: state policies on sexual harassment in the workplace; unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women; and GBV; GRM for reporting and response of GBV incidents;
- vi. Formation of a GBV committee for GBV grievance
- vii. Introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination); Inclusion of gender-based violence in safety induction training's; continuous stakeholder consultation and citizen engagement to inform the community about GBV risks and redressal mechanisms.
- viii. Stakeholder guidance will be sought to identify existing and potential local GBV risks and on potential interventions and risk mitigation measures. Consultations with those working with adolescent girls, single women and other at-risk groups, will be prioritized to enable understanding of GBV risks and mitigation measures.
- ix. Suitable work and accommodation conditions for migrant laborers and families of laborer's should be provided for in accordance with country labor laws and WB ESS2. This includes, gender-equal wage rates, safety & security issues, child care facilities, health and sanitary requirements and separate toilets for women, and temporary housing for families of laborer's during the construction work at the labor camp site with

strict compliance to availability of water and sanitation facilities. Strict adherence to child labor norms shall be followed.

- x. Monitoring to be integrated into the projects safeguard monitoring framework with a special focus on identified Hot Spots.

3.2. Scoping discussions

Table 2 provides the summary of findings of the scoping questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings

Table 2: Summary of Scoping Checklist Questionnaire Makeni

No	Questions asked during the scoping stakeholders' engagement	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant?
1	General issues that may arise during the overall implementation of the project and design			
1.1	Would the final product be a rehabilitated market or a new construct?	Yes	The market environment will be affected during the construction period because sellers will be dislocated	Yes, sellers' position will be disrupted
1.2	Are there red flag issues that could require the new market to be moved to another location (e.g., land ownership, wetlands? cultural sites)	No	Nil	Nil
1.3	Will it be a single vs multi-storey structure?	Yes	Nil	Nil
1.4	Will there be temporary relocation of traders? If yes, where would they be relocated to, and for how long	Yes	The sellers will be relocated temporarily to Campbell Street about 100m from the existing market for the period of construction	Yes
1.5	Have the traders been approached on this?	Yes	Nil	Nil
1.6	Will the temporary site have the basic amenities to cater to the needs of the people (water, stores, sanitation etc.?)	Yes	Nil	Nil
1.7	Is rehabilitation required at the temporary location to retrofit it to the needs of the traders?	Yes	Nil	Nil
1.8	How far is this temporary location from the current market?	Yes	About 100m	Nil
1.9	Are the traders in acceptance of this site?	Yes	Nil	Nil
1.10	How would the traders be moved to and organized at the temporary site in an orderly manner?	Yes	The traders will be moved to and organized at the temporary site in an orderly manner	Nil
1.11	Would this arrangement disadvantage some traders (disabled, the very poor)?	Yes	Some sellers will not like their positions on the relocation site	No
1.12	Is there potential for conflict?	Yes	Not every seller will be satisfied	No

No	Questions asked during the scoping stakeholders' engagement	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant?
1.13	What will be the role of the local council and authority in this process?	Yes	The council will help in the allocation of temporal spaces to the traders	Yes
1.14	Has the client provided a work plan from planning for the construction works to the relocation of the traders to the final market?	No	Nil	Nil
1.15	Is there an indication of the number of traders that will be affected (from the market dues data)?	Yes	The real data will come from the census survey	
2	Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.)?			
2.1	Permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography including increases in intensity of land use?	No	Nil	Nil
2.2	Changes in traffic movement?	Yes	Roads around the market areas	Yes: heavy traffic
2.3	Construction activities - earthworks, excavation, linear structures?	Yes	Surrounding environment	Yes: noise pollution
2.4	Impoundment, culverting, realignment, or other changes to hydrology?	No	Nil	Nil
2.5	Changes in land surface affecting drainage or runoff?	No	Nil	Nil
2.6	Loss of biodiversity?	No	Nil	Nil
2.7	Loss of native species or genetic diversity?	No	Nil	Nil
2.8	Any other actions?	No	Nil	Nil
2.9	Temporary sites used for construction works or housing construction workers?	No	Nil	Nil
2.10	Demolition works?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
2.11	Facilities for storage of goods and materials?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
2.12	The influx of people into the area either temporarily or permanently?	No	The market environment	Yes
2.13	Negative effect on rare or endangered species of flora or fauna or their habitat?	No	Nil	Nil
2.14	Negative effect on wildlife habitat, populations, corridors, or movements?	No	Nil	Nil
3	Will the project involve the use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment?			
3.1	Will the project involve the use of substances or materials that are hazardous or toxic to human health or the environment?	No	Nil	Nil

No	Questions asked during the scoping stakeholders' engagement	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant?
3.2	Any other causes?	No	Nil	Nil
3.3	Are there a vulnerable group of people who will be affected by this project (e.g., elderly, disabled, physically challenged)	Yes	Elderly, disabled, and physically challenged will be affected during the construction period.	Yes
4 Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction, operation or decommissioning?				
4.1	Municipal waste (household and/ or commercial wastes)?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
4.2	Dredge spoils and excavation materials?	No	Nil	Nil
4.3	Contaminated soils or other materials?	No	Nil	Nil
4.4	Hazardous or toxic wastes (including radioactive wastes)?	No	No	Nil
4.5	Construction or demolition wastes?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
4.6	Surplus products?	No	Nil	Nil
4.7	Any other solid wastes?	No	No	Nil
5 Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances into air?				
5.1	Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources?	No	Nil	Nil
5.2	Dust or odours from handling materials including construction materials, sewage and waste?	No	Nil	Nil
5.3	Emissions from burning of waste in the open air (e.g. slash materials, construction debris)?	No	Nil	Nil
5.4	Emissions from construction activities including plants and equipment?	Yes	The market environment	No
5.5	Emissions from materials handling including storage or transport?	Yes	The market environment	No
5.6	Emissions from any other sources?	No	Nil	Nil
6 Will the Project cause noise and vibrations?				
6.1	From the operation of equipment e.g. engines, ventilation, and rushers?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
6.2	From construction or demolition?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
6.3	From blasting or piling?	No	Nil	Nil
6.4	From construction or operation traffic?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
6.5	From any other sources?	No	Nil	Nil

No	Questions asked during the scoping stakeholders' engagement	Yes/No	Which Characteristics of the Project Environment could be affected and how?	Is the effect likely to be significant?
7	Will the Project lead to the risk of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into sewers, surface water, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?			
7.1	From handling, storage, use or spillage of hazardous substances or toxic materials?	No	Nil	Nil
7.2	From discharge of sewage or other effluents (whether treated or untreated) to water or land?	No	Nil	Nil
7.3	Is there a risk of long-term build-up of pollutants in the environment from these sources?	No	Nil	Nil
7.4	From any other sources?	No	Nil	Nil
8	Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, and employment?			
8.1	Changes in population size, age, structure, social groups etc.?	No	Nil	Nil
8.2	By resettlement of people or demolition of market structures or social facilities	Yes	The market environment	Yes
8.3	Through the in-migration of people around the project site	Yes	The market environment	No
8.4	By placing increased demands on local facilities or services (e.g. housing, education, health)?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
8.5	By creating jobs during construction or operation or causing local unemployment?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
8.6	Negative effects on aesthetics and landscape view?	No	Nil	Nil
8.7	Negative effects on traffic?	Yes	The market environment	Yes
8.8	Negative effects on local business and income, and source of livelihood?	Yes	The market sellers and users	Yes
8.9	Negative effects on heritage, buildings, structures, archaeological sites and important cultural heritage?	No	Nil	Nil
8.10	Displacement of people from their present location?	Yes	The market environment	Yes

3.3. Discussions on impacts

Table 3 gives the summary of findings of the impact questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 3: summary of findings of the impact in Makeni markets

Potential Impacts	Possible Management/ Mitigation	Answers provided by participants
Employment Construction contractors will employ Local workers possibly more	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project will give preference to hiring locally if the correct skills are available. 2. A skills audit will be conducted. 3. Advertise jobs in local communities – e.g., in Community Development Centres 4. The project will use a fair and transparent recruitment procedure to avoid nepotism. 5. Monitoring of contractor recruitment practices 	<p>a. According to council staff, they emphasized that let the contractors implement the local content policy in employing workers for the project. They also pleaded with the consultancy team to tell the contractors to give 40% of the employees of the proposed market to be people from the council.</p> <p>b. According to the market traders, they said let them be considered in employing the workers for the proposed market especially the market executives.</p> <p>c. According to the representatives from the government ministries within the municipality, they said let the local youths (both skilled and unskilled) be considered in the employment of workers for the proposed market</p> <p>d. The representatives from the agencies and departments also supported the employment of local people for the construction of the market as this will help to get a peaceful working environment.</p> <p>e. According to the representatives from the security forces, they said let the contractors give opportunity to the city council to employ the local youths as this will prevent confrontation between the contractors and the youths.</p> <p>f. The affected people of the project pleaded with the council for them to be given preference in the employment process as that will be used to caution them for their lost properties.</p> <p>g. According to the transport people around the market, they also pleaded with the consulting team to tell the contractors that they are here and ready for the work and will like to actively take part in this project if given the opportunity.</p>
Construction Nuisance Construction noise and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have rules that no loud work happens at night • Wetting the site, and access roads to reduce dust. 	All the participants in all the different sectors recommended that let all machine work and other noise making work to be done during the

Potential Impacts	Possible Management/ Mitigation	Answers provided by participants
could affect residents and businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will build barriers to protect from nuisances such as noise and dust; Construction Storage Area – the contractor will backfill the land to make a hard surface so less dust and garbage are removed. Will leave the access route through the middle, fenced off. 	day instead of night in order not to negatively affect the inhabitants around the project site.
Environmental Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The contractor will meet Sierra Leone/ World Bank standards 2. Environmental monitoring (checked by an international environmental consultant). 3. The consultant will support Community Health Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. According to the council staff the project will not only affect the market traders, but also the surrounding people around the project site. b. According to the representatives from the traders, the people are more concerned with their health and safety during the construction phase. c. According to the EPA representative from the EPA office in Makeni, the agency will be concerned with the types of gasses used if any, (Mr. Joseph Gbasa) and also the emissions to air to safeguard air quality. d. According to the Fire Force from Makeni, the relocation site should be safe from fire accidents e. One of the land owners was concerned with the issue of flooding when the project starts. f. According to a tricycle rider, the construction will affect their work as the construction process will affect the road.
Waste Management	Waste will be transferred to the official dumps outside the project area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. According to council, there is an existing waste management department at the council, they are only hoping that the project will work together with the council to be able to manage the waste properly. b. According to the traders' representatives, they want the project to work with local organizations in order to handle the issue of waste in a proper and sustainable way c. According to the agencies, especially the ONS, they want the Makeni City Council to be the champion in the issue of waste management. d. The transport sector representatives also pleaded for the issue of waste to be treated with the utmost seriousness and the project to work with the council to ensure quality waste management.

Potential Impacts	Possible Management/ Mitigation	Answers provided by participants
Transport The project will have an impact on traffic – construction vehicles (average 31 truck trips a day during peak construction) and employees travelling to the sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction contractors will provide buses for staff. The contractors will allow only management staff to travel to work by car, and allow parking only on the project site. The contractors will train drivers through a road safety campaign to avoid dangers to pedestrians/businesses on the transport corridor. The construction vehicles will be required to meet exhaust emission and noise standards. The contractor will provide clear road signs and improve site entrances. 	Representatives from all the sectors present in all the meetings recommended putting in place the proper traffic measures like traffic signs and symbols in order to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of all market users. The council also said that they have had a fruitful engagement with the security forces and the road authority for diverting the traffic when the construction takes place.
Resettlement	No houses will be resettled apart from those households living inside the project site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to council, they will do everything possible to make sure that every affected person is well resettled According to the representatives from the agencies, the project together with council should make sure that all affected persons are well resettled. An ormolankay pusher expressed his concern for the right of people to be resettled. According to one of the property owners, he expressed his concern as to whether they will be adequately resettled. According to the security forces, more sensitization needs to be done in order to avoid confrontation between the affected persons and the security forces. The traders' representatives want all affected persons to be fully resettled.
Concerns regarding businesses	The project will make sure that all affected people's stalls/ tables, etc. will be catered for in the relocation sites.	Stakeholders expressed concerns about the impact of the Project on their business activities.

3.4. Discussions on communication

Table 4 summarizes the main findings of the communication questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 4: Meeting Discussion on Communications `Makeni Market

Questions	Answers provided by participants
Who do they think would be a good spokesperson to speak to the Project Management Unit on their behalf?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Makeni City Council Chief Administrator for the Makeni Market and his deputy
What do they think is the best way to raise awareness in the community about the Project/ give out project information?	<p>Focus group discussion with stakeholders, youth groups. Market women, MDAs, etc. through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community engagement 2. Radio discussion Programme, megaphones and radio talk shows 3. Stakeholders Engagement
Which groups might be hard to reach with information (e.g., illiterate)? How could we best reach these groups?	<p>Market people due to their daily engagements.</p> <p>Ways of reaching them are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By sensitization with the illiterate people, through microphones and public announcements, systems, etc. • By passing the information through their local dialogue and their market heads and CSOs
What would be the easiest way for them to contact the project/ lodge a complaint?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating an office space for complaints/ concerns 2. To establish a toll-free line 3. Provide a complaint or suggestions box at strategic locations
In their opinion, what are the main social impacts/ risks of this type of project (particularly in relation to their sector)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anticipated starting date of the project. They need to know the starting date of the project. 2. Relocation/ resettlement strategy 3. Sanitation and construction hazards
Are there any existing programs that the Project could link with in order to help mitigate negative impacts or ensure people's access to project benefits (give examples relevant to the sector, e.g., waste recyclers, etc.)?	There is a waste management department in the councils that will collaborate with ELARD for the project to be sustained.
We want to make sure that we consult and manage the impacts on vulnerable groups in the market	Linked it with the council and stakeholders of Makeni
Affected markets (in line with IFC Performance Standards). Do they have/ use a definition of vulnerable groups? What vulnerable groups do they think we need to make a special effort to reach? labour, women's employment, etc. at the national or governorate level that we could use	<p>Yes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market sweepers 2. Cleaners and 3. Local Market security
Establish Community Development Committees for people to receive information about the RUSLP, report any concerns and have questions answered.	Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee

3.5. Discussions with women and young girls

Table 5 and Table 6 give the summary of findings of the questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 5: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire (women and young girls)

Questions	Answers provided by participants
What are the types of abuses perpetrated on women that you may have witnessed, observed, or heard about?	Sexual harassment and child labor
Where are they most frequently observed (family, in marriage, market spaces, workplace, etc.)?	Around the communities and market place
What are the deep causes or roots of the abuses (social, cultural, economic, etc.)?	Social and economic factors
What are the impacts of the abuses perpetrated on women (physical, mental, psychological ...)?	Physical, psychological and mental
What are the reactions of the women who survived the abuses?	Take legal action and sometime go the traditional way which they cannot disclose
Do they often have recourse to the police or courts or GBV/SH service providers?	They go to the police or sometimes to local authorities
What can be done to stop the violence perpetrated on women in this market, to be integrated in the market upgrade?	By creating gender-based violence by-laws

Table 6: Information about Gender Roles, Tasks and Responsibilities

Questions	Answers		
INFORMATION ABOUT GENDER ROLES, TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
What are the main roles, tasks and responsibilities of men and women in the Market?	They vary by individuals Respondent said there are no specific roles of men and women in the two markets		
In general, are employment opportunities available equally to women and men? Please elaborate.	Employment opportunities are very limited in these markets		
Are there any women's organizations in the Market or the city?	Not existent in this market only petty trader's union in both markets		
If yes, please indicate:	Organization name	Main activities (add as much detail as you can)	Number of members
• The name of the organization			
• The organization's activities			
• The number of members			
Gender and vulnerability			
Please identify the vulnerable people in the market area	The elderly and the beggars are more vulnerable in both markets		
Why do you believe that they are vulnerable?	It is difficult for them to achieve their daily bread and they don't have enough to feed on.		

Questions	Answers
Is there violence against women in the market vicinity? Please elaborate	Seldom, through fighting and insulting them by men and sexual harassment. These are common in both markets
Are there support networks for women who have problems and require help?	Yes, support normally from family support unit and local and international NGOs For Makeni: (Save the Children, ChildHelp Sierra Leone , Makeni Youth on Developments , Community advocacy for girls Empowerment- CAGE - S/L , Economic Empowerment and Human Rights Sierra Leone .
What type of support is available for vulnerable people in this context?	Microcredit loans and Ozuzu
For project affected women traders that chose cash compensation for a loss of space and other assets, is there a risk that the male head of the household insists that he is paid all of the cash compensation?	No risk, they will collect their money for themselves.
If the male of the household were to be paid all of the cash compensation, what would he use the cash compensation for? Would women in the household be able to influence his decision? How could women be supported so that they have a stronger voice in the household? For households that have a conflict between the men and women, are there any NGOs or other leaders who could become involved to help resolve the conflict? What would be the best way to support women's livelihoods in this city? How can the Project support women who need to relocate their market property from one location to another?	This depends on the individual to decide 1. To add to the business capital 2. To improve on our living condition 3. To pay college fees for our kids Most likely By empowering them financially and capacitating them through education. Yes. They always go to the family support unit of the Sierra Leone Police and local authorities Provide them with seed money for business Help them to get space and build sustainable stalls.
Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
What do you know about the market upgrade project? How did you receive such information?	Through the market trader's chairman and the information are very welcoming
Do you have any concerns or objections relating to the project and its consequences?	Our concern is, when is the project going to kick off
What are your suggestions with respect to the relocation site or process?	Though it is small, we can manage for the period of construction and re-locate after completion
What are your suggestions with respect to the market upgrade itself?	Let the project proceed as soon as possible

3.6. Discussions with men and young men

Table 7 and

Table 8 give the summary of findings of the questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 7: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire (men and young men)

Questions	Answers
What are the types of abuses perpetrated on men that you have witnessed, observed or heard about?	Drug abuse and child labor
Where are they most frequently observed (family, in marriage, market spaces, workplaces, etc.)?	Community areas and market place
What are the deep causes or roots of the abuses (social cultural, economic, etc.)?	All, social cultural, and economic
Where do we find the latter after their criminal acts? (In prison, free in the societies)	Most times they are set free
What are their reactions when they are accused of violence against men?	

Table 8: Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project

Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
What do you know about the market upgrade project? How did you receive such information?	The project is going to upgrade the existing market and there will be an expansion of the old market. We received such information, through the market trader's chairman and the information are very welcoming
Do you have any concerns or objections relating to the project and its consequences?	Our concern is, when is the project going to kick off
What are your suggestions with respect to the relocation site or process?	Though it is small, we can manage for the period of construction and re-locate after completion
What are your suggestions with respect to the market upgrade itself?	Let the project proceed as soon as possible

3.7. Discussions with Persons with Special Needs

Table 9 gives the summary of findings of the questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 9: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire (Persons with Special Needs)

Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
Questions	Answers provided by participants
What do you know about the market upgrade project? How did you receive such information?	The project is going to upgrade the existing market and there will be an expansion of the old market. We received such information, through the market trader's chairman and the information are very welcoming
Do you have any concerns or objections relating	Our concern is, when is the project going to kick off

Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
to the project and its consequences?	and will there be provision for persons with special needs? And we hope various tools will be provided to assist us, and certain adjustments to help us do things with greater ease.
What are your suggestions with respect to the relocation site or process?	We will manage the existing available space though it is small, we can manage for the period of construction and re-locate after completion
What are your suggestions with respect to the market upgrade itself, especially regarding your special needs?	Let's the project proceed as soon as possible

3.8. Discussions with Elderly

Table 10 gives the summary of findings of the questionnaire administered during the focus group discussions meetings in both markets.

Table 10: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire (Elderly)

Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
What do you know about the market upgrade project? How did you receive such information?	The project is going to upgrade the existing market and there will be an expansion of the old market. We received such information, through the market trader's chairman and the information are very welcoming.
Do you have any concerns or objections relating to the project and its consequences?	Our concern is, when is the project going to kick off
What are your suggestions with respect to the relocation site or process?	Though it is small, we can manage for the period of construction and re-locate after completion
What are your suggestions with respect to the market upgrade itself?	Let the project proceed as soon as possible

3.9. Discussions with Poor people

Table 11 summarizes the main findings of the questionnaire administered during the focus group discussion meetings in both markets.

Table 11: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire (the Poor)

Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project	
What do you know about the market upgrade project? How did you receive such information?	The project is going to upgrade the existing market and there will be an expansion of the old market. We received such information, through the market trader's chairman and the information are very welcoming
Do you have any concerns or objections relating to the project and its consequences?	Our concern is, when is the project going to kick off and when is the relocation process
What are your suggestions with respect to the relocation site or process?	Though the relocation site is small, but, we can manage for the period of construction and re-locate after construction completion.
What are your suggestions with respect to the	Let the project proceed as soon as possible

<i>Knowledge, opinion and suggestions relating to the Market Upgrade project</i>	
market upgrade itself?	