





# LIBERIA ELECTRICITY CORPORATION (LEC) AND

**RURAL AND RRENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY (RREA)** 

Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (LESSAP)-Phase 2 (P180498)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

15 May 2024

**Draft Rev0** 

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LIST OF ACR	RONYMS						
CSC	Customer Service Centre						
CLSG Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana (Transmission Line) EHS/HS Environment, Health and Safety / Health and Safety							
EPA	•						
EPML	Environmental Protection and Management Law						
E&S	Environmental and Social						
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan						
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)						
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment						
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework						
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan						
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit						
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (World Bank)						
EU	European Union						
FGD	Focus Group Discussion						
GoL	Government of Liberia						
GRM	Grievance Redress Management						
HSMS	Health and Safety Management System						
LEC	Liberia Electricity Corporation						
LERC	Liberia Energy Regulatory Commission						
LESSAP	Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project						
LIBTELCO	Liberia Telecommunications Corporation						
LLA	Liberia Land Authority						
LMP	Labor Management Procedures						
LV	low voltage						
LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation						
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation						

MFDP Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MGCSP Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

MIA Ministry of Internal Affairs

MME Ministry of Mines and Energy

MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MoH Ministry of Health
MoL Ministry of Labour

MPW Ministry of Public Works

MV medium voltage

NES National Export Strategy (Liberia)
O&M Operation and Maintenance

OGS Off-grid Solar

PAD Project Appraisal Document
PAI Project Area of Influence

PCMU Project Coordinating and Management Unit

PCN Project Concept Note (World Bank)

PIU Project Implementation Unit PMT Project Management Team RAP Resettlement Action Plan

RFP Resettlement Policy Framework

RREA Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (Liberia)

SEP Stakeholder Engagement Plan

SHS Solar Home Systems

UNDP United Nations Development Program

GIZ Energizing Development (EnDev)
MoE Ministry of Education (MoE)

LEAP Netwok Liberia Energy Access Practitioner Network

GoL Government of Liberia

NEA National Electrification Analysis

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Objective of the SEP

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) provides a framework for stakeholder engagement throughout the life of the project cycle (identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation, completion). The SEP has been designed so that the project can demonstrate engagement that is effective, meaningful, consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Environmental and Social Standard ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure objectives and requirements, the relevant Liberian legal and regulatory framework, and good international industrial practice.

## 1.2 Project Components

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project Phase 2 (LESSAP-2 or "the Project") is to **expand the access to electricity services, and enhance the operational performance of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC),** building upon the work carried out under LESSAP-1 to increase access to electricity and improve operational efficiency of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC).

Continuing from LESSAP-1, the proposed LESSAP-2 will continue to contribute to the Government of Liberia (GoL) target of increasing electricity access to 70 percent of the country by 2030 from the current rate of 28 percent and turn around the operational and financial performance of the national utility. The Project will target two key areas in Liberia's energy sector, grid electrification mainly in the Capital Monrovia and economic corridors of Kakata and Bomi counties implemented by LEC, and off-grid solar electrification in health centers and remote communities to be spearheaded by Liberia's Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA).

The grid component to be implemented by LEC will: (a) increase grid electricity access by rehabilitating and expanding medium voltage (MV) and low voltage (LV) distribution network and connect new households and business; (b) reduce commercial losses by replacing all faulty meters and regularizing all unmetered or illegally connected households and businesses as well as implementing revenue protection measures; (c) decentralize the operations (technical and commercial) into districts to bring delivery of quality electricity services closer to consumers and help LEC to better manage commercial losses; (d) automate the technical operations to improve reliability of supply and better integration with Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinée (CLSG) interconnection; and (e) ensure a smooth transition to full-time sustainable management and strengthen the managerial and staff capacity of LEC to ensure its operational and financial sustainability.

Some components / subcomponents of LESSAP-1, including solar home systems (SHS), health and educational facilities electrification under the off-grid component (2), household / residential metering, and additional software installation at LEC, will be carried over and scaled up under LESSAP-2. The off-grid component will extend solar photo voltaic (PV) electricity services

primarily to remotely located heath facilities. Guided by Liberia's National Export Strategy (NES), the component will also support a design and implementation of a pilot for a more concessional approach to deploy solar home systems (SHS) to households in very remote and dispersed communities, and support single-community smaller mini-grids in areas where it is feasible. The proposed LESSAP-2 is comprised of the following components and subcomponents:

Component 1 Rehabilitation and Expansion of Electricity Infrastructure and Systems and Enhancement of LEC Revenue Protection (IDA US\$ 14 million): This component initially involved four subcomponents as part of LESSAP-1. As noted below, subcomponent (1 (c) Establishment of District Offices and Customer Service Centers (CSC)) was dropped from LESSAP-1 (see Annex B). The remaining two sub-components include the following:

Subcomponent 1a: Rehabilitation and expansion of the distribution network (IDA US\$ 4 million): The subcomponent will complete the installation of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System initiated under the first phase to ensure oversight, proactive network problem detection and resolution, adequate network reliability, obtain required power quality data for real time operational decision. The subcomponent will also continue the densification and expansion of distribution network. Since the number of communities identified under the first phase was reduced due to the reallocation of funds during the March 2023 restructuring, the proposed subcomponent would intensify the network to include all households in the beneficiary communities and extend supply to the new communities along the corridor.

Subcomponent 1.b: Revenue Protection Program (IDA US\$10 million): The subcomponent will enhance the installation of an advanced-metering infrastructure (AMI) platform under the first phase to include the connection and monitoring of large commercial customers via Meter Data Management (MDM) and ensure accurate measurement of their consumption and prevent tampering with metering systems. It will also fund the procurement of 50,000 prepayment meters for households that will support the replacement of damaged meters, new connection and regularization of illegal connections. In addition, the subcomponent will support enhancements to the LEC Integrated Management System through the addition of a Geographic Information System (GIS), a Field Service Management System (FSMS), and a mobile add-on to the Enterprise Asset Management module and the implementation of the Asset and Customers Mapping Survey (ACMS) for LEC to have accurate information on the point of sale of electricity due to the outdated and inaccurate customer database. The enhancements to the IMS will enable LEC to work with geographical network data and maintain that data as the network grows, control the dispatch and execution of field orders for meter installation, trouble call resolution, network operations and maintenance, and network design and construction activities. The ACMS and the enhanced IMS will also enable LEC to effectively manage client arrears and non-technical losses and improve operational efficiency.

Component 2: Off-grid Electrification of Households, Public Facilities, and Stimulation of Productive Uses in Rural Areas (IDA US\$ 13 million; ESMAP grant US\$ 3 million). This component will scale up the activities under the first phase off-grid electrification component

with a focus on mobilizing private capital. Due to the groundwork laid out in phase one, the second phase would focus on accelerating the off-grid activities and devise methods of sustainability through private sector participation.

# Subcomponent 2.a: Electrification of public facilities in rural areas (IDA US\$ 6 million):

- a. Subcomponent 2.a (i): Electrification of health facilities: Liberia has about 836 functioning health facilities comprising 38 hospitals, 61 heath centers and 736 clinics. About 95 percent of these facilities have no electricity or rely on costly diesel generators, and for the few that have grid electricity (mostly in the Capital Monrovia), supply is intermittent and of poor quality. Thus, electrification of health facilities has emerged as a priority especially following recent epidemics like Ebola and COVID-19. This subcomponent will focus on the urgent provision of PV services to selected health facilities to enhance the delivery of healthcare services and improve their resilience. It will target health facilities in underserved and remote rural areas in the country which are identified as priority by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in coordination with RREA.
  - System Design: The facilities will be supplied with standalone or hybrid PV-withbattery energy systems which, depending on type and size of facility, are expected to supply electricity for, among others, (a) medical equipment loads; (b) inside and outside lighting; and (c) office equipment. System designs are standardized, informed by a series of site-specific technical assessments (energy audits), in close coordination between RREA and the MOH, under LESSAP first phase, with eight standardized system sizes based on the level-of-service of facilities. Additional surveys will be carried out in parallel to implementation to further improve targeting and avoid donor overlap. The PV arrays would be mounted mainly on roof tops of buildings or walkways or poles or in empty spaces within the facilities and thus would not require the acquisition of private lands. The lithium-ion batteries used in the designs are safer and easier to manage than other alternatives, with substantially longer operational life and safer for final disposal. However, the batteries will still require special arrangements to ensure proper recycling/disposal after the end of their useful lives. The systems allow for remote monitoring of operations, fault diagnostic and troubleshooting.
  - Business Model and Financing approach: The subcomponent would finance (a) the supply and installation of the solar PV systems and required electrical appliances, including provision of basic operation, maintenance and safety training for health workers; (b) operations and maintenance of the installed system; and (c) TA for procurement and contract management as well as developing local capacity for repair and maintenance of such systems. The second phase would also explore mechanisms of energy as a service (EaaS) model for increasing sustainability and promoting private sector participation.
- **b.** Subcomponent 2.a (ii): Electrification of education facilities: Besides health facilities, the project will also electrify education facilities. Sites will be selected in coordination with the Ministry of Education, with the aim to exploit synergies with ongoing World Bank

interventions in the education sector such as Excellence in Learning in Liberia (EXCEL) - P181455 as well as synergies from proximity to supported health facilities. The designs developed for health facilities will be adjusted based on energy surveys of education facilities, with the aim to develop a set of standardized, modular designs. Operation and maintenance will follow the same approach as the health facilities.

Subcomponent 2.b: Deployment of solar home systems for households and off-grid productive uses (IDA US\$ 2.5 million, ESMAP grant US\$ 1.5 million): The subcomponent will support scaling up the program by providing results-based financing (RBF) to private off-grid solar companies for solar home systems (SHS) for households developed under the first phase and expand it to include larger systems for productive uses enterprises. The RBF is designed to support the affordability of solar PV systems through partial grants for direct price reductions (i.e., grants that directly translate into price reductions for end-consumers compared to prices charged in currently served areas) and indirect price reductions (i.e., grants that cover the increased costs of expanding the supply chain to cover new areas and/or implement new business models).

**Subcomponent 2.c: Piloting private-sector led mini grids (IDA US\$ 4.5 million, ESMAP grant US\$ 1.5 million):** This subcomponent would support the design and implementation of pilots for reaching dispersed communities through privately-owned mini-grids. LESSAP Phase 1 carried out pre-feasibility assessments of 47 sites. On average, a mini-grid site has a demand of 732 kWh/day and the average demand per connection is 2 kWh/day. Solar-diesel hybrid mini-grids with lithium-ion energy storage with low voltage distribution are considered the most viable supply option. LESSAP Phase 1 also developed standard grant agreements. The pilot provides partial, results-based grants to mini-grids, with the private sector expected to mobilize a substantial share of the financing. Developers would be selected through a call-for-proposals, with flexibility for private sector companies to select among the 47 pre-feasibility sites, or propose their own sites. The pilot would be used to demonstrate the technical and commercial viability of mini-grid development in Liberia and its attractiveness to the private sector. The pilot will be developed in close coordination with IFC as well as UNDP's Africa Mini Grid program. Overall, this subcomponent is expected to mobilize US\$ 1.5 million in private capital.

Component 3: Technical Assistance, training and capacity building of project implementation support (IDA US\$ 3 million): This component will cover the cost of strengthening the capacity of LEC Project Management Team (PMT) to manage and monitor implementation activities. It will include financing the cost of specialized consultants (technical, financial, procurement, audit, safeguards, etc.) and project staff to support the PMT, the preparation of technical design and safeguards documents, community engagement and sensitization programs, working on inclusivity and implementation of gender actions plans amongst others.

Table 1: Actual Breakdown of Project Components and Subcomponents under LESSAP 2

Project Component	Implementing Agency	Main Activities	WB Financing
Component 1	LEC	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Electricity Infrastructure and Systems and Enhancement of LEC Revenue Protection.	IDA US\$ 14 million
Subcomponent 1a	LEC	This subcomponent will complete the installation of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System initiated under the first phase	IDA US\$ 4 million
Subcomponent 1.b	LEC	Revenue Protection Program	IDA US\$10 million)
Component 3:	LEC	Technical Assistance, training and capacity building of project implementation support	(IDA US\$ 3 million):
Component 2		Off-grid Electrification of Households, Public Facilities, and Stimulation of Productive Uses in Rural Areas	IDA US\$ 13 million; ESMAP grant US\$ 3 million).
Subcomponent 2.a:	RREA	Electrification of public facilities in rural areas (Health and Education facilities)	(IDA US\$ 6 million):

Project Component	Implementing Agency	Main Activities	WB Financing
Component 2.b:	RREA	Deployment of solar home systems for households and off-grid productive uses	(IDA US\$ 2.5 million, ESMAP grant US\$ 1.5 million):
Subcomponent 2.c:	RREA	Piloting private-sector l	(IDA US\$ 4.5 million, ESMAP grant US\$ 1.5 million):

## **Project Locations**

The grid electrification will be implemented in communities mainly in the capital Monrovia and a few in the economic corridors of Kakata and Bomi county. These communities either have existing electricity or there is an ongoing electrification project because not all areas of the communities would benefit from LESSAP-2. The actual existing networks to be rehabilitated and the distribution line routes for network extension will be determined after the detailed design works are completed.

The district offices and CSC will be located on lands within existing LEC substations, where feasible. For areas with no existing substation or where it is not suitable, LEC would arrange with county/district local authorities for suitable public lands within the catchment areas for their construction.

Off-grid Solar (OGS): It is estimated that about 300 health facilities will benefit from the OGS, but the selection of the specific health facilities and their locations has not yet been completed. The RREA is collaborating with the MoH to select the health facilities to benefit from the Project. The communities to benefit from the pilot solar mini grids and the SHS will be selected from the report of the NES study which is in the final stages of completion.

# 1.3 National Requirement for Stakeholder Engagement

The Environmental Protection and Management Law (EPML) as well as the Environmental Protection Agency Act (EPA Act) and the EPA Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Procedural Guidelines provides for the participation of stakeholders at all levels of project cycles to ensure that their concerns and inputs are considered as part of the design, planning, project implementation and decommissioning. The law provides provision for public hearing, provides the platforms for complaints by aggrieved persons, and the opportunity to make comments and provide suggestions on project matters. Several sections of the EPML underscore the need for public consultation, public hearings, and identification of affected persons. For instance, Section 11 of the EPML, among other things, requires a project proponent or applicant to conduct public consultations to be termed as "scoping" with the objective to Identify, inform and receive input from the effected stakeholders and interested parties and ensure public participation early in the ESIA process.

According to Sections 17 and 18 of the EPML, public consultations are an integral component of the EIA and resettlement action plan (RAP) requirements and the guidelines identify the following principal elements:

- Developers are required to conduct public consultation during the preparation of an ESIA.
- The formal ESIA document is made available for public review and comments. Documents
  to which the public has access include project briefs, ESIA terms of reference, draft and
  final ESIA reports, and decisions of the appropriate authorities regarding project approval.

Consultations should identify key issues and determine how the concerns of all parties will be addressed. The public will be allowed to access information and the ESIA is to be disclosed before project appraisal on the World Bank external website and on RREA/LEC websites in English. Involvement of the public in the ESIA and their relevant ESS instruments commences with the launch of the ESIA process and continues throughout the project cycle. Detailed below are the different requirements for public involvement throughout the ESIA process.

After the submission of an application for an environmental impact assessment permit, the project proponent should publish a "notice of intent" that states the information that may be necessary to allow the stakeholders or any interested party to identify their interest in the proposed project or activity. This information should include: the nature of the project, its related activities, its timeframe and its site of operation and the area that may be impacted.

Before preparing the ESIA document, the project proponent should conduct public consultations with the potential affected stakeholders. This procedure is called the "scoping process" which aims to: 1) inform the stakeholders about the project's details, its potential impacts on the physical, biological and socio-economic environments, and the mitigation measures that can be taken to minimize these impacts; and 2) get the stakeholders' input on various related issues. By achieving this, the scoping process is also a guiding tool for the project proponent and its consultants. It helps them to identify the project's impacts, mitigation measures and alternatives, which will form the essential part of the ESIA document. The scoping process consists of publishing the project's details in the affected district's media, holding public meetings to consult directly with the affected communities and stakeholders, and incorporating the views of these stakeholders in the scoping report which is submitted to the EPA.

On the completion of the ESIA study report, the public is invited again to participate in the ESIA review through public consultation meetings. The public's views on the ESIA are taken into consideration by the EPA when deciding about approving or rejecting the project. In some cases, the EPA also decides to hold a public hearing about the project in order to strengthen public participation. These cases include but are not limited to requests by the public for a public hearing, controversy about the project or expiry of the period stipulated for receipt of comments.

## 2 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

This section identifies key stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the Project, including individuals, groups, or communities. It also identifies disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups who may have limitations in participating and/or in understanding the project information or in participating in the consultation process. The SEP, including the stakeholder list, is a "living document" which will be updated regularly throughout the life of the Project as appropriate.

For the purposes of effective and tailored stakeholders' engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project(s) can be divided into the following three core categories:

- Affected Parties persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the Project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the Project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;
- Other Interested Parties individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project and/or who could affect the Project and the process of its implementation in some way; and
- Vulnerable Groups persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further
  disadvantaged by the Project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their
  vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their
  equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with
  the Project.

For the LESSAP-2, the following affected, interested and, disadvantaged groups have been identified:

#### **Affected Parties:**

- People living near facilities to be constructed by the Project.
- People who will be accommodated or temporarily residing within health facilities (i.e., patients, nurses, hospital staff, etc).
- People whose land is acquired by the Project (i.e., land acquisition for the installation of solar panels if they cannot be mounted on rooftops).
- People whose livelihoods are affected by the Project in the communities. (i.e., tree crops)

#### **Other Interested Parties:**

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Public Works (MPW)
- Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)
- Liberia Land Authority (LLA)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC)
- Liberia Telecommunication Corporation (LIBTELCO)
- Ministry of Labor (MoL)
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)
- County and District Environmental Committees
- Civil society organizations

- Community-based organizations
- Energizing Development (EnDev)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Liberia Energy Access Practitioner Network (LEAP Network)

# Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups:

- Persons with disabilities
- Children with special needs
- Women/girls
- Orphans
- Elderly
- Single-headed households

#### 3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS

## 3.1 Purpose of Stakeholder Engagement Program

This SEP is designed to establish an effective platform for productive interaction with the potentially affected parties, disadvantage groups, and others with interest in the implementation outcome of the Project. The purpose of the SEP is to provide meaningful stakeholder engagement in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, throughout the project cycle. It is an essential aspect of good project management and provides opportunities to:

- Provide project related information and materials to affected and interested parties;
- Solicit feedback to inform project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Clarify project objectives and scope, and manage stakeholders' expectations;
- Assess and mitigate project environmental and social impacts and risks;
- Enhance project benefits; and
- Address project grievances.

## 3.2 Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

While advancing the stakeholders engagement strategy and information disclosure under the Project, RREC/LEC will employ a variety of methods of communication to reach the majority of stakeholders. These could include project information brochures, newspaper publication, the project website, flyers, posters, LEC local offices, social media, etc.

Outreach and engagement measures will be adjusted as necessary to accommodate government requirements. The World Bank will also continue advising the client on various approaches to engage stakeholders without raising health risks, as was required for LESSAP-1 consultation during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The SEP will also routinely release information on the project's environmental and social performance, including opportunities for consultation.

The following are key ESF ESS instruments to be disclosed:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF),
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Environment, Safety and Health / Health and Safety (ESH/HS) Action Plan

Initially, it was anticipated that the Project may involve some resettlement activities. However, under LESSAP-1 no such resettlement issues were associated with the Project and it also appears to be unlikely any resettlement will be required under LESSAP-2. However, in the unlikely event that this changes, then ESF ESS instruments would be expanded to include Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

**Table 1** summarizes the information to be readily accessible to different stakeholders, interested, affected and vulnerable groups, and which will facilitate informed participation. All information will be disclosed in English, Liberia's working language, unless in the case of communities in which English is not the working language, in which case relevant local language(s) will be used in a manner that is culturally appropriate.

Table 2: Strategy for Information Disclosure

Project Stage	Documents to be disclosed	Method of Document Disclosure	Location	Information to be disseminated	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Responsibility
Preparation for	PCN, ESMF,	Newspaper	EPA and	Project details	All affected and	Project	PCMU/PIU,
design stage	LMP, SEP	publication,	LEC/RREA offices	(activities, E&S	interested	concept,	
	including the	Radio		impacts, and	parties, including	benefits and	ESMU
	GRM, RPF, and	announcement	Affected	mitigation)	vulnerable	anticipated E&S	(LEC/RREA)
	ESCP.	Phone calls	Community		groups	impacts	
		Emails exchanges					
		Formal/informal	centers				
		meetings Billboard/signbo	What is the				
		ard	timetable?				
		Press Release	timetable:				
		Jingle and spot					
		messages					
		Facebook					
		World Bank,					
		LEC/RREA, and					
		EPA websites					
		Workshops and					
		conferences					
		Distribution of					
		project brochures and					
		Flyers					

Project Stage	Documents to be disclosed	Method of Document Disclosure	Location	Information to be disseminated	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Responsibility
Implementation Phase  1. Project Preparation Phase	ESMPs, RAPs, any updates to the LMP, SEP and reports on project implementation including the GRM	Newspaper publication World Bank, LEC and EPA Website Workshops/Tow n Hall meetings	As ESMPs and RAPs become available; every six months for reports on the GRM and project implementation  County/Affected Community information centers	Grievance Mechanism Committee (GMC)-functions and responsibility  Compensation methods and criteria	People most likely to be directly affected by E&S impacts	Site-specific E&S impacts including land acquisition	PCMU/PIU, ESMU (LEC/RREA)
2. Construction Phase	N/A	N/A	Documents and notifications to be disclosed in advance prior tosite-specific construction works, and throughout site-specific construction where a change in timing, work method, or other circumstances affecting E&S impacts and mitigation may occur.	COVID-19 safety and health protocol  Sexual Exploitation and Abuse  Gender Based Violence  Labor and working conditions (including signing of Code of Conduct)  Traffic and road safety	People most likely to be directly affected by E&S impacts Including contractor workers and PIU staff,	Site-specific E&S impacts, including timing and mitigation of impacts	PCMU/PIU, ESMU (LEC/RREA)

Project Stage	Documents to be disclosed	Method of Document Disclosure	Location	Information to be disseminated	Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Responsibility
				Community health and safety			
				Temporary shutdown of power due to line repairs			
				Installation of transformers and meters			

## 3.3 Summary of Consultation Meetings held with Relevant Stakeholders

## 3.3.1 September / October 2020 Consultation

In September and October 2020, LEC and RREA safeguard teams jointly held face-to-face consultation meetings with relevant Government Ministries and Agencies, local county officials and affected communities, relative to LESSAP-1. The main objectives of the consultation meetings were to introduce the proposed project to stakeholders, solicit inputs from stakeholders on the design of the LESSAP-1, and to gain their support for the Project.

A total of ten (10) consultation meetings were held with Government Ministries and Agencies in Monrovia. The safeguard team also consulted with the Superintendents and local officials of Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Margibi and Grand Bassa Counties, in their respective county capitals (See **Annex 3**: for list of government ministries, agencies and county superintendents consulted and issues/concerns raised and responses provided).

In addition to the above, four (4) affected communities (Whein Town, Cooper Farm, Slipway and Logan Town) were consulted in Montserrado County, one of the beneficiary counties of the proposed project. A total of two hundred and nineteen (219) participants attended the consultation meetings held with these four communities. This was an initial consultation for the appraisal stage of the Project. At the time of the consultation, the exact location/communities that would be affected by the Project were not identified. Hence, the four communities were randomly selected. However, during the meeting with local county officials, some members of other communities within the four counties also participated in the meetings. (see **Annex 1** for issues/concerns raised and responses provided at the community meetings – also summaried below; see **Annexes 5 through 7** for lists of persons who attended the various meetings).

Detailed follow-up consultation covering all the counties was conducted during project preparation and implementation.

The main issues or concerns raised by stakeholders from the above-mentioned consultation meetings can be summarized, as follows: the stakeholders unanimously welcomed the proposed project and expressed their support. Notwithstanding this expressed support, stakeholders requested continuous consultation and coordination between the project implementing agencies (LEC and RREA) and relevant line ministries and agencies including affected communities to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. The stakeholders also requested that the implementing agencies (LEC and RREA): share the project appraisal document and other relevant documents with them; adhere to national laws and policies at all stages of project planning and implementation; develop a plan to maintain and operate the solar PV systems to be installed at health facilities; prioritize local employment; avoid involuntary resettlement and, where unavoidable, compensate for properties affected; and promote gender equity with sex disaggregated data to monitor and measure the success of the proposed project.

#### 3.3.2 March 2024 Consultation

On May 3, 2024, the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) and the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) jointly organized a one-day launch event for the proposed Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project-Phase 2 (LESSAP) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) program. The event was held at the Corina Hotel on Tubman Boulevard in Monrovia, Liberia. The consultation was held at the level of the national stakeholders with formal letters sent to twenty-three (23) key stakeholders including 15 ministries and agencies and private partners under the off-grid. The joint team prepared a Concept Note for the program outlining the purpose and objectives of the stakeholder engagement meeting. During the event, an overview of LESSAP 1 was presented covering implementation statistics, challenges, and opportunities. This was also followed by a presentation on LESSAP 2, including background, objectives, target communities, and implementation approaches. The purpose of the meeting was to gather information, perspectives, and feedback from stakeholders involved in the proposed Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project-Phase 2 (LESSAP) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) program. The specific objectives were as follows:

- Introduce the project to national stakeholders, relevant Government ministries and agencies, off-grid companies, potential customers, partners, investors, and other stakeholders
- Demonstrate the benefits and features of LESSAP 2 to stakeholders
- Solicit feedback and opinions that will help to shape the project design, planning, project implementation and decommissioning.
- Manage expectations and misconceptions about the outcomes of the LESSAP 2 project.
- Identify and where possible, address potential Conflicts and/or risks that may arise during implementation of LESSAP 2

The consultation meeting was conducted in two folds; both face-to-face and via virtual link. The meeting brought together a total of fifty (50) participants with 39 participants at the face-to-face meeting while 11 participants joined virtually. On the whole, the participants were overwhelmed and very supportive of the project as they indicated that the project will contribute towards improving the life of its beneficiary.

The key issues or concerns raised by stakeholders during the consultation meetings can be summarized as follows.

- 1. **Stakeholder Support**: Stakeholders unanimously welcomed the proposed project and expressed their support.
- 2. **Continuous Consultation and Coordination**: Stakeholders requested ongoing consultation and coordination between the project implementing agencies (LEC and RREA) and relevant line ministries and agencies, including affected communities, to ensure successful project implementation.
- 3. Specific Requests to Implementing Agencies:

- Share project concept notes and relevant documents with stakeholders.
- Adhere to national laws and policies throughout project planning and implementation.
- o Prioritize local employment.
- o Avoid involuntary resettlement; if unavoidable, compensate affected properties.

## 4. Additional Suggestions and Advocacy:

- Holistic adoption of a sustainable management plan for all donor and nationally funded projects.
- o Prioritization of gender considerations throughout the project lifecycle.
- Advocacy for Productive Use of Electricity (PUE) to reduce energy poverty.
- Support for clear and stable energy policies to encourage long-term investment.
- o Adaptation of appropriate technologies for Liberia's unique context.
- Addressing higher financing costs for off-grid companies implementing Resultbased Financing projects.
- Donor coordination in the energy sector through stakeholder meetings and joint planning.
- Legal agreements (easements or servitudes) to protect IPP infrastructure from LEC grid projects.

Details on concerns raised by participants as well as responses provided during the stakeholder engagement meetings is provided in Annex 2 to 3. Also Annex 4 contains lists of persons who attended the meeting.

#### 4 PREVIOUS AND ONGOING STRATEGY FOR CONSULTATION

Timing and advanced planning of engagements are key elements that ensure the consultations are relevant. **Table 2** briefly describes the methods that will be used going forward (post-COVID-19) to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. It is envisaged that ongoing stakeholder engagement will continue to align with the project cycle. The project cycle does not necessarily occur in a linear way for all stakeholders and project as indicated in **Table 2**.

This SEP will be continuously updated throughout the project implementation period as and when required, to reflect changes to project design, activities and implementation arrangements. The SEP is meant to clearly lay out:

- Type of Stakeholder to be consulted
- Anticipated Issues and Interests
- Stages of Involvement
- Methods of Involvement
- Proposed Communications Methods
- · Information Disclosure
- Responsible authority/institution

To ensure adequate representation and participation of the different stakeholders, the Project will rely on different consultation and disclosure methods and techniques.

# **4.1** Initial Round of Consultations

During the initial project consultations conducted in September and October 2020 coincided with the COVID-19 Pandemic, which necessitated that the GoL impose strict measures to limit public gatherings, meetings and people's movement. Alternative means of managing consultations and stakeholder engagement were, therefore, adopted in accordance with the local laws, policies and new social norms in effect to mitigate prevention of the virus transmission. (see **Annex 8**, COVID-19 Safety and Health Protocol).

These alternate approaches for stakeholder engagement included: restricting consultations to small groups where smaller meetings were permitted, but otherwise making reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels (e.g., WebEx, Zoom, Skype, community radio stations, etc.); diversifying means of communication and relying more on social media, chat groups, dedicated online platforms & mobile Apps (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp groups, project websites, etc.); and employing traditional channels of communications such as TV, radio, dedicated phone-lines, SMS broadcasting, public announcements when stakeholders did not have access to online channels or did not use them frequently.

## 4.2 Latest and Ongoing Rounds of Consultations

On May 3, 2024, the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) and the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) jointly organized a one-day launch event for the proposed Liberia Electricity Sector

Strengthening and Access Project-Phase 2 (LESSAP) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) program. The event was held at the Corina Hotel on Tubman Boulevard in Monrovia, Liberia.

Before the consultation meeting, the RREA and LEC Safeguard team sent formal letters to key stakeholders, outlining the purpose and objectives of the meeting. During the event, an overview of LESSAP 1 was presented, covering implementation statistics, challenges, and opportunities. This was followed by a presentation on LESSAP 2, including background, objectives, target communities, and implementation approaches.

The strategy employed interactive and facilitator-led presentations, covering project goals, timelines, benefits, and risks. Stakeholder input was actively incorporated through in-person, virtual, and written sessions. A total of 50 participants attended, representing government ministries and agencies, civil society organizations, and energy project developer and investors.

The purpose of the meeting was to gather information, perspectives, and feedback from stakeholders involved in the proposed Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project-Phase 2 (LESSAP) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) program. The specific objectives were as follows:

- 1. **Diverse Perspectives**: Ensure that a diverse array of perspectives is considered during decision-making.
- 2. **Engagement Alignment**: Align the project's engagement plan with the needs, expectations, and concerns of stakeholders.
- 3. **Regulatory Compliance**: Meet regulatory requirements, especially for large-scale projects with potential environmental and social implications.
- 4. **Negotiations and Design**: Facilitate negotiations related to compensation, impact mitigation, and project design.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement Methods

Project Phase	Targeted Group	Stakeholder Engagement Method	Description and Use	location and date	Responsibility
Project Preparation	All Stakeholders	LEC/RREA and WB Website	The SEP, LMP, ESMF, RPF and ESCP will be published on the LEC/RREA and WB websites to solicit feedback	March 2024	ESMU (LEC/RREA)
Preparation project areas:  community leaders, community members Discu		Face-to-face meetings  (Focused Group  Discussion with  community leaders)	Announcement of commencement of major project activities, GRM, potential E&S impacts and risks	March 2024	ESMU (LEC/RREA)
Project Preparation and Implementation	General public and interested stakeholders	Distribution of printed public materials such as Project information leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, etc.	Will be used to convey general information on the Project and to provide regular updates on its progress to local, regional and national stakeholders.	Throughout the duration of the Project	ESMU (LEC/RREA)
Project Implementation	General public, including affected and interested stakeholders, NGOs, development partners	Community public meetings, email, phone, written communication	Distribution of project information to government agencies, organizations and companies. Invite stakeholders to public meetings.	Throughout the duration of the Project	ESMU (LEC/RREA)

## 4.3 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

The consultation activities will be based on the principle of inclusiveness, transparency and accountability to build trust and allow project stakeholders to assume ownership of the project, i.e., engaging all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, women/girls and other vulnerable individuals, as specified above and identified during the project. If required, logistical assistance will be provided to enable representatives from remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial and transportation means to attend stakeholder meetings scheduled by the Project. In cases where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will hold separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue as a way for the Project to reach out to the groups who, under standard circumstances, may be insufficiently represented at general community gatherings.

## 5 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING SEP ACTIVITIES

#### 5.1 Resources

Funding for the SEP implementation is included as part of project cost under Component 3 (Technical Assistance for institutional reform, capacity building of sector institutions, and implementation support to LEC), which will fund all Technical Assistance (TA) and communication strategies conducted at the Central level, regional counties and district levels. Preliminary funding estimated at US\$ 43,680 has been set aside for SEP implementation.

#### 5.2 Management Function and Responsibility

A project implementation team has been established to drive project implementation including oversight of the SEP implementation. Currently, there is an existing safeguard team comprised of E&S specialists from LEC and RREA implementing and monitoring existing World Bank funded projects. The same safeguard team will handle the E&S aspects of the Project based on experience, lessons learned, and knowledge gathered from existing projects. The Environmental Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist of the ESMU of LEC / RREA and the project coordinators of LEC / RREA will implement and monitor the SEP relative to their components. Roles and responsibilities of the LEC / RREA team are summarized in **Table 3** and discussed below.

The coordinator of the Project Coordinating and Management Unit (PCMU¹) based at LEC is responsible for overseeing the overall coordination of activities of the SEP. The project has two components – the distribution component will be done by LEC while the solar electrification component will be implemented by RREA. The safeguards specialists of LEC (ESMU / RREA) and the project coordinator(s) of LEC and RREA are responsible for timely updating and the successful implementation of the SEP. The LEC and RREA successfully implemented the World Bank funded Liberia Accelerated Electricity Expansion Project (LACEEP, and its additional financing LACEEP-AF) and Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP), respectively, and presently maintain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The PCMU is responsible for overall coordination of all donor funded projects and interfacing with the energy stakeholders (Government and the donors),

internal units and staff (ESMU for LEC and a senior Safeguard specialist for RREA supported by a Social Development Officer) for managing E&S impacts of the projects.

The ESMU at LEC currently has eight E&S development officers that are led by Environmental Specialist. The position of Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist is presently vacant but is expected to be filled once the ongoing procurement process is completed. Through the LACEEP and similar donor-funded projects, the ESMU with oversight of the PCMU coordinator has built some capacity to mitigate social and environmental safeguards risks. The same PCMU/ESMU of LEC and RREA is responsible for the preparation and implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the Project to capitalize on the available capacity in dealing with safeguards matters. However, the safeguard team's (both in LEC and in RREA) knowledge and familiarity of the World Bank ESF ESSs still needs to be further enhanced and supported. In view of this capacity gap, capacity building interventions covering ESF ESSs will be designed and delivered.

Based on experience working with current World Bank funded projects on project activities/components as defined in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) the anticipated risk for the project is expected to be Moderate.

Table 4: Summary of key SEP focal persons and their responsibilities

Institution/Focus person/Unit	Responsibilities
Project Coordinators of LEC	Provide oversight, guidance and support to the SEP process of their
& RREA	respective components
E&S Safeguard Specialists	Facilitate the implementation of SEP
in the ESMU of LEC and	Incorporate SEP guidelines in contractor's agreements
RREA	<ul> <li>Organize and conduct national, county and district level training on SEP and GRM</li> </ul>
	Develop and ensure effective implementation of GRM
	Facilitate monitoring and coordinate monitoring activities
	Keep record of all E&S issues
PCMU	Overall oversight responsibility for the implementation of the SEP and
	coordination with National and Local Governmental authorities
	Ensure effective implementation of SEP at county and district level
	Coordinate district and county level capacity building and training

#### 6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

## Objective

The main objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist in resolving complaints and grievances in a timely, efficient, and effective manner that satisfies all parties involved, to the extent possible. The GRM will operate in a manner that is proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project, and will be accessible and inclusive to all stakeholders. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process resulting in outcomes that are fair, effective and lasting. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. The PCMU/PIUs at LEC and RREA have informed

project-affected stakeholders about the GRM for the Project. To date, 29 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have already been established at the local project levels for ongoing World Bank financed projects (LACEEP, LACEEP-AF and LIRENAP). The knowledge and experience gained from working with the GRCs established by LEC and RREA will be updated where applicable, to conform to resolving grievances on LESSAP-2. For the LEC distribution component, existing GRC members, if confirmed by the affected communities, will continue their roles as members of the GRCs. The RREA GRM/GRCs are being formed as exact locations of the off grid become known.

Project related grievances can have a detrimental impact on the community, the environment, or on the complainant's quality of life. Stakeholders may also submit comments and suggestions regarding how best to resolve a grievance. The GRM provides complaint resolving measures for any dispute, appropriate redress actions and avoids, wherever possible, the need to resort to judicial proceedings. A two-tier grievance resolution mechanism has been adopted to receive and resolve grievances of the Project. The first tier requires establishing grievance redress committees at the local/community level to serve as the first instance for receiving and resolving project related grievances in a timely manner without cost to the complainants. The second tier requires establishing a grievance redress committee at the project level (PCMU/PIU) at LEC and RREA to receive and resolve grievances that cannot be resolved at the local community level. Grievances are handled at the local community and project/ levels, including a dedicated hotline which has been established. Complainants who still feel aggrieved with decisions reached by the grievance redress committees at the community and project levels have an option to seek remedy in a competent court of law.

## **Process of Handling Grievances**

Grievances are handled at the project level by the PCMU/PIU. Grievance redress includes the following steps:

## Step 1: Submission of grievances either orally or in writing

For submission of grievances either orally or in writing to a local/community GM committee or a GM officer in the PCMU/PIU, a toll-free phone line and email has been established. Walk-ins may either register a complaint in a grievance logbook or inserting a written grievance into a suggestion box at LEC/RREA offices. To ensure the GRM is accessible to all stakeholders, particularly in rural areas and those that are vulnerable, specific measures are available during consultations and reflected in this SEP. The GRM also allows for anonymous grievances to be raised and addressed.

## Step 2: Recording of grievances within 24 hours

Grievances received are recorded and classified based on the complaint typology and the complainant lodging the complaint to provide more efficient response and providing the initial response within 24 hours by the GRM officer. The typology is based on the characteristics of the complainant (e.g., vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, people with language barriers, etc.) and also the nature of the complaint.

Step 3: Investigating the grievance and Communication of the Response within 7 days based on the nature of the grievance.

### Step 4: Complainant Response

In the event that a complaint is resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, it is deemed to be closed. However, where a complaint remains open and unresolved, a complainant will be given opportunity to appeal to the Grievance Redress Committee established at the PCMU/PIU.

Once a complaint has been received, by any and all channels, it will be recorded in the complaints logbook or grievance Excel sheet (grievance database). Once all possible redress has been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied then the complainant will be advised of their right to legal recourse.

Quarterly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, are collated by responsible staff and referred to LESSAP-2 senior management. The quarterly summaries provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

#### 7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The PCMU/PIU maintains a Stakeholder Engagement Log that chronicles all stakeholder engagement undertaken. The Engagement Log includes location and dates of meetings, workshops, and discussions, and a description of the project-affected parties and other stakeholders consulted. Monitoring reports presented to the Management Team include Stakeholder Engagement Logs as well as feedback from the GRM. Annual reporting of the SEP is included as part of the project monitoring report.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists in the ESMU (LEC/RREA) are responsible for monitoring the SEP in accordance with the requirements of the legal agreement, including the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and ESF ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). The team monitors and documents any commitments or actions agreed during consultations, including changes resulting from changes in the design of the Project or the SEP.

The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation to ensure that the information presented is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.

## **ANNEXES**

# Annex 1: Subcomponent Moved to LESSAP-3

The following subcomponent will be moved to LESSAP-3

- Subcomponent 1(a). Distribution Network Rehabilitation, Densification and Expansion (US\$30 million equivalent): The subcomponent will support the rehabilitation and expansion of the distribution network in communities with existing and ongoing construction of electricity infrastructure primarily in Monrovia and surrounding counties. Where feasible, dedicated feeders would be constructed to public facilities (health, educational, water treatment, etc.) and industries. The physical works would involve the installation of MV and LV poles (with footprint ≤0.6m), MV/LV line materials (conductors/cables & accessories) and distribution transformers along existing public right-of-way (ROW) of roads, streets, avenues, etc. reserved by the Ministry of Public Works for the use of utilities. Activities under subcomponent 1a are subdivided into the following broad areas:
  - Rehabilitation and Expansion of Distribution Network in Communities with Existing Electricity Infrastructure: This subcomponent will seek to: (a) expand the distribution load capacity by about 50MVA and improve quality and reliability of supply by rehabilitating and constructing about 250km MV/LV lines and replacing all damaged or overloaded transformers with higher capacity ones (250 in total).
  - Densification and Expansion of Distribution Network in Communities with ongoing Bank-financed Liberia Accelerated Electricity Expansion Project (LACEEP, P133445): This proposed subcomponent will intensify the network to capture all households in the beneficiary communities and extend supply to the new communities along the corridor. It is expected that about 65km of MV lines and 350km of LV lines would be constructed, 450 transformers installed and new connections to about 80,000 households and businesses would be completed.

# Annex 2: Subcomponent Dropped from LESSAP-1

The following subcomponent was dropped from LESSAP-1

 Subcomponent 1(c). Establishment of District Offices and Customer Service Centers (US\$4.5 million equivalent): This subcomponent will support the construction of the physical infrastructure (offices, customer centers, stores etc.) as well as vehicles and tools required for the establishment of district offices and Customer Service Centers (CSCs). A typical district office will have office/working space for the district manager, district engineer/district technical officer and staff, commercial officer and staff, etc.) and will require approximately 0.5 acre of land. These district offices will be located on lands within existing LEC substations at Stockton Creek, Garnerville, Paynesville, Kakata and Kle and will not require land acquisition. The CSCs would be constructed in ten selected communities in the districts but located far from the district offices. The customer service centers will be for fault reporting, and LV and service connection repair works in their catchment areas. LEC is arranging with county/district local authorities to local suitable public lands available within the catchment areas for the CSCs. The physical structures for the district offices and CSC will be comprised of 20footer containerized office structures that can be deployed quickly and do not require serious civil construction works.

Annex 3: Meetings held with Government Ministries<sup>2</sup>, Agencies and Local County Superintendents<sup>3</sup> under LESSAP 1

No	Stakeholder	Date of meeting	Thematic Area	Level of support	Feedback/Recommendation
1.	Ministry of Mines and Energy	September 15, 2020		Strongly in favor	<ul> <li>The Ministry of Mines and Energy welcomed the project and stated that it should be involved in the implementation of the project, (ex. information sharing, consultations, meetings, etc.) as all energy related information in Liberia emanates from the Ministry.</li> <li>Consideration for communities within Monrovia, that are not yet connected to the existing LEC grid connection</li> </ul>
2.	Ministry of Health	Sept. 18, 2020	Health	In support of the project	<ul> <li>The Ministry of Health indicated that the Health Infrastructure Implementation Unit should be adequately consulted and involved at the planning and implementation stages of the proposed project</li> <li>The Ministry of Health already has ongoing discussions with few other donor institutions to provide support to projects targeting access to solar PV energy for health care facilities in rural areas</li> <li>The Ministry also said that it had a challenge with the maintenance and sustainability of previous</li> </ul>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A letter requesting a meeting with the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning were served but the meetings were not held after several follow-ups done by LEC and RREA safeguards team.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Also, meeting with the Superintendent of Montserrado County was not held but same will be subsequently re-scheduled.

No	Stakeholder	Date of	Thematic Area	Level of	Feedback/Recommendation
		meeting		support	solar PV systems installed at health facilities in Liberia  • That public healthcare services are free of charge and the government may not be able to generate revenue from the use of solar PV energy services to cover maintenance under the proposed project  • Health centers and hospitals are the facilities with high energy consumption needs to run laboratory services, operation rooms, maternal & child health services, pharmacies, etc.  • Clinics have low power consumption need and they constitute majority of healthcare facilities in
3.	Environmental Protection Agency	September 20, 2020	Environment		<ul> <li>Liberia.</li> <li>The EPA welcomed the project and requested that the framework document (RPF &amp; ESMF) be shared with them for their input/comment before public disclosure.</li> <li>An updated ESIA procedural guideline (2017) contains section on RAP procedure which can aid in the preparation of the RPF.</li> <li>The magnitude of project impact cannot be properly assessed and considered at this stage of the project as Moderate because the project details and specific sites are not known.</li> </ul>
4.	Liberia Land Authority	Sept. 8, 2020	Land use, land governance and administration	In support of the project	·

No	Stakeholder	Date of	Thematic Area	Level of	Feedback/Recommendation
		meeting		support	
					<ul> <li>Outsource the distribution component to locals as it is done with the Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (CLSG) project in Nimba</li> <li>Sustainability of the project in rural areas</li> <li>Minimize Resettlement Impacts</li> <li>Appointed a focal person from LLA to coordinate with LEC and RREA during implementation of the project</li> </ul>
5.	Ministry of Public Works	Sept.16.2020	Zoning/Right of Way use and access	Partially in favor	<ul> <li>Welcomed the project but stated that it will only participate in any form of meeting upon submission of LESSAP Project documents for it review and inputs.</li> <li>The role of the Ministry of Public Works should be clearly defined, including budgetary allotment for its activities on the proposed project.</li> </ul>
6.	Ministry of Agriculture	Sept.16.2020	Tree & Cash crops impacts	Strongly in favor	<ul> <li>Welcomed the project and stated that an updated price list for tree crops compensation be considered</li> <li>Project documents be shared for its review and inputs.</li> <li>Priority should be given to agriculture sectors as a mean to boost food security, production and sustainability</li> </ul>
7.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Sept. 10, 2020	Local Governance	In support of the project	<ul> <li>copies of the project documents should be shared with the Ministry</li> <li>project should develop plans to maintain and rehabilitate solar PV systems to be installed at various health centers or facilities</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Date of	Thematic Area	Level of	Feedback/Recommendation
		meeting		support	<ul> <li>Appointed Mr. Emmanuel Whenyou, as focal person from MIA to coordinate with LEC and RREA during implementation of the project</li> <li>Volunteered to send letters to the Superintendents of the five counties where the project will be implemented, to inform them about LEC and RREA engagement meetings with them.</li> </ul>
8	Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation	September 10, 2020	Water and Sewer/ competing interest for right-of-way use for public utilities	Strongly in favor	<ul> <li>Emphasized the need for continuous consultation</li> <li>Welcomed the project and emphasized the need for flow of communication, consultations and coordination at every stage of the project</li> <li>LEC should adhere to all existing Agreements entered into between their respective Institutions</li> </ul>
9.	Liberia Telecommunication Corporation	Sept. 10, 202	competing interest for right-of-way use for public utilities	In support of the project	<ul> <li>Welcomed the project and intimated that the LEC and LIBTELCO should combine national resources to achieve the following goals:</li> <li>develop an infrastructure sharing model for LEC and LIBTELCO;</li> <li>Design LEC's pole infrastructure and high voltage network to accommodate LIBTELCO fibers.</li> <li>set up fiber network and national data center to monitor usage of power and at the same time allow LIBTELCO to use the same infrastructure.</li> <li>Need for Continuous Consultation between LEC and LIBTELCO</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Date of	Thematic Area	Level of	Feedback/Recommendation
10.	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	meeting September 11, 2020	Gender, Children and Social Protection	In support of the project	<ul> <li>indicated that light is security for women and girls.</li> <li>Nurses in rural areas sometimes used their mobile phones at night to attend to pregnant women giving birth at their health facilities.</li> <li>project should seek to empower women and sustain their livelihood</li> <li>There should be sex or gender disaggregated data to monitor and measure the success of the proposed project</li> <li>Emphasis should be given to the National Gender Policy of Liberia</li> <li>There should be continuous consultation</li> <li>Project documents or information should be</li> </ul>
11.	Superintendent of Margibi	Sept. 23, 2020	local governance/ direct project beneficiaries? The same applies to the other counties where the project will be implemented.		<ul> <li>shared with the Ministry</li> <li>The Superintendent of Margibi County welcomed the project and said that nearly all healthcare facilities in Margibi County are in need of power.</li> <li>The proposed project should provide electricity to both private and public owned health facilities in Margibi County.</li> <li>The local county leadership is in support of the proposed project</li> </ul>
12.	Superintendent of Grand Cape Mount County	September 25, 2020	local governance and direct project	Strongly in favor	Emphasized the need for the proposed project to provide broad support for gender mainstreaming in every aspect of the project, and this includes

No	Stakeholder	Date of meeting	Thematic Area	Level of	Feedback/Recommendation
		meeting	beneficiary. The same applies to the other counties where the project will be implemented.	support	<ul> <li>employment opportunity, gender equality and equity.</li> <li>That at least 40% of households that will be electrified under the project should be female headed.</li> <li>Selection of health facilities for the purpose of the project should be done in consultation with project communities at local level.</li> <li>Private health facilities that provide critical services to the communities should be considered.</li> <li>Avoid involuntary resettlement and if avoidance is impossible, compensate for private properties affected by the project.</li> </ul>
13.	Superintendent of Bomi County	Sept. 24, 2020	local governance/ direct project beneficiaries? The same applies to the other counties where the project will be implemented.	Strongly in favor, but with reservations	<ul> <li>The Superintendent and local county officials of Bomi County welcomed the proposed project and indicated the need for vigorous information dissemination of the project to avoid misunderstanding, misinformation and misinterpretation of the project development objectives.</li> <li>Whenever possible, local workforce should be prioritized for employment during the construction of the project.</li> <li>Contractors should consider Corporate Social Responsibility as one of their deliverables</li> <li>Training of local work force in basic maintenances and repair of electrical appliances and service should be considered as a deliverable for</li> </ul>

No	Stakeholder	Date of meeting	Thematic Area	Level of support	Feedback/Recommendation
				Зарроло	contractors. By so doing, the local Liberian workforce will be learning by doing, coaching, teaching and mentoring.  • selection of health facilities for the proposed project should be done in consultation with communities at the local level.  • Need for GM through which concerns/complains will be channeled for redress
14.	Superintendent of Grand Bassa County	Sept. 24, 2020	local governance/ direct project beneficiaries? The same applies to the other counties where the project will be implemented		<ul> <li>The Superintendent and local county officials of Grand Bassa County welcomed the proposed project and intimated that there is huge need for electricity in Buchanan to run local government institutions and also boom the local economy</li> <li>fishery activities incur huge cost of storage for preservation of sea foods</li> <li>The County Authority of Grand Bassa is poised to collaborate and give its support to make the project successful in areas of preventing power theft and carrying out community awareness</li> </ul>

Annex 4: Issues Raised and Responses Provided in the Consultation Meetings with National Stakeholders Under LESSAP 2

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided
1.	What is the precise goal of this project?	The goal of the Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (LESSAP) Phase 2 is to increase access to electricity and improve the operational efficiency of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), and also support the implementation of offgid components that will be implemented by RREA.
		This project, funded by the World Bank, focuses on rehabilitating and expanding electricity infrastructure, enhancing distribution networks, and extending access to electricity. The second phase of LESSAP aims to further strengthen Liberia's power sector and contribute to the country's development and resilience.
2.	Who are the Project implementers?	The implementing agencies for the Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (LESSAP) Phase 2 are the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) and the Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA). These organizations play a crucial role in executing the project, which aims to increase access to electricity and improve the operational efficiency of Liberia's power sector. The second phase of LESSAP is funded by the World Bank and focuses on rehabilitating and expanding electricity infrastructure, enhancing distribution networks, and extending access to electricity
3.	How are the Project implementers going to promote and ensure adequate communication, collaboration and sharing of information among stakeholders	<ul> <li>To promote effective communication, collaboration, and information sharing among stakeholders, the implementers will employ several strategies:</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Workshops and Meetings: Regular workshops and meetings will be organized involving key stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and development partners. These gatherings will provide a platform for sharing project updates, addressing concerns, and fostering collaboration.</li> <li>Communication Channels: Implementers will establish clear communication channels, such as newsletters, project websites, and social media platforms. These channels will disseminate project information, progress reports, and</li> </ul>

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided
	133ue/ Concent Raise	relevant announcements to stakeholders.  Community Outreach: The project team will engage with local communities through awareness campaigns, town hall meetings, and community forums. This approach ensures that community members are informed about project activities and can actively participate in decision-making processes  Capacity Building: Implementers will enhance the capacity of LEC staff, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders in effective communication and collaboration. Training programs will focus on skills related to stakeholder engagement, conflict resolution, and information sharing.  Partnerships: Collaborating with other organizations, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), development agencies, and private sector entities, will facilitate knowledge exchange and resource sharing. Partnerships can enhance the project's impact and sustainability.  Feedback Mechanisms: Implementers will establish feedback mechanisms to receive input from stakeholders. Regular surveys, suggestion boxes, and online platforms will allow stakeholders to express their views, raise concerns, and provide feedback on project implementation.  By adopting these strategies, LESSAP Phase 2 aims to create a supportive environment for all stakeholders involved in Liberia's electricity sector.
4.	Are there any studies conducted on potential environmental, social, health and cultural impacts of the project on local communities?	The Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (LESSAP) Phase 2 has undergone environmental and social assessments to evaluate its potential impacts on local communities. Here are some relevant findings:  1. Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS):  • The World Bank conducted an ESRS for LESSAP Phase 2, which includes an assessment of environmental and social aspects.  While the ESRS does not provide detailed studies, it outlines the project's objectives and context1.

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided
5.	Does the Project have sustainability plan?	The proposed project incorporates sustainability considerations to ensure long-term impact with emphasis on the followings:
		<ol> <li>Operational Sustainability:         <ul> <li>LESSAP Phase 2 aims to improve the operational efficiency of LEC. By enhancing LEC's capacity that will contribute to the sustainability of electricity services, thus, reducing losses, enhance revenue collection, and promote financial stability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Expansion:         <ul> <li>The project focuses on rehabilitating and expanding electricity infrastructure. Upgrading existing facilities and extending the distribution network enhance the reliability and longevity of the system to ensures sustained electricity supply to communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Community Engagement and Ownership:         <ul> <li>It will engage local communities through awareness campaigns, workshops, and community forums that will fosters a sense of ownership and encourages responsible use of electricity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Environmental Considerations:</li> </ol>
		<ul> <li>While specific studies are not detailed in the provided documents, the project aims to minimize adverse environmental impacts, and Implementers will prioritize environmentally friendly practices during construction, operation, and maintenance.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>5. Capacity Building and Training:         <ul> <li>It will include capacity-building programs for LEC staff and relevant stakeholders to enhances skills related to project management, maintenance, and customer service to ensures sustained project outcomes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Monitoring and Evaluation:</li> </ul>

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided
		<ul> <li>Implementers will monitor project performance and assess its impact over time to help identify areas for improvement and ensure project sustainability.</li> </ul>
support of the off-grid companies during the implementation of the Project? ? Project (LESSAP the followings: 1. Off-Grid		Off-Grid Support
		<ul> <li>During the project implementation, off-grid companies will play a crucial role in expanding energy access beyond the traditional grid. Their specific activities include:         <ul> <li>Solar Home Systems: These systems involve the installation of PV panels, inverters, and batteries in selected health facilities, education centers and individual households.</li> <li>Mini-Grids: Off-grid companies may establish stand-alone systems for households, public institutions, and communities in remote and dispersed areas of Liberia.</li> <li>They will contribute to the project's success by providing innovative solutions for energy access in underserved areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
7.	What are the Project's gender mainstreaming guidelines?	The project will mainstream gender through by integrating gender considerations systematically throughout the project lifecycle wit focus on the following:  1. Understand the existing gender dynamics related to energy access, use, and decision-making.  2. Incorporate gender-responsive activities into project design and implementation. Examples include:  O Promoting women's participation: Ensure women's involvement in decision-making processes related to energy.

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided
		<ul> <li>Addressing gender-specific needs: Design energy solutions that meet women's practical requirements (e.g., clean cooking solutions).</li> <li>Reducing gender-based violence: Consider safety concerns related to energy access.</li> <li>Supporting women-led microenterprises: Encourage incomegenerating activities in the energy sector.</li> <li>Capacity-building: Train project staff and partners on gender mainstreaming.</li> </ul>
8.	Will the proposed project be void of political interferences?	Politics is part of human nature which makes it difficult to divorce human activities from political interferences. However, the project is a politically neutral project with the main objective to reduce poverty. Hence, the implementing agencies of the project will endeavor as much as possible to avoid or minimize political interference at all stages of the project, through clearly defined roles, guidelines and principles.
9.	How will the project determine appropriate compensation mechanisms for individuals whose properties will be affected by the project?	The Constitution of Liberia and other Liberian Laws provide the basis for fair and just compensation for individual's property(ies) affected by development project for public use, such as the proposed project. Hence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, a just and transparent compensation mechanisms will be determined for affected properties.
10.	What are your suggestions to address the problem with involuntary resettlement? Do you have previous experiences with it?	Building on experiences from ongoing World Bank funded projects implemented in Liberia (LIRENAP, LACEEP, and LACEEP-AF), we can safely say that the compensation measures will be just, adequate and satisfactory. But in the case where there's a gap, measures will be taken to address them in the best interest of all parties.
11.	Is there any mechanism to mitigate misunderstanding and	Yes, the project will have Grievance Mechanisms (GMs) at various levels, and this will include: Community, District, County and National levels. Each level of the GM will strive to satisfactorily address concerns or complaints related to the project

No	Issue/Concern Raise	Response (s) Provided			
	address concerns amongst project stakeholder?	activities. Additionally, there will be pragmatic information dissemination campaigns on both local and national media outlets to inform the public about the project activities.			
12.	What criteria did the project proponents use to select the five counties as beneficiaries of the project (Margibi, Bomi, Cape Mount, Grand Bassa Counties)?	The five referenced counties are within the major economic corridors of Liberia and they were selected given their proximity to the existing and planned electricity grid of the country. The project approach is to first provide access to electricity to these five counties which will indirectly boom economic development across other parts of the country. Subsequently, the electricity network will be expanded to reach other counties in Liberia, based on the availability of additional funding.			
14.	What opportunities are there for youth and women empowerment?	The proposed project, when approved, will create both direct and indirect job opportunities but not everyone will be employed. Also, through the availability and productive use of electricity, the project will empower local communities to sustainably manage and expand their business network, generate more revenues, and elevate themselves to higher standard of living. With the completion of the project, women who are generally affected by inhaling smoke causing respiratory problems from cooking with wood and charcoal will be safe, as more women will then use electricity for cooking. Additionally, contractors operating in the project communities will be encouraged to recruit local workforce, including the youth, whenever possible.			
15.	What is the Project plan on gender, does the Project have specific gender policy/plan?	In accordance with the National Gender Policy of Liberia, the project will mainstream gender and where applicable, the project may develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP) to ensure that gender issues are adequately addressed throughout the project life cycle.			

Annex 5: Specific Concerns and Recommendation provided by Participants during Stakeholder Engagement Meeting under LESSAP 2

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION	CONCERNS RAISED	RESPONSE/LEC & RREA
1.	Steven Payma	Rural Renewable Energy Agency	What are the plans to incorporate the private sector or actors into the energy sector?	The LEC has some private sector incorporated in the energy sector, as evident in the Bong, Nimba, Fish Town, and Pleebo corridors, as those connections are currently managed by private firms. An example is the Jungle Energy Power (JEP) operating in Nimba and Bong.
2.	Albert Toukolon	Ministry of Public Works	<ul> <li>What are the challenges encountered during the implementation of LESSAP?</li> <li>It is recommended that roles and responsibilities be allotted to key stakeholders for such engagement in order to have them in attendance.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Consultants and contractors are currently being recruited for the project, E&amp;S instruments have been compiled, and the engineering design has been reviewed and approved. As construction work has not yet begun, we are unable to say what challenges will be faced in implementing the project.</li> <li>Recommendation is noted.</li> </ul>

3.	Anthony N. Borlay	Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection	<ul> <li>What strategy has been deployed to incorporate marginalized groups in the project corridor?</li> <li>It is recommended to recruit females on the project for capacity building as part of the project's beneficiaries.</li> <li>The project is non-discriminatory; the benefit of the project is cut across every individual in the project corridor.</li> <li>Recommendation is noted.</li> </ul>
4.	Lily Olive Saab	LEAP Network	<ul> <li>What are the plans to work with the mini-grid developer when LEC starts to operate in offgrid areas?</li> <li>How does capacity building tend to benefit all implementing partners of the project.</li> <li>How do you describe your level of success in the</li> </ul>

			implementation of the project.	
5.	Jocelia J. Taplah	Ministry of Public Works	Stakeholder engagement should be a holistic approach that incorporates all government entities and partners.	Recommendation Noted.
6.	Thomas M. Parker	Ministry of Education	Is there a plan to include women beneficiaries under the project?	The project is non-discriminatory, and its beneficiaries are gender-balanced.
7.	William B. Toe	Ministry of Mines & Energy	Will electricity be affordable enough to serve the poor, as they have no source of income?	Project materials and connections will be provided on a free basis. Thus, project beneficiaries are responsible for purchasing their electricity as they can afford.
8.	Desmond T. Thompson	EPA	What are the Environmental Impacts of the project?	The environmental impacts are identified during the conduct of the environmental and social impacts assessment. After that study is conducted, the impacts of the project will be known.
9.	Stanley Mccauley	RREA	Recommends the establishment of an assest management policy that will serve as a guiding tool for safeguarding assests in the energy sector.	Recommendation Noted.

## Annex 6: Attendance of Consultation Meeting with National Stakeholders under LESSAP 2







# Stakeholder Consultation of the Proposed Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project-Phase 2 (LESSAP) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) program

Date: May 3, 2024

Time: 10:00 Am

Venue: Cape Hotel

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	CONTACT
1	A =	Rear	PM Tech. Lead	0776047690
2	Anithony P. Whyter, Dr.	RREA	Cozial Dev. Speck	0770392408
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5	Morris Konneh	LEC	Env. Engineer	1777257805
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7	Patience Awharberg-Leur	ver .	CAVITATIONS	0880869913
8	Kpindiyandi K. Bryant	EPA	1 40	1 237-
9	Stanley McCavicy	CCCA	media officer	0886423338
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11	Ronnell B. Tugbre	RREA	Env. officer	
12	STOVEN PAYMA	RNIA	BUS. DEV. SPECIACIS	
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17	Anthony N. Borlay	MGCSP	Director, Policy John	0777008491
18	Melvin M. Jansans	BRAC Liberia.	Business Jevelyment	0777687569
19	Thomas M-Partal	Ministy of Education	ASSI Mister for	6770/97970
20	Gerald S. Poe	MOE	SA Minister	0778049623
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28		RREA	Gender officer	0775679111
29	Louise C. Nowbern	RRGA	Finance Officer	0220117515
30	Charlesoff m. Xlagbe	LEAP NEXWORK	Administrator	0770322803
31	Lily Olive Saab	MPW	Ast. Minister	0770763078
32	Albert Joukolon	EPA	Project Liaison ED	0886596220
33	Desmond 1. Thompson		DM	0886073201
33	Maximilian Kyssel	GVZ	414	10 100 - 10

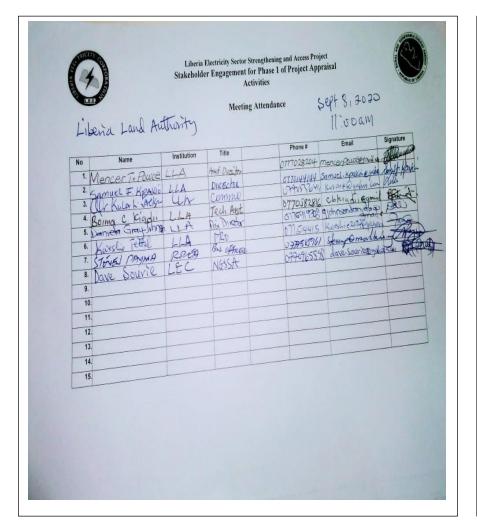


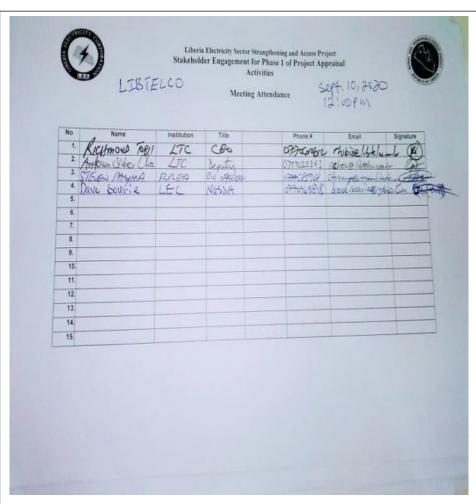


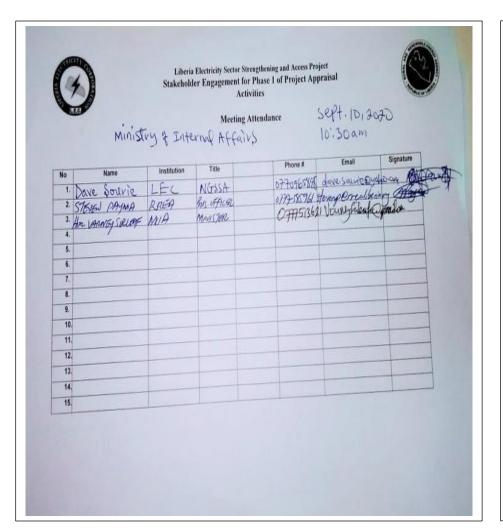


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Annex 7: Attendance of meetings with Government Ministries and Agencies under LESSAP 1

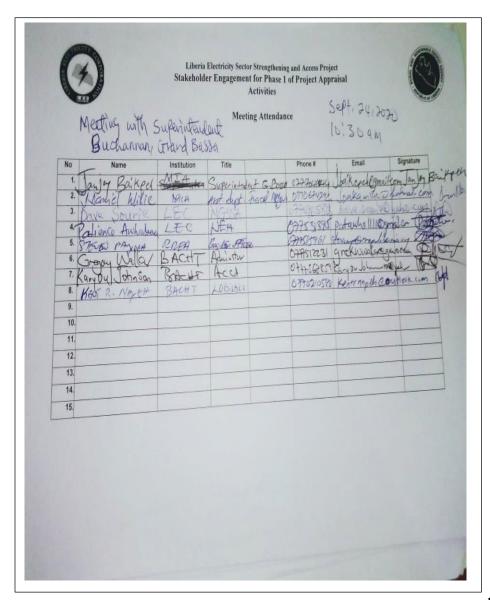


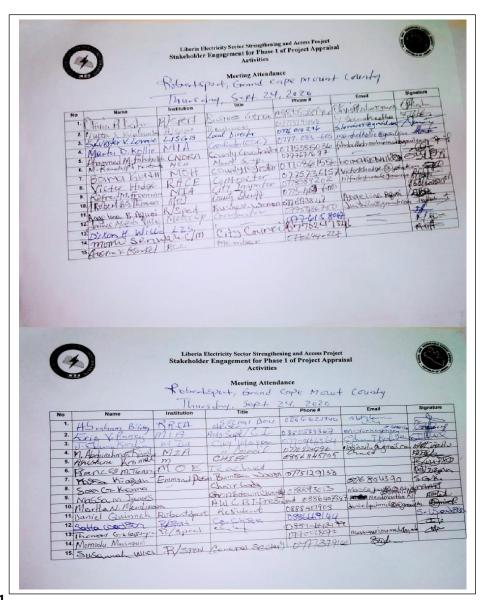


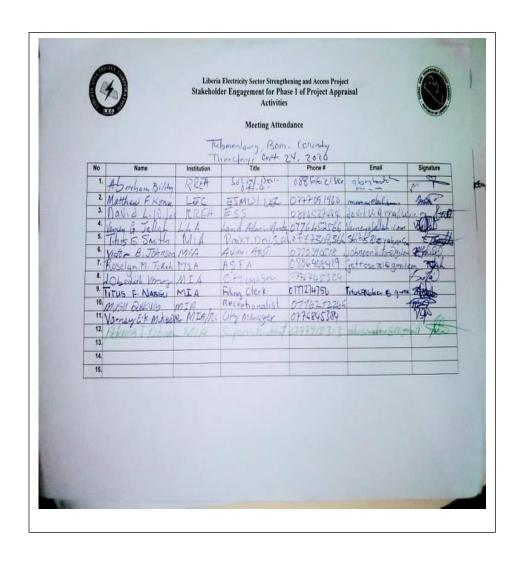




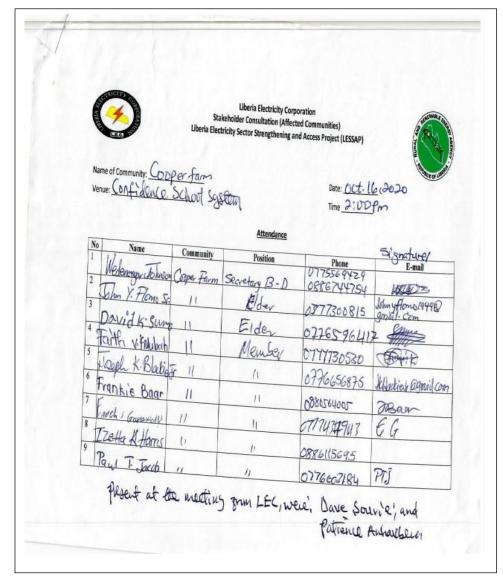
Annex 8: Attendance of meetings with Superintendents and Local County Officials under LESSAP 1







Annex9: Attendance of Meetings with Affected Communities in Montserrado County under LESSAP 1



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### Liberia Electricity Corporation Stakeholder Consultation (Affected Communities) Liberia Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (LESSAP)

Name of Community: Sipway
Venue: Town Hall School Bldg

Date: OCt. 197, 2000
Time 10:00am

#### Attendance

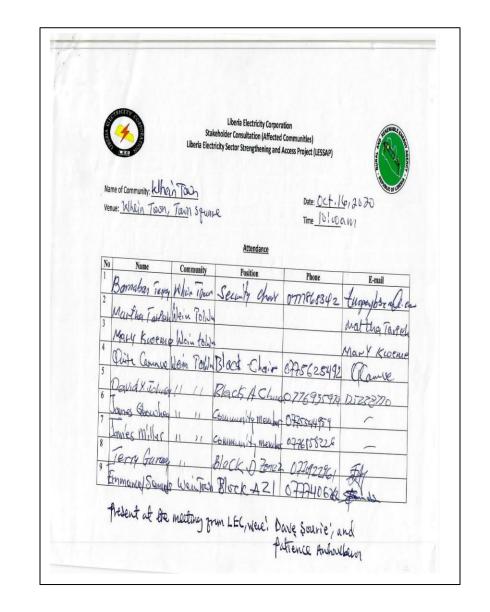
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Annex 10: photos of meetings under LESSAP 1



























Annex 11: COVID-19 Safety and Health Protocol

Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the Government of Liberia mandated safety and health measures that affected the way LESSAP-1 engaged with communities and other stakeholders to manage E&S risks. Since engagement is at the core of this Project's Performance Standards, Key safety and health protocols to consider for stakeholder engagement process to support communication and sharing of information included the following:

- No more than 50 participants in the same space/venue during meetings.
- Consider replacing face-to-face meetings with virtual meeting, if applicable.
- Consider if the meetings can be scaled down so that fewer people can attend.
- Hold meetings in open space or outside whenever possible.
- Ensure temperature checks of participants before the start of meetings (anyone with a temperature above 37.5 must be repeated two (2) times for more accurate result. If reading still shows above 37.5 must not be allowed to attend the meeting and should seek medical

advice).

- Ensure compulsory use of face mask by everyone during meeting.
- Provide hand washing buckets during the meetings.
- All participants must avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Ensure that every participant practices frequent handwashing for at least 20 seconds with soap and water while at the meeting.
- Provide alcohol-based hand sanitizers during the meetings, and ensure that participants practice good hygiene.
- Ensure that anyone that appears unwell or who has COVID-19 symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat and shortness of breath) does not attend the meetings.
- Ensure that meeting site/venue is regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- Practice social distancing by maintaining at least 1.5 meters distance between meeting participants.
- Ensure continuous COVID-19 health and safety risk awareness.
- Emergency healthcare provider number(s) must be displayed during meetings for any emergency case.
- Collect and record daily attendance of everyone during meetings for contact tracing in event of suspected case.
- Safeguard team members conducting meetings should wear gloves and face mask.

In accordance with the above guidelines and national health protocols, community meetings were held with adherence to safety procedures. In most meetings, face masks were distributed to participants whereas in others social distancing was observed. Also Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meetings were held with community leaders (Youth Groups, Head of Women Organization, Zonal/Town Chief, etc.) between 10-25 participants, which was in keeping with COVID-19 prevention protocols.

## Annex 12: Photos of Meetings with National Stakeholders under LESSAP 2



## Annex 13: Sample Complaints Form

	e of Community/Hospital (Grievance Office): ance Number:	
1.	Date grievance/complaint was brought	

1.	Date grievance/complaint was brought	
2.	How complain/grievance was brought?  a. written b. oral  c. through GRM focal point,  d. phone calls directly to LEC	e. Other (Specify)
3.	Name of complainant/aggrieved person	
4.	Phone no. of complainant	
5.	Community/Address of complainant	
6.	Gender of complainant/aggrieved person	1. Male 2. Female
7.	ID of complainant/aggrieved person (PAP ID #)	
8.	Name of community representative present	
9.	Nature of Grievance/Complaint:  a. Unfair Compensation  b. Disputed Ownership of Property  c. Lack of Consultation  d. Property Affected by Project  Activities	e. Other (Specify):
10.	Summary of Discussion:	
11.	Date of commencement of investigation	
12.	Was complainant present?	1. Yes 2. No
13.	Was field verification of grievance/ complaint conducted?	1. Yes 2. No

14.	Findings of field verification/complaint:				
15.	Summary of decision taken:				
16.	Was agreement reached?	1.	Yes	2. No	
17.	If yes, please detail agreement:				
18.	If no, please detail disagreement:				
19.	Please state other issues raised, if any:				

20.	Signed: investigator (community leader/LEC/RREA)	
21.	Signed: complainant	
22.	Signed: independent observer (witness)	
23.	Date investigation was concluded	

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