

**Ministry of Public Works
Infrastructure Implementation Unit
Republic of Liberia**

**Final Petty Trader Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Addendum
The Liberia Road Asset Management Project (LIBRAMP 6.1km)
Road Project (P125574)**

September 18, 2025

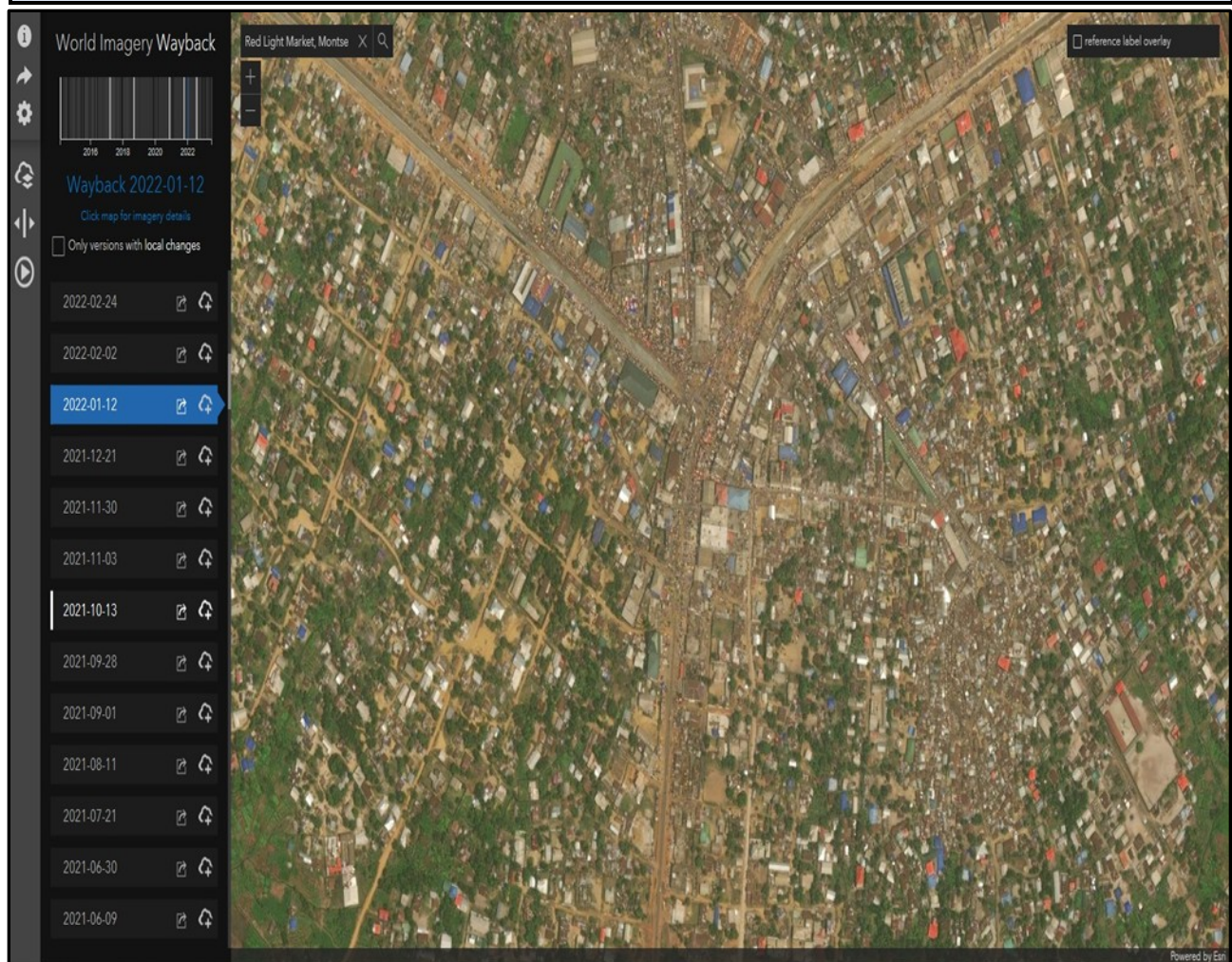


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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Initial	Meaning
%	Percent
CBL	Central Bank of Liberia
ELWA	Eternal Love Winning Africa
FEPTIWUL	Federation of Petty Traders and Informal Worker Union of Liberia
Ft	Feet
GoL	Government of Liberia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IIU	Infrastructure Implementation Unit
Km	Kilometer
LIBRAMP	Liberia Road Asset Management Project
LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewerage Corporation
M	Meter
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PFMU	Project Financial Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right-of-Way
US\$	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank

1 Introduction

1. The Liberia Road Asset Management Project (LIBRAMP) (P125574) is a road project in Liberia. The project prepared three RAPs to address project impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This document is an addendum to LIBRAMP's 6.1km Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), specifically the LIBRAMP 4.0 km RAP of the LIBRAMP's 6.1km Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). The main purpose of the addendum is to amend the original LIBRAMP 6.1 km RAPs to accommodate income losses suffered by petty traders who were evicted by the Government of Liberia (GoL) on July 12, 2021.

2. All elements of a full-blown RAP, such as: i) legal and institutional frameworks, ii) implementation arrangements, iii) asset valuation methods, iv) grievance redress mechanisms, and v) information on detailed project background, are fully covered in the 6.1 km RAP¹, which was disclosed in 2019. This addendum covers only those elements that are relevant to the petty traders in the project corridor affected by the forced eviction on July 21, 2021, which include elements such as: i) project background on the 6.1 km, ii) project location of the 6.1 km, iii) 6.1 km context, iv) forced eviction, v) objective of the addendum, vi) RAP implementation timeline, vii) entitlement criteria, viii) cut-off date, ix) demographic information of petty traders, x) means of livelihoods, xi) impacts on livelihoods, xii) consultation, xiii) entitlement calculation, xiv) budget, and xiv) audit.

1.1: Background of the Project

3. The Government of Liberia (GoL), under the Liberia Road Asset Management Project (LIBRAMP), approved on December 27, 2018, expanded Lot-1 of the LIBRAMP rural section (Coca-Cola Factory to Gbarnga) by 6.1 kilometers in length. This agreed-upon section begins from the Coca-Cola Factory in Paynesville to the ELWA Junction on Tubman Boulevard.

4. The existing road was a single carriageway, but due to the dramatic growth in population and business activities in Monrovia and the Red-Light Paynesville area, the section experienced overcrowding with human and vehicular traffic. The congestion of these roads has led to the slow

¹ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/295481534261292472/pdf/Resettlement-Action-Plan-Coca-Cola-Factory-to-Red-Light.pdf>

movement of people and goods, resulting in an increase in travel time and fuel consumption along the existing road corridor. The project is now upgrading and expanding the road to a dual carriageway to enhance the flow of traffic and thereby reduce travel time and fuel consumption.

5. Civil works under the 6.1 km urban section of LIBRAMP are being implemented in two phases. Phase-I began in January 2019 and covers the 2.1 kms from the Coca-Cola Factory to the Red-Light intersection, while Phase-II covers the remaining 4.0 kms from Red Light to ELWA Junction. Both phases were completed on June 30, 2024; all outstanding works will now be completed during the one-year Deflects Liability Period.

6. As part of the 6.1km urban road section of LIBRAMP, various studies—including project design, conceptual report, socio-economic survey of the project-affected area, census of affected people, and inventory of assets to be affected by Component-I—were carried out in August 2017. These studies mainly focused on: i) identification of impacts; ii) a census to establish eligibility for entitlement; iii) baseline information on affected building structures; and iv) information for designing a feasible resettlement plan. An additional preliminary exercise was also carried out from February 20–26, 2019 to determine the likely impact of a design change or road realignment based on the design to avoid impacting the existing 36-inch LWSC pipeline that supplies water to the capital, Monrovia.

7. As a continuation of the early studies conducted and after the forced eviction that took place on July 12, 2021, after a series of consultations with the Federation of Petty Traders and Informal Worker Union of Liberia (FEPTIWUL), a consolidated list of 1,653 (896 female and 757 male) petty traders was identified and submitted by the union for redress amounting to US\$ 1,930,513.79, covering the period of six (6) months of income losses between July 12, 2021, and January 12, 2022. This is the period when the Government believed that the petty traders were displaced from the 6.1km corridor and lost income.

8. Informal Petty Traders, as per the FEPTIWUL definition, include: a) Hair Platters; b) Cooked Food Vendors; c) Fruit Vendors; d) Street Hawkers; e) Waste Pickers; and f) Market

Vendors, through the length and breadth of the Republic of Liberia, who intercede or negotiate on their behalf with the National Government and local authorities.

1.2: Project Location

9. The ELWA Junction to Coca-Cola civil works activities are carried out in the city of Paynesville, in the eastern suburb of Monrovia, Montserrado County (see Figure 1 below). The road has a total length of 6.1 km and connects to the main airport road. It starts from ELWA Junction and transverses through Du-Port Road Junction, Police Academy Junction, and Red-Light intersection.

10. Fourteen (14) communities and streets connect to the entire 6.1 km road section (ELWA Junction, GSA Road Junction, Du Port Road Junction, Red Light Market/Community, Sand Town, Joe Bar, LBS Community, SKD Community, Police Academy Junction, Du-Port Road Community, Wood Camp Community, Parker Community, Soul Clinic, and Coca-Cola Factory Community). The road is populated with diverse forms of business enterprises (petty traders, shops, stores, bars, restaurants, pharmacies, and entertainment places). Those PAPs who have been captured in the RAPs for: i) the 4.0 km, ii) the 2.1km and, iii) the 2.1km Supplementary RAP have all been adequately compensated, and there are no unpaid compensation issues in these three RAPs.



Figure 1: LIBRAMP Urban Section 6.1km MAP

2 Context

11. The project is of strategic interest to the Government of Liberia and connects the southeast of the country to the mainland.

12. The project is implemented by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) through the Infrastructure Implementation Unit (IIU). The construction phase of the rural road sections of the project, Lots 1 and 2, covering approximately 246.74 km, is complete. Lots 1 and 2 are now in a periodic road maintenance phase.

13. Road rehabilitation in the urban section of the project, covering 6.1 km from ELWA to the Red-light Junction, is completed as of June 30, 2024; all outstanding works will now be completed during the one-year Deflects Liability Period. The urban section of LIBRAMP is located within the jurisdiction of the Paynesville city municipality in Greater Monrovia, where residential, commercial, and day-to-day informal trading activities are carried out. Within the 6.1 km of urban road, as noted in the RAP of the LIBRAMP 4.0Km, it was estimated that there have been possibly as many as 3,000 petty traders whose livelihoods are dependent on their trading activities. While the total estimate of fully mobile and semi-mobile petty traders is possibly as high as 3,000, the government was only able to trace 1,653 petty traders who are semi-mobile and registered with the petty trader's association on which this addendum is prepared. Any yet unidentified petty trader, if they present themselves and are able to provide adequate evidence that they were conducting their activities in the project corridor at the time of the evictions and that their income or assets were negatively affected by the evictions, will be handled through the project GRM, and eligibility determination will be made on a case-by-case basis in light of the evidence presented. To accommodate possible claims from the unidentified petty traders, 15% of the total compensation cost is kept as a contingent allocation in this RAP.

14. With the objective of avoiding and minimizing project impacts on these petty traders' livelihoods in the 6.1 km corridor, several options were considered and consulted with PAPs at the time of project preparation. Among the options considered were: a) moving petty trades to the Omega market, which was constructed a decade ago; and b) reducing the ROW width from the original 75 ft to 50 ft in order to accommodate petty traders carrying on their livelihood activities

within the remaining 25 feet. The option of moving to Omega Market was rejected by petty traders on the basis that the location and the building are not appropriate to carry on their trading activities, and it does not have the capacity to absorb all of them, including the marketers from the Old Gobachop Market.

15. Following feedback provided by petty traders, it was assessed that the Omega site's building's structural integrity is compromised, the location does not have the capacity to accommodate the number of petty traders in the 6.1 km, and the building lacks basic infrastructure to support trading activities of the scale carried out at the original location. Thus, the option to narrow the ROW and accommodate traders within 25 ft of either side of the road's ROW was accepted by traders and agreed upon by the GoL at the time of project preparation.

3 Forced Eviction

16. Despite the commitment made by the GoL during project preparation to keep petty traders within the 6.1 km corridor of the urban section of LIBRAMP, petty traders were forcefully removed from the 6.1 km corridor with the intention of them relocating to the Omega Market on July 12, 2021. It is also observed that most of these petty traders have started to return to the 6.1 km corridor six months after their forced eviction.

17. It is estimated that the forced eviction related to as many as possibly 3,000 petty traders in the 6.1 km corridor. Of this total, 1,653 petty traders are registered members of the Petty Traders Association who are semi-mobile and have permanent locations in the 6.1 km corridor. The remaining are fully mobile petty traders who move back and forth in the corridor while carrying on their trading activities. The level of impact on such fully mobile petty traders has not been determined.

18. A full impact assessment on petty traders was not done because of an agreement reached with the GoL to avoid project-related impacts on petty traders by allowing them to carry out their activities within the 25 ft area. However, following the eviction that took place on July 12, 2021, efforts have been made to collect baseline data to determine the magnitude of the economic impacts on affected petty traders. While demographic and socio-economic data on the 1,653 was provided to the IIU by the petty traders' association, similar efforts to gather socioeconomic data

on the fully mobile petty traders were not fruitful because of the difficulties in tracing them. However, their eligibility will be determined on a case-by-case basis if they present themselves to the project GRM and provide evidence that they were carrying out trading activities in the project corridor at the time of eviction and that their income or assets were negatively affected by the eviction. The overall impact of the eviction on the 1,653 registered semi-mobile traders, which led to a six-month income loss, has resulted in economic hardship with potential implications for social ramifications. It is estimated that these semi-mobile petty traders have suffered an income loss of US\$ 1,930,513.79 during the six-month period of their eviction, discounting social costs that cannot be calculated and verified.

4 Objectives of the Addendum

19. The primary objective of this addendum is to compensate petty traders who have been evicted by the GoL and impacted by component 1 of the civil work activities. The goal is to ensure that petty traders are compensated for the six-month income loss they suffered during the eviction period.

The specific objectives of this addendum are to:

- i) incorporate the cost of forced eviction into the original 6.1 km RAP,
- ii) compensate six months of income and/or asset losses (if any) to the petty traders who have suffered economic hardship as a result of the forced eviction in the Project corridor. The six-month period of lost activity was determined based on input from the petty trader's union leadership including satellite images presented by the GoL showing that the petty traders had started to return to the 6.1km corridor after six months.

5 RAP Timeline

20. The timeline for the RAP preparation and implementation in this addendum is eight (8) months, as shown in the below Gant chart.

Table 1: LIBRAMP (6.1km) RAP Addendum Timeline

No.	Item	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8
1	Update and finalize the addendum to the RAP by addressing additional comments from the Bank								
2	Fine-tune the GoL public notice by addressing additional comments from the Bank								
3	Deepen collaboration with FEPTIWUL and LMA by ensuring that they are represented on GRCs								
4	Follow up by communicating with the Ministry of Agriculture PIU (RETRAP) on the transfer of the US\$2.2 million needed for paying petty traders' compensation from RETRAP to the RAP special account								
5	Redisclose the addendum by incorporating additional comments provided by the Bank								
6	Compensation to Petty Traders								
7	Receive and resolve grievances								
8	Completion Audit								
9	Submission of the RAP Implementation Report								

5 Eligibility and Entitlement

21. Petty traders who are semi-mobile are entitled to income and/or asset loss compensation. The entitlement classifications are those fully mobile and semi-mobile petty traders whose income was negatively affected by the eviction that took place on July 12, 2021. This includes those 1,653 semi-mobile petty traders who are members of the Petty Traders Associations and whose names are provided to the IIU; and any fully mobile petty traders who are not registered with the petty traders association but could provide evidence to the GRC that they have been carrying out trading activities within the project corridor as of the cut-off date of the forced eviction on July 12, 2021, and who can provide evidence that their income and/or assets were negatively affected by the eviction.

Specific eligibility criteria:

22. Petty traders who meet the following eligibility criteria will be qualified for six months of income loss compensation resulting from the forceful eviction as of July 12, 2021.

- Submit proof that the petty trader(s) was carrying out trading activities within the 6.1 km on or before July 12, 2021.
- Present an LMA or Petty Trader Membership ID Card showing that the affected petty trader was carrying out trading activities before or on July 12, 2021.
- Present the LMA or Petty Trader Membership Registration form showing that the affected petty trader was a member of either of these 2 entities before July 12, 2021.
- LMA or Petty Trader leadership provides evidence that the affected petty trader was captured in the FEPTIWUL or LMA database before July 12, 2021.
- For West African Petty Trader's members, the ECOWAS Passport or ID Card shall be used in lieu of Liberian national identity(ies).
- The affected petty trader shall provide either one of the national identity cards (national ID cards) or the voter registration card issued before July 12, 2021.
- The petty traders affected by the July 12, 2021 eviction must prove that their income has been negatively impacted.
- Affected Petty trader shall provide either one of the National Identification Cards: National I.D Cards or Voter Registration Card issued before July 12, 2021.

6 Cut-off Date

23. The cut-off date for the petty traders affected by the eviction was July 12, 2021.

7 Demographic information

7.1 Semi-mobile Petty Traders Participating in Trading Activities in the 6.1km by Gender

24. As shown in the below pie chart, of the total of 1,653 petty traders registered with Petty Traders associations, it is reported that 896 (54%) are female traders and 757 (46%) are male traders.

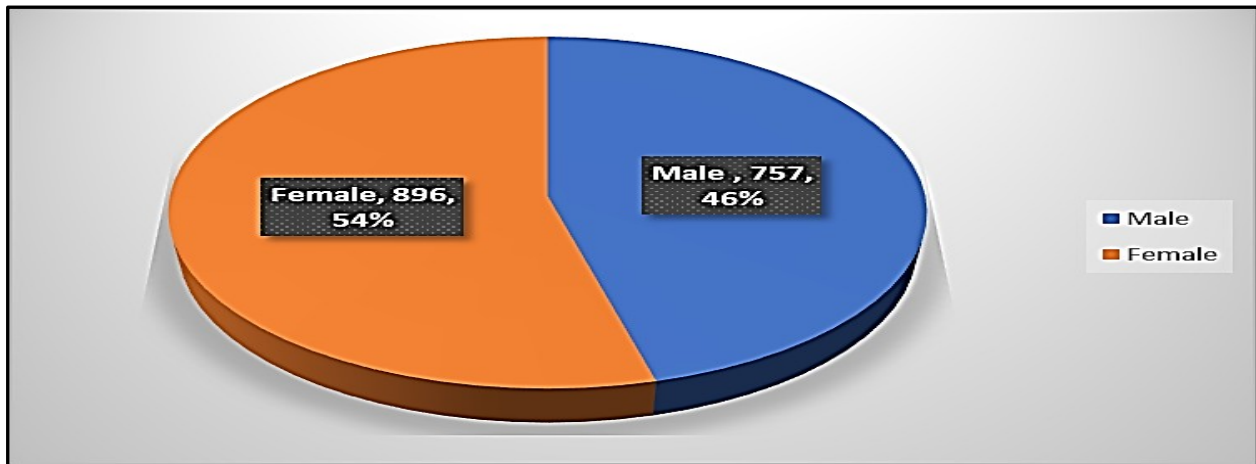


Figure 2: Sex of Petty Traders

7.2 Petty Traders in the 6.1km By Age Group

25. As shown in Figure 3, of the total 1,653 petty traders:

- 1,040 of the traders are between the ages of 27 and 36, of which 580 are female and 460 are male.
- 435 of the traders are between the ages of 37 and 46, of which 245 are female and 190 are male. 10 of the traders are between the ages of 47 and 66, of which 5 are female and 5 are male.

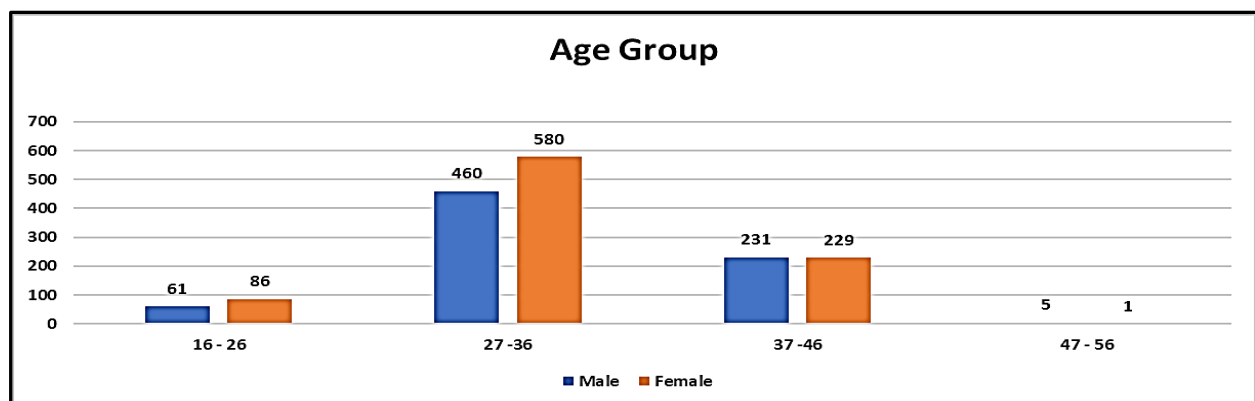


Figure 3: Age Grouping of Petty Traders

7.3 Trading Activities by Product and Gender Participation

26. As shown by figure 4 below, semi-mobile female traders are more than male traders in many product types, indicating how much women are relying on petty trade in the area for their livelihood by carrying out day trading in this corridor. They are dominant in dry goods, electronics, fruits, mixed goods, new clothes, and shoe product lines. On the other hand, male semi-mobile petty traders are visible in electrical, bag, and used product lines.

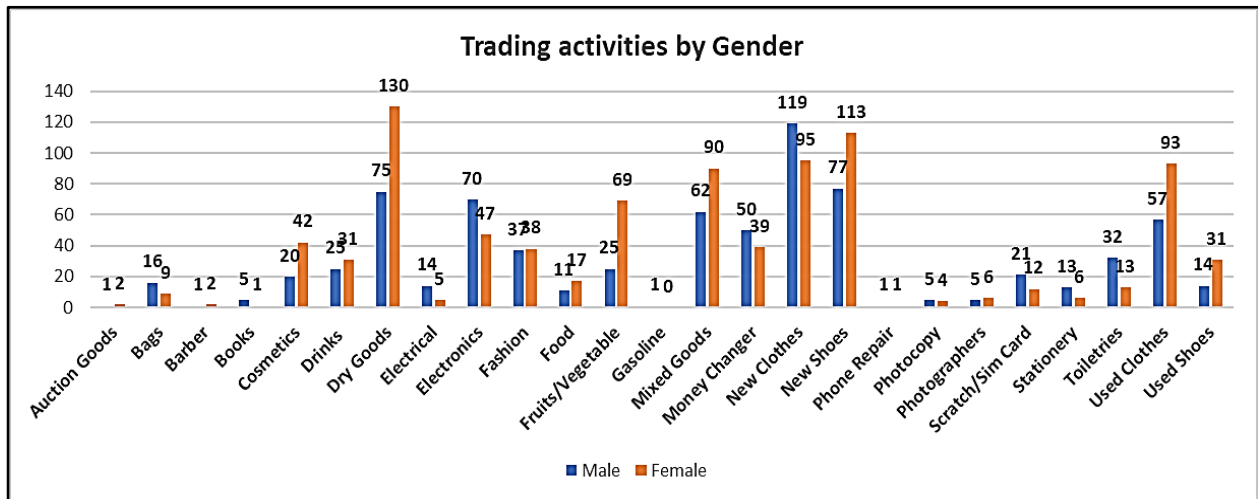


Figure 4: Trading Activities by Gender

7.4 Trading Activities by Product and Volume of Investment

27. The overall volume of investment by 1,653 semi-mobile petty traders in the 6.1 km corridor is estimated to be US\$ 1,346,798.67. Major investments in the corridor are in dry goods, mixed goods, new clothes, used shoes, and clothes. These are products where female traders are dominant and active.

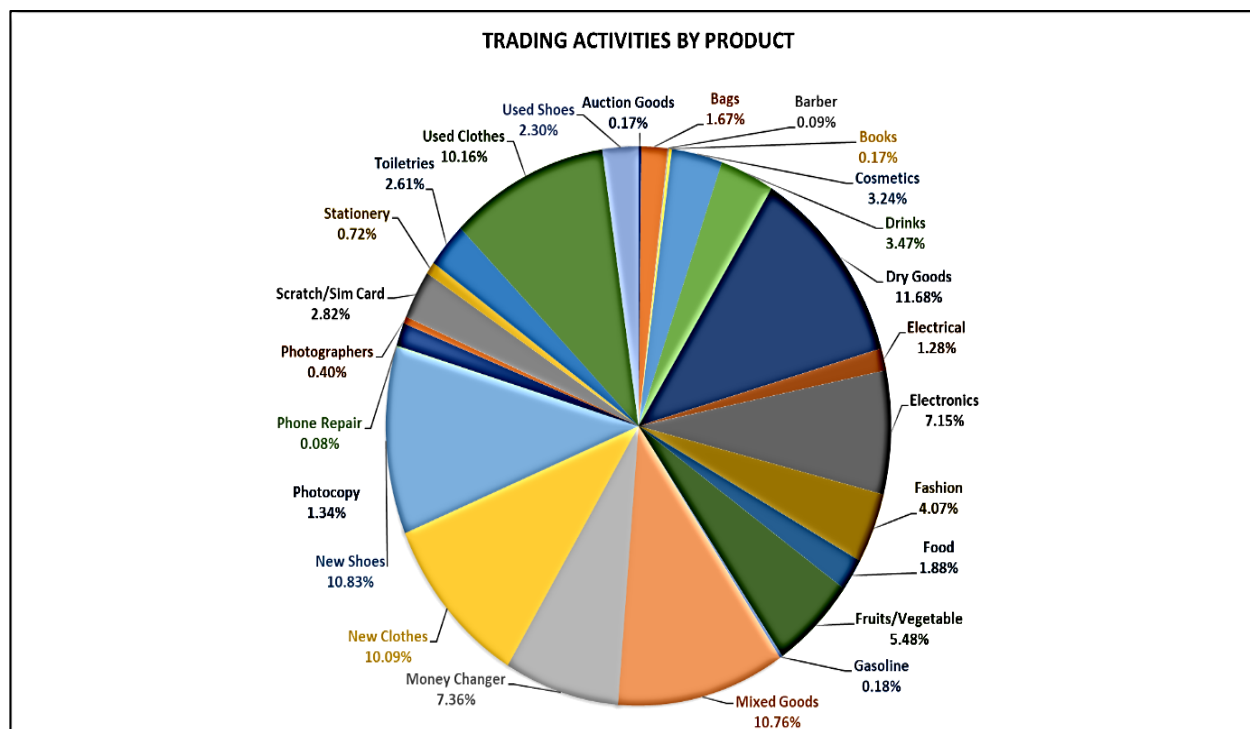


Figure 5: Trading Activities by Product

8 Livelihoods

28. Petty traders, often engaging in small-scale informal economic activities, play a significant role in various communities along the 6.1 km road corridor, particularly among the working-class and urban populations. Petty trade is viewed as a form of livelihood among non-working-class individuals, representing consumerism and survival strategies. Women in Liberia, especially in the 6.1 km corridor, often engage in petty trading to generate income and support their households, and it is also seen as a means for women to economically empower themselves and contribute to poverty alleviation within their communities.

29. The table below shows the means of livelihoods and products in which the 1,653 petty traders were depending on:

Table 2: Product by Volume of Investment²

No.	Product	Male	Female	Total	Monthly Net Income from Trading (LD\$)	Duration (Months)	Total Monthly Net Income from Trading (LD\$)	CBL Average Rate (July 2021 - January 2022)	Total Monthly Net Income from Trading (USD\$)	% of petty traders per Product	% of the Product per Amount
1	Dry Goods	75	130	205	\$ 5,917,775.00	6	\$ 35,506,650.00	157.42	\$ 225,559.54	12.4%	11.7%
2	New Shoes	77	113	190	\$ 5,484,240.00	6	\$ 32,905,440.00	157.42	\$ 209,035.09	11.5%	10.8%
3	Mixed Goods	62	90	152	\$ 5,448,075.00	6	\$ 32,688,450.00	157.42	\$ 207,656.64	9.2%	10.8%
4	Used Clothes	57	93	150	\$ 5,148,045.00	6	\$ 30,888,270.00	157.42	\$ 196,220.82	9.1%	10.2%
5	New Clothes	119	95	214	\$ 5,109,655.00	6	\$ 30,657,930.00	157.42	\$ 194,757.56	12.9%	10.1%
6	Money Changer	50	39	89	\$ 3,727,045.00	6	\$ 22,362,270.00	157.42	\$ 142,058.55	5.4%	7.4%
7	Electronics	70	47	117	\$ 3,620,360.00	6	\$ 21,722,160.00	157.42	\$ 137,992.19	7.1%	7.1%
8	Fruits/Vegetable	25	69	94	\$ 2,777,040.00	6	\$ 16,662,240.00	157.42	\$ 105,848.54	5.7%	5.5%
9	Fashion	37	38	75	\$ 2,060,755.00	6	\$ 12,364,530.00	157.42	\$ 78,546.91	4.5%	4.1%
10	Drinks	25	31	56	\$ 1,759,615.00	6	\$ 10,557,690.00	157.42	\$ 67,068.78	3.4%	3.5%
11	Cosmetics	20	42	62	\$ 1,643,380.00	6	\$ 9,860,280.00	157.42	\$ 62,638.41	3.8%	3.2%
12	Scratch/Sim Card	21	12	33	\$ 1,426,885.00	6	\$ 8,561,310.00	157.42	\$ 54,386.58	2.0%	2.8%
13	Toiletries	32	13	45	\$ 1,321,950.00	6	\$ 7,931,700.00	157.42	\$ 50,386.92	2.7%	2.6%
14	Used Shoes	14	31	45	\$ 1,163,505.00	6	\$ 6,981,030.00	157.42	\$ 44,347.69	2.7%	2.3%
15	Food	11	17	28	\$ 951,980.00	6	\$ 5,711,880.00	157.42	\$ 36,285.29	1.7%	1.9%
16	Bags	16	9	25	\$ 847,615.00	6	\$ 5,085,690.00	157.42	\$ 32,307.35	1.5%	1.7%
17	Photocopy	5	4	9	\$ 678,232.00	6	\$ 4,069,392.00	157.42	\$ 25,851.22	0.5%	1.3%
18	Electrical	14	5	19	\$ 648,575.00	6	\$ 3,891,450.00	157.42	\$ 24,720.82	1.1%	1.3%
19	Stationery	13	6	19	\$ 362,640.00	6	\$ 2,175,840.00	157.42	\$ 13,822.24	1.1%	0.7%
20	Photographers	5	6	11	\$ 200,600.00	6	\$ 1,203,600.00	157.42	\$ 7,645.99	0.7%	0.4%
21	Gasoline	1	0	1	\$ 89,225.00	6	\$ 535,350.00	157.42	\$ 3,400.86	0.1%	0.2%
22	Books	5	1	6	\$ 87,800.00	6	\$ 526,800.00	157.42	\$ 3,346.55	0.4%	0.2%
23	Auction Goods	1	2	3	\$ 86,875.00	6	\$ 521,250.00	157.42	\$ 3,311.29	0.2%	0.2%
24	Barber	1	2	3	\$ 45,000.00	6	\$ 270,000.00	157.42	\$ 1,715.20	0.2%	0.1%
25	Phone Repair	1	1	2	\$ 42,050.00	6	\$ 252,300.00	157.42	\$ 1,602.76	0.1%	0.1%
	Total	757	896	1653	\$ 50,648,917.00		\$ 303,893,502.00		\$ 1,930,513.79	100.0%	100.0%

9 Impact by Types of Livelihoods

30. As shown by figure 6 below, the graph clearly indicates how much investment is made by petty traders in the 6.1 km informal subsector. Dry goods, new shoes, and mixed goods, among

² CBL average rate: The average rate used is calculated using the Central Bank of Liberia daily exchange rate published on their website ([Daily Exchange Rates | Central Bank of Liberia \(cbl.org.lr\)](http://DailyExchangeRates|CentralBankofLiberia(cbl.org.lr))) for a period of six months (from July 7, 2021, to January 12, 2022).

others, ranging from US\$ 150,000 to a little above US\$ 220,000, are the dominant products sold in the 6.1 km corridor and the main sources of livelihoods affected by the eviction.

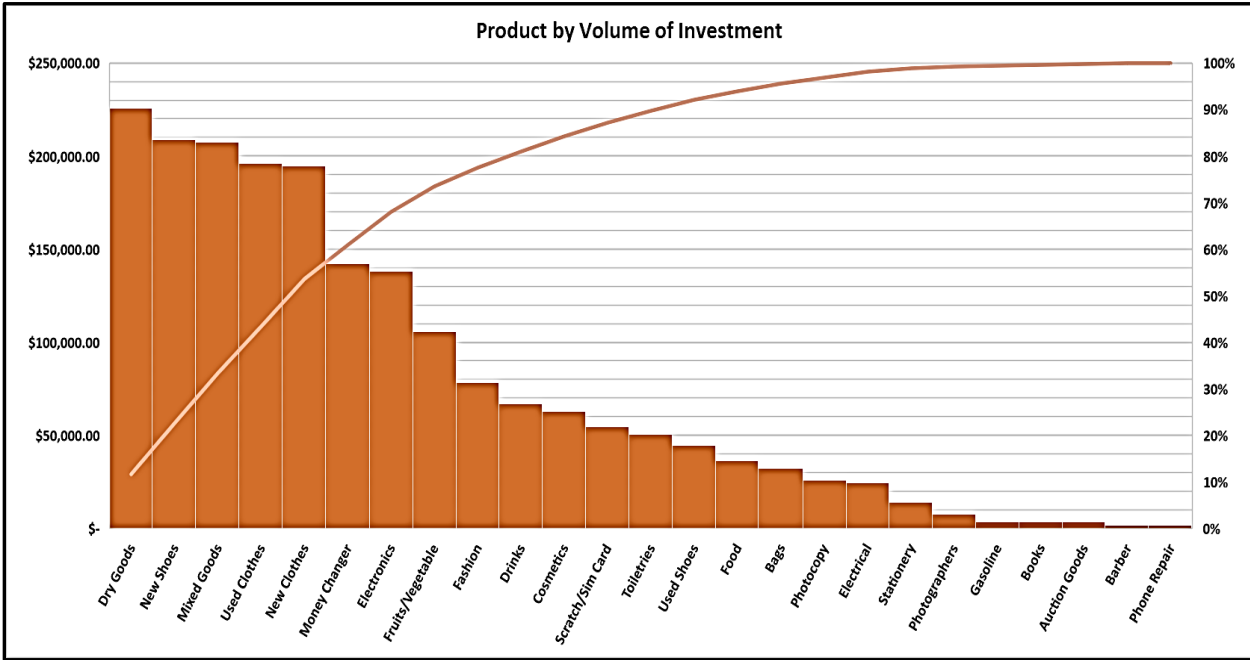


Figure 6: Product by volume of investment

10 Consultations

31. The project has engaged and will continue to engage petty traders through their Federation of Petty Traders and Informal Worker Union of Liberia (FEPTIWUL) leaders and discussed solutions to address ongoing problems (evictions, work modality during the road construction phase, potential solutions to existing problems) in the 6.1 km corridor.

32. FEPTIWUL is a national organization advocating and negotiating for the rights of Liberian street vendors. The Union has 40,500 members, and members pay a monthly membership fee. The project worked jointly and will continue to work with the FEPTIWUL leadership. As a result, the project secured a list of 1,653 registered FEPTIWUL members who were active in the 6.1 km corridor and who joined the union prior to the forced eviction on July 12, 2021. The information provided by the union provided important socioeconomic baseline data (gender, age, livelihood activities, investment, and income).

33. The Environmental Section and Social Safeguards Section of the IIU conducted series of meetings with the Leadership of the Petty Traders Association (FEPTIWUL). In October 2021, before construction started in the corridor, IIU Social Safeguards Team convened another meeting with Petty traders. The objective of the meeting was to inform stakeholders about the

commencement of construction works, routes to be used during construction, traffic management in the area and expected construction duration. Stakeholders were informed that construction period is expected to be 3 months and during that period no access will be allowed to the construction work zone. The meeting involved representatives from the Liberia Marketing Association, Zonal head Central Market, Fula Business Union, Petty Traders, PCC, the Contractor, IIU, and the Ministry of Public Works, represented by the Minister.

34. The Red-Light intersection is considered as the area with the highest concentration of petty traders in the corridor. In the absence of the fence or wall, it was very difficult for the contractor to fully access the 50-foot RoW and undertake construction safely (safety is a first priority for IIU). In November 2021, IIU decided to organise a meeting with stakeholders to discuss the situation as explained in 2.1. Following this meeting, some of the petty traders decided to move to other areas to allow the contractor to do the work and finish within the planned time (3 months).

35. On July 12, 2021, petty traders were evicted from the 6.1km corridor and requested to move to Omega Market. Petty Traders refused to move Omega Market citing the condition of the site. Recent visit to the Omega Market confirmed that the location is not conducive for carrying out trader activities. The team observed that the site condition has not been improved, no electricity, no bathroom, flooding is taking place, poor access road, leaking of building roof and etc.

11 Entitlement Calculation

36. Income loss entitlement was calculated on the basis of monthly net income of each petty trader earned prior to the forced eviction. Historical socioeconomic data used by petty traders' association to report on volume of investment, product types, gender and, monthly net income of their 1,653 registered members was obtained by the IIU. The net monthly income loss for each petty trader was multiplied by the six-month period for which he/she lost income while physically displaced.

37. The information was used to arrive at the total income loss compensation amount of US\$ 1,930,513.79 for the six months period. This amount covers the 1,653 registered petty traders while US\$ 289,577.07 is earmarked as contingency allocation for any unidentified eligible petty traders.

38. This information was cross-checked against the Resettlement Action Plan for SD Cooper Intersection to Coca-Cola Factory Road Project (6.5 km) prepared by Aurecon in association with Cemmat dated August 4, 2017 to determine the average earnings of petty traders per product and also verify the data or information provided by the Petty Traders Organization.

12 Budget

39. The overall RAP compensation and implementation budget is estimated at Two Million Two Hundred Seventy-eight Thousand and Six United States Dollars and Twenty-eight cents (US\$ 2,278,006.28).

The US\$2,278,006.28 earmarked for paying income loss compensation and/or loss of assets (if any) for eligible petty traders will be made available from a contingency /unallocated amount made under RETRAP-2. The overall amount will be transferred to a special RAP designated account fifteen days after RETRAP-2 disbursement effectiveness.

The amount will finance the following:

- The compensation to be paid to 1,653 Petty Traders for the loss of income for a period of six (6) months is US\$ 1,930,513.79.
- Contingency allocation of US\$ 289,577.07. This amount represents 15% of the compensation cost, which is earmarked for addressing unforeseen factors such as unidentified petty traders or possible damage to assets.
- Provision for RAP implementation support and GRM activities is US\$ 19,305.14. This amount represents 1% of the total compensation cost, which is earmarked for supporting RAP implementation and GRM activities.
- Provision for RAP Audit activities is US\$ 38,610.28. This amount represents 2% of the total compensation cost, which is earmarked for supporting RAP Audit activities.

Table 3: LIBRAMP 6.1km Petty Traders RAP Addendum Budget Summary

Ministry of Public Works			
Infrastructure Implementation Unit			
LIBRAMP 6.1Km Affected Petty Traders RAP Budget Summary			
Item N°	Budget Item	# of Petty Trader to be Compensated	Total (US\$)
1	Petty Traders @ 6 months Duration	1,653	\$1,930,513.79
Sub Total (1)			\$1,930,513.79
2	Contingency for Unidentified Petty Trader (15%)		\$289,577.07
3	RAP Implementation and GRC Support (1%)		\$19,305.14
4	RAP Audit (2%)		\$38,610.28
Sub Total (2)			\$347,492.48
Grand Total (1+2)			\$2,278,006.28

12 Entitlement Delivery

40. The IIU Social Safeguards Team will lead this process of entitlement delivery for income loss. The team will work with i) the petty traders association Leadership and its membership body; ii) the ESAFE Department at the Ministry of Public Works; and iii) PFMU at the Ministry of Finance, Development, and Planning. The purpose of the entitlement delivery team is to ensure that transparency and accountability are adhered to while compensating the 1,653 petty traders and to those fully mobile petty traders who will be qualified for entitlement upon presenting evidence to the GRM or any other compensation issues that may arise relative to the remaining and unidentified petty traders.

41. The original RAP will be disclosed with this addendum to enable the petty traders to be informed about the GRM, etc. Personal data, e.g., compensation amount, etc., about PAPS will be kept highly confidential during the entire process.

13 Completion Audit

42. IIU, with guidance from the World Bank, will ensure that a completion audit be conducted relative to the implementation of the compensation process for petty traders. The completion of the audit will ensure the accuracy and transparency of financial reporting for compensated petty traders. It will involve several steps, such as evaluating audit evidence, assessing the risks of material misstatement due to fraud, and performing analytical procedures. Additionally, utilizing

innovative record-keeping practices like audio and video recordings will be part of the audit process for petty traders' compensation, providing a means to document transactions accurately and resolve disputes effectively.

43. Overall, the completion audit process for petty traders' compensation aims to uphold financial transparency, identify potential risks or fraud, and ensure compliance with auditing standards to safeguard and financial integrity.

Appendix:

Appendix 1: Drawing of the Road Segment

