



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

Final Report

For

**Eziala-Obizi Gully Erosion Site
Ezinihitte Mbaise, Imo State**



UNDER
**THE NIGERIA EROSION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
PROJECT
(NEWMAP)**

WORLD BANK ASSISTED

By

**IMO STATE NIGERIA EROSION & WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IMO NEWMAP)**
PLOT 36, CHIEF EXECUTIVE QUARTERS, AREA 'B' NEW OWERRI IMO STATE

September, 2014

RAP Basic Data/Information		
No.	Subject	Data
1	Intervention Site	Eziuala-Obizi Ezinihitte Mbaise Gully Erosion Site, Imo State
2	Need for RAP	Crops planted on farmlands and economic trees within 15m both sides of the gully corridor are to be removed in the course of work
3.	Nature of Civil Works	stabilization or rehabilitation in and around Erosion Gully site
	Zone of Impact	15m offset from the gully edge reduced to 5m as the main zone of impact and only assets within this zone are considered as affected, as the case may be.
4	Benefit of the Intervention	<i>Improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation with reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, agricultural land and productivity, reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.</i>
5	Negative Impact	Nevertheless, a census to identify those that could be potentially affected and eligible for assistance has been carried out. Based on inventory, a total of 54 PAPs have been identified.
6.	Type of Losses	An uncompleted building has been identified to be potentially at risk during project implementation as the 15m adopted set back measurement touched exactly the body of the structure. Meanwhile, it may be safe from demolition during actual project implementation since it did not fall within 5m buffer zone. By this development, it is mainly agricultural resources that may be affected.
7	Impact Mitigation	Prudence approach to stabilisation efforts will reduce level of impact on identified assets. Damaged assets to be compensated at replacement value <i>*Allow time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops.</i> <i>Careful management of the site based on 15m setback will reduce compensation amount greatly</i>
8	Census Cut-Off Date	April 28, 2014
9	RAP Implementation Cost	SPMU implements with support from Federal Ministry of Environment and other relevant Federal and state MDAs and World Bank. RAP implementation committee shall include representatives of the local government, local communities and PAPs, Site committees, trade Union/CBOs, lands and survey with support from the Social Livelihoods Officer (Social Safeguard Specialist) of SPMU
10	Grievance Procedures	Community head –as Chairman of the Committee, Site Committee member, PAPs Representative, local government, elected representative of the community at the LG, Affected local government Land officer and SPMU as members shall be formed to hear complaints and facilitate solutions so as to promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation.

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List of Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Policy
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSO	Community Support Organizations
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
GCE	General Certificate in Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDA	International Development Association
LB	Land Bureau
LGA	Local Government Area
LRC	Local Resettlement Committee
LVO	Land Valuation Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Guarantee Agency
MOE	State Ministry of Environment
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OD	Operational Directives (of the World Bank)
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PID	Project Information Document
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPUD	Physical Planning and Urban Development
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIT	RAP Implementation Team
RP	Resettlement Plans
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOR	Terms of Reference
WASC	West African School Certificate
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

UNITS OF MEASURE

1	ha	Hectare
2	m	Meter
3	m ²	Square meter
5	km	Kilometer
6	km ²	Square kilometer
7	t	Ton
8	yr	Year

Definitions of Key Terms

S/No	Word/Term	Definition
1	Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
2	Cut-off-date	The date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the socio-economic survey.
3	Displaced Persons	Affected persons by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Standard of living adversely affected; (ii) Right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or (iii) Business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.
4	Economically-Displaced Persons	Those affected persons who are affected in way that they loose incomes from crops, land, businesses etc.
5	Encroachers	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
6	Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to PAPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
7	Full Cost of Resettlement	Compensation based on the present value of replacement of the lost asset, resource or income without taking into account depreciation.
8	Household	Is the unit which includes all members living under the authority of a household head, they are both family members and other dependants. Under the Land Act, a household would be members of the family whose consent would be required in case of alienation or undertaking any transaction on the family residential land. These members should ordinarily reside on the land. These members typically include the household head, one or several spouses, children and other members of the larger family, tenants, and employee.
9	Income Restoration	The measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to <i>at least</i> restore, if not improve, their livelihoods.
10	Involuntary Resettlement	<u>When the affected party does not have the option to remain in place <i>even though he/she may prefer to move away</i>. In some cases, people do move voluntarily but their willingness to move spontaneously must be carefully verified.</u> Refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain: and (ii) Negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
11	Land acquisition	The process whereby a person or household is involuntarily alienated from all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of a project for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
12	Land-Owner	An individual/household/institution recognized as owning land either by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of former public land.
13	Market Value	Appropriate compensation figures so that the affected population is able to restore their standards of living to levels “at least as good as or better than they were prior to the project.
14	Physically Displaced Persons	Those affected persons who have to physically relocate because they reside within the land to be acquired for the ROW or encumbered as a result of the Power Project.
15	Project-Affected Area	Is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and the residents.
16	Project-Affected Person	Persons who lose assets as a result of the Project, whatever the extent of the loss; lost assets include land rights, structures, crops, business,

		access or a combination of those losses; not all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have to physically relocate as a result of the Project
17	Project Affected Household	The family or collection of PAPs that will Experience effects from and acquisition regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.
18	Relocation	The physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.
19	Replacement Cost	Replacement cost of an affected asset is equivalent to the amount required to replace the asset in its existing condition. The replacement cost of land is its market value. The replacement cost of structures is equal to the cost of constructing/purchasing a similar new structure, without making any deductions for depreciation, and inclusive of the labor cost. WB policies require that all affected assets (land and structures) are compensated at their replacement cost.
20	Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
21	Resettlement Impacts	The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas. Refers not just to the physical displacement of people, but also covers taking land that results in the relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or Loss of sources of income or means of livelihood (<i>OP 4.12, paragraph 3</i>)...
22	Resettlement Policy Framework	A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future Implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12 of the World Bank.
23	Socio-economic survey	The census of PAHs/ PAPs of potentially affected people, which is prepared through a detailed survey based on actual data collected.
24	Sharecropper	An individual/household occupying land under a private agreement with the owner for purpose of agricultural use.
25	Tenant	An individual/household/institution occupying land or space in a home under a private agreement with the owner whereby the right of occupancy is paid for in cash to the owner.
26	Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.; female-headed households with dependents; disabled household heads; poor households; landless elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; and Ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

The development objective of NEWMAP is: *to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas* emboldened in four components namely:

- Component 1 - Erosion and Catchment Management Investments
- Component 2 - Erosion and Catchment Management Institutions and Information Services
- Component 3- Climate Change Agenda Support
- Component 4- Project Management

As one of the participating States, Imo State NEWMAP piloted by the State Project Management Unit, intends to carry out some civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the **EZIALA-OBIZI GULLY EROSION SITE IN EZINIHITE MBAISE, IMO STATE** as well as small works in the small watershed where the gully formed and expanded.

The intervention involves stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gully itself. This civil work could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement.

Earlier, in addressing the social and environmental safeguards concerns nationally for the NEWMAP, *an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which complements each other* were prepared. The RPF addresses potential adverse social impacts that might stem from resettlement of people affected by the project, whereas the ESMF addresses other possible harmful social and environmental effects of the project. This RAP is directed at translating the RPF into specific costed, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific intervention sites.

Justification for the RAP

NEWMAP has been classified as Category “A” and the activities of Component 1 will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank *OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement*

Under the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP/BP 4.12, a project is classified as an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) if the number of people to be displaced or affected is less than 200, and land take is less than 10 percent of the total holding, it advocates for. However, on the agreement with the stakeholders, a full RAP is required to guide the intervention process for this project, because of the significantly high level of social impact and value of land in the project area.

Objectives of RAP

Specifically, the RAP is designed to:

- Identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the erosion gully site and
- Prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

Project Site Description

The proposed Gully Erosion site of intervention is located at Eziala Obizi in Ezinihite Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria. Eziala-Obizi is located within geographical co-ordinates N 05° 28' and N 05° 30' Latitude and E007° 19' and E007° 23' Longitude, with five villages Eziala, Umuire, Amudi, Azuahia and Ekwereazu. The major Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are Eziala and Umuire being the most vulnerable. Maps 2.1 is the map of Nigeria showing Imo State with the other participating states in NEWMAP, while 2.2 is the map of Imo State showing Obizi the project location respectively.

Information available to us from the project design documents shows that the Eziala-Obizi gully erosion Site has an estimated length of 980m and 17m depth with an average top and bottom widths of 47m and 7m respectively.

The proposed civil works include stone revetment to reclaim and protect road way and reinforcement of exposed soil surface to stop scouring action of flow velocity with chute channel, stilling basin, apron and installation of rip-rap and gabions mattress at some areas of the gully as the case may be.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

The legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria is the Land Use Act of 1978 as amended, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. The relevant World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12), which addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was reviewed. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP 4.12 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act.

Thus it is noted in this ARAP that in the course of the project implementation in the event of any *divergence between the Laws in Nigeria and that of the Bank's OP 4.12, the more beneficial to the project affected persons shall take precedence* in the implementation of this ARAP.

Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut off-date to record the PAPs along the gully erosion corridor of work was April 28, 2014, which was made known to the vendors and/or communities during the stakeholders meeting. In the event of project delay for more than two years, then there will be need to update the socio-economic survey that was carried out for this RAP.

Impacts of Proposed Work

Positively, the major benefits will occur in the form of *Improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide, inter alia,* reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, agricultural land and productivity, reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.

Negatively, it will impact on the social life of people though this is greatly reduced as only 15m offset from the gully edge was taken as the zone of impact and work. Furthermore depending on the approach to the stabilisation efforts, impact to identified structures shall be avoided.

Nevertheless, a census to identify those that could be potentially affected and eligible for compensation has been carried out.

Based on inventory, a total of 54 PAPs have been identified. It is also noted that assests to be affected are only crops already planted on the farm lands and economic trees along the setback corridor. No inhabited structure is envisaged to be affected during the project implementation though there was an uncompleted building belongs to Mr Gospel Eze that exists at the margin of the setback that may be affected.

Mitigation

In order to adequately mitigate the negative impacts on the PAPs, the costs of the damage to the assets were calculated by generating market value and estimates for how much it would cost to replace or repair affected asset based on the replacement value - the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (over the period until the assets are recovered). Unit costs were primarily calculated using information from the local markets. A Register has been prepared for the new PAPs with regard to their losses and compensation.

Public Participation

Public participation in this RAP included consultations and communications. Consultation included a two-way process in which ideas about the project and concerns of stakeholders and the project designers were shared and considered mutually by affected populations and other stakeholders. Communication included the dissemination of information of NEWMAP activities to the concerned public about the project and other relevant issues.

Relevant stakeholders, namely relevant local government officials, Community leaders and other opinion leaders in the communities, PAPs and other individual people and special interest groups such as Trader Union, etc, were met. At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders. Furthermore, the challenges emanating from the implementation of the project and the support needed/given from all parties to ensure effective project and successful implementation were also discussed.

At the fora, the displaced persons and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives = even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before..

Furthermore, the stakeholders informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor.

Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project. Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Plates 7.1 depict some of the stakeholders Met. The highlights of the meetings are presented in Appendix 7.2 with a list of those met.

Resettlement of PAPs and Livelihood Restoration

The PAPs have agreed to the various resettlement packages which will enable them find alternative or other locations in places of their choices for relocation and thus move out of the setbacks of the gully corridor. This is seen to improve their means of livelihood or restore to it to pre-impact status.

Technical support will be provided by the community liaison and support professionals, Site committee/associations and individuals to identify and develop suitable, market driven livelihood options in relation to those people most affected most by gully erosion/intervention works, the poorest in the community, and women.

RAP Coordination and Implementation

The implementation of the RAP shall require close collaboration among all the stakeholders with a mutual understanding struck at the beginning. The institutional arrangement has been pragmatically designed to involve relevant Stakeholders with the SPMU as the project implementer. Federal Ministry of Environment as well as other relevant Federal and state MDAs and World Bank concerned with erosion and watershed management shall be involved as designed in the arrangement for implementation. Also the RAP implementation committee made up of representatives of the local government, local communities and PAPs, Site committees, trade Union/CBOs, lands and survey with support from the social Safeguard Specialist of the SPMU shall ensure adequate handling of the resettlement issues.

No civil works contracts for the proposed rehabilitation work shall be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available. The major component tasks and schedule for the RAP implementation have been developed in the RAP.

Strengthening Organizational Capability

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all project affected persons (PAPs), valuation of assets to be compensated as well as the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different parties involved in the RAP implementation, areas of awareness creation and training/capacity building have been identified generally as outlined in Table below. It is the responsibility of Social Safeguard Officer to ensure that all identified stakeholders are trained accordingly.

Budget Estimate

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is **N9,646,535.00** (Nine Million, Six Hundred and forty six thousand, five hundred and thirty five Naira only) as indicated in Table below. This sum is expected to cover compensation assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of this total budget for contingencies such as inflation that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

SPMU is the source of this fund for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

Table a: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

S/N	ITEM	COST (N)	Total
A1	Compensation for		
	Agricultural resources	5,535,690.00	
	Land/Structures	460,845.00	
	Sub-total	5,996,535.00	5,996,535.00
B	ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS		
B1	Livelihood restoration measures/Assistance for the vulnerable groups	550,000.00	
B3	Grievance management	350,000.00	
	Sub-total	900,000.00	900,000.00
C	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
	Compensation Commission & NGO witness	400,000.00	2,750,000.00
	Capacity building/Institutional Strengthening	1,350,000.00	
	Disclosure	500,000.00	
	Management	500,000.00	
D	Total		9,646,535.00*
E	+ Contingencies 10%		

*Allow time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops. Careful management of the site based on 15m setback will reduce compensation amount

Implementation Schedule

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the resettlement policy framework that had been prepared. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs. These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensations before gully treatment/rehabilitation works. The major component tasks for the RAP are outlined in Table below

Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

Activities	2014												Remarks	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	JL	A	S	O	N	D		
Consultation/Community participation and Information to people affected, Cut-off date announcement, Census and Socio-economic Survey, Analysis data and identification of impacts, Definition of assistance measures and Preparation of RAP)														- April, 2014
Disclosure of RAP														Oct, 2014,
RAP Implementation- Compensation and/or Supplementary assistance.														Oct 2104 -
Rehabilitation/Civil Works - Commencement of project operations.														October 2014
Follow-up Visit by Responsible Stakeholders/SPMU -														December 2014

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), Department of Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management. State and local governments, local communities and CSOs are or will be involved in the project, given that the project is a multi-sector operation involving MDAs concerned with water resources management, public works, agriculture, regional and town planning, earth and natural resources information, and disaster risk management.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of NEWMAP is: *to reduce Vulnerability of Soil Erosion in targeted sub-catchments emboldened in following* four components, namely:

- Component 1 - Erosion and Catchment Management Investments
- Component 2 - Erosion and Catchment Management Institutions and Information Services
- Component 3- Climate Change Agenda Support
- Component 4- Project Management

The activities of Component 1 will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation and treatment of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of persons/families, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement.

Imo State is one of the participating States, piloted by the State Project Management Unit (**IMO NEWMAP**). **IMO NEWMAP** intends to carry out some civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the **EZIALA-OBIZI GULLY EROSION SITE IN EZINIHITE MBAISE LGA, IMO STATE**, as well as small works in the small watershed where the gully formed and expanded.

The proposed work activities have been identified to trigger involuntary resettlements because of the nature, location and scope.

1.2 The Need for a Resettlement Action Plan for the Proposed Project.

NEWMAP has been classified as Category “A” and the activities of Component 1 will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank *OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement*

Under the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP/BP 4.12, a project is classified as an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) if the number of people to be displaced or affected is less than 200, and land take is less than 10 percent of the total holding, it advocates for. However, on agreement with stakeholders, a full RAP is required to guide the intervention process for this project, because of the significantly high level of social impact and value of land in the project area.

1.3 This RAP and other Safeguard Instruments Triggered by the Project

Generally, the objective of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programmes and projects. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.

As part of the preparatory stage of the NEWMAP, two national instruments a *Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)* and an *Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)* were prepared.

The RPF addresses potential adverse social impacts that might stem from resettlement of people affected by the project, whereas the ESMF addresses other possible harmful social and environmental effects of the project.

In general, while

- the RPF specifies the contents of the triggers Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when land acquisition leads to the temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources due to project activities
- the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing the triggers of the framework namely:
 - (i) environmental/social assessments (ESAs, or alternately both an SA or an EA) and/or
 - (ii) environmental/social management plans (ESMPs, or alternately both an EMP and SMP) for individual civil works packages developed for each project.

The focus of each of these relevant safeguard instruments and their triggers which have been prepared or undergoing preparation are outlined in Appendix 1.

Suffice it to say that these 'triggers' help translate the two national framework into specific costed, measurable, and monitorable actions for each specific intervention sites.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that this RAP identifies the specific impacts in relation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across the different points along the Gully Corridor were the proposed work is to be carried out. It identifies the full range of people affected by the proposed work and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement as well as suggests possible ways by which the impacts on PAPs could best be mitigated.

1.4 Objective of the RAP

The fundamental objective of project resettlement action planning is to avoid resettlement issues whenever feasible, or, when resettlement is unavoidable to minimize its extent and to explore all viable alternatives. Where land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities are carried out in a manner that provides sufficient opportunity for the people affected to participate in the planning and implementation of the operation. Further, if incomes are adversely affected, adequate investment is required to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to at least restore their income-earning capacity.

Specifically, the RAP is designed to:

- Identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the erosion gully Site, and
- Prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

1.5 Scope and Task of the RAP

The RAP covers the Eziala-Obizi Gully Erosion Sub-Project(s) in Ezinihitte Mbaise LGA, Imo State intervention site.

It specifically covers area where the main civil works shall take place as is currently captured by the engineering designs.

The scope of work for the RAP assignment covers the following elements/tasks, consistent with the provisions described in OP 4.12, paragraphs 2 and 4 and presented in the TOR for the RAP:

1. A brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a Resettlement Action Plan is required ;
2. Legal analysis and framework, reviewing the Nigerian laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
3. Conducting a census and declaring a cutoff date;

4. Estimate population displacement and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
5. Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
6. Valuation of affected assets -- both natural and built assets -- ; Compensation and assistance are to be based on the overall principle that affected people shall not suffer net losses as a result of the project;
7. A description of possible mechanisms for transitional costs (such as moving expenses) and for restoring livelihoods where they are adversely affected;
8. Organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement planning and implementation to both civil works and livelihood strategies;
9. A description of grievance and redress mechanisms that takes into account the need for (a) registration of grievances; (b) prompt and transparent action on grievances; (c) due process; (d) opportunity for appeal; and (e) avoidance of legal proceedings to the extent possible;
10. A description of the arrangements for funding resettlement including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and the contingency arrangements;
11. Development of institutional matrix that clearly identifies all the agencies, public or private, that will be involved in the resettlement project, their respective roles, the budget allocated to each and the legal arrangements to be made;
12. A description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
13. A description of the processes of monitoring, verification and evaluation required for effective implementation of the resettlement process.

1.6 Guiding Principles for the RAP

In order to ensure that the RAP complies with international best practice, the following shall be the guiding principles:

- Resettlement Must Be Avoided Or Minimized
- Genuine Consultation Must Take Place
- Establishment of A Pre-Resettlement Baseline Data
- Assistance In Relocation Must Be Made Available
- A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated
- Resettlement must take place as a development that ensures that PAPs benefit
- Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for
- Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost
- An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place
- World Bank's Operational Procedure on forced Resettlement must apply

1.7 Approach/Methodology of RAP Preparation

The strategy/methodology for the preparation of the RAP took into cognizance the Terms of Reference and/Scope of Work defined in the Request for Proposals for this RAP. This RAP was prepared in accordance with applicable World Bank safeguard policies and Nigerian guidelines/laws.

The distinct phases for preparing the proposed RAP include: Literature review; Public Consultation, Data Gathering/ Census Identification of potential impacts; e.g. for baseline conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc. are outlined in Appendix 1.2

CHAPTER TWO
NEWMAP PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION SITE

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter highlights the overall components of NEWMAP and a brief description of the proposed intervention at the specific site.

2.1 Description of Main NEWMAP Components

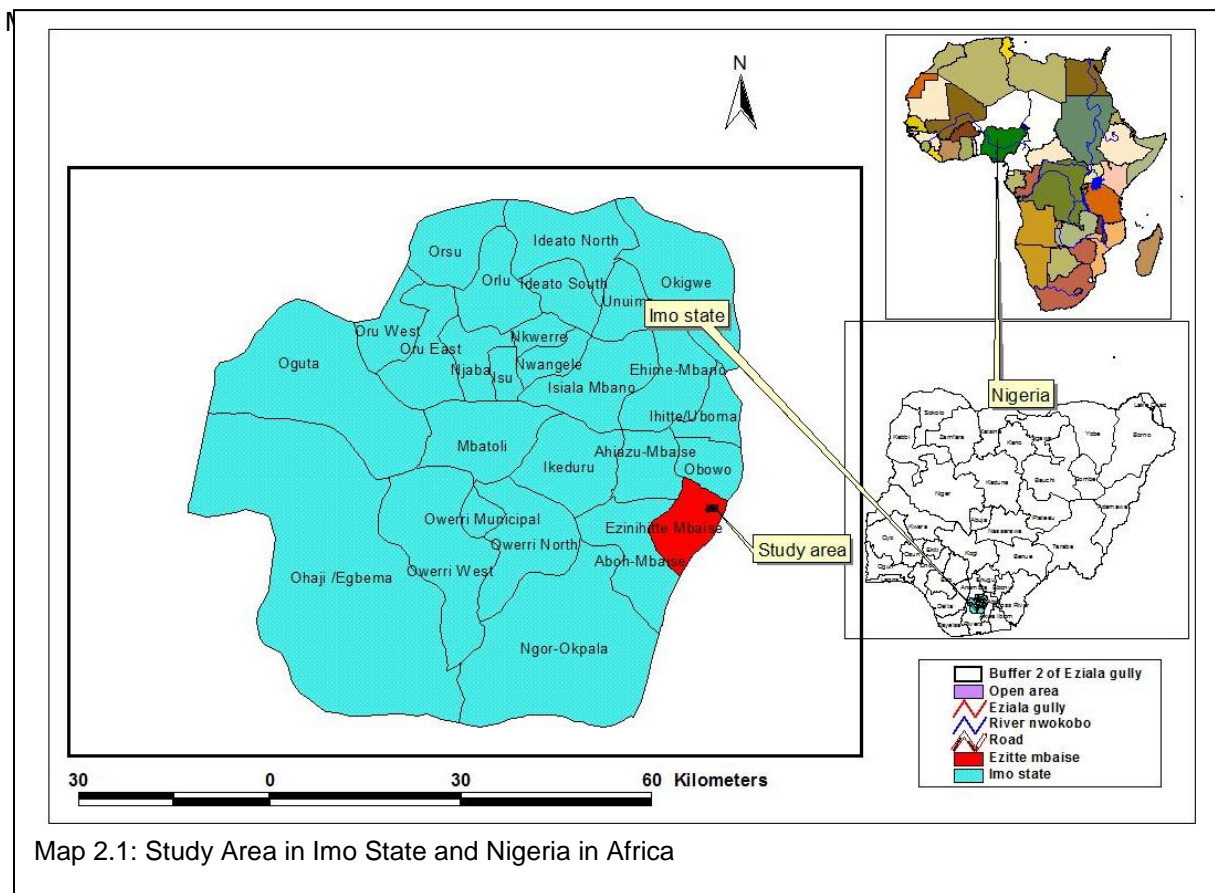
2.1.1 The NEWMAP Components

The overall development objective of NEWMAP as contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) is to reduce Vulnerability of soil Erosion in targeted sub-catchment areas and is hoped to be achieved through the following four components:

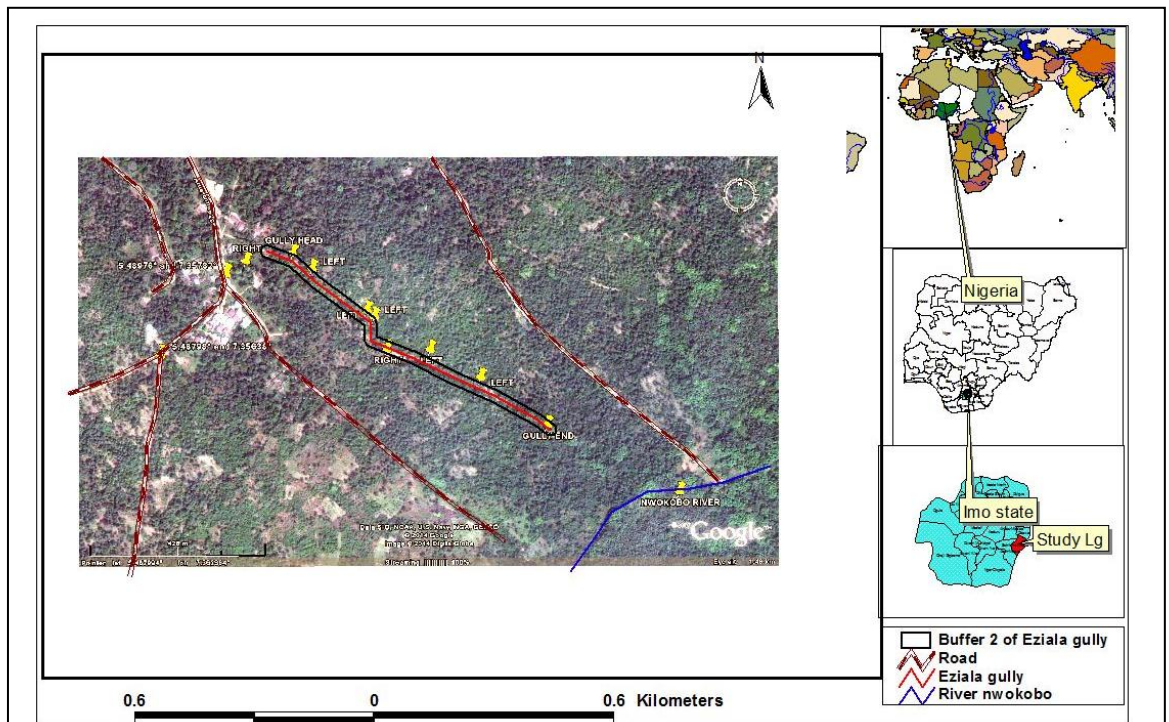
- Component 1 - Erosion and Catchment Management Investments
- Component 2 - Erosion and Catchment Management Institutions and Information Services
- Component 3- Climate Change Agenda Support
- Component 4- Project Management
-

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

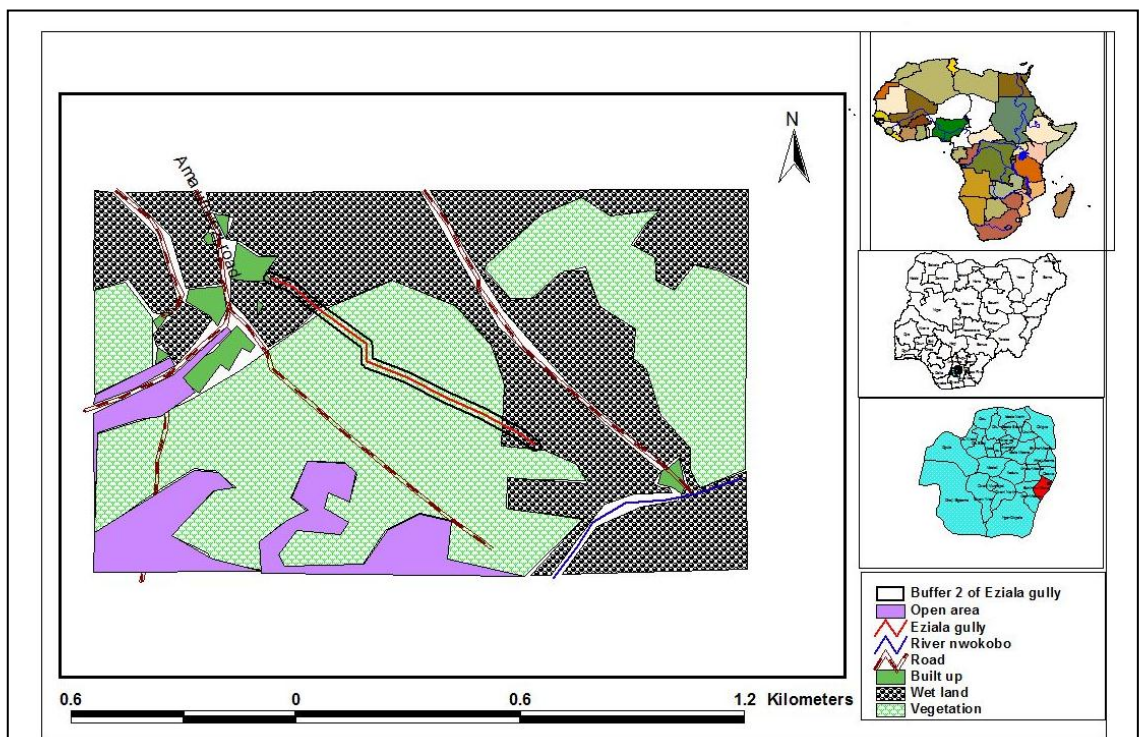
This RAP covers the the Umueze Eziala Obizi Gully Erosion site in Ezinihitte Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria. Eziala-Obizi is located within geographical co-ordinates N 05° 28' and N 05° 30'Latitude and E007° 19' and E007° 23' Longitude, with five villages Eziala, Umuire, Amudi, Azuahia and Ekwereazu . Maps 2.1 depicts Nigeria showing Imo State in Nigeria and Africa. Map 2.2 portrays the proposed project site of activities (Ezinihitte Mbaise Obizi) in Imo State while **Map 2.3 shows the delineated Gully Erosion Site**



Map 2.1: Study Area in Imo State and Nigeria in Africa



Map 2.2: Satellite Map of the Eziala-Obizi gully erosion site



Map 2.3: Delineated Gully Erosion Site

2.4 The Proposed Activities at the Intervention Site

The solution option for the gully hazards is proper management of prevailing flood flow path to the gully and subsequently controls the gully responsible to the outfall watershed using chute spillway and stilling basin, side drains and culverts, rip-rap resting on geotextile, then gabion weirs stilling pool placed 100m intervals along the gully bed to slow down the flow velocity.

These measures serve as water energy dissipators/hydraulic control structures or check dams. Apart from velocity control, the hydraulic structures also stabilize the invert/bottom of the gully as a step in erosion mitigation. Map 2.5 is the delineated map of the project site.

2.5 Situation of the Proposed Targeted Site

The gully at Eziala-Obizi has over the years deprived the community of their usual robust farm produce since it has eaten so deep a lot of family's dependable farm lands. The fierce of this gully has also scared away nearby inhabitants into quitting their homes for their dear lives. Mostly along 15m setback to the gully edge along the corridors are farm lands and economic tress. At the time of this report, there where no occupied household structures likely to be affected during the implementation of this project as none of them was within the setback area of influence from the gully edge though, an uncompleted building belong to Mr Gospel Eze was identified to be within the maximum set back. Plates 2.1 depict some of the situations along the gully edges and the gully itself.



Plate 2.1: Some Cross Sections of the Gully Erosion Umueze –Eziala Obizi Site

CHAPTER THREE CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

The socio-economic conditions of the PAPs are summarized in this Chapter. Socio-economic survey was premised on the PAPs along the corridor of the erosion gully site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them.

The survey, *per se*, had several primary objectives which include:

- To inform the affected population about the proposed intervention work
- To announce the cut off-date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact
- To obtain feedback from the affected population about the Intervention work
- To establish the social profile of the affected population out along the corridor.
- To record/update the base line situation of all affected people
- To identify the affected households and individuals
- To identify vulnerable individuals or groups
- To record all assets and impacts within the ROW (setback from edge of gully)

3.2 Census Cut-Off Date

The Census cut-off date refers to the date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined before the socio-economic survey of the PAPs ended.

At the conclusion of the census, the *cut-off date* was declared on April 28, 2014, after which no newly arrived persons or families will be eligible for resettlement benefits. In addition, improvements to housing etc. made after the date will not be eligible for compensation (repairs, such as fixing a leaky roof, are permissible). The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the community awareness campaigns at site level and through the local government.

The cut-off date was/is intended to prevent speculation and rent-seeking in order to become eligible for additional resettlement benefits. This is especially more so bearing in mind the time period between the cut-off date and the time actual productive investments would start, and that only after PAPs have been compensated according to the requirements of this RAP. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more elapsed after declaration of a cut-off date, an updated census and evaluation of properties/assets must be carried out.

3.3 Data Analyses and Interpretation

Specifically, the following thematic socio-economic indicators were included in the survey: gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of vendor/PAPS; income category, etc. The data analysis and interpretation focus on the socio-demographic background information of respondents, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and/or PAPs along the corridor.

3.3.1 Analysis of Persons (Respondents) Interviewed

A total of 80 questionnaires were administered to community members including identified Project Affected Persons across the length of the gully corridor. The respondents refer to any person considered to live or do businesses in the communities in the gully site areas who may not necessarily be affected. Project affected persons are those actually affected by the project. It is important to note that the impact of project activities on the sources of livelihood of PAPs along the gully corridor vary among them. While some are directly affected (those within 15m from the edge of the gully), others are not such as those within general watershed area).

The response of those met or to whom questionnaires were administered provided an average idea of the prevailing situation in the proposed project area. Therefore, it is believed that the information provided by these categories of people are accurate about the businesses they represent/operate or property/asset they own or represent and the gen.

3.3.2 Age and Sex of Respondents

Fig.3.21 depicts the age distribution of the respondents. It reveals that the elderly persons above the age of 65 years old are predominant (28.3%) in this corridor, followed closely by PAPs in the age brackets of 56 to 65 years old. 18.9% of the persons were within the age bracket of 36 to 45 years of age while 15.1% were within the age bracket of 46 to 55 years. 13.2% of the PAPs were within the age bracket of 26 to 35 years of age. 18-25 years brackets are PAPs who are mainly single, occupies 1.9% of the population in the corridor.

74.0% of the identified PAPs were males, while the remaining 26.0% are females.

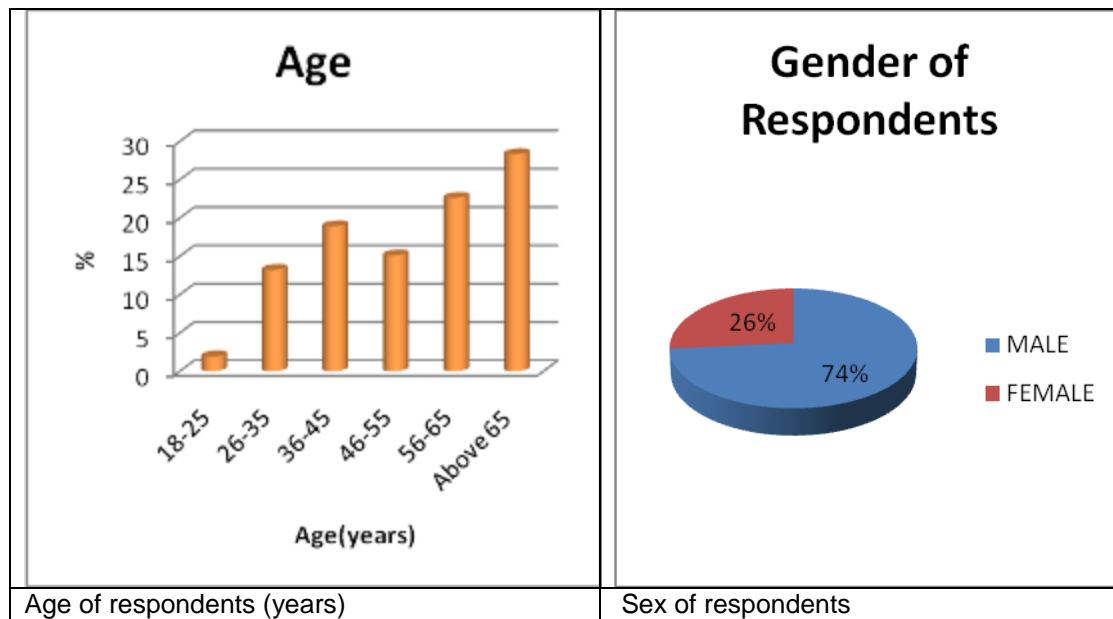


Fig. 3.1: Age Distribution and Sex of Respondents

3.3.3 Marital Status and Number of Children of Respondents.

Fig 3.2 depicts that Majority 56% of the respondents are married and the widows were 11.0% with 25% of the respondents having above six children, 26.9% had within 3 to 4 children, 32.7% (which are the majority) of the respondents had within 5 to 6 children while respondents with 1 to 2 children are 15.5%.

Majority of the respondents that were single (33%) in the corridor had no child 0%.

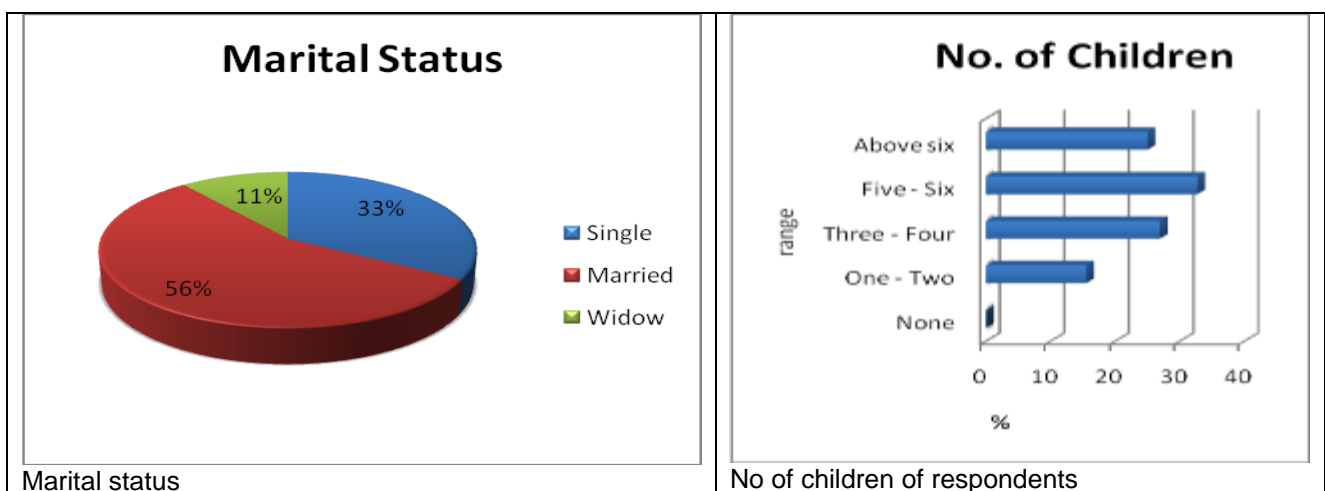


Fig 3.2: Marital Status and No. of Children of Respondents

3.3.4 Religion of Respondents

Majority 98% of the respondents are Christians, while the remaining 2% are Traditional worshipper. There was no Muslim person found along the corridor. (Fig. 3.3).

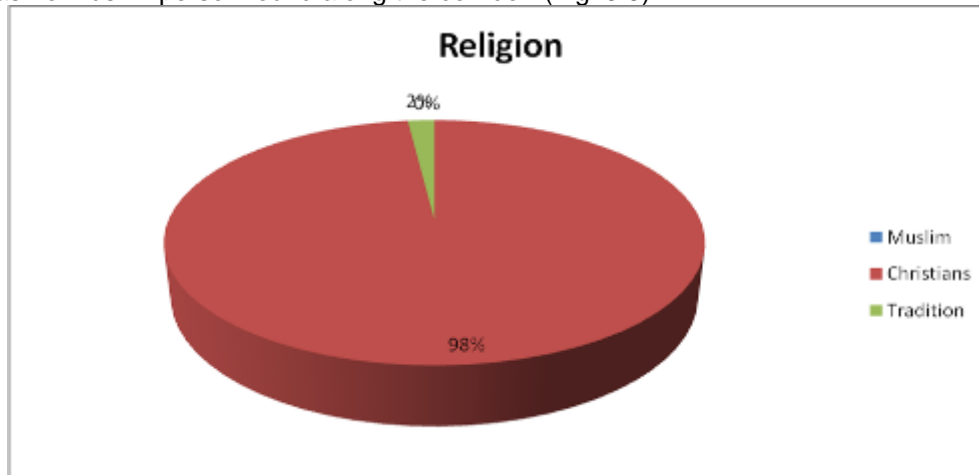


Fig 3.3: Religion of respondents

3.3.5 Educational Attainment of the Respondents

The evaluation as shown in Fig 3.4 revealed that 36% of the identified vendors had primary education, 35.1% had Primary education while 25.2% had Tertiary education. No Vendor was recorded not to have had no formal education.

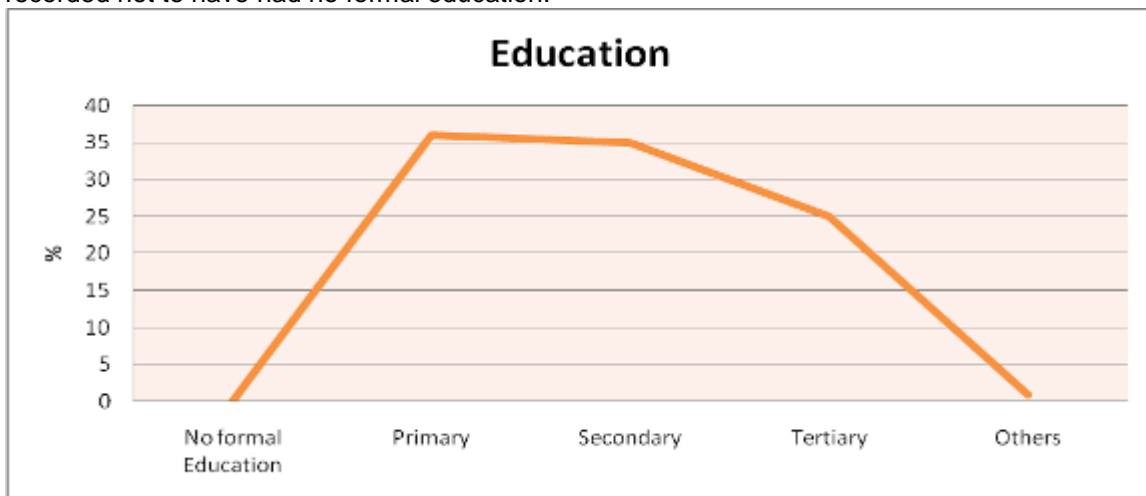


Fig. 3.4: Distribution of PAPs by Educational Attainment

3.3.6 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation and Income

Fig.3.5 and 3.6 depicts the primary occupation of the respondents and their average monthly income in Naira. It reveals that many (53.9%) of the persons were farmers. A greater percentage (68.5%) of the respondents earn monthly income of Above N60,000.00 per month, followed by those with an income of Above N30,001– N60,000.00 (22.2%) and then N15,0001 to N30,000.00 (9.3%).

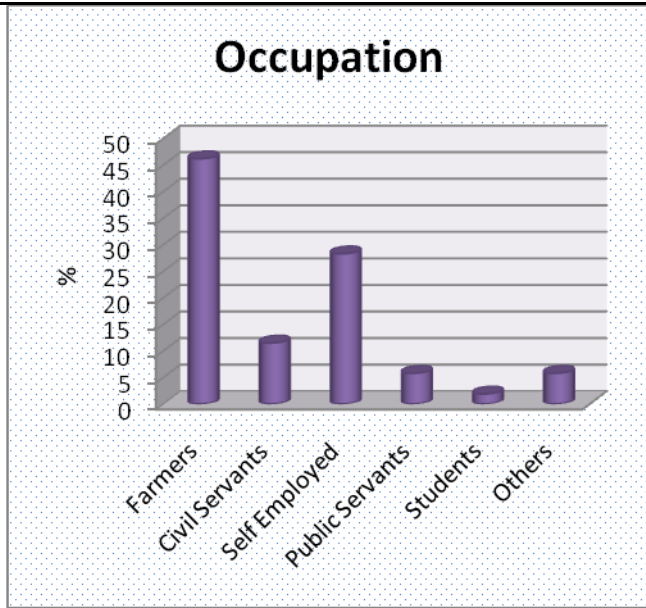


Fig. 3.5: Primary Occupation of Respondents

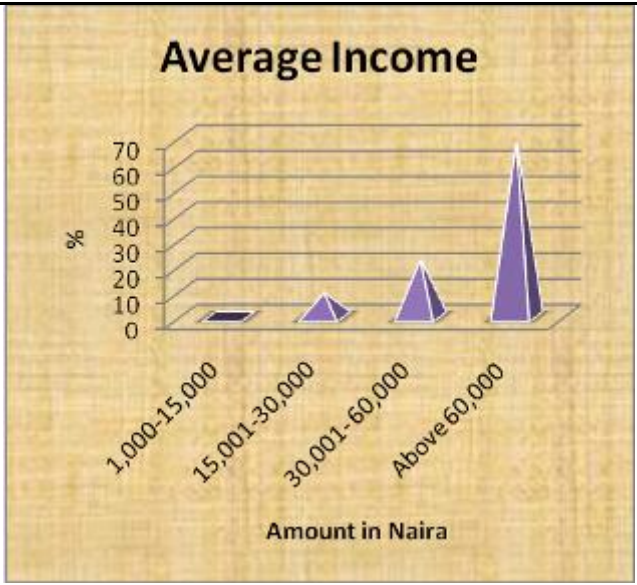


Fig. 3.6: Average Monthly Income of Respondents

3.3.7 Awareness of Proposed Reclamation Work

Many (94%) of the respondents are aware that work is about to start on the gully corridor and see it as welcome development while the remaining 6% are not aware.

3.3.8 Provison of Space for the Gully Reclamation

Majority (98%) gave their consent and are willing to vacate their site or shift backward for the gully reclamation while few (2%) of them are not sure whether they will vacate their site (Fig. 3.8). No respondents answered emphatically no.



Fig. 3.6: Response on Desirability of Proposed Work

3.2.9 Conflict Resolution among PAPs

While Court is seen as good to settle most issues (8%), as many as 92% of the respondents consider informal reconciliation with community leaders as the best with less acrimony. (Fig 3.9).

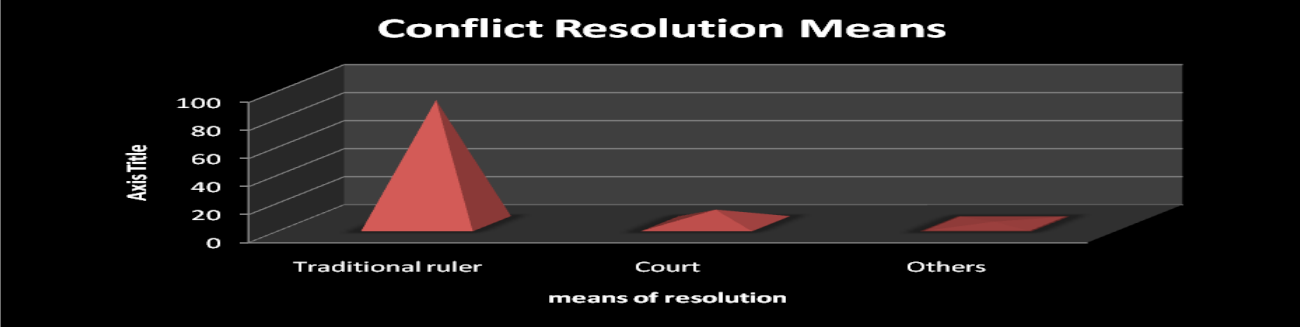


Fig 3.7: Conflicts Resolution Mechanism in the Communities

3.3.10 Forms of compensation Preferred by Respondents

When asked the preferred compensation form, majority (91.5%) of the respondents want to be compensated with cash grant equivalent to loss while few (2.3%) want to be provided with kind for kind. The remaining 6.2% wants training and financial support for new income generating businesses (Fig. 3.10).

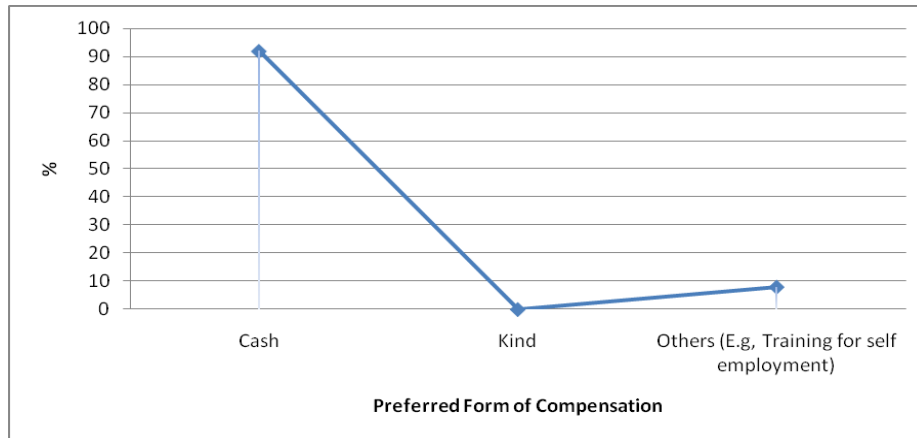


Fig. 3.8: Type of Compensation Desired/Preferred by PAPs

3.3.11 Impact on Vulnerable Group

Of 54 PAPs that were identified, 19 persons making up 35% were found to be of the vulnerable category (Fig.3.11). Compensation relating to this category of PAPs needs to be carefully handled and given priority in order not to worsen their situation.

Vulnerable PAPs in Relation to Other PAPs

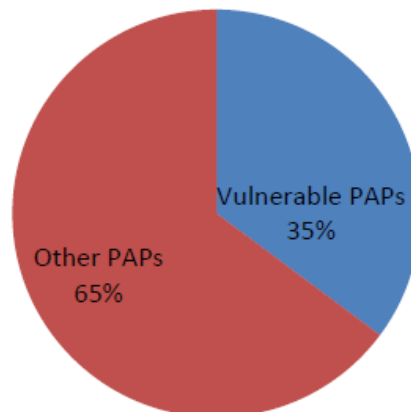


Fig. 3.9: Vulnerable PAPs

3.3.12 Summary of the Socio-economic Condition of the Project Area

The project location site area is an agrarian community with little contribution from have been indebted in this RAP as affected. The resources should not be taken for granted. Adequate compensation as captured in this RAP should be ensured.

CHAPTER FOUR IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

4.0 Introduction

The inventory of assets and analysis using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) reveals how many important features would be affected in the event of the proposed work along the corridor.

4.1 Minimization of Resettlement

To minimize negative impacts the following have been taken into consideration in this project:

- A full opportunity for involvement of all stakeholders, especially the direct stakeholders (project affected persons) provided through public participation and engagement of the stakeholder communities. This afforded the concerned stakeholders the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts
- The setback on the corridor was made known to the stakeholders to be 15m and that in the event of work in such locations all affected properties are to be removed by their owners to give the required right of way for the work.
- The members of the community and LGA agreed to cooperate and support the successful execution of the project.
- The members of community assured SPMU that they would continue to support in the implementation of the policy to better their lots and thus promised to play their role at ensuring the successful completion of the project.

4.2 Land acquisition along the corridor

The erosion site rehabilitation activities are not envisaged to acquire new land. If at all acquisition will not extend beyond the required space in the set back that will serve as camp, where equipment and materials will be stored and used. And this shall be carefully selected to avoid impacting on any social means of people. Land acquisition along the corridors will be minimal and restricted to the 15m set back from the edges of the gully.

Although there are some assets within these setbacks which is mostly farm crops and economic trees, the proposed rehabilitation will be managed to avoid or at least reduce interference with any of the structures such as the identified uncompleted building around the gully head.

4.3 Benefit of the Project

The major benefits will occur in the form of *improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:*

- Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, etc.
- Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
- Reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.
- Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation)
- Progressively restored vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates. This results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

4.4 Negative Impact of the Project

An inventory of PAPs to be displaced along the gully with their losses has been carried out. This showed essentially, that only agricultural resources are the type of assets that shall be affected in the course of the intervention work (Table 4.1). Table 4.2 shows an outline of the categories of losses in relation to the number of PAPs impacted per the assets and Plate 4.1 shows some of the impacted assets.

Based on the inventory carried out, the potential PAPs were identified as well as their potential losses. The list of Affected Persons and Assets types is provided in Appendix 4.1.

4.5 Number and Type of Affected Persons

A total of 54 persons have been identified as project affected persons (PAPs). This is made up of 4 individuals, 31 households and 19 vulnerable persons.

Table 4.1: Number and Type of Affected Person

S/n	Person	Definition	No	Remarks
1	<i>Individual</i>	Individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the gully reclamation	4	
2	<i>Households</i>	one or more persons - men, women, children, dependent relatives and, tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities creates challenges for which these people are ill prepared.	31	
3	Vulnerable Persons/Groups:	Persons/groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to destruction of economic trees in the course of work	19	
4	Tenants	Persons not from this community but who has farm lands or economic trees as a result of land purchase or lease who may loose such during project implementation.	0	
5	Corporate Entity/ Organization	Government	0	
		Private	0	School
		Place of Worship	0	
Total			54	

4.6 Inventory of Impacted Assets

The affected assets include economic trees and farmlands, essentially and one identified uncompleted building which part could also be affected. These have been identified as shown in this subsection.

4.6.1 Impact on Economic Trees

Incidentally, the gully erosion cuts across the major farm lands and fallow areas of this community. Mbaise people are well known for doing business and most of them being fruits from economic trees and plantation. Palm tree is a dominant tree in this area with most of them within the 15m designates area of influence from both sides of the gully edge.

4.6.2 Impact on Agricultural Resources (Crops)

Vegetable, Cassava, Pineapple, Plantain, Okro, Cocoyam, Pawpaw, Banana, Sugarcane, Maize, Sweet yam, Groundnut, Bitter yam, Water yam, Yam, Sweet Potatoes, are the crops that are affected.

4.6.3 Impact on Utilities

Only one uncompleted building was recorded as being in potential risk within the setback that could be affected in the course of work or that will constitute hindrance to project activities.

4.6.4 Impact on Host Communities and Loss of access to common property

No community asset is affected.

4.6.5 Cultural Property (Archaeological and cultural sites)

No cultural property or site of archaeological interest has been identified to be affected.

4.6.6 Impact on Vulnerable Group

The various groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to resettlement in the course of work were identified along the corridor as impacted and are 19 in number. These are elderly people.

These vulnerable PAPs will need assistance and protection that will help them overcome difficulties in the process. They cannot successfully relocate without adequate support and assistance.

To provide a safety net until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were pre-project or even better, appropriate preparedness of the entire resettlement process shall be ensured. Also, priority shall be given to this group in all mitigation measures related to them. Furthermore, stress to this group shall be avoided where mitigation measures include physical preparation of sites (which is unlikely).

4.6.7 Potential Relocation Areas

Since no structures are identified to be affected during the implementation of this project, there will be cause for relocation.

**CHAPTER FIVE
EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

5.0 Introduction

This CHAPTER provides a brief review of the applicable local laws, regulations, policies and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement. Essentially, here, consideration is given to the Nigeria's Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978 and the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement OP4.12 as the main instrument guiding the entire process.

In understanding the existing legal framework, reference should be made to the national instrument - Resettlement Policy Framework - which was prepared for the entire NEWMAP for the participating States. Adequate attention was given to the relevant legal instruments (**Legal Basis for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Nigeria** and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12)).

5.1 Nigeria Land Use Act and Bank OP4.12 – A Comparison

The law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varies; entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's OP4.12 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by or before the cut -off date as indicated.

Based on this comparison, entitlement matrix presented in this RAP is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12.

In comparison and bridging the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 (Table 5.1), it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (*the more beneficial to the project affected persons*) should be followed as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

Table 5.1: Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 - A Comparison

Issue	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP 4.12
Land Owners: Statutory Rights	Cash compensation based on market value	Preference for land-for-land compensation. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs
Land Owners: Customary Rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Preference for land-for-land compensation, land of equal or equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs
Land: Tenants	Compensation based on the value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement. <i>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.</i>	Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus disturbance allowances, <i>Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</i>
Agricultural land users	No compensation for land; compensation for standing crops according to values established from time to time by State governments, <i>Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.</i>	Compensation in kind or cash for value of land; compensation at full replacement value for lost crops and economic trees and perennials, fully verifying or updating state lists of values, <i>Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.</i>
Owners of structures	Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation <i>Cash compensation based on market value for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings</i>	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances <i>.Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Non permanent" Buildings</i>

	<i>Cash Compensation is based on Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation .market value for Owners of "Permanent" buildings</i>	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances . <i>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Permanent" buildings</i>
Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.
Grievance procedure	no specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	The grievance mechanism will be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons and/or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.
Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank's fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner

Adapted from the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project, April, 2006, Revised April 2013

5.2 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the comparison, **between Land Law in the Federal Government of Nigeria and Bank OP4.12**, an entitlement matrix has been designed (Table 5.2). This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied.

Table 5.2: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential /commercial land	1.1 (a)Legal owners of land (b)Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is preferred priority, or Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one- time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. By excavation etc. from	2.1. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary	2. 1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
<p>borrows for earth for construction. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding</p>	<p>ownership 2.2. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership</p>	<p>tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill 2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water</p>
<p>3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</p>	<p>3.1. Cultivator occupying land</p>	<p>3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years</p>
<p>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating</p>	<p>3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) /tenant 3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</p>	<p>3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).</p> <p>3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)</p> <p>3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation)</p> <p>a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates</p> <p>b) Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid</p>
<p>4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures</p>	<p>4.1. (a) Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied (b) Renters</p>	<p>4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. (b) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 4 months rent moving to alternate premise. Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</p>
<p>4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities School, church,</p>	<p>4.2. Community</p>	<p>4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and</p>

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations		installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1. Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5.2 (a) &(b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

5.3 Eligibility Criteria

There are three basic categories of eligibility for resettlement benefits:

- i) Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent in customary-law) to the land they occupy or use to derive their livelihood. This shall be entitled to receive compensation for their assets at replacement value.
- ii) Persons lacking title but with legal rights that can ratified by recognized legal process, e.g. heirs to an estate.
- iii) Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy or use.

Those having **legitimate rights** shall receive assistance to regularize their status and shall be treated just as those having legal rights.

Persons having no legal rights to land under law may not be compensated for the land they occupy but they are entitled to compensation for other assets (e.g. housing) and to receive assistance. In practice, this may mean that squatters and other non-legal occupants receive the same entitlement as those having legal rights.

Where cash compensation is used for very poor people, it is strongly recommended that supervision be provided so that such compensation is not used for consumption or other unsustainable expenditures.

The census carried out has enabled the identification of those affected and eligible for assistance and the nature of assistance.

The **entitlements**, as the case may be consist of replacement housing, replacement land, building lots, or cash compensation. Under Bank Policy, cash compensation is only appropriate when there is an active market in land or housing and where such assets are actually available for purchase.

Communal rights to land and other assets are recognized. Clans, lineages and other community property have been subjected to the same procedures as for privately held land. In such case, the traditional law of the affected community may be taken into account.

Tenants may be granted resettlement entitlements along with owners or they may be given a subsidy to find a new rental property. Entitlements shall include transitional support such as moving expenses, assistance with food and childcare during a move and other needed support.

All PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date.

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date, which is the last day of inventory of loss will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- Person who have formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and
- Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- Businesses within the community

Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land, but will not be compensated for the land. The eligibility criteria for compensation are outlined in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

PAP Classification	Eligible for		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with legal right to land	Land or asset at replacement cost, taking into account market values for land	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed
Those with temporary or leased rights to land at cut-off date	Land and assets at replacement cost, taking into account market values for structures and materials	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed
Those with no legally recognised right to land but arrived before cut-off date.	Assets at replacement cost except that compensation may be "topped off" to allow the PAP to acquire a new residence in a place where he/she can legally reside.	For land	Assistance as needed
Those who arrived after Cut-off-date	None	None	None
Those with business located within the Community	Assets and lost income as a result of lost business during project duration	For business located in community after the cutoff-date and outside the affected area.	Assistance as needed

CHAPTER SIX VALUATION AND DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATIONS

6.0 Introduction

In this Chapter the description of the valuation methodology and compensations are presented based on the updated situation on the corridors.

6.1 Valuation Methodology

The methodology used is outlined below and details presented in Appendix 6.1: Also, details of the potential entitlement due for compensation of each PAP are published in Appendix 6.2.

6.1.1 Replacement Cost Method

Current Market value of asset within the project area was used to determine the compensation rate for Economic Trees and land. This was determined via market survey of land per square meter and the market prices of the affected Trees in the project areas.

DaLA method is used in this study to determine compensation for economic trees because of its robustness and advantage over the traditional method of assessing the cost of an economic tree. DaLA method states that market value of yield per tree for the current season (agricultural season) and cost of re-planting and nursery should be used to determine the compensation rate for the economic tree while the Traditional Method equates the capital of the existing structure/ tree to the cost of reinstating the structure/ tree on the same type of plot at the current labour, material and other incident costs.

6.1.2 Land Resettlement

The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced owners of land be provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. It states that land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced to the project. However, land resettlement will not occur since land take is small and will not warrant a physical displacement of persons.

Also importantly, the issue of land take by the project has been addressed and agreed upon by the stakeholders during the public consultation that compensation be given to PAPs for their land resources.

6.1.3 Valuation of Structures and Cost of Materials and Transportation

Some of the structures affected in the project area are primarily not for investments purposes rather than reproduction cost (cost of constructing an identical structure by using the same design and materials), Replacement cost (cost of constructing a substitute structure of equal utility using current materials, design and standards) have been used in the valuation.

PAPs will be allowed to dismantle their structures and reuse them at relocated locations. In addition, SPMU will provide supplementary assistance to affected PAPs. Rates of cost of labour and transportation allowances have also been built in. The current rates in the market have been used.

6.2 Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the plan have been designed and presented as captured. All PAPs due for compensation have been duly issued identification means as shown in Appendix 6.3

In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages are seen to be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with the PAPs. The RAP Implementation Committee shall make the offer to the PAPs during the implementation.

6.3 Modes of Restitution

All project affected persons have been carefully documented with their phone numbers. All the PAPs can be reached by the village/district heads as the streets/houses are not numbered. The notification for payment will include how payments will be made and when. The peculiar local security situations should be taken into consideration by the SPMU in reaching out to the PAPs for payments.

6.4 Compensation Payment and Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The main objective of the RAP is to develop programmes that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. Where impact on land use is such that sustainability of livelihoods may be affected, preference will be given to land for land compensation rather than cash payouts. This applies to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but who are affected by a land loss that affects their sustainability.

The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets

- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;
- Compensation will be at replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures shall include: the full cost of materials and labour required for reconstructing a building of similar surface and standing.
- Compensate all the PAPs adequately for properties and income lost
- Check and ensure that resettlement was built in as an upfront project cost to avoid inadequate compensation.

In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building. Depreciation will not be taken into account while calculating the cost of affected structures.

The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling or transfer fees.

All payments should be in monetary forms as agreed with the PAPs. Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. This committee will include members of the SPMU and selected community leaders from the affected location. Compensation benefits shall be settled before the construction phase of the project.

The RAP implementation committee will verify the correctness of each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made according to locations and adequate information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made and dates, etc.

The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:

- Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites
- Formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- Implementation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the PAPs
- Transfer to individual accounts is the preferred and first mode of payment. SPMU shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments without any challenge to the PAPs.
- Necessary document of payments to the affected persons should be presented to local land/Asset Valuation Committee from the local government and/or other independent witness of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
- Proper receipts issued and copies given to the affected person, the Finance Department of SPMU;

- Comprehensive reports on payment made submitted for review by SPMU Management

6.5 Livelihood Restoration

Whether implemented by Community Associations, the NGO or a firm, all livelihoods activities supported will be selected by communities themselves, guided by a list of potential activities, with sensitization carried out and informed by exposure visits to other project sites.

The community liaison and support professional will provide technical services to the Community Association and facilitate the overall process, backstopped by the NEWMAP Technical Officer. As activities are selected, and groups and/or individuals develop appropriate plans, trainers with expertise in specific livelihood activities will be retained for short periods to provide hands-on instruction for participants.

Emphasis must be direct on people most in need of livelihood support of livelihood support, for example those most affected by erosion and intervention works (the poor, landless, disabled and female-headed households).

6.5.1 Restoration strategies

1. Livelihood Identification and Preparation Support

The community liaison and support professional will work closely with the Community Associations (CAs) that may wish to develop group activities.

Community Associations will receive **training** -- according to identified needs -- in small business development and developing business plans, basic bookkeeping, banking, accessing commercial finance, marketing, customer relations, leadership and team building, customer relations, leadership and team building.

2. Livelihood Sub-grants for Income, Skills and Employment Opportunities

The SPMU will provide grants to Community Associations to implement community selected by the Community Associations and/or individuals. The **community sub-projects will include:**

- (i) those which generate income, and/or
- (ii) those which provide technical skills that could lead to employment opportunities or new start-ups.

Eligible activities may include:

- Geo-textile manufacture from coconut-palm leaves and husks, other crop residues and other materials.
- Gabion box manufacture.
- Retrofitting homes, schools and other structures for rainwater harvesting.
- Construction skill training on gabion box installation/erection and other masonry/concrete works for the affected communities to work on the project.
- Developing permeable surfaces for parking lots.
- Horticulture on reclaimed lands.
- Seedling nurseries for fruit trees and other species, operated by women.
- Planting/protection of moringa (*moringa olifera*) or other locally appropriate trees for soil stabilization, food products and other economic and environmental benefits.
- Vetiver grass nurseries for use in gully stabilization.
- Grass-cutter and other small livestock, mushroom, and snail production.
- Beekeeping and honey production.
- Establishing small retail-shops.
- Skill training in the service sector, such as auto and small machine mechanics, bicycle repair, welding, tool sharpening, food production and sale.
- Specialized marketing facilities such as private warehouses and transport equipment.
- Skills for employment in local industries could also be taught such as environmentally friendly rock quarrying, or sawmill operation, security-related activities depending on needs in local labour markets.
- Other activities consistent with the objectives of the project.
- Computer skill training and community IT centres.

Technical support will be provided by the community liaison and support professionals, Community Associations and individuals to identify and develop suitable, market driven livelihood options. Selection criteria may be those people most affected most by gully erosion/intervention works, the poorest in the community, and women.

3. Household and Community Water Harvesting

For an added, tangible economic incentive to communities to get involved in erosion reduction and climate adaptation, procurement of household rainwater harvesting cisterns and associated equipment for each household mobilized within project sub-catchments.

SPMU will ensure and fund or procure small works, goods, services, operating costs, and training with the following indicative procurement categories:

- 60% goods (cisterns, gutters and drainage pipe, valves, etc.).
- 40% services (design, supervision, labor for installation, training to beneficiaries for maintenance of structures, transport and other services).
- Maintenance and labor provided in-kind by community.

6.6 Witness NGO

The objective of a witness NGO is to have an independent observer to witness the whole compensation resettlement process for the duration of the Project, so as to verify the compliance of the RAP implementation with the SPMU commitments.

6.7 Environmental Protection and Management

Paripassu, alongside this RAP, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to address *adverse impacts during the work*.

Thus this section of the RAP should be read and understood as well as applied in light of the ESMP.

CHAPTER SEVEN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Introduction

The Public Consultation process for the project began during the early stage of reconnaissance level-survey. This has further been enriched through interactions and consultation with the relevant stakeholders in the course of the preparation of this RAP.

Public consultation and participations are essential because they afford PAPs and the general public the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts. The more direct involvement of the local level people in the planning and management processes, the greater the likelihood that resource use and protection problems will be solved as well as the likelihood of development opportunities occurring in a balanced way and to the broad benefit of all communities in the project.

7.2 Objective of the Consultation

Providing adequate information to affected communities and stakeholders reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project on communities and enable resettlement and compensation a comprehensive development programme.

In Specific terms, the sensitization campaign and public consultation sought to achieve the following:

- Inform stakeholders of the project activities and provide adequate information on the project, its components and its activities with affected communities.
- Establish grievance and effective complaints mechanism on the project.
- Obtain vital information about the needs and priorities of affected settlements.
- Inform the PAPs and the communities about various options of resettlement and compensation.
- Obtain cooperation and support of the project affected persons
- Ensure accurate and transparent resettlement and rehabilitation process for Project affected Persons.

7.3 The Stakeholders

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project are defined as all those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project . The key stakeholders identified and consulted included the political leaders in the relevant local government areas, community heads, other opinion leaders in the communities, individual people who own properties that are directly or indirectly affected, special interest groups such as CBOs, etc

Specifically, the key stakeholders consulted in the course of this study are as presented in Table 7.1.

7.3.1 Level of Stakeholder Engagement

The extent of stakeholders' involvement was based on the relevance or significance of the impacts which was considered relatively small because it affected few numbers of PAPs. The affected persons were more consulted in order to appreciate their concerns and views about the project and others for their opinions with regard to ensuring sustainability of the project.

Table 7.1: Summary of Public Consultation with Eziala-Obizi Gully Erosion Site Stakeholders

Person/Body	Summary of consultation
Imo NEWMAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first- level consultation was done at the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Owerri on February 4, 2014 at NEWMAP office, Plot 36 Chief Executive Quarters, Area B New Owerri, Imo State. Those in attendace were the Project Coordinator, Engr Victor Anueyiagu and his safeguard team members ▪ The focus of the consultation was to identify stakeholders in the participating state and gather more background information to study and implementation strategies. ▪ Agree on the cut off date
Ezinihitte Mbaise LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meeting was held at Ezinihitte Mbaise LGA headquarters on February 6, 2014 to discuss issues relating to the proposed rehabilitation works at Eziala-Obizi gully erosion site. ▪ This was attended with a letter from the Imo State NEWMAP office introducing the safeguard consultant to the Transition Committee Chairman and requesting for their necessary support to achieve aims ▪ Annouce the cut off date
Traditional Ruler of Obizi Authonomous Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meeting was held on February 7, 2014 at the palace of HRH, Eze Barr (Sir) S.O. Azubuine (KSC), Obizie V of Obizi and subsequent communication ensued via telephone and email. ▪ Our discussion focused more on the traditional institution and norms in the community. The actual feelings of the community on the proposed project implementation were communicated as very enthusiastic. The historic background of the gully development was also another area we ha an interesting discussions. ▪ Approaches to appointing community representatives and liaison officers and committee members for the project implementation were also topical in our discussions. ▪ The issue of security of persons and equipment during sub-project activities were very paramount in our discussion. ▪ Annouce the cut off date
Obizi Development Town Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meeting was held at the Obizi village square on February 11, 2014 and subsequent communication ensued via telephone and email. ▪ The need to scale up sensitization amongst the people on the proposed project implementation and modalities were discussed. ▪ Issues concerning the actual tasks of the project and its limitations were explained viz-a-viz security assurance of the workers and their equipment. ▪ Annouce the cut off date
One-on-one/Focus group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual members of the community were personally interacted with on their perception of the proposed intervention work. This was to ensure no one is left out as much as possible. ▪ It also provided the opportunity to share the structured questionnaire or responses. ▪ Carry out awareness about the intervention work and need for building capacities among project community residents for their support came out strongly. ▪ Annouce the cut off date ▪ The inventory of PAPs and their views were also obtained.



Plate 7.1: Some of the Key Stakeholders' met for the Eziala-Obizi Gully Project

7.3.2 Consultation Strategies

The process of compensation and public participation includes both information exchange (dissemination and consultation), and collaborative forms of decision making. Information dissemination and consultation with stakeholders, especially the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) means transfer of information from Project proponents to the affected population. It provides an opportunity for all the communities in the areas to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project, and allow the identification of alternatives and recommendations.

Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include: fully share information about the ongoing project, its components and its activities, with affected people, obtain

information about the needs of the affected people, and their reactions towards proposed activities, ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and compensation payments and ask local residents especially the interested and Affected Parties about the problems anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.

The consultation process ensured that all those identified as stakeholders, especially the project affected persons were consulted. One-to-one meeting was used during the census survey of the socio-economic activities along the corridors in addition to the other meetings held with other relevant stakeholders at local government secretariat and at residences of community head to interact with the opinion leaders in the host community.

7.4 Discussion with Stakeholders and Summary of Outcome Conclusion

At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders. Furthermore, the challenges emanating from the implementation of the project and the support needed/given from all parties to ensure effective project and successful implementation were also discussed.

At the fora, the displaced persons and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – *even if they are willing* to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before..

Furthermore, the stakeholders informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor.

Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project. Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Plates 7.1 depict some of the stakeholders Met. The highlights of the meetings are presented in Appendix 7.2 with a list of those met.

Table 7.2 provides a summary of the concerns raised by the stakeholders' and how they were responded to during the meetings or how the project addresses them.

Table 7.2: Queries/Observation and the response given to the Stakeholders

S/No	Stakeholders View/Concern	How it is addressed
1.	A laudable project and they hope the project will not stop until completion because it has threatened our lives even to the point of relocation	Thanks for recognizing this.
2.	Give adequate notice before demolition of assets and commencement of construction	In line with the RAP being prepared, PAPs' houses and structures will not be demolished. Adequate notice shall be given to PAPs before construction works start.
3.	Will the number of persons in each household be compensated separately from the building itself.	Those impacted will be compensated depending on the nature or how they are impacted
4.	How much will PAPs be compensated for their lost property/asset? Or how will PAPs get fair compensation values?	PAPs will be compensated based on local current market value/ replacement values and in line with provisions of the RAP being prepared which is based on best international standard. Compensation is only paid when the gully reclamation work affects any asset.
5.	What provides the measurement for the setbacks? Any dimension? What of those whose property have been taken by the	The engineering design for the reclamation provides the dimension of those assets within the setback (15m) which could be affected in the course of the gully reclamation.

	gully erosion already?	Any previously affected asset by the gully erosion are not taken into consideration in the compensation plan but those that will be affected because of the work to be done for the gully reclamation
6.	Is it only the gully areas that work will be done? What of the upper region where this water/flood is coming from?	The entire watershed has been captured in the design. However, the issues are dealt with as captured in the engineering designs
7.	How will PAPs complaints be addressed	A grievance mechanism shall be put in place to address all complaints and this would include Community Head, site committee, CDA, etc to assist accordingly or refer the matter to the local Government in the event that it is not resolved amicably.
8.	Complains should not be neglected when made	That is the essence of grievance mechanism in RAP to handle any arising complains to the satisfaction of the aggrieved.
9.	What will be PAPs assurance that they will be compensated in time	Site Committee members will assist to ensure PAPs are compensated before they move. No civil works should start before PAPs are compensated for lost assets. However, once compensated.

7.5 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RAP

SPMU will publicly disclose this RAP, in English and in local language, where need be and make copies available and distribute with a letter accompanied to local government authorities concerned. This could be done by: a) publishing it on SPMU's website; b) depositing/posting it in a range of publicly accessible places such as, Traditional Heads'palaces and community squares where they could be protected and not abused. In addition, SPMU will ensure that the affected public is adequately sensitized through public meetings, notices, and handbills/information booklets. Most importantly, identity of the project affected persons were unanimously documented as an identity card popularly referred to as PAPs I.D. with pictures of potential persons for entitlement as a legal tender for all transactions (see appendix 7.2)

Once this RAP is disclosed, the public have to be notified both through administrative structures and informal structures about the availability of the RAP documents and also be requested to make their suggestions and comments. The complete approved RAP will be made available in easily accessible locations in or near the affected areas. Once disclosed in Nigeria, SPMU will authorize the WB to disclose at its Info-shop in Washington DC.

CHAPTER EIGHT

RAP IMPLEMENTATION - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.0 Introduction

NEWMAP involves many Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as local governments and communities as shown in Appendix 8.1. As such it requires cross-ministerial and cross-state coordination, collaboration, learning and teamwork in a highly-systematic manner, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

This RAP recognizes this and has developed institutional arrangements amongst public agencies with local communities and project affected persons with a view to ensuring good project management. The roles and responsibilities of the participating parties in collaborative efforts are well outlined. A gap has been identified in terms of capacity building and training of these stakeholders and this has been highlighted in this chapter in terms of measures designed for strengthening their capabilities to carry out their respective activities

Also presented is the budget and cost for the RAP implementation

8.1 Organisational Arrangement - Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of the RAP shall require close collaboration among all the stakeholders. A properly constituted structure for administration of its implementation is imperative and agreement must be reached from the onset with the relevant parties. The roles and responsibilities of all the various stakeholders relevant in the development, implementation and administration of the RAP and to an extent in the overall project management are outlined below:

1. State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

The SPMU, as the implementing authority, headed by Project Coordinator (PC) & Authorized to take decision on financial matters within the provided budget, has the mandate to:

- Develop and implement RAPs and other safeguard instruments.
- Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring and coordinating the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels.
- Study in detail the RAP, and based on the review of the RAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day RAP implementation;
- Organize the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organizations and committees;
- Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;
- Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP
- Implement the income restoration and social development programs and project in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;
- Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP and store the data and information collected in a data base;
- Based on the findings of the monitoring and review take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure.
- Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the projects;
- Implement the RAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring.
- Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities;
- Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the projects
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly

- 2 SPMU Social Safeguard Officer**
- Initiate Resettlement Action Plan (whenever the project involves displacement of homes or businesses) or land acquisition of any kind).
 - Review and approve Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP
 - Liaise with the Contractors and the SPMU on implementation of the RAP
 - Coordinate on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc.
 - Monitor and supervise regularly the implementation of RAP
 - Observe payment of Compensation to PAPs.
 - Identify and liaise with all relevant Stakeholders pre and post Project implementation.
 - Sensitization of and Consultations with relevant Stakeholders during and after (where necessary) Project Implementation.
 - Charged with the responsibility of safeguard requirements and ensuring the sustainability of project.
- 3 Monitoring & Evaluation Officer/Consultant**
- Develop the monitoring and evaluation protocol
 - Conduct monitoring of RAP implementation activities.
 - Provide early alert to redress any potential problems.
 - Monitor target achievements and slippages.
- 4, State Steering Committees (SSCs)**
- Apex decision-making bodies for the operation in the State.
- 5 State Technical Committees (STCs)**
- Reviewing and updating the Joint Annual Work Program for State NEWMAP activities (each activity identifies a lead MDA as provided for in the work plan).
 - Developing inter-sectoral MOUs if needed.
- 6 NEWMAP Technical Officer**
- acts as a link between the SPMU and the LGA;
 - sits at the LGA where the site intervention is taking place.
- 7 STATE PMU ENGINEER**
- Provide technical support
- 8 Individual MDAs (State and Federal Levels)**
- participate deeply in the annual joint work programming process facilitated by the Federal/State PMU.
- 9 Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)**
- Carry out meeting with each PAPs.
 - Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of prices offered.
 - Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
 - Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
 - Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict
 - Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP
 - Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to SPMU for appropriate response and management

All members of RIC must be people who are knowledgeable in the use of local mechanism to settle grievances and who can ensure equity across cases and also be in position to know and eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost

To ensure a broad representation with the intent of minimizing any conflict, it is recommended that a Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) be set up and members be drawn from amongst the following:

- Affected Local government Chairman as *Chairman*
- Physical Planning /land officer and forester
- Representative of affected Communities,
- PAPs represented by local trade /Union leaders
- Coordinated by the Safeguard Unit of SPMU.
- Rep of the Site Committees

10 Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

- Provides an oversight and advisory role in overall project management including resettlement planning and implementation
- Establishes and maintains the project management systems
- reinforce the State level structures
- Supervises through missions

11 Federal Steering Committee

- Direct the FPMU in overall project coordination, alignment of project content and approach, and oversight of activities taking place across participating State.

12 Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) is the lead coordinating agency

- Lead coordinating agency and *hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)*.
- FPMU

13 Ministry of Lands, Survey, Physical Planning & Rural Development

- Ensure compliance on matters of Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues,
- Verification of selected sites for resettlement and ensuring that such sites are ideally suitable for affected people.
- Invoke the physical planning and urban development law along the roads.
- Ensuring that the project meets with the requirements of resettlement as specified in the report
- Make appropriate recommendation and input in the resettlement process
- Ensuring that affected people are adequately compensated as stated in this report

14 Local Government

- Coordinates activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of RAPs such as activities for determining the cut-off date and for actually implementing the resettlement, and for handling any grievances and complaints.
- Responsible for the appraisal of properties affected by the project.
- Provide additional resettlement area and amenities if the designated locations are not adequate.
- Engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- Appoint a suitable Desk Officer for RAP information management
- Participating in sensitization of all communities
- Participate in resolving grievances ;
- Monitor implementation of projects and activities of Operational Officers;
- Liaises with State PMU
- Convenes and helps mobilise affected communities within and across targeted sub-catchments
- Oversees community facilitators
- O&M oversight of works
- SPMU Participates in site-committees

- 15 Community Liaison and Support Professional**
- A liaison between the watershed community/communities and the SPMU
 - in close contact with community members on a frequent and continuous basis,
 - Assist in the formulation of community plans for livelihoods.
 - Community sensitization and social mobilization.
 - Assisting communities to form a representative Community Association.
 - Helps the community to identify, select and implement livelihood sub-projects.
 - Mobilizes cooperative labour for physical works.
 - Provides support to the community for participatory monitoring.
- 16 Technical Officer in Local Government Areas**
- Act as liaison to SPMU, MDAs and other organisations working with communities.
 - Provide senior technical skill-set and advisory services to communities and LGAs.
 - Convene affected and directly participating communities (liaising with neighbouring LGAs as needed).
 - Closely interact with community stakeholders and the community facilitators.
 - Support site monitoring.
- 17 Site Committees/ Community associations (CA) sub-grants (Local and community actors)**
- site oversight.
 - Identifies erosion problems and helps select and monitor solutions.
 - Selects livelihood opportunities.
 - Oversee physical works.
 - Participate in site monitoring.
 - Cooperate with neighbouring communities and LGAs as needed for trans-boundary sub-catchments.
- 18 Community Interest Groups (CIGS)**
- Coordinate community inputs to sub-catchment planning, implementation and monitoring, with guidance from support professionals and technical providers such as extension agents.
 - Participating in site monitoring.
 - Mobilise Youth and Women's groups.
- 19 Grievance Redress Committee**
- Receive, assess and process and decide on complaints related to compensation assistance
 - Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R.
 - Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time.
 - Inform SPMU about any serious cases.
 - Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions regarding them.
- 20 Contractors**
- Comply with relevant contract clauses on resettlement issues
 - Establish good community relations;
 - Train the workforce, and avoid any form of discrimination in terms of gender, religion or tribe;
 - As much as possible employ the workforce from the project catchment area, and also make procurement therein;
 - Try to provide local infrastructure and services in the course of executing the project;
 - Ensure that workers and site staff are sensitive to the customs and way of life of the communities.
 - Promptly repair any damage to utility services or infrastructure of the community in implementation of the project;
- 21 Traditional authority**
- Support in the identification of the right PAPs
 - Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs
 - Ensures that social values are not interfered with.

22 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

- Receive compensation and move away from impact areas promptly
- Coordinate with the survey team/Resettlement Committee in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands and other assets as well as their entitlements;
- Make themselves available during census and participation in implementation;
- Provide feedback on improving the quality of the RAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation and
- Submit concerns through the right grievance redress channel

23 CSOs/CBOs/Trade Unions

- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs
- Support and assist in the mobilization of the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- May have complaints that need to be resolved in the execution of the project with a view to avoiding conflicts and grievances.
- Serve as witness in compensation process and Monitoring and Evaluation

24 World Bank

- Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAP.
- Conduct regular supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation, fulfillment of community liaison and provide support role throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the project construction.
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
- In case the WB considers the implementation to be not acceptable and no improvements can be expected, it will require that institutional capacity building measures be taken to strengthen the SPMU

8.2 Resettlement Activities and Responsible Party

Table 8.1 outlines specific resettlement activities and the responsible parties drawn from the roles and responsibilities indicated in Section 8.1.

Table 8.1: Resettlement Activities and Responsible Party

NO	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
a.	Coordination of Activities	SPMU
b.	Vetting of request for compulsory acquisition of land, Oversight of land expropriation and land issuance of titles to resettled PAPs.	Ministry of Lands and survey
c.	Organisation and implementation of, socio-economic studies, census of affected people and valuation of affected assets,	SPMU, Local Government Authority, Community rep, consultant, Site Committee
d.	Notifications, Request for proof of eligibility, - Consultations, Valuation of Affected Assets.	SPMU (Resettlement Consultant), Local Government Authority/Forestry Department, PAPs, Site Committee
e.	Consultations, planning and Preparation of RAP	SPMU/Consultants, Site Committee
f.	Review of RAPs	SPMU and World Bank
g.	Disclosure of RAP	SPMU
h.	Internal Monitoring	SPMU
i.	External Monitoring and Approval	Site Committee, NGOs/CBOs, Consultants, Communities, World Bank
j.	Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Report of RAP and Disclosure	SPMU
k.	Establishment of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees	SPMU
l.	Establishment of Grievance and dispute resolutions Committee	SPMU, Grievance Committee

NO	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
m.	Procedures for dispute resolutions and actual dispute resolutions	Grievance Committee
n.	Organization of necessary training and capacity building measures for the different units and other partner organizations and committees;	PC, Social Safeguard Officer
o.	Disclosure/notification of values. Making of offers/negotiation and payment modalities, meeting with PAPs, etc	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees
p.	Release of funds for payment and Compensation Payments	SPMU
q.	Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP	Social Safeguard Officer
r.	Taking possession of site	SPMU, Contractor
s.	Adherence to contractual clauses in procurement to contractors, promptly reporting of any conflict and disputes raised during construction and ensuring that all mitigation measures required from the contractor during construction are fully applied.	SPMU, Contractor
t.	Representation of SPMU/government for any law court redress cases	SPMU, State Attorney General's Office

8.3 Budget and cost

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is **N9,646,535.00** (Nine Million, Six Hundred and forty six thousand, five hundred and thirty five Naira only) (Table 8.2). This sum is expected to cover compensation assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management and compensation commission.

In addition, a provision of 10% of this total budget for contingencies such as inflation that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

SPMU is the source of this fund for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

Table 8.2: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

S/N	ITEM	COST (N)	Total
A1	Compensation for Agricultural resources	5,535,690.00	
	Land/Structures	460,845.00	
	Sub-total	5,996,535.00	5,996,535.00
B	ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS		
B1	Livelihood restoration measures/Assistance for vulnerable groups	550,000.00	
B3	Grievance management	350,000.00	
	Sub-total	900,000.00	900,000.00
C	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
	Compensation Commission & NGO witness	400,000.00	2,750,000.00
	Capacity building/Institutional Strengthening	1,350,000.00	
	Disclosure	500,000.00	
	Management	500,000.00	
D	Total		9,646,535.00*
E	+ Contingencies 10%		

*Allow time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops. Careful management of the site based on 15m setback will reduce compensation amount

8.4 Strengthening Organizational Capability

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all project affected persons (PAPs), valuation of assets to be compensated as well as the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different parties involved in the RAP implementation, areas of awareness creation and training/capacity building have been identified for successful implementation of this RAP (Table 8.3).

It is the responsibility of Social Safeguard Officer to ensure that all identified members of the implementation team are trained prior to implementation of resettlement and compensation and the SPMU provides the budget.

Table 8.3: Awareness and Capacity Building Needs of Relevant Stakeholders					
S/n	Duration	Subject	Target Audience	Resources	Budget (N)
2	2days	Involuntary Resettlement and Relevant Safeguard tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement · Gaps between OP 4.12 & Nigerian Land Use Act and how to bridge them · Principles of RPF & RAP · Planning Requirements · Implementation Requirements · Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution · Documentation and Disclosure Requirements · Eligibility and Entitlements · Resettlement and Compensations packages · Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP 	SPMU Staff	Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant • PowerPoint Presentation	500,000.00
3	1day	Resettlement Action Plan Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Background · Resettlement packages · Consultations and negotiations with affected people · Development of Resettlement sites · Grievance Redress Mechanism 	SPMU, members of Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committees	• PowerPoint presentation • Associated Handouts	250,000.00
4	1Day	Social & Resettlement Considerations in Rural Development Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social and Resettlement aspects arising during construction and operation stages · Social and Resettlement Good Practices in public works and rural development · Community Relations in Rural Project Management 	Contractors, SPMU, LG, CBOs/CSOs	• PowerPoint presentation • Associated Handouts	250,000.00
5	120Mins	Public Involvement and Consultation in RAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · RAP Overview · RAP Implementation and the public · Community Participation and Consultation · Monitoring and Evaluation 	SPMU, LG, Contractors, Engineers, & relevant MDAs, Community leaders/CBOs/NGOs/PAPs	Handouts/fliers	350,000.00
Total					1,350,000.00

8.5 Implementation Schedule

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the resettlement policy framework that had been prepared. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs. These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensations before civil works completion for the project. The major component tasks for the RAP are outlined in Table 8.4

Table 8.4: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

Activities	2014												Remarks	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	JL	A	S	O	N	D		
Consultation/Community participation and Information to people affected, Cut-off date announcement, Census and Socio-economic Survey, Analysis data and identification of impacts, Definition of assistance measures and Preparation of RAP)														- April, 2014
Disclosure of RAP														Oct, 2014,
RAP Implementation- Compensation and/or Supplementary assistance.														Oct 2104 -
Rehabilitation/Civil Works - Commencement of project operations.														October 2014
Follow-up Visit by Responsible Stakeholders/SPMU -														December 2014
Income Restoration Assessment														Dec, 2014

8.5.1 Coordination with Civil Works

The resettlement program will be co-ordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared RoW sections to project contractors. The timing mechanism of this RAP ensures that no PAPs is displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid.

The project will adhere to the following important principles in its implementation:

- No civil works contracts for proposed projects site will be initiated or where this has happened no further action will be taken compensation has been paid.
- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs are compensated for their losses, and have received their compensation entitlements in accordance with this RAP.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phase of the project, including the relocation and the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation entitlements will be undertaken as per this RAP and other relevant instrument prepared for the project.
- The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs such as
 - target dates for start and completion of civil works, and
 - dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

CHAPTER NINE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.0 Introduction

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the erosion control project have been greatly consulted.

Nevertheless, in the event that grievances arise this redress mechanism has been prepared. Already, the affected persons have been helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected person through project implementation.

From the start, it should be understood that formal legal mechanisms for grievance resolution tends to be a lengthy, costly and acrimonious procedure. Hence non-judicial, dialogue-based approaches for preventing and addressing community grievances are advocated.

The Grievance mechanisms designed herewith has the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which is in the interest of all parties concerned; it thus implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution, which would take a considerably longer time.

9.1 Grievance Redress Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are *generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale.*

In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

- receiving and registering a complaint.
- Screening and assessing the complaint.
- Formulating a response.
- Selecting a resolution approach.
- Implementing the approach.
- Announcing the result.
- Tracking and evaluating the results.
- Learning from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.
- Preparing a timely report to management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

9.2 Grievance Redress Committee

The project will establish a Grievance Redress process. GRC will hear complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process, as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation. The main functions of GRC will be:

- to provide support to PAPs on problems arising out of eligibility for RAP-provided entitlements and assistance provided;
- to record the grievances of the PAPs, and categorize, prioritize and resolve them within one month;
- to inform SPMU of serious cases within one week; and
- to report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the SPMU, within one month.

The committee will suggest corrective measures at the field level itself and fix responsibilities for implementation of its decisions. In terms of implementation, all efforts will be made to first resolve the issue faced by PAPs at the field level.

After due interaction with the PAPs and relevant stakeholders the following persons have been suggested as those to constitute the GRC: *Community head –as Chairman of the Committee, Site Committee member, PAPs Representative, local government, elected representative of the community at the LG, Affected local government Land officer and SPMU*

As the first point of call for resolving grievances, a compliant desk to collate petitions, complaints, etc from aggrieved parties should be opened at the Local Government Secretariat manned by the Desk officer on the project. He refers all the issues to SPMU who ensures appropriate channel of resolution of such grievances are reached with a view to resolving the issues.

Aggrieved parties have the options of reporting directly to SPMU via Telephone calls, SMS and e-mails for action.

As the first order of call in resolving grievances, the Site Committee members will deal with any grievance that comes up. This will ensure equal treatment across cases and elimination of nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.

If this fails, the Community head will intervene in resolving the grievances.

Should this fail, the Local Government Desk Officer, who liaises with the Site committee members and the Grievance Committee as well as the SPMU will try and resolve the grievance.

If this fails, the local government Chairman will step in.

If this fails as well, the Social Safeguard Specialist of the SPMU who will liaise with the Resettlement Implementation Committee will deal with the issues of grievance.

If this fails aggrieved party will have the option of resolving the issues with the Project Coordinator of SPMU. If the Project Coordinator is not able to resolve it then the Resettlement Advisory Committee resolves it. If this is not sufficient the Honourable Commissioner for Environment will try to resolve the issue that is contentious.

The judicial system will be the last resort to redress the issues if informal conciliation does not resolve the matter. This, admittedly, is a costly and time-consuming procedure. Nevertheless, affected persons will be exempted from administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to this grievance redress procedure. Figure.9.1 gives a process flowchart for the grievance mechanism.

9.2.1 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the SPMU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or other must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation.

Any or all of the followings is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- acknowledgement of their problem,
- an honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
- an apology, adequate compensation,
- modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

9.3 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- a. The affected person file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement and Compensation committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the SPMU). Where it is written, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is phone, the receiver should document every details.
- b. A selected member of the Site Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person ensure to objectivity in the grievance process.
- c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- d. Any informal grievances will also be documented

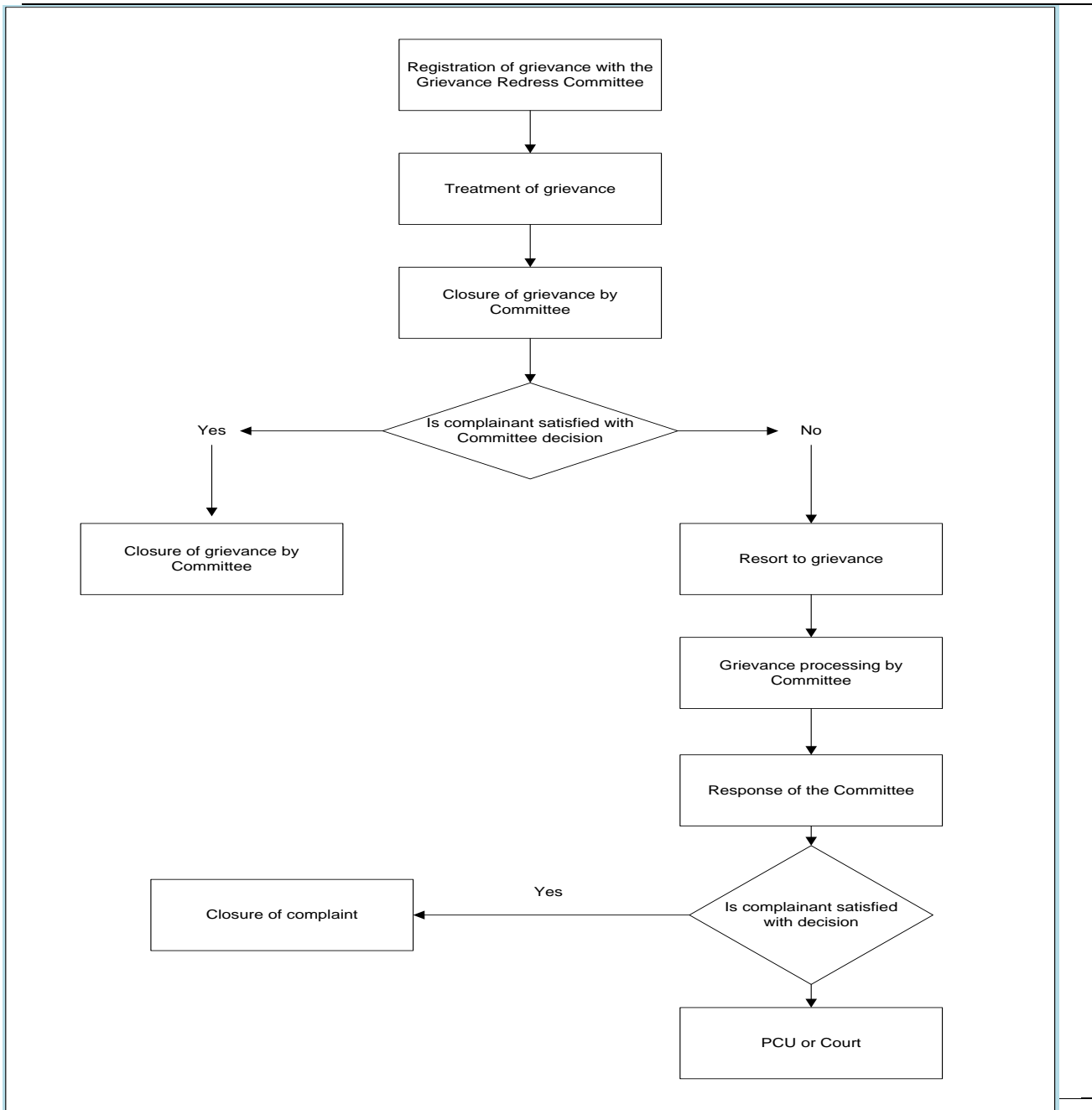


Fig. 9.1 Flow Chart for Grievance Redress Steps

9.4 Grievance Log and Response Time

The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus a Grievance Form will be filed with the Grievance Redress Committee by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Table 9.1) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the date the complaint was reported; date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database; date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.

The Project Liaison officer working with the local Government Desk Officer in recording all grievances will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number, and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed.

The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency. The Grievance committee will act on it within 10 working days of receipt of grievances. If no amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the SPMU, which should act on the grievance within 15 working days of its filing.

Table 9.1: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress

Community project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance				Grievance Resolution				
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before assets acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Community Project 1									
Complainant A									
Complainant B									
Complainant C									
Community Project 2									
Complainant D									
Complainant E									
TOTAL									

9.5 Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for:

- providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
- any outstanding issues to be addressed
- monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

CHAPTER TEN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible.

Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims..

10.2 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

In short, monitoring answers the question: Are Project compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

- Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the RAP are implemented fully and on time
- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of the main project activities on the corridors;
- RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project-Affected Persons and communities
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; If necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary

10.3 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Monitoring will consist of

- a) Internal monitoring by the SPMU as an integral part of its management, working with the impacted communities; and
- b) External monitoring by the SPMU appointed consultants, working with the impacted communities.

10.3.1 Internal monitoring

The internal monitoring, carried out by the SPMU itself, is conventional monitoring related factors such as, number of persons affected, resettled, assistance extended, and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, etc. The internal monitoring must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of RAP.

The objectives of the internal monitoring are: (i) Daily Operations Planning; (ii) Management and Implementation and (iii) Operational Trouble shooting and Feedback.

The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level.

All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the SPMU management team and will provide high level evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. The management team will be supplemented by staff with appropriate skills to carry out:

- RAP project resettlement requirements as defined by this RAP;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators to be used;

- Design and implementation of basic techniques to be used for collecting information and feedback from project affected people; and Reporting requirements and formats.

Regular progress reports will be prepared and submitted to SPMU management by the social safeguard Officer. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.

Process monitoring will:

- Assess program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs
- Document lessons learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP

Output monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for:

- Communication with the affected communities
- Agreed resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates
- Compensation for crops, buildings, and lost business
- Construction and occupation of infrastructure and housing
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake
- Grievance resolution
- Attention to vulnerable people

Outcome (or effectiveness) monitoring will determine the degree to which the program objectives and performance targets have been achieved.

10.3.2 External Monitoring/Evaluation

This should be seen in the eye of Compliance and Impact Monitoring.

For Compliance Monitoring, the **SPMU will** appoint a consultant to work closely with the project-affected persons to track the progress of RAP Implementation. The consultant(s) will be a person(s) with; deep experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in this project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impacts of resettlement.

The role of such a consultant will facilitate process of R&R and thus provide support in the proper implementation of resettlement program. It should also bring the difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of SPMU so as to help in formulating corrective measures. As a feedback to the SPMU and others concerned, the external consultant should submit quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspect of R&R.

Compliance monitoring will:

- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures
- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with the laws, regulations and applicable
- Determine international best practice
- Determine RAP impact on standard of living, with a focus on the “no worse-off if not better off” objective
- Verify results of internal monitoring
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met: specifically, whether Livelihood Programs have restored the livelihoods of the project-affected persons and their living conditions have improved
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation process

- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives are suitable to project-affected persons conditions
- Assess grievance records, to identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution
- Ensure RAP implementation is in compliance with World Bank policy

Impact Monitoring/Concurrent evaluation will be carried out simultaneously with the monitoring.

For concurrent Impact Evaluation the M&E consultant who should have resettlement and social development experience shall:

- Verify whether the objectives of resettlement have been realized, particularly the changes in the living standards;
- Impact assessments is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the RAP;
- To assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of R&R implementation;
- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and
- Remedial measures if PAPs are not able to improve their living standard.

Thus after one year after the expropriation has been completed and the assistance to the PAPs has been made there will be an impact evaluation to assess whether the PAPs have improved their living conditions in relation with the baseline socioeconomic status established during the socioeconomic studies.

Impact monitoring will cover issues such as:

- Public perception of the Project - judgments on SPMU, Project and RAP implementation
- Social structures - traditional authorities, community cohesion
- Economic status of PAPs= livelihood restoration and enterprise, employment, land holdings, non-agricultural enterprise
- Cost of a market basket of essentials, including rental accommodation
- Employment - on the Project and in the impact area

10.4 Indicators to Monitor

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, may be divided into two categories.

- Process input and output indicators for internal monitoring
- Outcome or impact indicators for external monitoring

These are highlighted briefly below:

- **Input** indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RAP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP are the sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities.
- **Output** indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP include (i) a database for tracking individual compensation; and (ii) the payment of compensation for loss of assets.
- **Process** indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:
 1. The creation of grievance mechanisms;
 2. The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation; and
 3. Information dissemination activities.
- **Outcome** indicators include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the Project. They measure whether compensation is paid and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them was able to use compensation payment for sustained income.

Indicators that will be monitored broadly centre around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievances, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of project affected people and number of project affected persons that benefited from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring Indicators for this RAP are outlined in Table 10.1

Table 10.1: Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Variable
Consultation Consultation and Reach out	Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised, etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and reestablishment PAPs	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
Socio-economic Changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels;
Training	Number of SPMU and RAP committee members trained
Grievance redress mechanism	No. of cases referred to GRC No. of cases settled by GRC No. of cases pending with GRC Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of GRC meetings No. of PAPs moved court No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

10.5 Reporting

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared for the following tasks: Internal monitoring, Expert monitoring, Completion audit & Compensation. SPMU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or MS Project table to assess and present information on progress of time bound actions.

Performance monitoring reports for the SPMU RAP management team will be prepared at regular intervals (monthly), beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlight key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

10.6 Completion Audit

SPMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit shall be undertaken after RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure SPMU's liability for resettlement.

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Appendices

Appendix 1.1: Safeguard Instruments Prepared for the Proposed Works

S/No	Safeguard Instrument	Focus	Remarks
1	Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Used as a practical tool during program formulation, design, implementation and monitoring. ➤ Describes the steps involved in identifying and mitigating the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of future investment activities. ➤ Provides guidance in cases where the screening results indicate that a separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or an Environmental Management Plan is required. 	Triggered the ESMP being prepared paripassu with this RAP
2	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provides the direction to all actors involved in sub-projects implementation, for the identification of resettlement implications and measures to adopt to minimize or address resettlement issues created by each sub-project. ➤ Set out the policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of any anticipated resettlements. The arrangements ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an hoc one) for the different stages of the implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government procedures and requirements, and outline compensation for affected persons. ➤ Provides the framework within which Resettlement Action Plans/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans are developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the sub-projects. ➤ Contains a screening /checklist for determining whether OP 4.12 is triggered or not it also provides procedures and guidelines to be followed when the policy is triggered. That is, contains a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs/RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the comprehensive programme. 	Triggered this Standalone Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan in relation to the proposed works
4	Environmental & Social Screening & Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Screening – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First step in the initial assessment of the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project. • The purpose of the environmental/social screening is to identify if the road rehabilitation project requires an ESIA through the elimination of irrelevant environmental issues and focusing on potentially significant issues at the planning and design stages. ➤ Scoping - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist to identify the Issues that are likely of most importance during the ESIA and eliminates those that are of little concern; • Appropriate time and space boundaries of the ESIA study; • Information necessary for decision-making; and, Significant effects and factors to be studied in detail • Critical step in the preparation of an in determining the terms of reference (TOR) of the ESIA/ESMP. 	Defined the level of impacts and thus the ESIA
5	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensures sustainable development and/or to ensures compliance with local, regional and international regulations relating to environmental protection and conservation. ➤ Provides framework for gathering and documenting information and views on the environmental consequences of activities so that the importance of the effects and the scope of enhancing, modifying and mitigating them can be properly evaluated 	ESMP is being currently prepared paripassu with this RAP

Appendix 1.2: Approach/Methodology of RAP Preparation

The strategy/methodology for the preparation of the RAP took into cognisance the Terms of Reference and/Scope of Work defined in the Request for Proposals for this RAP. This RAP was prepared in accordance with applicable World Bank safeguard policies and Nigerian guidelines/laws.

The distinct phases for preparing the proposed RAP include: Literature review; Public Consultation, Data Gathering/ Census Identification of potential impacts; e.g. for baseline conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc.

1 Literature Review

A review of the relevant literature was carried out with a view to gaining a further and deeper understanding of the project and the social conditions that exist along the gully corridors and the communities buffering the targeted area generally. This included reviewing the **Project-specific background documents such as:**

- Environmental and Social Management Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework
- NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD);
- NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- World Bank safeguards policies
- Intervention design - Detailed engineering designs and high resolution digital imagery for the site

Other relevant documents were also reviewed such as recent World Bank projects in and elsewhere (other countries) where there have been resettlements and affected populations as their potentially is under the NEWMAP project, publications on land acquisition, compensation that bears relevance to the RAP, United Nations (2006) Human Development Report, National Bureau of Statistics (2009) Social Statistics in Nigeria, Nigeria Land use Act and other National laws, World Bank Operational Policies, etc.

2 Stakeholders/Public Consultation

Stakeholders, for the purpose of this project, were defined as all those people and institutions that have interests in the planning and execution of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project.

The first task in resettlement planning is to reach out to the community involved during the design of the engineering works and other measures. The local community participated in the design of the subproject and the choices made along the way.

Several discussions and meetings were held in the field and off the field with relevant stakeholders, especially with project affected persons, individuals, community leaders, and the local government officials, to seek their opinion on the resettlement issues and the impact of the project. The essence was to ensure a broad-based partnership for achieving harmonious working relationship for implementing and monitoring the project with successful outcomes.

Different methods of communication to reach the stakeholders included face to face meeting, telephones and emails in order to identify the left out PAPs, assess the situation and thus develop appropriate compensation mechanism.

3 Data Gathering (Field Work)

The data gathering involve visits to various government offices at federal and state levels, private libraries, internet searches, etc. to obtain relevant information.

A spatial analysis of the features along the gully corridor was carried out with physical assessment and measurement supported with the aid of Geographical Information System. The corridor was digitized together with the gully shoulders/offset from the edges with a setback of 15meters. These were then overlaid upon the high resolution image of the affected assets. This enabled identification and physical count of the features that falls within each buffer ring categories.

As a point of emphasis, for the purpose of planning, a 15 meter setback of offset from the gully edge was used for the alignment as the areas of impact as made known by the Engineering Specialist. During project implementation and when the final design is ready, it is expected that the population should be kept informed as plans evolved and, when the final design is ready. The affected area should be marked off with pickets or flags before actually engineering work at the site.

The field work also included socio-economic survey, census of potential project affected persons, etc. Based on the engineering design for the proposed action, a detailed household census and inventory of fixed assets was carried out within the polygon affected by the proposed project works, with a survey of each household, farm or business affected by the project, including temporary structures such as kiosks or squatters' shacks.

Furthermore detailed information on the families, kin groups, business employees and others who occupy or use the land for their livelihood were collected including basic demographic data on age, sex, occupation, livelihood, income, educational level, and preference for resettlement.

The inventory of assets included the size and construction of dwellings, other buildings, wells and other infrastructure such as fencing, permanent crops such as fruit trees. Each structure was geo-referenced and located on a map.

As much as possible, public infrastructure including schools, churches, and health posts were recorded and mapped together with information on the catchment areas of people who frequent these institutions.

In addition to the census and inventory of assets, the responsible team will carry out *socioeconomic assessment* of the affected community or communities. Among the topics that should be investigated are economic and ethnic differences within the community, the livelihoods of the affected people, the social ties that bind the community together (such as kinship, friendship, ethnic ties, debt-credit relationships), conflicts within the community and with other communities, and other pertinent social characteristics that characterize the affected community.

The analysis should focus on how the subproject will impact on the community and also how these features of local society can be mobilized to implement the program in the best possible way.

It was considered necessary to identify vulnerable people who may need additional support such as widows, orphans, female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.

Regardless of the form of compensation adopted, special consideration needs to be given to vulnerable people who lack an alternative means of social support. This requires the presence of social specialists on the scene before, during and after the actual move to ensure that some people are not driven back into poverty and misery.

Appendix 4.1: List of PAPs and Assets Types

Verification Code	Name	Age	Marital Status	Phone no.	Vulnerability Status	Address	Affected land size (meter)	Assets	COORDINATES	
									N	E
001		58	Widow	N/A	Widow-Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	12.7 X 15.0	Farmland with 3 Palm tree, 1 Pear, 1 Bread Fruit	05.49015	007.35811
002		36	Married	09032622617		UmuezeEzial aObizi	8.0 X 16	Farmland with 4 Plantain, 1 Iroko, 2 Palm tree	05.49033	007.35830
003		38	Married	08160223019		UmuezeEzial aObizi	20.9 X 14.7 16.1 X 15.0/21.7 X 15.0m	Uncompleted 6rooms Structure At Lintel Level Farmland with 93 Cassava, 5 Plaintain, 10 Palm tree, 1 Orange, 1 Bread fruit	05.49058	007.35861
004		n/a	Widow	N/A	Widow-Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	8.9X15.0	Farmland 2 Mango tree, 5 Palm tree, 2 Pear, 1 Bread fruit	05.4948	007.35891
005		n/a	Married	08032185380		UmuezeEzial aObizi	31.6X15.0	Farmland with 1 Mango tree, 53 Cassava, 8 Palm tree, 1 bread fruit	05.49039	007.35906
006		29	Married	08109538481		UmuezeEzial aObizi	13.6X10.9	Farmland with 3 Palm tree, 1 Bread fruit	05.49028	007.35935
007		34	Married	08033651872		UmuezeEzial aObizi	21.1X15.0	Farmland with 12 Palm tree, 1 bread fruit	N/A	N/A
008		48	Married	08037114187		UmuezeEzial aObizi	21.7X15.0/10.0 X15/18.3X15.0/ 23.8X6.1	Farmland with 187 Cassava, 13 Palm tree, 1 Pear, 3 oil bean	N/A	N/A
009		80	Married	0816290984	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	8.1X24.9	Farmland with 1 Mango tree, 4 Palm tree, 1 Bread fruit	N/A	N/A
010		72	Married	07030771430	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	21.1X15.0	Farmland with 3 Palm tree, 3 Oil bean	N/A	N/A
011		32	Married	08121218225		UmuezeEzial aObizi	14.1X15.0	Farmland with 2 Palm tree	N/A	N/A
012		59	Married	08038531776		UmuezeEzial aObizi	14.0X15.0	Farmland with 2 Pear	N/A	N/A
013		50	Married	8081941740		UmuezeEzial aObizi	20.0X18.0/54.4 X15.0/37.1X15.	Farmland with 27 Palm tree, 2 Oil bean	05.48922	007.36013

							0/30.0X15.0/24.1X15.0			
014		70	Married	07030605222	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	16.7 X 15	Farmland with 2 Palm tree, and 1 Oil bean	N/A	N/A
015		60	Married	07031947120	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	14.3X15.0	Farmland with 8 Palm tree, and 47 Maize	N/A	N/A
016		42	Married	08163225779		UmuezeEzial aObizi	13.0X15.0	Farmland with 5 Palm tree, and 2 Oil bean	005.48870	007.36126
017		40	Widow	08065803700	Widow Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	15X37.5	Farmland with 6 Palm tree, and 2 velvet tamarind	05.48859	007.36147
018		36	Single	08035257131		UmuireObizi	13.6 X 15.0	Farmland with 8 Palm tree, and 3 velvet tamarind	05.48841	007.36151
019		70	Married	08072073717	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial aObizi	8.0 X 15	Farmland with 3 velvet tamarind	05.48833	007.36177
020		46	Married	08154638253		UmuireObizi	15X 15.1	Farmland with 2 Palm tree, and 4 velvet tamarind	05.48826	007.36191
021		60	Married	N/A		UmuireObizi	14.6X 15.0	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, and 3 velvet tamarind	05.48824	007.36189
022		68	Widow	N/A	Elderly, Widow Headed Householder	UmuireObizi	13.2 X 15.0	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, and 1 velvet tamarind	05.48809	007.36203
023		76	Married	08056876402	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuireObizi	10 X 15	Farmland with 2 Palm tree, and 5 velvet tamarind	05.48789	007.36224
024		80	Married	08051547204	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuireObizi	10 X 15	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, and 2 velvet tamarind	05.48765	007.36249
025		31	Married	07057371983		EzialaObizi	8.5 X 15.0	Farmland with 3 Palm tree, and 4 velvet tamarind	05.48737	007.36263
026		81	Married	08162549279	Elderly Headed Household	EzialaObizi	20.7 X 15	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, and 4 velvet tamarind	05.48714	007.36291
027		65	Married	N/A		UmuireObizi	15X15	Farmland with 2 Palm tree, and 2 velvet tamarind	N/A	N/A

028		80	Married	N/A		UmuezeEzial a	55.1X15	Farmland with 9 Palm tree, and 13 velvet tamarind	05.48702	007.36310
029		49	Married	08023378715		UmuezeEzial a	46.3X15	Farmland with 26 Palm tree, and 7 velvet tamarind	05.48688	007.36325
030		63	Married	08038449348		UmuezeEzial a	44.3X15	Farmland with 16 Palm tree, and 1 Oil bean	05.48666	007.36336
031		31	Single	08134896601		UmuezeEzial a	38X15	Farmland with 11 Palm tree, and 1 Oil bean	05.48640	007.36339
032		65	Married	08033255211	Elderly Headed Householder	UmuezeEzial a	23 X 15/15 X 15	Farmland with 9 Palm tree, and 7 velvet tamarind	05.48739	007.36342
033		n/a	Married	N/A		UmuezeEzial a	18.5X15	Farmland with 1 Oil bean	05.48732	007.36349
034		40	Married	N/A		UmuezeEzial a	30X15	Farmland with 8 Palm tree, and 1 Oil bean	05.48723	007.36357
035		71	Married	07033586631	Elderly Headed Household	UmuireObizi	50.2X5	Farmland with 9 Palm tree, and 3 Oil bean	05.48720	007.36367
036		58	Married	08072635809		UmuezeEzial a	48 X 15/40.1 X 15	Farmland with 22 Palm tree, and 4 Oil bean	05.48717	007.36400
037		38	Married	07083055231		UmuireObizi	26X15	Farmland with 6 Palm tree	05.48711	007.36421
038		58	Married	08163164642		UmuireObizi	40X15	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, 50 bamboo, and 6 Oil bean	05.48854	007.36509
039		57	Married	08059670382		UmuireObizi	10X15	Farmland with 6 Palm tree	05.48682	007.36471
040		38	Married	07039534467		UmuireObizi	33X15	Farmland with 10 Palm tree, and 8 Oil bean	05.48658	007.36488
041		32	Married	08120436792		UmuireObizi	15 X 18	Farmland with 3 Palm tree	05.48651	007.36497
042		51	Married	08033088919		UmuireObizi	15.0X 23/11 X 15	Farmland with 9 Palm tree, and 3 velvet tamarind	05.48644	007.36529
043		70	Married	08072635809	Widow- Elderly Headed Household	UmuezeEzial a	30X15	Farmland with 5 Palm tree, and 50 Bamboo	05.48634	007.36553
044		40	Married	08061250284		UmuezeEzial a	12 X 15/14.5 X 15/18.8 X 15	Farmland with 2 Plantain, 12 Palm tree, 20 velvet tamarind, and 1 Pear	05.48625	007.36566

045		48	Married	08130148936		UmuireObizi	36.4X 15.0	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, and 7 velvet tamarind, 2 Oil bean, and 2 Melaina	05.48616	007.36582
046		71	Married	07056098140	Widow-Elderly Headed Household	UmuireObizi	19.4X15	Farmland with 5 Palm tree, and 1 Melaina	05.48606	007.36593
047		28	Single	09032730583		UmuireObizi	22X15	Farmland with 6 Palm tree, 6 velvet tamarind, and 1 Pear	05.48593	007.36608
048		71	Married	08050827723	Widow-Elderly Headed Household	UmuokehiEzi ala	14X13	Farmland with 4 Palm tree, 4 velvet tamarind, and 2 Pear	05.48579	007.36621
049		21	Single	08169956256		UmuireObizi	20.56X15	Farmland with 5 Palm tree, 51 Bamboo	05.485764	007.36640
050		54	Married	08050882791		UmuezeEzial a	15X13.1/15 X 11	Farmland with 13 Palm tree, 7 pepper fruit, and 2 Apple	05.485758	007.36631
051		50	Widow	08065887205	Widow Headed Household	UmuireObizi	10X10/26.6X15	Farmland with 6 Palm tree	05.48716	007.36362
052		42	Married	08068271092		UmuezeEzial a	22X15	Farmland with 8 Palm tree	05.48757	007.36291
053		60	Married	08060799905		UmuezeEzial a	14.2 X 15	Farmland with 1 Palm tree	05.48737	007.36288
054		65	Married	08030547178	Elderly Headed Household	UmuireObizi	9.5X15.6	Farmland with 5 Palm tree	05.48722	007.36381

Appendix 6.1: Valuation Of Assets Along The Setback Of The Eziala Obizi Gully Corridor Using Obtainable Market Price

EZIALA OBIZI POTENTIAL COMPENSATABLE CROP CALCULATION

ID NO	PAP NAME	MANGO	PALM TREE	PEAR	BREAD FRUIT	BAMBOO	OIL BEAN	IROKO	MAIZE	VELVET TAMARIND	PLANTAIN	APPLE	PEPPER FRUIT	MELAINA	Entitlement (N)
001		0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
002		0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	
003		0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		0	0	
004		2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
005		1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
006		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
007		0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
008		0	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
009		1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
010		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
011		0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
012		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
013		0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
014		0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
015		0	8	0	0	0	1		47	0	0	0	0	0	
016		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
017		0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
018		0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
019		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
020		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
021		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
022		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
023		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	

024		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
025		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
026		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
027		0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
			2							2					
028		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	
029		0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
030		0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
031		0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
032		0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
033		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
034		0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
035		0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
036		0	22	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
037		0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
038		0	4	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
039		0	6	0	0	50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
040		0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
041		0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
042		0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
043		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
044		0	12	1		50	0	0	0	20	2	0	0		
045		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		0	0	2	
046		0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
047		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	

048		0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
049		0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
050		0	13	0	0	51		0	0	0	0	2	7		
051		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
052		0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
053		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
054		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							TOTAL								

Palm Tree

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Productivity (Lost Income)				Cost Expended To Regrow Tree To Fruition Age			
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total (N)	Bunch Of Fruit Per Tree /Year	Cost Per Bunch (N)	Age Of Bearing Fruit	(B) Sub-Total	Seedling	Land Clearing /Improvement (N)	(C) Sub Total	Total^ (A+B+C)
1.		3	1,200.00	3,600.00	6	600.00	3years	32,400.00	100	1,000.00	3,300.00	39,300.00
2.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
3.		10	1,200.00	12,000.00	6	600.00	3years	108,000.00	100	1,000.00	11,000.00	131,000.00
4.		5	1,200.00	6000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00
5.		8	1,200.00	9,600.00	6	600.00	3years	86,400.00	100	1,000.00	8,800.00	104,800.00
6.		3	1,200.00	3,600.00	6	600.00	3years	32,400.00	100	1,000.00	3,300.00	39,300.00
7.		12	1,200.00	14,400.00	6	600.00	3years	129,600.00	100	1,000.00	13,200.00	157,200.00
8.		13	1,200.00	15,600.00	6	600.00	3years	140,400.00	100	1,000.00	14,300.00	170,300.00
9.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
10.		3	1,200.00	3,600.00	6	600.00	3years	32,400.00	100	1,000.00	3,300.00	39,300.00

11.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
12.		27	1,200.00	32,400.00	6	600.00	3years	291,600.00	100	1,000.00	29,700.00	353,700.00
13.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
14.		8	1,200.00	9,600.00	6	600.00	3years	86,400.00	100	1,000.00	8,800.00	104,800.00
15.		5	1,200.00	6,000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00
16.		6	1,200.00	7,200.00	6	600.00	3years	64,800.00	100	1,000.00	6,600.00	78,600.00
17.		8	1,200.00	9,600.00	6	600.00	3years	86,400.00	100	1,000.00	8,800.00	104,800.00
18.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
19.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
20.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
21.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
22.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
23.		3	1,200.00	3,600.00	6	600.00	3years	32,400.00	100	1,000.00	3,300.00	39,300.00
24.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
25.		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	6	600.00	3years	21,600.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	26,200.00
26.		9	1,200.00	10,800.00	6	600.00	3years	97,200.00	100	1,000.00	9,900.00	127,500.00
27.		26	1,200.00	31,200.00	6	600.00	3years	280,000.00	100	1,000.00	28,600.00	339,800.00
28.		16	1,200.00	19,200.00	6	600.00	3years	172,800.00	100	1,000.00	17,600.00	209,600.00
29.		11	1,200.00	13,200.00	6	600.00	3years	118,800.00	100	1,000.00	12,100.00	144,100.00
30.		9	1,200.00	10,800.00	6	600.00	3years	97,200.00	100	1,000.00	9,900.00	127,500.00
31.		8	1,200.00	9,600.00	6	600.00	3years	86,400.00	100	1,000.00	8,800.00	104,800.00
32.		9	1,200.00	10,800.00	6	600.00	3years	97,200.00	100	1,000.00	9,900.00	127,500.00
33.		22	1,200.00	26,400.00	6	600.00	3years	237,600.00	100	1,000.00	24,200.00	288,200.00
34.		6	1,200.00	7,200.00	6	600.00	3years	64,800.00	100	1,000.00	6,600.00	78,600.00
35.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
36.		6	1,200.00	7,200.00	6	600.00	3years	64,800.00	100	1,000.00	6,600.00	78,600.00
37.		10	1,200.00	12,000.00	6	600.00	3years	108,000.00	100	1,000.00	11,000.00	131,000.00

38.		3	1,200.00	3,600.00	6	600.00	3years	32,400.00	100	1,000.00	3,300.00	39,300.00
39.		9	1,200.00	10,800.00	6	600.00	3years	97,200.00	100	1,000.00	9,900.00	127,500.00
40.		5	1,200.00	6,000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00
41.		12	1,200.00	14,400.00	6	600.00	3years	129,600.00	100	1,000.00	13,200.00	157,200.00
42.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
43.		5	1,200.00	6,000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00
44.		6	1,200.00	7,200.00	6	600.00	3years	64,800.00	100	1,000.00	6,600.00	78,600.00
45.		4	1,200.00	4,800.00	6	600.00	3years	43,200.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	52,400.00
46.		5	1,200.00	6,000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00
47.		13	1,200.00	15,600.00	6	600.00	3years	140,400.00	100	1,000.00	14,300.00	170,300.00
48.		6	1,200.00	7,200.00	6	600.00	3years	64,800.00	100	1,000.00	6,600.00	78,600.00
49.		8	1,200.00	9,600.00	6	600.00	3years	86,400.00	100	1,000.00	8,800.00	104,800.00
50.		1	1,200.00	1,200.00	6	600.00	3years	10,800.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	13,100.00
51.		5	1,200.00	6,000.00	6	600.00	3years	54,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	65,500.00

Mango Tree

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Productivity (Lost Income)				Cost Expended To Regrow Tree To Fruition Age			
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Pieces Of Fruit Per Tree /Year	Cost Per Piece (N)	Age Of Bearing Fruit	(B) Sub-Total	Seedling	Land Clearing /Improvment (N)	(C) Sub Total	Total^ (A+B+C)
1		2	2,500.00	5,000.00	200	5.00	4years	8,000.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	15,200.00
2		1	2,500.00	2,500.00	200	5.00	4years	4,000.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	7,600.00
3		1	2,500.00	2,500.00	200	5.00	4years	4,000.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	7,600.00

Pear

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Productivity (Lost Income)				Cost Expended To Regrow Tree To Fruition Age			
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Pieces Of Fruit Per Tree /Year	Cost Per Piece (N)	Age Of Bearing Fruit	(B) Sub-Total	Seedling	Land Clearing /Improvement (N)	(C) Sub Total	Total^ (A+B+C)
1		1	1,200.00	1,200.00	300	5.00	4years	6,000.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	8,300.00
2		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	300	5.00	4years	12,000.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	16,600.00
3		1	1,200.00	1,200.00	300	5.00	4years	6,000.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	8,300.00
4		2	1,200.00	2,400.00	300	5.00	4years	12,000.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	16,600.00
5		1	1,200.00	1,200.00	300	5.00	4years	6,000.00	100	1,000.00	1,100.00	8,300.00

Bread Fruit

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
2		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
3		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
4		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
5		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
6		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
7		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00

Bamboo

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1		50	300.00	15,000.00	200.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
2		50	300.00	15,000.00	200.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
3		51	300.00	15,300.00	200.00	10,200.00	25,500.00

Oil Bean

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1.		3	3,000.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00
2.		3	3,000.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00
3.		2	3,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
4.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
5.		2	3,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
6.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
7.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
8.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
9.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
10.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
11.		3	3,000.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00
12.		4	3,000.00	12,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	16,000.00
13.		6	3,000.00	18,000.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	24,000.00
14.		8	3,000.00	24,000.00	1,000.00	8,000.00	32,000.00
15.		2	3,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
16.		1	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00

17.		2	3,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
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IROKO

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1		1	4,000.00	4000.00	5,000.00	5000.00	9,000.00

Plantain

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Productivity (Lost Income)				Cost Expended To Regrow Tree To Fruition Age			
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Pieces Of Fruit Per Tree /Year	Cost Per Piece (N)	Age Of Bearing Fruit	(B) Sub-Total	Seedling	Land Clearing /Improvement (N)	(C) Sub Total	Total^ (A+B+C)
1		4	2,000.00	8,000.00	80	35.00	2years	22,400.00	100	1,000.00	4,400.00	34,800.00
2		5	2,000.00	10,000.00	80	35.00	2years	28,000.00	100	1,000.00	5,500.00	43,500.00
		2	2,000.00	4,000.00	80	35.00	2years	11,200.00	100	1,000.00	2,200.00	17,400.00

Apple

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Productivity (Lost Income)				Cost Expended To Regrow Tree To Fruition Age			
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Pieces Of Fruit Per Tree /Year	Cost Per Piece (N)	Age Of Bearing Fruit	(B) Sub-Total	Seedling	Land Clearing /Improvement (N)	(C) Sub Total	Total^ (A+B+C)

1		2	3,000.00	6,000.00	300	5.00	3	9,000.00	200	1,000	2,200.00	17,200.00
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Melaina

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1		2	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
2		1	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

Velvet Tamarind

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1.		2	1000.00	2000.00	1000.00	2000.00	4000.00
2.		3	1000.00	3000.00	1000.00	3000.00	6000.00
3.		3	1000.00	3000.00	1000.00	3000.00	6000.00
4.		4	1000.00	4000.00	1000.00	4000.00	8000.00
5.		3	1000.00	3000.00	1000.00	3000.00	6000.00
6.		1	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00
7.		5	1000.00	5000.00	1000.00	5000.00	10000.00
8.		2	1000.00	2000.00	1000.00	2000.00	4000.00
9.		4	1000.00	4000.00	1000.00	4000.00	8000.00
10.		4	1000.00	4000.00	1000.00	4000.00	8000.00
11.		2	1000.00	2000.00	1000.00	2000.00	4000.00
12.		13	1000.00	13000.00	1000.00	13000.00	26000.00
13.		7	1000.00	7000.00	1000.00	7000.00	14000.00

14.		7	1000.00	7000.00	1000.00	7000.00	14000.00
15.		3	1000.00	3000.00	1000.00	3000.00	6000.00
16.		20	1000.00	20000.00	1000.00	20000.00	40000.00
17.		7	1000.00	7000.00	1000.00	7000.00	14000.00
18.		6	1000.00	6000.00	1000.00	6000.00	12000.00
19.		4	1000.00	4000.00	1000.00	4000.00	8000.00

Pepper Fruit

S/N	Name	Damage Cost			Improvement Cost		Total^ (A+B)
		No Of Tree	Damage Cost /Tree	(A) Sub Total	Improvement	(B) Sub Total	
1	G	7	1,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	14,000.00

Assets/Structure/Building

S/N	PAP Name	Structure Description		Compensation Cost			
		Description (Nature Of Building)	Material Of Building	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1.		Uncompleted Grooms Structure At Lintel Level	WALL=BLOCK FLOOR= Sand DOOR=N/A ROOF= N/A CEILING=N/A WINDOW=N/A	307.23	Sq.M	1,500.00	460,845.00

Appendix 6.2: Entitlement For Compensation Of Assets To Be Affected During Project Implementation Based On Valuation

ID/No.	PAP Name	Address	Sex	Age	Compensation (N)			Assistance (N)	Total Entitlement
					Land	Crop	Building	Assistance	
1.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	58	-	47,600.00			47,600.00
2.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	36	-	65,090.00			65,090.00
3.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	38	-	174,500.00	460,845.00		635345
4.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	N/A	-	100,800.00			100,800.00
5.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	N/A	-	116,400.00			116,400.00
6.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	29	-	43,300.00			43,300.00
7.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	34	-	161,200.00			161,200.00
8.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	48	-	182,600.00			182,600.00
9.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	80	-	71,400.00			71,400.00

		OBIZI							
10.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	72	-	43,300.00			43,300.00
11.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	32	-	38,200.00			38,200.00
12.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	59	-	16,600.00			16,600.00
13.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	50	-	353,700.00			353,700.00
14.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	70	-	34,200.00			34,200.00
15.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	60	-	108,800.00			108,800.00
16.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	42	-	65,500.00			65,500.00
17.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	FEMALE	40	-	90,600.00			90,600.00
18.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	36	-	110,000.00			110,000.00
19.		UMUEZE EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	70	-	6000.00			6000.00
20.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	46	-	32,200.00			32,200.00
21.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	60	-	58,400.00			58,400.00
22.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	68	-	54,400.00			54,400.00

23.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	76	-	36,200.00			36,200.00
24.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	80	-	56,400.00			56,400.00
25.		EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	31	-	47,300.00			47,300.00
26.		EZIALA OBIZI	MALE	81	-	60,400.00			60,400.00
27.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	65	-	30,200.00			30,200.00
28.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	80	-	153,500.00			153,500.00
29.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	49	-	353,800.00			353,800.00
30.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	63	-	209,600.00			209,600.00
31.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	31	-	148,100.00			148,100.00
32.		UMUEZE EZIALA		65	-	145,500.00			145,500.00
33.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	N/A	-	4,000.00			4,000.00
34.		UMUEZE EZIALA	FEMALE	40	-	108,800.00			108,800.00
35.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	71	-	131,500.00			131,500.00
36.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	58	-	289,400.00			289,400.00
37.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	38	-	94,600.00			94,600.00
38.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	58	-	52,400.00			52,400.00
39.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	57	-	127,600.00			127,600.00

40.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	38	-	131,000.00			131,000.00
41.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	32	-	71,300.00			71,300.00
42.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	51	-	133,500.00			133,500.00
43.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	70	-	65,500.00			65,500.00
44.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	40	-	247,900.00			247,900.00
45.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	48	-	70,400.00			70,400.00
46.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	71	-	74,500.00			74,500.00
47.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	28	-	90,600.00			90,600.00
48.		UMUOKEHI EZIALA	MALE	71	-	64,400.00			64,400.00
49.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	21	-	73,500.00			73,500.00
50.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	54	-	227,000.00			227,000.00
51.		UMUIRE OBIZI	FEMALE	50	-	78,600.00			78,600.00
52.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	42	-	104,800.00			104,800.00
53.		UMUEZE EZIALA	MALE	60	-	13,100			13,100
54.		UMUIRE OBIZI	MALE	65	-	65,500.00			65,500.00
TOTAL									5,996,535.00

Appendix 6.3: Project Affected Persons (PAPs) Identification (ID) Cards

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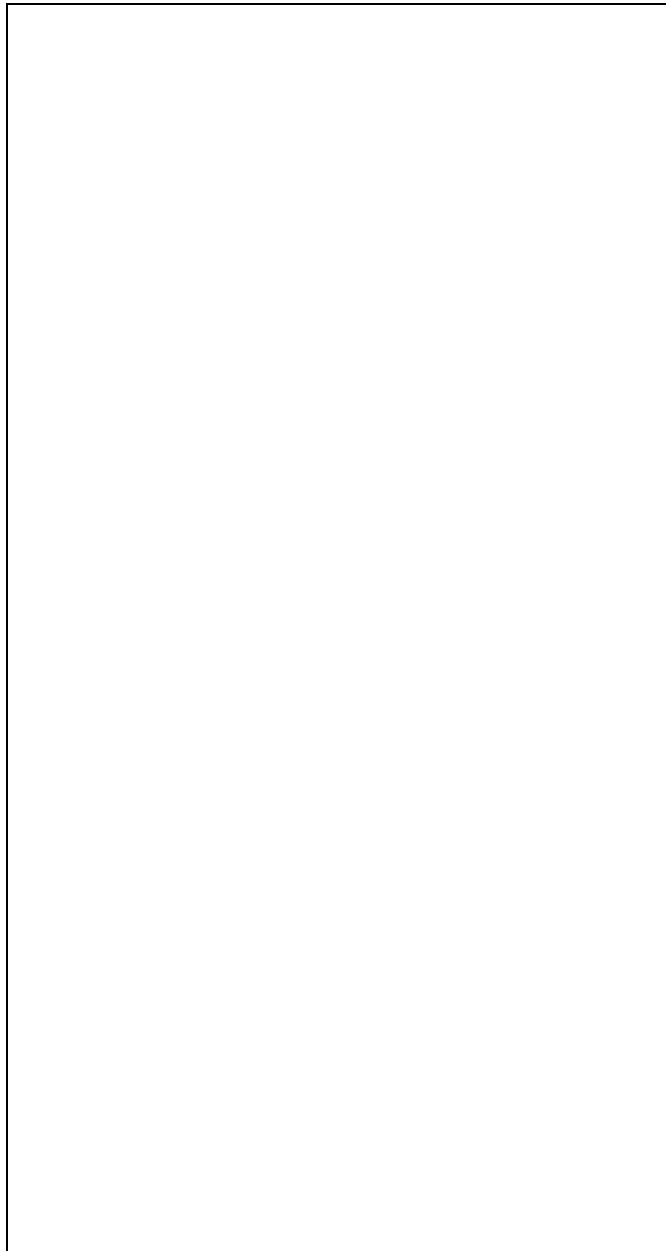
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Appendix 7.1: Plates of Some of the Stakeholders Consulted & Minutes/attendance of meetings



NEWMAP SITE Minutes of stakeholders meeting

Item	Description
Place of Meeting	Eziala Obizi Town Hall
Date	12 th April 2014
Language of Communication	Igbo and English
Stakeholder Met & Attendance	Site committee members, community leaders, women leaders and youth leaders
Opening Remark	<p>The opening prayer was said by the chairman of Site committee... Mr Onyeocha of Imo state NEWMAP gave an overview of NEWMAP and the proposed work at the gully site. He continued by saying that the visit is part of community consultation with regard to the proposed engineering work to be undertaken on the gully erosion site in the place. He introduced the consultants handling the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). He explained what is involved in RAP both on the part of the consultants and the PAPs and by extension the affected communities.</p> <p>The consultants added that Resettlement Action Plan aims to assess and identify displacement of asset and people with regard to the proposed works at the gully erosion site and to prepare an action plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policies and Nigerian Laws.</p>
The project	The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria with the objective of rehabilitating degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas.
Need for the public Involvement	Information dissemination and consultation with stakeholders, especially the project Affected Person (PAPs) in order to reduce the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project delays, and enables the project to properly carter as a comprehensive development programme the needs and priorities of the PAPs. <i>This provides an opportunity to all the stakeholders in the proposed sites to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project, and allow the identification of alternatives and recommendations. Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include: fully share information about the proposed project, its components and its activities, with affected people, obtain information about the needs of the affected people, and their reactions to the proposed activities; ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and ask local residents especially the Interested and Affected Parties about the problem anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.</i>
Stakeholders' Queries and Concerns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When will the project commence? 2. How will family land that has not been shared compensated? 3. What are the requirements for identification of the PAPs? 4. What about lands under dispute, how will the compensation made?
Stakeholders' General Perception about the Project	They pledge their unalloyed support for the project. They will so delight if this project is carried out in their life time. They promised to do their mock inventory before next meeting to facilitate the process of identification.
Responses to Stakeholders' Concerns/How Issues are Address by the Project(design/operation)	<p>The project will commence when all requirements of World bank are met which include the payment of counterpart fund by the state government, reports on ESMP and RAP etc.</p> <p>One person will be designated by the family to represent them.</p> <p>All PAPs are also expected to stand at his/her lot on the given date and identify their assets. They are to complete questionnaires that will be administered to them.</p> <p>Mr Emma of Imo Newmap gave a clarification the assets to be compensated saying that they are those assets that will be affected by the proposed project and not those affected already by the gully.</p>
Other Activities	All in attendance move to the gully erosion site and walked tirelessly down the corridor of the gully. A group photograph was taken for record purposes.





NAIMAP PROJECT

LOCATION: EZIALA-OBIZI TOWN HALL, EZINIHITE NBAISE DATE: 12th April 2014

S/N	Name	Phone no/Email	Address	Organization/Association	Position	Signature
1	Ndubuisi Kegeni	07088075577 ndubuisikegeni@gmail.com	Abakaliki	Zonal Coordinator MDS		
2	ARORUA EMMANUEL	080335733437 emmanuel@ipol.com	Dikari	ENV SP NEMMIP	ENV SP	
3	ONYECHIA, U-J. O					
4	OSWI T. S. G	emokagodzead@yahoo.com 08033362748	Ino NSOMAP OWERI	Ino NSOMAP	PROJECT ENGINEER	
5	OPARA Desmond	desmondopara@gmail.com 0813551890	Lagos	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER / MDS	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	
6	Chief. G. G. Okunribido	08072075117	Obizi	Site Committee Chairman		
7	Aje R. E. Ajibokun	07035586631	Obizi	Site Committee Secretary	Site Committee Secretary	
8	Ekadunlana Tunde	08059670382	Obizi	Site Member	Member	

NEWMAP PROJECT

LOCATION: EZIALA OBIZI TOWN HALL, EZINIHITE - MIBASE DATE: 12th April 2014

S/N	Name	Phone no/Email	Address	Organization/Association	Position	Signature
9	ABARA CHINEDUM	08073638992	Obizi	Site Committee	Member	
10	Lola Roseline N. Agbakwum	08060677793	Obizi	Site Committee	Member	
11	Christiana Njoku	08130148936	Obizi	Site Committee	Member	
12	Elder Adu	08060799405	Obizi	Committee	11	
13	Ezenwa	08163295774	11	11	11	