GOVERNMENT OF ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
ANAMBRA STATE NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FOR:
UMUDUNU ABAGANA GULLY EROSION PROJECT
ABAGANA, ANAMBRA STATE. NIGERIA

FINAL REPORT

June 5, 2014
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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR
UMUDUNU URUOKPALA GULLY EROSION PROJECT
ABAGANA, ANAMBRA STATE

Prepared By

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June 5, 2014
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABEWAMA</td>
<td>Abagana Erosion and Watershed Management Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIA</td>
<td>RAP Implementing Agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANSG</td>
<td>Anambra State Government of Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAI</td>
<td>Community Administrative Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Community Development Fund</td>
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<td>CIP</td>
<td>Community Involvement Program</td>
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<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBO</td>
<td>Faith-Based Organization</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focused Group Discussion</td>
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<td>FGN</td>
<td>Federal Government of Nigeria</td>
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<td>FPMU</td>
<td>Federal Project Management Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<td>GRASS</td>
<td>Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization</td>
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<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<td>GRRM</td>
<td>Grievance Referral and Redress Mechanism</td>
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<td>HRH</td>
<td>His Royal Highness</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Development Fund</td>
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<td>IRP</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
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<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Program</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OP/BP</td>
<td>World Bank’s Operation Procedure/Bank Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTG</td>
<td>OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
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<td>PC</td>
<td>PAP Committee</td>
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<td>Project Complaints Committee</td>
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<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<td>SPMU</td>
<td>State Project Management Unit</td>
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<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>WIEF</td>
<td>World Igbo Environmental Foundation</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and funded by the World Bank and International Development Fund (IDF), is being implemented in Anambra State, Nigeria and other participating states to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability in the States and to develop the States’ watersheds. Abagana in Njikoka Local Government Area (LGA) is one of the many towns in Anambra State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. Anambra State NEWMAP is to support the state’s effort at reducing the impacts of erosion on the Abagana communities by the rehabilitation of the existing Umudunu-Uruokpala erosion gully corridor through the NEWMAP opportunity.

The overall objective of this Consultancy is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Umudunu-Uruokpala gully erosion sub-project in Abagana, Anambra State site. The objective of the WB Resettlement Plans is to restore persons affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than the pre-project situation. This RAP Consultancy specifically identifies, evaluates and documents the set of impacts and mitigation associated with the project. It also provides monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before, during and after the remedial construction and rehabilitation works to eliminate or reduce to acceptable levels the identified adverse environmental and social impacts.

Project Description
The proposed ground interventions at the erosion project site will address, prevent and reverse land degradation for the long-term and will involve stabilization and reclamation of the existing gully. The Umudunu-Uruokpala erosion project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and vegetative development along the major active gully corridor as well as a parallel finger gully. The stabilization and reclamation activities will involve civil works as well as bio-restoration at various sections of the gully corridors which will cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank’s OP 4.12 - the World Bank Resettlement Policy.

Need for RAP
The initial scoping of the sub-projects under NEWMAP, as contained in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for NEWMAP sub-projects indicates that the number of potentially project affected persons (PAPs) would be less than 200. However, because of the significantly high level of social impact of land in the project participating States, the WB determined that a full RAP should guide the operations of this sub-project. Consequently, RAP is required in accordance with WB Safeguard policy to guide the intervention process for this gully erosion project under NEWMAP.

This RAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the WB OP4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

Project Location
The Umudunu-Uruokpala erosion project site is located in Abagana about two kilometers off the Old Onitsha-Enugu Road on the east highland side in front of the Njikoka LGA headquarters. Abagana town is situated within latitude 6° 09’ and 6° 11’, and longitude 6° 56’ and 6° 59’ in the central part of Anambra State outside the State Capital Territory in Njikoka Local Government Area (LGA).

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition
4.12 addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank’s OP 4.12 are mostly in the rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. It is noted that in the event of divergence between the two policies, the one that serves the needs of the PAPs better takes precedence.

**Potential Impacts**
There are both positive and negative impacts associated with this project. On the positive side, this project will provide a huge emotional and economic relief to residents of Umudunu and Uruokpala villages of Abagana whose homes and businesses are currently under imminent threat of destruction by gullies. Also, farm land owners within Uru and Adagbe villages are under the threat of having their ancestral lands washed away by erosion. Additionally, the project will improve flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion; reduce costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads; improve livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation; improve the landscape vista; and provide temporary job opportunities for both skilled and un-skilled labors.

The identified major negative impacts of the project such as loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation, etc are mainly temporary in nature and will occur during the construction phase. Mitigation of these impacts to acceptable levels has been proffered. The project does not envisage any involuntary displacement of persons due to project impacts on existing structures. However, 34 PAPs that include vulnerable persons whose health may be adversely affected by project activities or whose residences are in very close proximity to project impact areas should be temporarily relocated to allow for safe completion of works. About 1.32 Ha of land acquisition is needed for the purpose of stabilizing the deep gully wall sections and there will be loss of economic trees/crops in some areas of land to be acquired. All the land owners should be appropriately compensated as well as owners of lost economic trees/crops in accordance with the WB Policy on land acquisition.

**Mitigation of Potential Impacts**
It is important that prior to project implementation, resettlement and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Owners of acquired land and any economic trees/crops there- on should be compensated. Residents/tenants of building structures with fragile health conditions, such as asthma and age-related issues, who may likely be adversely impacted by project activities should be temporarily relocated during the construction phase and be compensated for the inconveniences of relocation.

**Public Participation and Consultations**
Public participation and stakeholders' consultations were effectively conducted in the course of this RAP. To ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously local level consultative forums were formed to serve as community voices and they have become part of the entire project process. This RAP documents those that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and the RAP response to these concerns. Household census of the people identified as PAPs were conducted to establish the socioeconomic profile including their health related status. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date (January 24, 2014) during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**
A mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved has been devised. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in Abagana community and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, as necessary. It is anticipated that this will allow unencumbered platform for people to express their dissatisfaction over compensation as well as avoid unnecessary legal delays.
and cost overrun of the project. Formation of Project Complaint Committee and PAP Committee is recommended. All grievances or complaints must be registered and compiled regularly for project management. The devised mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

**RAP Coordination and Implementation**

The State shall establish implementation units that provide technical support to SPMU and ensure monitoring & evaluation of implementation process. The primary responsibility for the project execution is on the SPMU. The SPMU, using the available tool of consultancy appointments, shall provide the necessary awareness, mobilization and facilitation, project appraisal, approval & disbursement, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation reporting to the FPMU and the World Bank.

The budget estimate for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N9,926,677.50** (nine million nine hundred and twenty six thousand, six hundred and seventy seven Naira, fifty Kobo) only. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, and is included as an upfront project cost/budget.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The Anambra NEWMAP Safeguard/Livelihood Officer will play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the SPMU and the World Bank.

**Review and Disclosure**

This RAP is expected to be subjected to public review and it should be disclosed in-state to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in Anambra State and in World Bank InfoShop.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose
This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report is prepared by OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited (OTG) under contract with Anambra State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) World Bank-assisted. The RAP Report is prepared in support of the ground intervention in the Umudunu Gully Erosion Project in Abagana, Anambra State, Nigeria. The project will address, prevent, rehabilitate and expectedly reverse land degradation along the project gully erosion corridor.

1.2 Background
The International Development Fund (IDF)/World Bank (WB) funded NEWMAP is being implemented in Anambra State, Nigeria to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability in the State and to develop the State’s watersheds. NEWMAP was initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in seven southern States of Nigeria (Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo States). Anambra State is located in the Southeast geopolitical zone of Nigeria and is known to be under severe flood and erosion problems. The state has been identified as the epicenter of gully erosion in Nigeria. Figure 1-1 shows the location of Anambra State within the Southeast of Nigeria.

Abagana town is situated within latitude 6° 091 and 6°111, and longitude 6° 561 and 6° 591 in the central part of Anambra State outside the State Capital Territory in Njikoka Local Government Area (LGA). The town is one of the many towns in Anambra State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. In an effort to reduce the impacts of erosion on the Abagana communities, the Anambra State Government (ANSG) has proposed to rehabilitate and remedy one of the existing gullies - Umudunu erosion corridor through the NEWMAP opportunity. Figure 1-2 shows the location of Njikoka LGA in Anambra State. Figure 1-3 shows the map of Abagana.

The project intervention at the Umudunu erosion corridor is expected to have widespread positive impacts on overall socio-economic status and livelihoods of the residents of the area and any project-affected persons (PAPs). The project will however, also have some negative impacts especially to those who are resident in the immediate vicinity of the project areas. The project activities and associated impacts triggered the WB Safeguard Policies that include involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) as specified in the Terms of Reference (TOR). The TOR is attached as Annexure A.
Initial scoping of the sub-projects under NEWMAP, as contained in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for NEWMAP sub-projects indicates that the number of potential project affected persons (PAPs) would be less than 200. Consequently, a resettlement action plan is required to guide the intervention process for the project. The Umudunu erosion project activities and associated impacts trigger the WB Safeguard Policies that include involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) as specified in the Terms of Reference (TOR). The RAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

1.3 Responsible Lead Agencies
The lead Agencies for NEWMAP at the federal and state tiers of government are as follows:
Federal Lead Agency:
Federal NEWMAP
Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)
The Federal Ministry of Environment
Abuja, Nigeria

State Lead Agency:
Anambra State NEWMAP
State Project Management Unit (FPMU)
State Ministry of Environment
Awka, Anambra State

1.4 Abagana Gully History

The origin of Abagana erosion gullies can be reliably associated with a combination of the historical developments that have taken place in the town, the regional topography and the geologic formations of the area. Abagana infrastructural developments progressively grew along the major Old Onitsha-Enugu inter-state road, running across the northern fringes of the town from west to east. The ground elevations significantly increased along the road from about 162m (487ft) at the western (Amaenye village) end of the town to about 276m (828ft) at the eastern (Umudunu village) end of the town.

A review of Google maps shows infrastructural built-up areas within Abagana villages of Umudunu, Orofia, Akpu and Amaenye. These are the villages through which the major inter-state roadway (Old Onitsha-Enugu) passes going from Onitsha in Anambra State to Enugu in Enugu State. Figure 1-4 shows the various villages of Abagana and the existing erosion gully corridors. The infrastructural developments within the villages consist predominantly of individual residential buildings on privately held lands and several asphalt-paved roads linking the town to the neighboring towns. These roads are generally poorly designed while any associated drainage channels are indiscriminately and non-structurally anchored as shown in Figures 1-5(a) and 1-5(b). Storm water in many areas flows from the roadways into adjoining neighborhoods and private lands.

Figure 1-4: Map of Abagana Showing Existing Gully Corridors
The clusters of development are particularly heavy at Umudunu village where the Local Government Headquarters is located. Many individual property owners provided uncoordinated drainage channels for the sole purpose of directing storm water flow away from their properties as depicted in Figures 1-6(a), 1-6(b) and 1-6(c). The direct consequence of this form of development is the existence of many discontinuous drainage channels that result in erosive water flows into various community areas. Rills of water from different areas subsequently concentrate into major water flow gaining volume and momentum, and creating gullies when it hits the realm of loose unconsolidated soil that is under the Abagana surface soils. The gullies are very active and get deepened and widened with each passing year of rainfall and non-attendance to the problem.
The most prominent of the existing gullies within Abagana is the Umudunu gully running through Uruokpala, Uru and Adagbe villages and cutting off two major access and trading link roads between Abagana and Nimo towns. These roads are Uruokpala-Nimo Road (access road No1) and Oye Abagana-Oye Nimo Road (access road No.2). This gully is currently narrow and shallow within Umudunu village. It however, significantly opens up at the destroyed concrete culvert structure located along the access road No.1 near the Uruokpala Community Hall. It has depth and width of about 30m and 60m, respectively, beyond the gully head as shown in Figures 1-7(a) and 1-7(b).

A finger gully also taking its origin within Umudunu meanders its way to join the main gully at a confluence by a second destroyed concrete culvert structure located along the access road No.2 as shown in Figures 1-8(a) and 1-8(b). This access road is the main road leading to the Abagana Girls School and is currently in a complete state of disrepair and sparsely usable. The access roads depicted by Figures 1-7(a) and 1-8(a) reveal the partially destroyed culvert structures in October 2011. These structures are now completely washed away by erosion as seen in Figures 1-9(a) and 1-9(b). The gully measures at the worst areas about 100 meters wide and 70 meters deep meandering a total longitudinal distance of 4.46 kilometers.
The gully corridor follows a southward direction through Adagbe to terminate at the Ozowata/Oshoku stream (see Figures 1-10 and 1-11). The Ozowata/Oshoku stream is a tributary of the Mamu River which drains into the Idemili River Basin.

1.5. Project Rationale:

The Umudunu erosion gullies run through the upper watershed of Abagana town with significant population and critical infrastructures. This results in continued damage to existing infrastructures (roads, drainage channels and private properties) within the lower and upper watersheds. Within the lower watershed is the rural area where local people are located including their residential properties and the Palace of the Traditional Ruler (the Igwe) of the community. Other key facilities exist along the corridor of the gullies and are seriously threatened. These facilities include critical inter-community roadways, residential properties, Abagana Girls Secondary School, and the Health Center. Two major inter-community roadways have been dislodged by the gullies resulting in very long detours for community people and their goods. Large area of farmlands has been majorly impacted with many homes and families losing their primary means of livelihoods. Many building structures (mainly residential and business
properties) are threatened by the ravaging gullies as several are on the verge on imminent collapse if timely intervention is not offered.

The RAP in this Consultancy seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of impacts and mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before, during and after the remedial construction and rehabilitation works to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset the impacts or reduce the impacts to acceptable levels. The document has taken into account the proposed civil engineering designs, vegetative land management measures and other activities aimed at reducing or managing storm water runoff within the Abagana watershed. This RAP Report also includes measures needed to implement the identified actions, addressing the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements for the upper and lower watersheds of the gully corridor on a sustainable basis. The Report also provides guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project, including rehabilitation/resettlement operations in order to ensure that the PAPs will not be impoverished by the adverse social impacts of the project.

![Figure 1-12: Consultant Team Visit to Silted Oshoku Spring Water Source](image)
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

2.1 Site Location
Abagana is situated outside the Capital Territory of Anambra State in Njikoka LGA located in the central part of the State. The project site is located in Abagana about two kilometers off the Old Onitsha-Enugu Road on the east highland side in front of the Njikoka LGA headquarters. The landscape slopes gently from Enugwu Ukwu to the Ozowata/Oshoku stream towards Eziowelle and Umunachi. The Ozowata/Oshoku stream which some years ago, served as the only source of portable water for Abagana communities has completely silted up forcing the communities to now depend on water borehole most times provided in motorized water tankers.

2.2 Project Activities
The proposed ground interventions at the Abagana (Umudunu) project site will address, prevent and reverse land degradation for the long-term and will involve stabilization and reclamation of the existing gully. The project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and vegetative development along two active (one main and one finger) gully corridors. The main gully has an average width of 90 meters at the top and average height of 18 meters, while the finger gully has an average width of 30 meters at the top and average height of 10 meters. The gully-heads are located at Umudunu village of Abagana while the outfall is located at Adagbe village of the town, meandering a total distance of about three kilometers through Uruokpala and Uru villages of the town. The main and finger gullies confluence at Uruokpala village of Abagana as shown in the Plan View of the project Area.

The stabilization and reclamation activities will involve civil works as well as bio-restoration at various sections of the gully corridor. Specifically, these activities as provided in the detailed engineering designs will include:

1. Key activities relating to project Civil Construction Works:
   - Cutting and filling for percentage recovery
   - Compaction of soils
   - Concrete casting
   - Assembling of structures and,
   - Slope stabilization.

2. Key Biological Works activities:
   - Terracing;
   - Structured vegetation;
   - Specific trees planting with known root strength
   - Economic trees planting

The plan view of the project area showing locations of the control structures based on the detailed engineering designs for the construction works is given below.
2.3 Activity Description
The two access roads leading to the locations of the major gully heads and linking Abagana town with the towns on eastern flanks are in very poor state due to the ravaging effects of erosion. At the gully heads, the two main culverts have completely collapsed into the gully. The two access roads and the associated culverts and drainage systems are expected to be rehabilitated and restored as part of the project interventions. The foundations of the lattice structures will be dug manually for concrete casting. The depth of foundations will be consistent with the geotechnical study. Vegetation will be cleared manually. A number of transport vehicles will be deployed in the project but there will be no on-site maintenance of vehicles. Powered equipment is expected to be used in the construction including power saws and compressor to break had ground (if required). Earth moving equipments such as excavators, compactors, bulldozers and pay loaders will also be deployed during construction works. Skilled and unskilled labors are expected to be employed to work in the project.

2.4 Perimeter of Project Influence
The Umudunu gullies run through four villages of Abagana town consisting of Umudunu, Uruokpala, Uru and Adagbe villages. Umudunu and Uruokpala villages are part of the major areas of the town in terms of population, economic activities and infrastructural developments. The other two villages, Uru and Adagbe principally have their farmlands majorly impacted by the erosion gullies. Additionally, the two main trading routes between Abagana and her neighboring eastern border towns like Nimo have been
severed by gully erosion through collapse of the two culverts on the roads. The effects of this project, on a regional scale, are therefore significantly felt far beyond the borders of Abagana.

At the local level, residents and land users in the immediate vicinity of the gully corridors live in constant fears not knowing whether with the next heavy rainfall, their homes, business premises, farm lands, economic trees and crops, and their basic means of sustaining livelihoods will be overtaken by the collapsing gullies. The project is designed to rehabilitate the two degraded access roads, restore the two collapsed culverts, and provide a combination of structural and vegetative gully rehabilitation. For the most part based on the project engineering designs, about six meters of land from the gully edge on both sides of the gully will be required to reduce slopes and stabilize the deep gully wall sections along the gully corridors. As a result of these activities, any building structures, farm lands, tree crops or farm produce, and any persons residing within the required land easement will be at risk with the execution of the project.
3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview
In developing the RAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Anambra State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. This RAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/program must comply with the provisions of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement. The several statutes that handle the issue of land, infrastructure development and resettlement are summarized below. The following sub-sections give a brief description of what constitutes land related legal issues in Nigeria.

3.2 Nigerian Land Related Legal Issues
Interests in land broadly fall into two groups. Rights that are held through Nigerian traditional systems and rights that derive from the Nigerian legal system introduced and maintained through laws enacted by Nigerian governments. The former is loosely known as customary tenure bound through traditional rules (customary law). The latter body of law is referred to as statutory tenure, secured and expressed through the Land Use Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.2.1 Customary Land Tenure
Customary Land Tenure refers to the unwritten land ownership practices by various communities under customary law. Such tenure still exists in large parts of Southern Nigeria where land has not been adjusted and registered. Its management falls under the respective traditional families and members.

3.2.2 Statutory Tenure
The basic legal framework for the acquisition of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. The Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria, Chapter 202 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that state. Land within the rural areas of the state is vested on the Local Government. The law provides for compensation to the holder of any land title when such land is to be acquired for public purposes. For developed land, the Governor (in the case of urban areas) or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative accommodation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder's right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

3.3 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12
The World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IRP) outlines the conditions under which the World Bank will fund a project if it displaces persons or affects their social and economic well being. The objective of the Bank’s resettlement policy is to ensure that population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. As a pre-requisite, either a Resettlement Action Plan/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/ARAP) where impacts are known or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) where multiple sub-projects are involved is needed in advance of the project implementation. This RAP document is based on the best practices and criteria of involuntary resettlement provided in the OP 4.12.
The gully rehabilitation project may potentially cause the displacement of some residents of the project area leading to loss of income and other forms of livelihood discomfort. The main objective of this RAP is to provide guidelines for compensating the project affected persons (PAPs) so as to ensure that their livelihoods are improved or are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level.

Land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title of land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation.

3.4 Gaps between Nigeria Laws and WB Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

There are similarities between key precepts of the WB OP 4.12 and Nigerian legislation. The legislation recognizes the imperative need to offer compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, such as compulsory acquisition where such land is envisaged to be used for the public good. Despite that, the current Nigerian legislation is however, silent on resettlement. The scope of coverage of Nigerian legislation and the WB OP 4.12 differs as well. The World Bank Safeguards favor a policy of avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement and recommends the design of appropriate mitigation provision in case avoidance or minimization is not possible.

Whereas both recognize customary tenure as equivalent to legal title, the WB OP 4.12 extend beyond this principle and recognize informal occupancy as a form of customary tenure so long as such informal occupancy can be established prior to the project cut-off date. Therefore, in accordance with the legal agreement of the credit for the development of the project, the preparation of this RAP has been executed in line with the policies and guidelines as set out in the WB OP 4.12 which emphasizes that the affected persons be provided with compensation at replacement cost and supported during the transitional period to improve or at least restore their living standards to pre-displacement levels. Under WB OP 4.12, lack of legal title is no bar in extending assistance and support to those affected by the project development. To abide by the requirements of the WB OP 4.12, the ANSG/Anambra NEWMAP must take the following into consideration during the resettlement and compensation of the PAPs:

- Depending on tenure category, PAPs will be provided transition assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.
- In cases where in-kind replacement is not the preferred option of the PAPs, then the cash compensation will be based on the replacement cost.

The PAP without legal land documents should also be given considerations which should include the following:

- Notice to vacate land prior to development;
- Right to harvest crops in case the affected land is agricultural;
- Tenants are provided with cash compensation in lieu of unexpired lease if agricultural land is acquired; and,
• In case of loss of standing trees, owners should be compensated with cash compensation based on the market value. In case of loss of community property resources the resource should be provided afresh or relocate to new site. For unidentified impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed based on the Best Practices or Guiding Principle of involuntary resettlement and other regulating laws.

3.5 Resolution of Gaps between Nigerian and OP 4.12 Policies on Resettlement

The resettlement process of PAPs must recognize both provisions of the Nigerian policy on land acquisition as stated in the constitution and its legal provisions and the policy provisions of the World Bank (as provided for in OP 4.12). Where there are gaps between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, Bank policies shall be applied. The provisions of RPF developed for NEWMAP provide necessary guidelines to harmonizing the Nigerian legal requirements and the WB requirements for this project. Under the RPF provisions, any loss of livelihoods or displacement resulting from this project shall be fully compensated for in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12.
4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Description of Cultural and Socioeconomic Environment

The project area encompasses approximately 422 acres, and surface elevations that vary gradually from about 732 feet (244 m) at the northeast corner to 711 feet (237 m) on the northwest corner and 387 feet (129 m) in the southeast area. The cultural/socioeconomic elements and characteristics of the project area considered in this Consultancy include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system.

The methodology adopted in this RAP include a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact widely with the Abagana stakeholder groups, the Anambra NEWMAP team, as well as individual stakeholders and affected persons during RAP preparation. Essential, the approach is based on a participatory approach that included community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Chiefs, Traditional Council members, Local Authorities, and Anambra NEWMAP Officers among others). A brief description of these methods is as follows:

1. Rapid Assessment Technique:
   This involved a quick professional assessment of the project impact potential based on nearness of residential/commercial assets to the gully edge, anticipated nature and intensity of impacts, and the significance of the impacts along the proposed project corridor.

2. Socioeconomic Survey:
   This involved enumerations/inventories of households/persons resident or doing business within the project area as well as formal and informal discussions with focus groups, including the community traditional and administrative leadership. A comprehensive questionnaire for data collection was developed and used for this purpose.

   The questionnaire captured the following information:
   a) Household bio-data (demographic information);
   b) Livelihoods;
   c) Inventory of structural and nonstructural assets including land, common properties, houses, economic trees and cash crops.

   Also, census of the PAPs was also conducted to fully characterize the impact on each affected person.

3. Public Consultation:
   This was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as perceived by the communities of Abagana. Public meetings were held at three locations within the project immediate impact areas. The locations are Uruokpala Village Hall, Abagana Girls Secondary School and the Igwe’s Palace. Minutes of these meetings are included in Annexure D.

4. Use of Maps and GIS:
   The Consultant used survey maps as well as high resolution imagery to identify and map out the project area showing locations of various structures relative to the project corridor.
The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders’ consultations and public participation through public fora, interviews and focus group discussions. The socioeconomic study provided necessary primary quantitative data for the project assessment. This quantitative data included:

- Household census of the people identified as PAPs;
- Establishing the socioeconomic profile of the project area including health related status of respondents;
- Establishing the structural assets to be affected by project;
- Establishing area of land to be affected;
- Assets valuation using substitution, anticipation and replacement methods.

4.2 Cultural Environment

4.2.1 Population
Based on the 2006 Nigerian National Census, Abagana has a total population of forty six thousand, one hundred and thirty six (46,136) people. A breakdown shows the male population is 22,973 (49.79%) while the female population is 23,163 (50.21%).

4.2.2 Ethnic Groups
The people of Abagana consist of one major Nigerian ethnic group – the Igbos. The ethnic group has its unique culture, social organization and traditions. The social and cultural aspects in the project area are closely intertwined with ethnic groupings. The Igbos have elaborate cultural practices including strong kinship linkages with organizations spanning from localized merry-go-rounds to strong clan relations and cultural associations as well as social interactions mainly during cultural and religious ceremonies. The people generally speak and write mainly the Ibo and English languages.

Abagana town and its villages are essentially rural centers whose residents are generally agrarians. The local dwellers rear goats and sheep, and maintain chicken farms most of which are carried out within their residential compounds. Abagana town is made up nine villages, each of which traces its origin from genealogical ties. Politics in Abagana are done within the framework of clanism. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for the citizens. Clanism and kinship are strong elements and driving forces in control of political and cultural institutions and service points. The villages consist of groups of households whose families are inter-related.

4.2.3 Religion
The people of Abagana are predominantly of Christian religion mostly Catholics and Anglicans. There are however a few traditionalists in the community.

4.2.4 Land Use Pattern
There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Abagana – (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and. (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold. Such family lands are generally retained for communal development and sometimes are rotationally shared among the members of the community for agricultural purposes but are not for sale.
Abagana and all its villages can be characterized as a rural area with agriculture being the predominant land use. An estimated 80% of the land is committed to agricultural production of food crops. The crops include maize, cassava, yams, plantain, vegetables, etc.

A review of the land use pattern within the project areas reveals the following:

i) There are more existing developed structures within the Umudunu village portion of the project than there are in Uruokpala, Uru and Adagbe. Uruokpala closely follows Umudunu in terms of structural development. This is depicted in the satellite imagery shown in Figure 4-1.

ii) Few structures exist within the Uru village portion of the gully corridor;

iii) There are no structures within the Adagbe village portion. The entire area is essentially dominated by farmlands.

The Umudunu gully corridor and the structures in the neighborhood as seen from the satellite imagery are shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3. A Site Plan depicting the infrastructural distribution around the erosion gully corridor is also shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4-1: Satellite Imagery of Abagana and Adjoining Areas
Figure 4.2: Abagana Gully Corridor Showing Structures in the Neighborhood

Figure 4-3: Abagana Gully Showing Structures at the Uruokpala Village Area
4.2.6 Cultural Resources
There are no designated historical, archaeological or cultural resources within the project area. However, there are four (4) shrines that exist at locations close to the project area. These shrines namely, Onyeanusi, Ichekoku, Obichiluzo and Ezimezi/Aro will essentially not be affected by the project (if project is implemented before the next rainy season cycle) except for increased human movements in the vicinity of the shrines during the project construction phase.

4.2.7 Health Services
There are no hospitals in any of the villages involved in this project. However, a part of the Uruokpala Town Hall is converted to a rural health center administered by visiting medical personnel. Information/data obtained from the local government health information records show that common diseases are diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases due to malnutrition and lack of hygiene. The quality of the health services in the project area is poor. Most people go to quacks and medicine shops for minor medical treatment.

4.3 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey
The socio-economic analysis is based on the 269 household responses to the questionnaire administered to residents of the villages who are most likely to be impacted by the project. A sample of the socio-economic survey questionnaire used is included in the Annexure B. On the basis of the responses obtained in the exercise, the following determinations were made.

4.3.1 Household Distribution in Project Affected Area
Table 4.1 shows how the 269 respondents to socioeconomic survey are distributed among the four villages that are affected by the project. Based on the households surveyed in the project area approximately 71% of the households are in Umudunu village, 22% in Uruokpala village, 5% in Uru village and 1% in Adagbe village.
Table 4-1: Number of Respondents/Households in Project Affected Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>NO OF RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>NO OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Umudunu</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uruokpala</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uru</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adagbe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Gender

The 269 respondents in the socioeconomic survey are associated with 1469 household members – an average of 5.5 family members per household. The gender analysis is based on the information relating to the 1469 persons that make up the 270 households. The male respondents were 912 corresponding to 62% while 557 females responded corresponding to 38% as shown in Table 4-2.

Women in the project area are mainly involved in traditional agriculture and home-keeping as well as unpaid productive work. Generally, men are more mobile than women in Abagana as the men are more involved in the pursuit and provision of the means of livelihood for the family. It is assumed that the phenomenon of mobility accounts for the deviation of gender ratio in this survey from the reported national population figures. Other characteristics such as economic participation, status, empowerment and ownership of assets within the project affected villages are not very different from those of the town averages.

Table 4-2: Sex Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.2 Access to education

The responses from the survey population in the project area indicate that only 5% of the population of schooling age never attended school (Tables 4-3). The data shows that 85.2% of the population have attended/graduated from the primary school and the secondary education (Table 4-4). The villages may therefore be considered as literate on the average. This may also be seen as a reflection of the literacy rate in Abagana as a whole.
Table 4-3: Literacy Status of the Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>LITERACY</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-4: Educational Qualification of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>QUALIFICATION</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary (FSLC)</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary (SSCE)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Postgraduates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others (Never Attended School)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-5: Age Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 &amp; Less</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>51 &amp; Above</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The age distribution data (Table 4-5) of the household members indicates that about 72% of the people are below the age of 40 while about 28% are in their 40s and above. About 47% of the respondents are married while 52% are single with about 0.7% being widowed (Table 4-6).
Table 4-6: Marital Status of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Widower</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The occupational distribution data from the questionnaire (Table 4-7) indicates that 33.7% of the residents of the project affected areas are either in business, petty trading or artisanship. About 15.7% of the people are either in crop farming or animal husbandry. About 12.6% are engaged as civil servants, general workers or service providers.

Table 4-7: Occupation Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crop Farming</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Service Provider</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Civil Servant</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Craftsmanship/ Artisanship</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trade/Business</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Industrial Worker</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Daily Wage Labor</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Public Participation Process
The public participation process adopted in this Consultancy required identifying and working with all potentially affected individuals or group of persons from the beginning of the process. These individuals and group of persons include those who live in close proximity to the erosion gully; those who will hear, smell or see the development; those who may be forced to temporarily relocate because of the project; those who have interest either traditionally or administratively, over developmental activities or policy changes in the project area (they may or may not necessarily live in proximity of the project); and, those who infrequently use the land on which the project is located.

The consultation process with the people of Abagana was driven in a manner that encouraged active and sustained participation of the community members, particularly the four villages (Umudunu, Uruokpala, Uru and Adagbe) through which the active gully transverse. This was to promote community ownership of the project and to enhance sustainability. This phase also involved the administration of pre-defined socio-economic questionnaires at the household level for potentially affected areas along the gully corridor. Consultations and stakeholder involvement in the project will continue in a manner that gives the communities and the potentially project affected persons (PAPs) the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development project while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts. The consultations will also remain open as an ongoing exercise throughout the duration of the entire project. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations, particularly with the project affected persons will continue to be handled to minimize chances of possible conflicts.

Figure 5-1: Community Meeting – Question and Answer Session
5.1.1 Stakeholders’ Identification

Generally, five broad categories of stakeholders were identified for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or group of persons. These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 6-1.

The adopted process consists of:

i) Identification of any parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally have direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully remedial activities; and,

ii) Establishment of the stakeholders list and identification of specific stakeholder interests in relation to the project. The issues considered include: (a) the project's benefit(s) to the stakeholders; (b) potential changes to the routine activities of the stakeholders that may occur due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the stakeholder.
Table 5-1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These people either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities within 50meters of the erosion gully edge.</td>
<td>The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project potentially-affected persons (PAPs) or households (PAHs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of developmental activities within the project areas.</td>
<td>This category of persons served as mobilization points around which the Consultant reached out to the other members of the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area. These people may either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities outside of the erosion gully but within the communities in which the project is located.</td>
<td>The category of persons may or may not be affected by the project but may be significant contributors to the long term sustainability of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-4</td>
<td>CBOs, FBOs and NGOs who provided frequent interface with the community members who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities.</td>
<td>This group of organizations essentially contributes to and/or provide on a regular basis to the spiritual and physical welfare as well as environmental health of the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-5</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members within the project area.</td>
<td>This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the communities among others within their respective political zones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-2 gives an initial list of identified stakeholders including their activities and operational areas in the villages traversed by the project. The list includes government functionaries, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs among others.

Table 5-2: List of Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>AREA OF INTEREST IN PROJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Umudunu Village</td>
<td>PAPs/PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUPS</td>
<td>IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER</td>
<td>AREA OF INTEREST IN PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td>Residents of Uruokpala Village</td>
<td>PAPs/PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Uru Village</td>
<td>PAPs/PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Adagbe Village</td>
<td>PAPs/PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td>Office of the Traditional Ruler – His Royal Highness, Igwe of Abagana</td>
<td>Welfare of the entire community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the President General – Abagana Welfare Association</td>
<td>Development of the entire community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of Chairman – Umudunu Union</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Umudunu community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Uruokpala Union</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Uruokpala community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Uru Union</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Uru community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Adagbe Union</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Adagbe community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td>Residents of Umudunu Village</td>
<td>Individualized livelihood issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Uruokpala Village</td>
<td>Individualized livelihood issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Uru Village</td>
<td>Individualized livelihood issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Adagbe Village</td>
<td>Individualized livelihood issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-4</td>
<td>Community-based Organizations (ABEWAMA, etc)</td>
<td>Watershed protection and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faith-based Organizations in the Villages (churches)</td>
<td>Community spiritual and physical welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations (WIEF, etc.,)</td>
<td>Protection of environmental health of communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-5</td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Njikoka LGA</td>
<td>Development of the LGA including Abagana town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Hon. Member – Anambra State House of Assembly</td>
<td>Development of Njikoka/Anaocha state constituency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Hon. Member – Anaocha/Njikoka Federal Constituency</td>
<td>Development of Njikoka/Anaocha federal constituency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Distinguished Senator – Anambra Central Senatoral Zone</td>
<td>Development of Anambra Central Senatoral Zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.2 Community Consultations and Meetings

Consultations relating to this project were effectively tied to previous community consultations that had been undertaken by the Consultant team on the project. The consultations began with initial separate meetings between the Consultant team and the Traditional and Administrative lead­er­ships of Abagana and its various communities. The key stakeholders that were met include the traditional ruler of Abagana, the President General of Abagana Welfare Association, and, the Chairmen of the four villages that are affected by the project - Umudunu, Uruokpala, Uru, and Adagbe communities.

The several formal and informal meetings between the Consultant team and the community leadership groups/stakeholders yielded valuable information that helped to structure effective participation of all other relevant segments of the community including the PAPs in the project process. The community members actively and enthusiastically engaged in all matters relating to the project and eagerly assisted the Consultant in identifying pertinent socio-cultural issues relevant to the project.

At the community meetings, the consultant discussed the need for the project and the associated potential impacts to the community members living within the project area. The community members’ concerns and general thoughts were solicited and noted. These are included as part of this project documentation. Particularly, the community members welcomed the project and expressed anxiety that remedial work should commence expeditiously to prevent occurrence of further erosion damages from the rainfalls. Additional meetings are expected to be held as work progresses. Such meetings will include the project-affected persons and households. Issues pertaining to possible relocations and compensations for losses (means of liveli­hoods and properties) shall be discussed at such meetings.

The evaluation of the social environment required assessment of the need for land for the project as proposed. Existing environmental conditions that impact on human health and safety were also evaluated to ascertain imminent risks that may be associated with the project. Specifically, the ambient air and surface water qualities were evaluated for potential health risks/concerns.
The most frequently raised comments, concerns, questions and suggestions raised by stakeholders during the project community meetings are summarized below (a comments and response report is included in Annexure C):

- Residents welcomed the proposed project and were positive about the measures being taken to address the problems of flooding and erosion, which are currently affecting their lives significantly. There is widespread support for the Umudunu Erosion Project;

- Erosion and flooding cause damage to homes and lead to damages and loss of livestock, personal possessions, spread diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, and malaria, and cause pit latrines to overflow;

- Gully erosion management has become a nightmare to the people of Abagana and needs to be effectively addressed;

- Many of the attendees reported that there have been numerous efforts in the past to effectively manage the existing gullies but these have failed largely due to a lack of funding resources;

- Flooding and gully erosion are serious problems bestriding Abagana. Stakeholders felt this was attributable to the intermittent channelization of stormwater by various property owners in a bid to check water inflows into their respective properties;

- The construction activities may result in loss of their lands or damage to their economic trees and crops, and in such cases, provision for compensation should be made;

- The majority of stakeholders commented that awareness creation was essential for the long-term success of the erosion and watershed management program; and that manpower development should be included in the program. This view was also endorsed by the non-government organizations and the community-based organizations as well;

5.2 Social Issues/Risks
The RAP aims at ensuring the PAPs are not worse off than they would have been without the project. It seeks to ensure that any losses incurred by the PAPs are addressed in a manner that gets them to share from the project benefits. These people should be assisted to develop their social and economic potential so as to improve or restore their
incomes and living standards to pre-project levels. In developing the RAP, consideration was particularly given to the peculiarities of need for disabled persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups.

The key issues that emerged through the above processes include:

a) Community safety – Concerns regarding community safety with the next cycle of the rainy season keenly expressed. The community is quite very apprehensive of the advancement of the gully when the rains come pounding;

b) Water supply- Abagana has lost its only portable water supply source (Oshoku spring water) to massive siltation from erosion. Currently, there is no reliable portable water supply in Abagana communities. The communities have requested that the intervention should help to address this problem.

c) Livelihoods – loss of access to water points, crop land and pasture.

d) Resettlement – impacts and compensation measures for economic and physical displacement.

5.2.1 Guiding Principles
In order to ensure that the RAP complies with the WB OP 4.12 and international best practices regarding resettlement, the Consultant and the Anambra State NEWMAP are guided by the following guiding principles:

Principle 1: Resettlement must be avoided or minimized
The project civil and biological works have been designed so as to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption.

Principle 2: Genuine consultation must take place
The primary concern of MOE is to ensure that the rights and interests of the PAPs are considered seriously as it places focus on resettlement. For this reason, local level consultative forums were formed to serve as community voices and become part of the entire project process.

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data
To support the successful reestablishment of affected property, the following activities will be undertaken prior to displacement.

- An inventory of assets (landholdings and economic trees/crops) to determine fair and reasonable levels of compensation or mitigation.
- A census detailing household composition and demography, and other relevant socio-economic characteristics.

The asset inventories and census information were used to determine entitlements. The information obtained from the inventories and census shall be entered into a database to facilitate resettlement/relocation planning, implementation and monitoring.

Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available
ANSG will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people whose lands will be disturbed to ensure stabilization of deep gully walls, or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the project in proportion to their loss.

Principle 5: A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated
Compensation will be paid for land and economic trees/crops that are disturbed in accordance with the World Bank policy and rates derived from market value comparables for trees/crops.
Principle 6: Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for
Members of vulnerable groups will include people who are physically weaker, and may need special help, female-headed households, aged persons and very young children. Account was taken of this group in the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures.

Principle 7: Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost
Global experience shows that unless resettlement is built in as an upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted, that money gets whittled away from the resettlement budget to ‘more pressing’ project needs, and that it tends to be seen as peripheral to the overall project. Anambra NEWMAP will ensure that compensation costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as up-front costs.

Principle 8: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place
In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by Anambra NEWMAP, an independent team comprising local administrators and the community members will undertake monitoring of the resettlement aspect of the project. Grievance procedures will be made fully accessible to all affected parties, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groups. Monitoring will specifically take place via measurement against the pre-resettlement database.

Principle 9: World Bank’s operational procedure on forced resettlement
The World Bank’s operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement will be adhered to. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Anambra NEWMAP and this ARAP aim to adhere to these standards.
6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

6.1 Field Findings
The primary project objective is the rehabilitation of the erosion gully corridor traversing Umudunu, Uruokpala, Uru and Adagbe villages of Abagana. Access to the upper and lower segments of the project location requires the rehabilitation of the Uruokpala–Nimo Road (Access Road No.1) and Oye Abagana–Oye Nimo Road (Access Road No.2), respectively. The rehabilitation of these roads, particularly Access Road No.2, will involve re-grading and asphalteting of the existing paved roadways and the construction of appropriate drainage channels. The two roads serve as major trading and transportation links between the people of Abagana and the people of Nimo and other towns on the eastern flank of Abagana. These roadways are currently in complete disrepair and are excessively potholed resulting from years of soil erosion and roadway potting.

Based on the review of the project engineering designs and the field observations of the RAP team, several direct and indirect impacts on the environment and on the population groups were identified. The impacts include potential physical, social, economic and social effects.

6.2 Potential Project Impact Areas

6.2.1 Rehabilitation of Erosion Gully Corridor
The rehabilitation of the gully corridor involves civil construction and biological works that include: cutting and filling for percentage recovery; compaction of soils; concrete casting; assembling of structures, slope stabilization, terracing; structured vegetation; specific trees planting with known root strength; and, economic trees planting. Within Umudunu village, the erosion gully corridor runs through a more infrastructural developed community with the residential structures being more closely built to each other. Flow of storm water within this community is structurally controlled at several sections by some residents and homeowners.

Based on the project design, field observations and professional judgments, the Umudunu village segment of the gully rehabilitation effort will suffer minimal project impacts as the proposed project activities in the area are expected to have less than significant environmental and social impacts within the community. The gully sizes at all sections within Umudunu community are relatively small and rehabilitation works within the areas are mainly non-structural and vegetative. Major heavy equipments are not expected to be deployed within this area of the communities.

Within Uruokpala village, the main culvert along the Uruokpala – Nimo Road (Access Road #1) close to the Uruokpala Community Hall has already been washed away by erosion. This area of the gully now comprises one of the gully heads in this project. Figures 6-1 and 6-2 show the Access Road No. 1 with the culvert by Uruokpala Hall in 2011. This culvert is now eroded into the gully. The width and depth of the gully at this location are approximately 30m and 50m, respectively. It is anticipated that the staging of the main construction activities will take place in the vicinity of Uruokpala village.
of this location. Consequently, there will be both direct and indirect environmental and social impacts to the population group resident in the vicinity of this area of the gully corridor.

The walls of the deep gully sections will require slope stabilization in addition to the structural and vegetative construction works to be undertaken. The total stretch of the deep gully section along Uruokpala gully corridor is about 550 meters. Figure 6-3 shows a portion of the deep gully section. The project design provides for the acquisition of about six meters of land on either side of the deep gully sections for purposes of stabilization of the gully walls.

At Uru village, the main culvert along the Oye Abagana–Oye Nimo Road (Access Road #2) close to Abagana Girls Secondary School has been washed away by erosion. Figures 6-4 and 6-5 show the Access Road No. 2 with the partially damaged culvert by Abagana Girls School in 2011.

This area of the gully constitutes the second gully head in this project. The width and depth of the gully at this location are approximately 50m and 70m, respectively. It is anticipated that the staging of construction activities will also take place in the vicinity of this location. Consequently, there will be both direct and indirect environmental and social impacts to the population group resident within this area of the gully corridor. Particularly, there will be issues of noise, vehicular emissions and fugitive dust for the nearby school community.

The deep gully stretch in this segment of the gully corridor is about 650m and extends into Adagbe village terminating into the Ozowata/Oshoku stream as shown in Figures 6-6 and 6-7, respectively. The walls of this gully segment will require slope stabilization in addition to the structural and vegetative
construction works to be undertaken. About six meters of land on either side of the deep gully sections is to be acquired for purposes of stabilizing the gully walls. The Uru and Adagbe segment of the gully rehabilitation will affect mostly land with minimum trees/crops along the corridor.

6.2.2 Rehabilitation of Uruokpala – Nimo Road (Access Road No.1)
The rehabilitation of this 1.3-km long Access Road No.1 which begins at the Old Onitsha-Awka Road and runs through Uruokpala village to Nimo town involves the re-grading of the roadway corridor. Specifically, the impacts anticipated from the activities to be carried out for this project component include noise, vehicular emissions and fugitive dust. Although these environmental impacts may be significant, the impacts can however, be mitigated to less than significance.

6.2.3 Rehabilitation of Oye Abagana – Oye Nimo Road (Access Road #2)
The rehabilitation of this 2.5-km long Access Road No. 2 which begins at the Old Onitsha-Awka Road (where Oye Market exists) and runs through Adagbe and Uru villages to Nimo town will involve the re-grading and asphalting of the roadway corridor. Specifically, the impacts anticipated from the activities to be carried out for this project component include noise, vehicular emissions and dust. Also, although these environmental impacts may be significant, the impacts can however, be mitigated to less than significance.

6.3. Identified Project Impacts
The proposed project, based on the engineering designs, will potentially create both negative and positive social impacts. This
section discusses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures and their management in order to reduce the negative impacts to levels of acceptance as well as enhance the positive impacts.

6.3.1 Potential Positive Project Impacts
The following positive social impacts are identified for this project:

• Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project;
• Improved business opportunities along the Access Road No.1 and Access Road No.2 routes;
• Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along these access roads;
• Improved livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation;
• Opening of the affected area to potential investors;
• Improved landscape vista is anticipated with a sustained corridor of economic trees within the project area;
• Several temporary employment opportunities will be created by the project. During the construction phase, both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities.

6.3.2 Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

*Environmental Impacts (WB OP 4.01)*
The proposed project will lead to temporary environmental impacts such as loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation among others. In addition the workers during implementation may lead to pollution of ground and surface water during rainy seasons. It is recommended that construction works should proceed in a manner that would avoid or minimize identified negative impacts. These are described as follows:

**Loss of Vegetation**
The proposed project based on the design will result in the removal and/or destruction of vegetation. Removal of vegetation will result in immediate and long term loss of habitats for land, flora, fauna, and endemic species. The magnitude of this impact is however considered low. Specifically, the project staging areas will suffer increased vegetation damage during construction phase.

**Mitigation Measures:**

a) All construction areas where vegetation is destroyed during construction shall be allowed to re-vegetate immediately following the construction phase.

b) As much as possible appropriate vegetation shall be replanted in all areas to provide effective soil coverage.

**Fugitive Dust**
The frequent vehicular and equipment movements in the project areas during construction may result in generation of fugitive dust within the areas. Fugitive dust has a discomforting effect on people and may also create vascular and breathing problems for people, especially for persons living or working in close proximity to the construction areas.

**Mitigation Measures:**

Dust control shall be achieved through dust suppression using water spray mechanism. It is necessary to ensure that water spray tankers are always available during construction activities.
Sociocultural Impacts (WB OP 4.12)
The proposed project is likely to lead to socio-cultural effects on the community members, particularly for school children (Abagana Girls Secondary School) in the project area. During project implementation, construction works will cause interference on learning due to the noise and dust generation from the truck movements, soil backfilling and compaction, and excavation works.

Mitigation Measures:
The same measures applicable to noise and dust control specified above shall also apply here. Vehicle and equipment operators shall be required to be extremely cautious as they operate during the construction phase of the project.

Loss of land
Land within the six meters from both edges of the gully is required as buffer zone and for the stabilization of the deep gully walls.

Mitigation Measures:
Owners of acquired land shall be compensated for land in accordance with the WB Policy on land acquisition. Where however, there are any improvements to the land, compensations will also be considered for those improvements including any economic trees/crops.

Displacement of persons
Residents/tenants of building structures with fragile health conditions, such as asthma, etc., may likely be adversely impacted by effects resulting from project activities. Such identified persons will be required to be temporarily relocated during the construction phase.

Mitigation Measures:
Identified health-based affected persons shall be temporarily relocated during the construction phase of the project. Such persons shall also be compensated for the inconveniences of the temporary relocation. Temporary relocation shall not exceed 21 days overall in accordance with construction schedule.

Loss of Economic Trees/crops
Economic trees/crops within the six meters of construction easement required as construction buffer zone and for the stabilization of the gully walls may be destroyed.

Mitigation Measures:
Owners of damaged economic trees/crops shall be compensated based on fair market values.

A major aspect of the control measures for gully erosion in this community will incorporate the sensitization of the people on the need for rainfall harvesting and tree planting.

6.4 Identification of Project Affected Population
A total of 34 persons in five households and one office setting are identified that could be affected by project activities along the gully corridor. These persons include owners/residents/tenants of buildings located within construction staging areas, owners/residents/tenants of buildings located within 25m of the gully edge at the deep gully sections, and vulnerable persons living in close proximity to the construction activity areas. None of the PAPs is a squatter. The identified project affected persons (PAPs) are summarized in Table 6-1.
Table 6-1: Potential Project Affected Assets and Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Gully Section</th>
<th>Gully Section Length</th>
<th>Deep Gully Section Length</th>
<th>Potential Project Affected Structures</th>
<th>Economic Crops/Trees</th>
<th>No. of PAHs</th>
<th>No. of PAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Umudunu</td>
<td>2.00 km</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uruokpala</td>
<td>0.70 km</td>
<td>0.42 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uru</td>
<td>0.20 km</td>
<td>0.28 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adagbe</td>
<td>1.56 km</td>
<td>0.46 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.46 KM</td>
<td>1.16 KM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consideration of the project affected population/persons was based on the review of the gully remedial designs, the projected road rehabilitation activities, the field observations along the various project corridors by the RAP team. The identified population groups which were considered as targets that may be affected by the different project components include the following:

1. Owners of building structures located within 25 meters from the edges of the gully, particularly along the deep gully sections;
2. Owners of building structures located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;
3. Residents/tenants of the buildings structures identified in items (1) and (2) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
4. Land owners within areas of the deep sections of the gully corridor whose lands would be required for the purpose of stabilizing the deep gully walls;
5. Residents/tenants of buildings structures along the two Access Roads Nos. 1 and 2 which lead to the upper and lower sections of the project areas, whether permanent or temporary residential or commercial;
6. Economic trees/crops owners along the gully corridor, particularly within the deep segments of the gully corridor whose lands would be required for the purpose of stabilizing the deep gully walls;

In determining the actual number of project affected assets, households and persons, consideration was given to the potential impacts that may result from the activities of the proposed project bearing in mind the actual distance of the household to the gully edge and the nature of work to be done in the particular gully area closest to the household. Specifically, for each building structure where the household lives or carries out daily routine activities, the questions considered relating to potential impacts are:

- Is asset currently affected by the gully? If so, has asset been subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 25 m of the gully edge?
- Will asset be impacted by project activities?

A “yes” to all the above questions marks the household as a target for potential resettlement, relocation or some form of compensation.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement was developed. This is summarized in Table 6-2. The identified project affected assets and households are summarized in Table 6-3 and 6-4, respectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Identified Project Impact</th>
<th>Impact Significance</th>
<th>Need for Resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Owners of structures within 25m of gully edge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
<td>None. Compensation not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Owners of buildings located within construction staging areas</td>
<td>• Vibration from heavy equipment</td>
<td>Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures</td>
<td>Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residents/tenants of buildings identified in (1) &amp; (2) above</td>
<td>• Vibration from heavy equipment</td>
<td>Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures</td>
<td>Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land owners whose lands are required to stabilize deep gully walls</td>
<td>Loss of land and/or economic trees/crops</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Yes. Compensation is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Residents/tenants of buildings along the two project access roads</td>
<td>• Vibration from heavy equipment</td>
<td>Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures</td>
<td>Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trees/crops owners along the gully corridor where lands are required to stabilize deep gully walls</td>
<td>Loss of economic trees/crops</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Yes. Compensation is required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-3: Summary of Project Affected Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Permanent Structures</th>
<th>Temporary Structures</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Trees/Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Umudunu Gully Section</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uruokpala gully section</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5400m² (1.3343Ac)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uru Gully Section</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7800m² (1.9274Ac)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adagbe Gully Section</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Access Road #1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Access Road #2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13200m² (3.2617Ac)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-4: Summary of Potential Project Affected Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Section Length</th>
<th>Project Affected Buildings</th>
<th>Nature of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gully Rehab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Umudunu</td>
<td>2.0 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Uruokpala</td>
<td>0.7 km</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Uru</td>
<td>0.2 km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Adagbe</td>
<td>1.56 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Access Road #1</td>
<td>1.3 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Access Road #2</td>
<td>2.5 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
R = Residential; C = Commercial; R+C = Mixed Residential and Commercial; O = Other; L = Land; Access Road #1 = Uruokpala-Nimo Road; Access Road #2 = Oye Abagana-Oye Nimo Road
These assets are shown on the satellite imagery in Figure 6-1 and the individual assets are shown in Figures 6-2 though 6-6.

**Figure 6-1:** Satellite Imagery Showing Project Affected Assets

(1) = Residence  
(2) = Residence  
(3) = Uruokpala Community Hall including Health Centre  
(4) = Residence  
(5) = Residences
Figure 6-2: ASSET #1 LOCATED ABOUT 15m FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-3(a): ASSET #2 LOCATED ABOUT 20m FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-3(b): ASSET #2 SIDE VIEW

Figure 6-4: ASSET #3 LOCATED ABOUT 25M FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-5: ASSET #4 LOCATED 24 M FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-6(a): ASSET #5A LOCATED ABOUT 16m FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-6(b): ASSET #5B LOCATED ABOUT 16m FROM THE GULLY EDGE
**Vulnerable Group**

In the survey, the vulnerable group refers to the people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Of the 34 persons identified as PAPs, three of them are considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of physical disability, age and gender/illness. The three persons are:

1. vulnerable on account of physical disability;
2. vulnerable on account of ill health and woman headed household; and,
3. vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 75 years old)

In addition to the support to be provided for the 34 PAP group, special provision for the vulnerable group will be made to enhance their livelihood through subsistence allowance at a rate N10,000.00 per month for a total of six months (total amount N180,000.00) within which period the major aspect of the project intervention works ought to have been complete.
7.0 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Eligibility
The only persons who will be considered as qualified for compensation must be pre-
identified PAPs. These people will directly or indirectly be subjected to the following
losses:

7.1.1 Loss of Assets
Compensation will be for assets on the land, as well as other assistance in order to
mitigate the adverse consequences that affect people and communities when they give
up property for public good. In this project, there is loss of mainly agricultural lands
resulting from the project. The process of mitigating the project impacts on PAPs will
involve only cash compensation. There will not be any physical permanent relocation of
the PAPs. All persons who are affected regardless of their legal status concerning the
affected lands and economic trees/crops are considered eligible for compensation as
described in Table 6-5.

7.1.2 Loss of Livelihood
It is noteworthy that some PAPs have grown economic trees and crops within the land
easement or buffer zone required for the stabilization of the gully walls in sections of the
gully corridor. Consequently, these PAPs will not only suffer loss of income from the
trees and crops but may also suffer loss of market and customers. Thus, the project may
consider goodwill compensations to these PAPs.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix
Acquisition of land for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons, who live,
work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. Before the
commencement of the project, a mechanism for compensation of PAPs should be in
place to avoid household economic difficulties that will result due to loss of land and/or
economic trees/crops.

For the purpose of this report and bearing in mind that the land needed for the project is
already clearly at risk of imminent loss to the gullying process, the entitlement list will
include persons appropriately defined as follows:-

- Persons who have a right to the needed land;
- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land on any form of arrangements; or
- Persons whose standards of living are adversely affected as a consequence of
the project activities.

Table 7-1: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Identified Categories of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Description of Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Permanent loss of land</td>
<td>1.1 (a)Legal owners of land</td>
<td>1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable due to nature of project. Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Cultivable/residential/commercial land</td>
<td>(b)Occupancy/Hereditary tenant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Description of Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>surcharge as second option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation to a place where they can live and work legally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site)</td>
<td>2.1. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership</td>
<td>2.1 (a) &amp; (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing market rates for necessary bulldozer/tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. By severance of agricultural holding</td>
<td>2.2. No project impact is envisaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of income and livelihood</td>
<td>3.1.Cultivator occupying land</td>
<td>3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and an area planted in the previous four years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.</td>
<td>3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) Tenant</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating</td>
<td>3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</td>
<td>3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a) <strong>Tree/perennial crops:</strong> 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52
Type of Loss | Entitled Person | Description of Entitlement
---|---|---
4. Permanent loss of Structures<br>4.1 Residential and commercial structures | 4.1. No project impact is identified or envisaged | Not Applicable
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations | 4.2. No project impact is identified or envisaged | Not Applicable
5. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs<br>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. Cash supplement of 10,000 Nairas per month for six months.
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact | 5.2. (a) Vulnerable PAPs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility<br>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.

### 7.3 Valuation Procedures

The valuation process adopted in developing this RAP complies with the Laws of Nigeria and the World Bank guidelines. This process is summarized in Table 7-2.

**Table 7.2: RAP Valuation Process**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSET</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land with</td>
<td><strong>Steps:</strong>&lt;br&gt;There is no land with structures identified that will be</td>
<td>a) The required land without structures needed for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>affected by the project. No compensation for structures is therefore expected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Land without structures | a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented.  
b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for crops and trees lost.  
c) Payment: The project requires about 1.32Ha of privately owned land without structures to be used in stabilizing the walls of the deep gully sections. Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on Land. |
| Lost business profits and employee earnings | There are no businesses or commercial outlets identified along the gully corridor. No compensations for business profit losses or earnings are expected. |
| Crops/Trees on the fields cultivated by those affected | Economic Trees/Crops: Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Counting of identifiable affected trees will be done by a registered Valuer and ANSG agent in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at ANSG offices, or through the Traditional Ruler’s office. |
| Temporary relocation for environmental induced health reasons | a) Inventory: The names and contact details of all persons whose health may be affected by activities of the project have been documented as part of this RAP.  
b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time.  
c) Payment: The Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is therefore expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and also provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the health risk elements have been completely removed. |

7.4 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance

Cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and the economic trees/crops which will be affected. Necessary assistance will also be provided to PAPs for temporary relocation to prevent unhealthy exposures to potential environmental health issues arising from the project.

To qualify as project affected person (PAP), the individual must be identified as a candidate for any of the following: resettlement, relocation, loss of land, and/or loss of economic trees/crops. Resettlement refers to the involuntary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition of a project is approximately about 1.32Hectare (3.2617Acres).  
b) Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG will pay compensation for land without structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB Policy.  
c) Anambra NEWMAP/MOE will provide transportation for the PAPs that will be temporarily relocated for health reasons during construction works and back to their residences after completion of works. Cash compensation in lieu of transportation could also be made to the affected persons.  
d) The owners of economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to safely remove any crops they wish to salvage within one week of notification to do so.  
e) Notwithstanding the provisions in item (d) above, owners of affected economic trees/crops will be entitled to compensation for those trees/crops within acquired land for project. Compensation will be at the prevailing market rates and as outlined in Table 7-1.
structure to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of an adverse environmental and/or human health condition to allow for project activities. These displacements shall require some compensation in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12 and other statutory requirements.

Vulnerable persons for this project are considered to include women, children and elderly people suffering from illness. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

7.4.1 Resettlement Measures
There are no resettlements identified for this project since no structures whether residential or commercial are impacted by the project.

7.4.2 Compensation for Land Losses
The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 1.32Ha. This is calculated as a product of the total length of the gully sections which walls are to be stabilized and the total width of land required as buffer zone or for the stabilization.

The WB Policy OP4.12 requires that appropriate compensation be paid to involuntarily displaced persons to a level that improves or at least restores their income and living standards after displacement. In accordance with this policy, all persons whose lands shall be acquired for the purpose of stabilizing the deep gully wall sections of the project corridor shall be compensated according to the Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAPs (Table 7-1).

7.4.3 Compensation for Displacements
The names and contact details of all persons whose health may be affected by activities of the project have been documented as part of this RAP. The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time. The Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and also provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the health risk elements have been completely removed.

7.4.4 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/crops
Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people, such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Compensation will be based on the size of cultivated land by the PAP and payments thereafter made either at ANSG offices, or through the Traditional Ruler’s office.

7.5 Formation of Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC)
It is recommended that two levels of dispute resolution committee (DRC) – the Project Complaints Committee (PCC) and the PAP Committee (PC) – be established for the resolution of disputes arising from the implementation of the Umudunu erosion project. The PCC shall be responsible for providing support to the entire project and receive/resolve disputes associated with any aspects of the project. The PC shall
provide specific necessary support and resolution of the potential PAP related issues in accordance with provisions of this RAP.

Currently, a community-based group (Abagana Erosion and Watershed Management Association, (ABEWAMA)) – which was formed to help organize and coordinate community activities relating to this project and the sustainable management of the watershed, has remained effectively functional. This Committee effectively assisted the Consultancy in the development and validation of the project affected persons for this project. ABEWAMA has also participated fully in the community consultations and meetings during this Consultancy. Final list of members of the committee shall be confirmed before the onset of the proposed project. When constituted the PAP Committee together with ABEWAMA shall serve as added voices to the PAP issues. ABEWAMA will further serve as a monitoring and evaluation resource for the sustainable development of the watershed.

The PAP Committee shall consist of the following:

- One State NEWMAP officer;
- Three project affected persons to be appointed by PAPs;
- One representative from the Consulting firm;
- One representative of the Abagana traditional leadership; and,
- One representative of Abagana Welfare Association.

The State NEWMAP officer shall serve as the Chairperson of the PAP Committee while the Secretary shall be appointed by the SPMU from among the PAP-members of the committee. The PC will provide support and be concerned with the following:

**Public Awareness:**
This includes extensive consultation with the affected people so that they can air out their concerns, interests and grievances. This consultation will ensure that they own up the whole process of resettlement so that they do not oppose the implementation of the overall project;

**Compensation:**
Involves participation in the compensation process and also serves as dispute resolution body to negotiate and solve any problem that may arise relating to resettlement process. If it is unable to resolve any such problems, it will channel them through the appropriate grievance procedures laid out in this RAP report;

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):**
Involves developing the monitoring and evaluation protocol for the whole process;

**Logistics:**
This involves exploring all mechanisms by which RAP can be implemented; and,

**Training and Counseling:**
This involves setting up protocols in the project for necessary trainings and counseling of the PAPs both socially and economically.

### 7.6 RAP Implementing Agent (RIA)

The implementation of RAP requires the services of qualified experts. Upon approval of this RAP for implementation, the SPMU should recruit a qualified professional to undertake the implementation exercise. The duties of the agent will include, but not be limited to, liaising with the civil works contractor, the PAPs and other key stakeholders. The implementing agent will be expected to:
• Deal with complex issues that will emerge during the implementation process;
• Be present throughout the RAP implementation process;
• Be skilled in managing community expectations
• Be experienced with Nigerian social issues;
• Have budgeting skills;
• Be punctual in meeting deadlines; and
• Possess project management skills for development as well as construction projects.

7.7 Compensation Procedures
The compensation process will be undertaken by the RAP Implementing Agent (RIA) under the supervision of the SPMU and the Site Committee. The PAPs to be compensated will be identified by their representatives in the PAP Committee (PC). All members of the Site Committee are listed under Annexure E of this report. The contact numbers of the members are also provided in the same list. The PC will verify the affected households against the list of eligible persons enumerated at cut-off date to ensure that the correct compensation amount is paid to eligible persons. The PC will acknowledge the compensation offers in addition to acknowledgement of receipt of compensation by the PAP.

The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets:
• Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition or displacement of persons;
• Compensation will be at replacement cost;
• The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs.

7.7.1 Relocation Times
The PAPs to be temporarily relocated will be given a relocation time of at least one week and will be assisted in the process. This process and timing will be properly chosen to minimize transfer disturbances.

7.7.2 Livelihood Restoration
The main objective of the RAP is to develop programs that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. In this project, the impact on land with economic trees/crops is such that sustainability of livelihoods will be affected hence cash-for-land compensation is adopted. This will apply to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but are affected by a land loss.

Other factors considered in relation to livelihood restorations include:
• Development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment skills and enterprise development.
• Development of programs for provision of assistance to the entire community in areas requiring development of soil erosion prevention and control programs, sustainable watershed management and environmental sustainability programs.
• Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for lost assets, relocation inconveniences and income lost.
7.8 Dispute Resolution and Grievance Redress Procedure

7.8.1 Dispute Resolution
It is for the benefit of the State, the project and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, where relevant. The resettlement and compensation process will ensure that, if necessary, corrective action is taken expeditiously. Such mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

It is recommended that all disputes arising from the project should be referred to the SPMU at the project level. The specific goal of the PC will be to facilitate the dispute resolution process, ensure effective and timely resolution thereby reducing the risk of escalation of conflicts and avoiding unnecessary delays. If necessary, the community Traditional Leadership Council shall be asked to provide recommendations as to how it is to be addressed. The committee shall ensure careful documentation of grievances and remedial actions to enhance accountability and to reduce liability. If deemed necessary by the PAP Committee, depending on the nature of the issue, the case should be referred to the Project Complaints Committee (PCC).

7.8.2 Dispute Over Land Matters
During community consultation process, it was understood from the Traditional Leadership Council that Abagana Communities have established traditional mechanisms by which land ownership disputes are resolved. This mechanism borders on the community’s historical knowledge of every family within each village and the family’s ancestral land heritage. Consequently, all land ownership disputes are normally resolved along the lines of known family heritage and the well established and entrenched traditional norms. In the event of multiple land ownership dispute, the matter should be referred to the Community Traditional Council which will facilitate a speedy resolution of the matter.

7.8.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Grievance redress mechanisms are essential tools for allowing affected persons to express their concerns about the resettlement and compensation process as they may arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken expeditiously. The grievance framework recommended for this RAP will be built on already existing structures within the affected community.
The recommended grievance redress procedure is as represented in Figure 7-1.

**Figure 7-1: Grievance Redress Procedure**

The Committees shall have ONE week from submission of any grievance to respond. Information about all dispute and grievance procedures is to be widely disseminated, through consultation forums, the Abagana Traditional Council, the Abagana Welfare Association, the Local Government Council and the Media. The PAP Committee Secretary or nominated agent (in the absence of the Secretary) will keep a written record of all disputes/grievances raised and dealt with during the resettlement and compensation process. These records will be monitored regularly by the SPMU, the PCC and by the independent Monitoring Team. This will be undertaken as part of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation process.

If negotiated settlement of grievances cannot be achieved through the normal procedural steps outlined in the mechanism of the committee, the complainant has the right to approach the court. A detailed information booklet on the GRRM procedure will be included in the community engagement plan to ensure that all PAPs know and understand the process and are able to access it whenever they feel the need. The effectiveness of the grievance referral and redress mechanism (GRRM) will be one of the crucial monitoring indicators.

**7.9 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)**

One of the potential risks that is associated with displacement and resettlement is the
subtle break up of social cohesion resulting from inordinate and inappropriate spending of compensation money by the head of households, at the detriment of other members of the household. It is necessary that the Safeguard Officers of the SPMU through an appointed local NGO carry out independent monitoring and evaluation to strengthen implementation consistency and follow-up of the whole project process. The NGO will work in consultation with the SPMU, PC and the PCC and report regularly to the SPMU and ANSG.

Through the RAP community consultation process, effective framework has already been established with the local communities. This provides an objective sounding board for the PAPs to relate concerns to the SPMU staffers or their appointed M & E Agent(s). The M & E officers will also work closely with the appropriate community organizations, such as the ABEWAMA, WIEF and the local churches to continuously identify and evaluate any problems and difficulties that may occur after the process of implementation. The SPMU and the M & E officers will also pay special attention to the vulnerable groups, such as the aged and women headed families.

Baseline data from socio-economic survey and census of the PAPs will be used as the control data measuring improvements or deterioration of the PAPs temporary relocation after displacement. Monitoring will focus on:

- Information about PAPs post compensation and entitlement spending;
- Relevance of relocation and RAP implementation timetable to overall project effectiveness;
- Content of grievances, efficiency of procedures and accountability in handling the grievance;
- Use of compensation money for those who invested it in profit-making enterprises; and
- Site conditions and progress in the post construction activities at the site.

7.9.1 Performance Indicators

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out focusing on the following key performance indicators:

(a) Travel time:
The implementation of the project will go a long way in reducing the time spent traveling on the roads.

(b) Vehicle operating costs
Road conditions contribute substantially to higher transport costs, due to higher vehicle operating costs. After the project implementation, mobility efficiency is expected to increase with reduced travel time as well as the fuel consumption for the vehicles using the corridor. The rate of replacement for vehicle spare parts will also reduce, as the vehicles will not be subject to poor road conditions currently being experienced in the corridor.

(c) Fares
The improved road will allow for more trips for the public transport vehicles but with lower vehicle operating costs resulting to considerably lowering fares. Greater accessibility will also open up other routes which were previously not served by passenger transport operators.
(d) Prices of goods
A market survey will be carried out to find out the effect of improved road conditions and provision of road side amenities along the corridor. Access to other production areas will increase availability of goods and the effect of this will be reduction in prices of goods. This accessibility will also strengthen competitive trading as there will be greater trade opportunities, locally and outside the corridor.

(e) Businesses emerging along the road
New businesses will start along the roads, due to increased accessibility.

(f) Land use developments
It will be expected that more land use development will occur with removal of the potent risk of gully erosion in the area.

(g) Land values
Improvement of road conditions indeed increases accessibility to new development areas such as housing development and other activity areas. This will in turn increase the land development potential along the corridor hence increased land values. To determine the effect on land value, interviews will be conducted with land agents and landowners to establish changes in land values.

(h) Types of goods in the market.
It is expected that a greater variety of goods will be found in markets along the improved corridor sections as a result of improved access to more production areas as well as more markets. Greater variety and quantity of goods found in markets could play a major role in lowering overall cost of produce. This evaluation will be done by use of market survey tools.

(i) Earning levels
Developments in the form of businesses along the project sections of the corridor are expected to reduce the rate of unemployment in the area.
8.0 ESTIMATED COST OF RAP

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N9,926,677.50** (nine million nine hundred and twenty six thousand, six hundred and seventy seven Naira, fifty Kobo) only. A breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs is shown Table 8-1.

The underlying assumptions, consistent with the WB resettlement Policy framework (RPF) developed for NEWMAP sub-projects, upon which the RAP costs were developed are included in Table 8-2. Details of the cost estimates are shown in Table 8-3.

Table 8-1: Compensation and Resettlement Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)</th>
<th>NIGERIA NAIRA</th>
<th>US DOLLARS</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>LAND ACQUISITION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGES TO CROP</td>
<td>4,892,550.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>STRUCTURES</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE</td>
<td>1,700,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>CONTINGENCIES-OTHER COMPENSATION</td>
<td>340,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL COMPENSATION</td>
<td>6,932,550.00</td>
<td>71.13%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>HOUSING CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ADDITIONAL MITIGATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>VULNERABLE GROUPS</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>COORDINATION OF ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>SURVEYING AND ASSET PRE-IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>VALUATION</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>COORDINATION AND WORKS SUPERVISION</td>
<td>450,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>LEGAL ADVICE</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5</td>
<td>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</td>
<td>600,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6</td>
<td>CAPACITY BUILDING</td>
<td>750,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>2,050,000.00</td>
<td>21.03%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>CONTINGENCIES (5%)</td>
<td>464,127.50</td>
<td>4.76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>9,926,677.50</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8-2: Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST (NAIRA)</th>
<th>ASSUMPTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land acquisition</td>
<td>Per hectare</td>
<td>For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of crops</td>
<td>Per hectare of farm lost</td>
<td>Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation for buildings and structures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cost of relocation assistance income</td>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>This cost is to facilitate transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of individual income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of household income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of training</td>
<td>Per participant</td>
<td>Depends on the number of stakeholders selected for training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cost of management</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Incurred by stakeholders such as ministries and local agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost of monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Dependent on the each sub-project site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Addition of all cost incurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Per total cost</td>
<td>5% of the total cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Sum of the total and contingency cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 8-3: Breakdown of Cost Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>TOTAL COMPENSATION COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Compensation for temporary displacement from residence</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>N50,000</td>
<td>N1,700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relocation expenses</td>
<td>Compensation for transport and resettlement expenses and allowances for affected units</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>N10,000</td>
<td>N340,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic trees/crops</td>
<td>Destruction and damages to economic trees/crops</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>3.2617</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>N4,892,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Capacity building for skill development and vulnerable groups intervention</td>
<td>Preparatory resettlement forums and awareness to affected persons</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N250,000</td>
<td>N250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings on enterprise development and job creation</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N430,000</td>
<td>N430,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings on community project participation and sustainable management</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N250,000</td>
<td>N250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>Stakeholder allowances</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N300,000</td>
<td>N300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementing agent costs</td>
<td>Months</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N150,000</td>
<td>N450,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation costs</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N200,000</td>
<td>N600,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End of project audit cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N250,000</td>
<td>N250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N9,282,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N464,127.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>N9,926,677.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation and management of the RAP schedule should be designed to facilitate necessary temporary relocation and compensation of PAPs. The RAP activities also need to be implemented within an agreed timeframe and budget. Appropriate timing should be adhered to in order to avoid false claimants for compensation especially if the situation arises where site clearing is to begin before the resettlement end date.

The RAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 9-1 below. The period of the first week will be used to develop and set up all structures necessary to support all aspects of the programs.

Table 9-1: Implementation Schedule – Development Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of Project Complaint Committee (PCC) and PAP Committee (PC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of RAP Implementing Agent (RIA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Community and PAP Capacity Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensate All PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to Grievances/Complaints and Address Them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 10.0: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed intervention work is designed to 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 restore vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates expected to results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

Multiplier effects such as employment opportunities, poverty reduction, enhanced national reputation and cultural promotion, among others, is expected to be enhanced in the area. On the other hand, there are also a few negative social impacts that were identified.

The RAP has revealed that:

- The proposed intervention work is most desirable because of the obvious environmental, health and socio-economic benefits. These far out-weigh the negative impacts that could arise in the course of implementation.
- Potential impacts of sufficient magnitude that could interrupt the execution of the project were not detected. Although, there were few negative impacts that may potentially occur due to the activities associated with the proposed works but adequate measures have been provided to address them.
- Mitigation measures and management plans have been suggested and developed for the negative impacts.
- Appropriate institutional framework has been drawn up to implement the mitigation measures and environmental management plan while the proposed monitoring programmes shall be set in motion as soon as possible.

Generally, the study has indicated that the establishment of the proposed project will not severely impact negatively on the existing environmental, social and health as well as safe conditions of the people, locally, nationally or internationally. This inference is further made strong, owing to the fact that the Abagana community has thrown her full weight behind the project and is anxiously awaiting its implementation.

11.0 DISCLOSURES

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed by Anambra NEWMAP and ANSG which will make copies available at its head office in Awka and copies distributed to the leadership of the community (the offices of the traditional ruler, HRH Igwe Mbamalu
Okeke of Abagana and the President General of Abagana Welfare Association) prior to implementation of the project.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Involuntary resettlement**: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

**Cut-off date**: The date the enumeration begins. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops and trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory or an alternative mutually agreed date will not be compensated.

**Displaced persons**: Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking or clearing of land or resulting in:

- i. Relocation or loss of shelter
- ii. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

**Land expropriation**: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

**Project-affected person**: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**: The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

**Resettlement assistance**: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

**Structure owner PAPs**: Project Affected Persons who own structures within the project area.

**Tenant PAPs**: Project Affected persons who lease either residential or business premises within the project area.

**Stakeholders**: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

**Vulnerable groups**: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
REFERENCES


NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank safeguards policies

Abagana Erosion Site Intervention Design


Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

LIST OF ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A TERMS OF REFERENCE

ANNEXURE B MINUTES AND NOTES FROM COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS’ MEETINGS

ANNEXURE C SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY FORMS

ANNEXURE D LIST OF MEMBERS OF PROJECT SITE COMMITTEE

ANNEXURE E LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)
ANNEXURE A

TERMS OF REFERENCE
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF
OF AN ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

FOR URUOKPALA/UMUDUNU ABAGANA SITE IN NJIKOKA ANAMBRA STATE

UNDER THE NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(NEWMAP) BY AN INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT

Background materials have been removed since they are contained in all major documents of the NEWMAP project.

Objective and Scope of the Consultancy

The objective of the consulting services is to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Abagana sub-project(s) in Anambra State intervention site(s).

There is one (1No.) intervention site covered by this TOR, as follows:

Umuokpala/Umudunu Gully site, Abagana.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THIS INTERVENTION SITE:

The project is in Abagana Municipality, within the town of Abagana in Njikoka local government area, located in the central part of Anambra state of Nigeri. The town is located within Latitudes 4° 78’ and 5° 09’ N and Longitudes 8° 15’ and 8° 26’ E. Abagana lies along the old Colonial Onitsha Engu Road between Umunachi and Enugu-Ukwu town. The landscape slopes gently from Enugu-Ukwu to the Ashoka stream towards Eziowelle and Umunachi. The Uruokpala/Umudunu Abagana site is located about two kilometres off the old Onisha-Enugu Road on the East side high land around the Njikoka local government headquarters opposite crispan Hotel down to the Ashoka stream behind Abagana girls high school. The two is fast developing and is an active and busy route to Anaocha and Nnewi which are industrial and trading centres of the state and beyond. The Gully severed two major roads going through maternity hospital and Abagana girls high school thereby disrupting communication links between the kindred communites and beyond. Serval residential buildings, public and private property are threatened as well as large area of farmlands. The Ashoka stream which was source of portable water has become silted up and the communities depend on boreholes. The preparation of the RAP requires that an engineering design for the site is available. It is also strongly recommended that high resolution digital imagery be acquired for each proposed site intervention.

ENGINEERING DESIGNS: Detailed engineering designs for uruokpala/Umudunu Abagana will be presented to the Consultant on request

Objective of the ARAP

The aim of the ARAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the uruokpala/Umudunu Abagana Erosion Gully Site as described above, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. Experience has shown that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of
income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and well being. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. The Resettlement Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses.

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled caused by the taking of land in the context of a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level. Project affected people should participate in the benefits of the project and they should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. In the NEWMAP project it is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project works and the impacts of these works. Rather they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project design and implementation and to maintain the works following implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization.

**Kinds of Resettlement Plans**

Three kinds of Resettlement Plans can emerge from this process depending on the degree of impact. They are:

- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**
- **Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP)**
- **Land Acquisition Plan**

  - The RAP is prepared when more than 200 people are displaced by the project works;
  - The ARAP is a simplified plan suitable only when fewer than 200 people are displaced (see OP4.12, Annex A);
  - The LAP is prepared when no displacement occurs but land is acquired for the purpose of project implementation.

**Responsibility for the RAP**

Before resources can be allocated to a specific erosion project, the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) must prepare a RAP satisfactory to the World Bank. Advice and suggestions on the preparation of RAPs may be obtained from the relevant specialists in the Federal PMU (FPMU) in the Ministry of Environment. Normally, specialized consultants prepare plans but the SPMU is accountable for the quality and timeliness of such plans.

**First Steps in Preparing a RAP**

The first step in preparation of a RAP is engagement with the community. This must begin from an early date and a relationship of trust must be formed between the executing agency and the affected community in which both sides have an opportunity to air their views. In general, small neighbourhood meetings are preferable to large public audiences where there is a greater tendency for matters to be politicized and people tend to “grandstand” and posture rather than exchange information in an atmosphere of cooperation. It is necessary that member of the SPMU and the engineering firm that will design the works be present at these meetings. Hopes and demands expressed by community members should be taken seriously and, if possible, incorporated into plans.
The next step in RAP preparation is to identify the perimeter within which people and land will be affected by displacement or land acquisition. For this purpose, maps, engineering drawings, satellite imagery are necessary.

Third, a complete census survey shall be done of all the families, businesses, public buildings, farms and other infrastructure located within the perimeter.\(^1\) GIS technology is highly recommended for this purpose with all man-made features being georeferenced. The use of hand held GPS device will facilitate establishing the coordinates of each property identified. The census includes data on age, gender, occupation, income, sources of livelihood of all persons who live on or derive a living from the area of land as well as information on houses, businesses and other structures in use in the affected area.

The size (in m\(^2\)) of each identifiable landholding affected by the project shall be recorded in addition to the area (in m\(^2\)) of the area actually affected by the project. In cases where the engineering design will result in the loss of most of the land area or when the land remaining is not suitable for cultivation or other use, the owner may request compensation for the entire area. Likewise, owners may demand compensation for areas that become inaccessible as a result of project works.\(^2\)

Each land parcel and structure should be numbered, georeferenced, photographed, and described in detail. Construction materials, roofing, and measurements should be noted in accordance with the standards in use in the particular state or federal standards. All information should be kept in a single folder (physical or virtual) for easy retrieval and cross tabulation. The use of a simple database manager is recommended such as Access or Foxpro.

In Nigeria, it is important to include such feature as family compounds, places of worship, schools, health posts, sports fields, burial grounds and places held sacred by local populations. Farm structures such as fencing, storage buildings and the like are also to be included.

Each structure included in the census should be valuated according to its replacement value in the local market (see below).

Because of the linear nature of streams, erosion gullies and roads, it is important to identify existing features or aspects of the engineering design that could impact on communities. If land is taken for the purpose of erosion control or drainage, there is likely to be an impact on communication within and among communities. Barriers to access caused by project works should be considered in the RAP and, where necessary, mitigation plans should be included.

**Socioeconomic Study**

Based on the census, community meetings and other data collected in the field, a socioeconomic profile of the affected community should be prepared as part of the ARAP. Some of the topics that shall be included are:

- Demographic structure of the community;

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\(^1\) Annex A provides a sample census form indicating the kind of information to be collected.

\(^2\) Note, owners of land and other property previously affected by erosion or other events not associated with the project itself are not eligible for compensation under the Bank’s resettlement policy. However, such persons can and should be considered in the livelihood restoration component of the project.
• Leadership patterns and political process;
• Family structure;
• Services available in or near the community: schools, health facilities, credit facilities, religious organizations, government agencies;
• Debt/credit relationships;
• Existing organizations (e.g. age grades, religious groups) and capacity for community action;
• Conflicts and divisions (ethnic, religious etc.) within the community or between communities;
• Important local customs and festivals;
• Educational Levels;
• Permanence of the community;
• Primary forms of livelihood;
• Community attitudes towards erosion and drainage;
• Relevant aspects of gender relations; women’s vs. men’s roles.

The entire range of social characteristics shall be woven together by a sociologist or other social scientist to paint a coherent picture of how the community is likely to respond to change and how best to make community members active participants in the changes that must take place.

**Development of the Resettlement Plan**

Based on the census and socioeconomic study, a resettlement plan is designed. For projects that involve only land acquisition, it is important to identify all landowners, farmers, cattle breeders and those who have claims on the land that will be taken. The primary issue is to ascertain the impact that the project will have on livelihoods. This applies not only to land owners but also land users, such as tenant, farmers, renters and the like. The impact may range from nil to virtually destroying the livelihood of persons who depend heavily on the land for income. The design for the project and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall take account of social organization and propose entry points, communication techniques, incentives and other necessary features of project design that will ensure active community participation before, during and after implementation.

Where people actually occupy the land, the impact of the project may fall on housing, businesses, public infrastructure and other structures.

**Mitigation Policy**

Resettlement is about finding adequate ways of compensating people for loss of shelter, place of business or farmland. However the task does not end with relocation. Perhaps the single most important feature of post-resettlement rehabilitation is the restoration of livelihoods. In some cases, livelihoods are not affected and people are able to continue in their chosen economic activities as before with no loss of income. In other cases, however, loss of farmland, residence or business clientele can create a spiral leading to impoverishment. In such cases, the Resettlement Plan can include specific measures to restore or improve livelihoods.

Mitigation of resettlement can take various forms. When affected people depend primarily on land for their livelihood, Bank Policy strongly recommends offering land in compensation for lost land so that the land-based economy can be maintained. In some cases, cash compensation for lost assets is allowed, but only where there is a free and active market for land, housing or other lost assets. The Bank does not approve of compensation packages that lead people to squat.
illegally on public land or that sets them back deeper into poverty. Where poor people are involved, it is often necessary to provide special assistance to assure that people manage their compensation adequately. Other forms of compensation involve retraining people for other professions for which there is a demand. Special care should be taken with vulnerable people who lack social support necessary to allow them to restore their prior life style. Cash compensation may be used, but only under certain conditions. Cash compensation is acceptable only when there is an active market in land or other assets that people can acquire in order to restore their livelihoods. Works may not begin until resettled people have been adequately compensated according to the RAP. Temporary resettlement is generally not acceptable, except in cases where the works require people to move away from their homes and lands and then allows them to return to the same places.

Design of mitigation plans involve three tools: (a) asset valuation; (b) the definition of entitlements; and (c) an eligibility matrix. Entitlements are goods, services and sometimes cash made available to affected people to offset their losses caused by the taking of land. Note that business losses not caused by the taking of land are not covered by this policy.

(a) Valuation of Assets: Assets that will be lost such as land, homes, fencing, unharvested crops, permanent crops such as fruit trees, etc. should be valued at replacement cost, that is the current cost of replacing the asset with a similar asset on the open market. Depreciation is not to be considered in valuing assets. Many states maintain a standard table of values for homes, land, crops, etc for expropriation purposes, but these tables are often out of date and do not reflect actual prices practiced on the market. It may be necessary to conduct a new survey using up-to-date information. Tax records in which the landowner declares the value of his/her land are notoriously inaccurate because landowners frequently understate the value of their homes or land in order to reduce their tax bills. The purpose of valuation is to make it possible for the affected party to acquire new assets that will be equivalent to or better than the assets lost. Depreciation is not to be considered in this survey. Various methods can be used to estimate the value of property such as data on land transactions made within the past year or two, construction costs, estimates by real-estate professionals, and others. The goal is to determine the replacement value of each affected structure for the purpose of compensation.

Definition of entitlements. Entitlements are goods and services provided to offset losses caused by expropriation of land, houses, farm buildings, shops, etc. Entitlements are intended to offset the losses incurred by people when land is expropriated for project purposes so they should be roughly equal in value. There are some exceptions, however. Entitlements are sometime set at a minimum level to allow people to be resettled without a significant loss of living style. This is often the case with squatters who have lived in place for a long time but who lack legal title to the land they occupy. Entitlements may consist of land, land with improvements (e.g. irrigation), new housing, building materials to build houses, cash payments, training for a new profession, especially where it is not possible to continue in a previous activity because of the resettlement.

3 Compensation payable in obligations redeemable in the future such as bonds, is not acceptable. Cash compensation must be paid in cash. If the beneficiary lacks a bank account, project support should be made available to open a bank account to receive the compensation.
Eligibility Matrix. The eligibility matrix matches categories of affected people with specific entitlements or a selection of entitlements. For example, farmers who lose up to one-half of their land may be eligible to receive plot of land equivalent to the land lost or cash compensation for the portion lost. On the other hand, farmers who lose a large portion of their land may be entitled to a new lot equivalent to the entire plot they farmed previously or to cash compensation. The reason is that when a large portion of a farm is taken, it may lose its economic viability and the farmer may opt to be compensated for the entire farm. The eligibility matrix must be crafted carefully to satisfy the needs of the displaced families and the available financial envelope. There is no one-size-fits-all eligibility matrix. Rather the matrix must be worked out in consultation with the community and in accordance with availability of resources. In some cases, for example, land may be so scarce that it will be impossible to provide land-for-land. Annex B provides an example of an eligibility matrix that is illustrative of how such matrices are constructed.

Cut-off Date
A cut-off date shall be set and announced to the affected community. Usually the cut-off date corresponds to the date of completion of the census. After this date, no compensation will be made to families or persons who install themselves within the affected area or for improvements made to homes or other structures. The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative investments inside the affected area by persons seeking entitlements. If two years or more pass after the declaration of a cut-off date, the census must be repeated and new valuations computed for assets.

Businesses
Businesses and service establishments may be displaced by erosion control projects. In such cases, business owners may be compensated with cash, with a new place of business or other benefits. Service providers, such as auto repair shops should be provided with a building site in a location where they will be able to attract customers or keep existing ones. Business owners are entitled to compensation for lost profits during the time they are unable to operate due to displacement or while they rebuild their clientele. Small, informal businesses present a problem because they normally do not keep records nor do they pay taxes. In such cases, an estimate of profits may be based on daily turnover, on inventory or other methods of estimation.

Vulnerable People
The census shall be used to identify vulnerable people among the affected population. Vulnerable people shall be defined as elderly people who lack a social support network to assist them in moving to a new location; persons suffering from a mental or physical disability, single mothers of small children and very poor persons living below the poverty line. The entitlement table shall include this category as having special entitlements including personal assistance with moving, reestablishment of household, reestablishment of a social network and appropriate assistance from informal or formal sources. This role is normally played by social workers.

Conflicts and Clouded Titles
Sometimes it is not possible to compensate landowners and homeowners because of conflicting claims or unsettled estates. In cases, of inheritance, for example, where the heirs to a property cannot all be found, it may be necessary to deposit funds into an escrow account held by a
reliable financial or government entity until all claims are settled. The proponent agency has an obligation to proactively assist the affected parties and claimants to settle their differences in a timely manner. In no case, is it acceptable for people to be evicted from their homes or farms without having made provisions for them to be rehoused and rehabilitated.

Public Facilities
Public facilities such as schools, houses of worship, sports facilities that are displaced or become inaccessible because of the taking of land should be rebuilt at project expense at a location and in a manner acceptable to the users of that facility.

Disclosure
After the resettlement plan has been developed, it must be disclosed in a manner that is accessible to the community and other interested parties in the language used by members of the community. Printed copies may be deposited at local agencies and posted on line. Prior to implementation, additional community meetings should be held to discuss the plan and how it will be implemented.

Implementation
Resettlement must be closely coordinated with construction. A timetable shall be included in the resettlement plan and compliance with this timetable shall be monitored. Deviations from the timetable shall be justified in monitoring reports (see below). It is not acceptable for construction to begin with the demolition of homes or schools before appropriate measures have been taken to replace housing and other structures. If cash compensation is used, it must be paid before people are obliged to move.

Responsibilities and Accountabilities:
The plan shall contain a matrix listing all entities (public and private) responsible for designing and implementing the resettlement plan. It shall include columns indicating the role of each agency, the resources allocated to it and the source of these resources and the legal instrument to be used to assure performance (e.g. contract, MOU, operating agreement). It is essential that the development of the plan include contact with the management of each agency and their agreement to perform their particular role in a timely fashion. For example, if land is allocated to displaced farmers, the local land registrar must agree to register each land parcel and issue the appropriate certificates of occupancy and land titles in a timely fashion. Such arrangements must not be left until after implementation has begun.

Financing
The Resettlement Plan shall include a detailed budget, a budget justification and a financing plan that shows the source of funding for the overall resettlement plan. Bank financing may be used to pay for studies, prepare resettlement plans, and to pay salaries to social workers and other staff needed to work with the population. The same procurement rules that apply to other project activities apply to resettlement activities. Solutions that involve environmental impacts such as clearing forested land for new farmland and other activities with significant should be subjected to environmental impact assessments. Loan funds may not be used for land acquisition or for cash compensation. These costs shall be paid out of local counterpart funds. The costs of resettlement shall be included in the overall project costs.

Grievance Procedures
Each Resettlement plan shall include clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population. Grievance procedures fall into the following steps.

Reception and registration: Affected people shall have the right to file complaints or grievances with regard to any aspect of the resettlement project. They may do so verbally, in writing or through a representative. Grievances shall be recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the griever, address and location information, the nature of the grievance and the resolution desired. Receipt of grievances shall be acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances.

Resolution: All grievances shall be referred to the appropriate party for resolution and shall be resolved within 15 days after receipt. If additional information is needed, project management can authorize and additional 15 days for resolution. Results of grievances shall be disclosed to the griever in writing with an explanation of the basis of the decision.

Appeals: Grievers dissatisfied with the response to their grievance may file an appeal. In such cases, the responsible authority shall assemble a committee to hear cases including at least one disinterested party from outside the company or agency responsible for the resettlement project. There will be no further redress available outside the resettlement project. In such cases, grievances would need to be pursued through the legal system.

Monitoring: During project implementation and for at least 3 months following the conclusion of the project, monthly reports will be prepared by the responsible agency regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management and included in the trimesterly reports by the SPMU and FPMU.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Resettlement Plan must include a timetable and performance indicators. Among the indicators shall be:

- Meetings held with community (date, attendees, topics discussed)
- Date of conclusion of census and Announcement of Cutoff Date
- Presentation of Plan to World Bank through SPMU
- Date of Presentation of Plan to Community and Posting
- Date of first compensation (e.g. moving families to new housing);
- Date of midpoint in project implementation
- Date at which last family or business leaves the affected area

Monthly monitoring reports shall be filed by the agency or company carrying out the resettlement plan referring to these dates.

After project implementation at the time by which all families and businesses shall have been resettled and compensated and rehabilitation measures carried out, an evaluation shall be carried out using evaluation reports and interviews with the resettled families, farmers and businesses. While satisfaction of the resettled families is an important factor, it can be expected that many people will be dissatisfied with having had to move at all. The most important feature of resettlement is the extent to which resettled people have had the opportunity to rebuild their livelihoods at a level similar to or better than the pre-project level. Surveys that examine the satisfaction of people with the resettlement they underwent are not usually helpful.
**Capacity Building and Training**

In order to ensure that the resettlement related activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Consultant should provide training of staff from the implementing agency and other institutions involved in implementation. The training would cover the issues as outlined above and which could include the following: (i) costs of the training; (ii) training workshops and other forms of consultations to ensure is full disclosure and discussed with PAPs and other stakeholders, as needed; and (iii) duration or timetable of the training should be clearly defined, including for consultations that will be conducted on a regular basis (e.g. monthly feedback).

The Consultant will analyze the need for additional capacity building for the involved institutions and actors, and design a long-term consultation and training program for the implementing agency

**Format of Resettlement Plan:**

The ARAP will include the following sections:

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms and their definition
- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Description of the proposed project/
- Description of the area of influence and social baseline conditions;
- Summary of consultations with relevant stakeholders and affected persons
- Summary of relevant local and federal policy, legal, regulatory, and administrative frameworks;
- Discussion of the social impacts of the proposed project
- The Proposed Resettlement Plan
  - The Valuation Methodology
  - Entitlements
  - Eligibility Matrix
- Budget and Financing Plan
- Institutional Matrix
- Timetable of events coordinated with the construction project
- Monitoring plan including suitable indicators for the proposed project;
- Annex: Spreadsheet showing all project affected households and businesses, the amount of land taken, the total remaining landholding, the entitlements selected.

**Project-specific background documents**

- Environmental and Social Management Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework
- NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD);
- NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- World Bank safeguards policies
- Intervention design
ANNEXURE B

MINUTES AND NOTES FROM COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS’ MEETINGS

Minutes of Umudunu-Uruokpala erosion Stakeholders’ Meeting held with Anambra state NEWMAP and the ESMP/ARAP Consultant for the Erosion Project on January 21, 2014 at the Uruokpala town hall.

Attendance: See list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project</td>
<td>NEWMAP ESMP &amp; ARAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Name of community</td>
<td>Abagana, Njikoka LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Date</td>
<td>January 21, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Language of communication</td>
<td>Igbo/English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Introductions and opening remarks</td>
<td>The meeting started at 11:40am with an opening prayer by Deacon Francis Eze and the breaking of kolanut by Chief Okuagba Ezechukwu after which members of the State NEWMAP and the consultant for the ESMP &amp; ARAP took turns to introduce themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Overview of the meeting</td>
<td>Mrs Ubaka from the state PMU noted the low turnout of women in the meeting and the consultant immediately called the women outside to join in the meeting which they did. The consultant then informed the community that he has visited the whole erosion corridors and was there to explain to them the procedures involved in determining those that will be affected by the project. He explained that the socio-economic survey will help to determine the extent to which the project will affect the community and that it is important that everybody utilizes the opportunity to be captured in the survey as the cut-off date for the survey will be by Friday January 24, 2014. He assured the community that all hose with genuine case after satisfying the World Bank guideline for compensation will be adequately compensated. Mr. Emmanuel Ifesinachi a member of the state NEWMAP commended the consultant and assured that the state government is determined to ensure that the erosion problem in the community is effectively tackled. In his contribution, Mr. Ibuzo also of the state NEWMAP harped on the need for the community to own the project since they are the ones directly involved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7. Questions and concerns | i the community wants to find out if the people earlier captured in the earlier organized socio economic survey can be captured again  
ii the measurement in determining those that will be affected by the project. |
8. Responses to the concerns

The consultant informed the community that those that have earlier been captured need not do so again unless in the case where there have been major changes in the information earlier provided.

On the issue of measurement, the consultant informed the people that those within 6 meters from the edge of the gully on both sides will be affected.

On the issue of youth involvement, the consultant encouraged them to mobilize and become part of the project.

9. Perceptions about the Project

The community expressed willingness to forfeit any compensation if it's going to delay the immediate commencement of the project.

10. Closing & Remarks

Chief Godfrey Chukwumah thanked the team for the visit and assured of the community’s co-operation towards the project. The meeting ended at 02:15 pm with a closing prayer from Mrs Peace Beluolisa.

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**Minutes of the consultative Stakeholders’ Meeting Held with Abagana Community Stakeholders and ESMP/ARAP Consultant for Umudunu-Uruokpala Erosion Project on February 6, 2014 at the Palace of the Traditional Ruler, HRH Igwe Mbamalu Okeke.**

**Attendance:** See list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Name of community</td>
<td>Umudunu-Uruokpala Abagana community of Njikoka LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Date</td>
<td>February 6, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Language of communication</td>
<td>Igbo/English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Introductions and opening remarks</td>
<td>The meeting started around 11:20 am with the with an opening prayer said by Deacon Francis Nnezianya and the breaking of kolanut by the Traditional Ruler of Abagana Igwe Mbamalu Okeke Thereafter the consultant Dr. Odili Ojukwu expressed his appreciation to the community for their co-operation since the inception of the project. He told the community that the various meetings held has been to ensure that everybody is carried along with the step by step process of the NEWMAP project as it affects the community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Overview of the proposed project

He then informed the community on the stages recommended for the remedial construction activities in the project to include civil works at the gully head, roads and culverts construction, stabilization of gully walls, checking dams, installation of gabions and planting of trees. The Consultant informed them that some areas where the culvert were taken by the gully will be reconstructed especially the Uruokpala hall and the Abagana girls school axis of the gully. He told them that retention basins like gabions will be constructed to ensure that the rain water will not have enough speed to cause erosions anymore adding that economic trees will be planted to help in checking erosions too. He further informed that the maintenance part of the project will be handled by the community themselves at the completion of the whole project.

Dr. Ojukwu informed the community that 6meters of land from both sides of the gully edge will be used by simply reducing the slope to help in stabilizing the walls along the gully corridor. He told them that it is not yet clear what the World Bank policy on land settlement is and therefore he will make effort to find out so as to ensure that nobody is short changed.

Dr. Ojukwu further informed the people that heavy equipments will be required at the gully head and other areas where the gully has eaten deep and therefore because of these activity, there will be increase in vehicular traffic, increase in noise, increase in fugitive dusts, water ponding and solid waste management and all these will be a major impact on the people along the gully corridor.

He informed them that the World Bank as a policy has a set guideline on how to decide who will be affected and that the socio economic survey earlier taken will help him to ascertain the number of people and the level the person is affected. He specifically mentioned that the Zelubor family will not be affected much as he has earlier thought because the work to be carried out there will be inside the gully, so also is the Ichekeoku shrine where the fence will be stabilized and therefore the work will not affect the shrine. He urged the community to monitor the project through their local Erosion and water shed association and assured that he will put in his best to ensure that the work is qualitatively done.

7. Questions and concerns

Participants sought to know:
- If the 6meters will be applicable to all the gully sites;
- If compensation will be paid to those whose land has gone with the gully.

The participants further raised the need to:
- Ensure that the roads leading to the gully site are constructed as this will grant them access to other towns in the locality.

8. Responses to the concerns

In response, the Consultant informed the community that the 6meters is only applicable in the area where the gully has eaten deep and that some areas might not require up to 6meters.

On the issue of compensation for the land that has been taken by the gully, the consultant informed them that any land that has been taken by the gully is gone and therefore will not be compensated for.

9. Perceptions about the Project

Generally, the participants commended the Government and World Bank for the intervention project and are excited on the participatory nature of the project.

10. Closing & Remarks

Chief Ibegbunam Nwefo thanked the Consultant for the consultative meeting and expressed hope that the work will commence within the soonest possible time to avoid getting into the rainy season. Mrs Bridget Onwuka said the closing prayer at about 1:08pm.
DATA COLLECTION CONSENT FORM

**CONSENT:**
We are conducting an assessment for the Ministry of Environment, Anambra State to enable us determine the people that will be affected by the rehabilitation of Umudunu-Uruokpala erosion corridor under NEWMAP for compensation. Your consent for this assessment is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Number</th>
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| Phone Number(s): ______________________________ |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property Owner</th>
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<tr>
<th>Village:</th>
<th>Kindred:</th>
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<tr>
<th>Residential Address:</th>
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<th>Interviewer:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
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<tr>
<th>Consent:</th>
<th>YES (tick)</th>
<th>NO (tick)</th>
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ANNEXURE-C

UMUDUNU-URUOKPALA ABAGANA EROSION PROJECT
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY
GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Enumerator.......................................................... Date..............................................

Name of Village/Town and Address..................................................................................................................

What is likely to be affected by the project?.............. Structure-1;  Land-2;  Structure and Land-3;  .Cash Crop-4;  Others-5 (specify)....

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (H.H)........................................................ Years of Occupation of Affected Property........ Years

NAME OF RESPONDENT: ........................................................ RELATIONSHIP TO THE H.H......................................................

STATUS OF USER OF PROPERTY: A) Title holder; B) Tenant; C) Non-Title Holder; D) Trust; E) Govt; F) NGO; G) Squatter

AFFECTED PROPERTY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Use</th>
<th>Property User Status</th>
<th>Monthly Rent</th>
<th>Utility Connections</th>
<th>Distance to Gully Edge (m)</th>
<th>No of Rooms</th>
<th>Floor Level</th>
<th>Total Area (m²)</th>
<th>Type of Construction</th>
<th>Structure</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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**Type of Use** = Residence-1; Commercial-2; Residential-cum-Commercial-3; Animal Shed/Poultry-4; Other (specify)-5...........

**User Status** = Own-1, Rent-2, Caretaker-3, Squatter-4, Encroachers-5, Other (specify)-6..................................................

**Type of Construction**: Wall = Mud-1, Thatched-2, Brick-3, Plank-4, Zinc-5; Roof = Zinc/Asbestos-1; RCC-2; Thatched-3; Tiles-4

**Floor** = Cement-1; Mud-2; Tiles-3  **Floor Level** = Bungalow-1, Storey Building-2; **Utility Connection** = Elec-1; Water-2; Phone-3
AFFECTED LAND DETAILS
SIZE OF AFFECTED LAND

TYPE OF LAND
Agriculture-1; Residential-2; Commercial-3; Barren-4; Grazing Land-5

If Agriculture, is land
Wet-1; Dry-2; Other-3

What are the crops grown on land?

What are the other immovable assets like to be affected:

In your view, what is the yearly monetary benefit you gain from lost land?

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION
Household Composition and Personal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Name of Persons</th>
<th>Relationship With H.H</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Literacy Level</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Monthly Income</th>
<th>Skill Possessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Disability = Blind-1; Crippled-2; Mentally Disabled-3; Physically Challenged-4, Other-5
Relationship = Self-1; Wife-2; Son/Daugter-3, Nephew/Niece-4, Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law-5, Grand Child-6, Parent-7, House Help-8, Others-9
Literacy Level = Illiterate-1, Primary School-2, Secondary School-3, Undergraduate-4, Graduate-5, Post Graduate-6, Others-7.
Occupation = Crop Farming-1, Animal Husbandry-2, Service Provider-3, Civil Servant-4, Craftsmanship/Artisanship-5, Trade/Business-6, Industrial Worker-7, Daily Wage Labour-8, Other-9.
Household Income from Various Sources during Last One Year (Naira):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>HH Industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>Goatery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Sheep Rearing</td>
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<td>Service</td>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
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<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INFORMATION OTHER THAN AFFECTED PROPERTIES

Assets Ownership – Immovable Assets (other than the affected ones):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Total area of immovable property owned by the Head of Household (acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Built up area used for dwelling/shop (sq m)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Area used for agricultural production, if any (acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Area used for grazing (acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Area under backyard production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Area under tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assets Ownership (Please Record Numbers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TV</th>
<th>Fridge</th>
<th>Radio</th>
<th>Vehicles</th>
<th>Cooker</th>
<th>Any Other</th>
<th>Any Other</th>
<th>Any Other</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Bus/Truck</td>
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<td>Cars</td>
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<td>Motor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Keke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

84
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Napep</th>
<th>(specify)</th>
<th>(specify)</th>
<th>(specify)</th>
<th>(specify)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Live Stock Assets (Please Record Numbers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Give Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Household Health Status

Was any member of your family affected by any major illness in the past one year?  Yes-1; No-2
If YES, Indicate the details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Type of Disease/Illness</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Treatment Taken</th>
<th>Type of Treatment Preferred</th>
<th>Distance Travelled for Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT RELATED

Are you aware of the proposed gully erosion remedial development?  Yes-1; No-2
If yes, what is the source? .......... TV-1; Newspaper-2; Govt Official-3; Friend/Relative-4; Other-5
What is your opinion about the project? .......... Good-1; Bad-2; Can’t Say-3
If good, what positive impacts do you perceive (can have multiple choice)?
1- Increase in employment opportunity; 2- Increase in land price;
3- More value for local product; 4- Better infrastructure facility; 5- Increase in business opportunity.
If bad, what negative impacts do you perceive (can have multiple choice)?
1- Loss of land and income opportunity; 2- Pressure on existing infrastructure; 3- Influx of population; 4- Conflict with outsiders; 5- Increase in antisocial elements.
RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTIONS OF THE PAPs

Are you willing to resettle voluntarily? ......................... Yes-1; No-2
(Residence getting displaced)
How far do you prefer to be relocated? 1- Within the village or town; 2- Outside the village/town
If outside the village/town, kindly give the name of the other place.................................................................
How far is this place from the present location? ..............................
What is your preferred rehabilitation measure? (only one choice):
Replacement value & Rehabilitation grant
Plot on cost basis, Replacement value and Rehabilitation grant
Free plot and construction allowance (vulnerable)
Others (specify)..........................................................................................................................
Infrastructure enjoyed by the household or entrepreneur at present moment.............................................................
Infrastructure facilities expected at the relocation site.............................................................................................
(Commercial Structure is getting displaced)
How far do you prefer to be relocated? 1- Within the village or town; 2- Outside the village/town
If outside the village/town, kindly give the name of the other place.................................................................
How far is this place from the present location? ..............................
What is your preferred rehabilitation measure? (only one choice):
Replacement value & Rehabilitation grant
Plot on cost basis, Replacement value and Rehabilitation grant
Free plot and construction allowance (vulnerable)
Others (specify)..........................................................................................................................

TENANT

(Residence getting affected)
What do you prefer for rehabilitation? .............................
Shifting allowance and rental allowance
Self relocation
Others (specify)

(Commercial structure getting affected)
What do you prefer for rehabilitation? .............................
Shifting allowance and rental allowance and training
Others (specify)
# ANNEXURE D

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF PROJECT SITE COMMITTEE

### LIST OF MEMBERS OF ABEWAMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chief Godfrey Nzeako</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mrs Bridget Onwuka</td>
<td>1st Vice-Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ichie Ibe B. Nwefo</td>
<td>2nd Vice-Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Okey Ikegbunam Esq.</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mrs Ifeoma Ikegbunam</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hon. Tochukwu Nworji</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Sunday Obuka</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mrs Maureen Ezechi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hon. Felicia Onyemaechi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mrs Mary Chukwujindu</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mr Uche Oguejiofor</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Barr A.N.N.C. Akonanya</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Barr Ike Anagor</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sir Austin Aniebonam</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chief Walter Okafor</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mr Polycarp Chukwujindu</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Engr Dan Arinze</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mr Ogo Iloani</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mr Joseph Achebe</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pastor Moses Nwobi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Arch. Victor Anene</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mr Ikechukwu Aguegwu</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mrs Chinwe Okeke</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mrs Patience Emegwo</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mrs Eunice Mgbeafulike</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mr Jonathan Okafor</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Engr Joseph Chiobi</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Engr Uche Onuorah</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Sir John Anona</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Godfrey Elochukwu Okonkwo</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ikem Onwuadi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Chief Mattias Okuagba</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Christian White Okonkwo</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEXURE E  
**LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Name of PAP</th>
<th>How Does Project Impact Person</th>
<th>No. of Persons in Household</th>
<th>Recommended Impact Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled vulnerable Head of Household (HH) living family within 25m of the gully. Household exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary relocation of all household members. Compensation for involuntary relocation. Compensation for transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Single vulnerable HH living family within 25m of the gully. Household exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Temporary relocation of all household members. Compensation for involuntary relocation. Compensation for transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HH living family within 25m of the gully. Household exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Temporary relocation of all household members. Compensation for involuntary relocation. Compensation for transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Elderly vulnerable HH living family within 25m of the gully. Household exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Temporary relocation of all household members. Compensation for involuntary relocation. Compensation for transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HH living family within 25m of the gully. Household exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Temporary relocation of all household members. Compensation for involuntary relocation. Compensation for transportation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Center personnel working within 25m of the gully. Personnel exposed to environmentally induced health risks during project implementation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health Center should be relocated to a more suitable place for the duration of the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Claimants to farmlands with economic trees or cash crops.</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Compensation for existing economic trees and cash crops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6-2: ASSET #1 LOCATED ABOUT 15m FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-3(a): ASSET #2 LOCATED ABOUT 20m FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-3(b): ASSET #2 SIDE VIEW

Figure 6-4: ASSET #3 LOCATED ABOUT 25M FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-5: ASSET #4 LOCATED 24 M FROM THE GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-6(a): ASSET #5A LOCATED ABOUT 16m FROM GULLY EDGE

Figure 6-6(b): ASSET #5B LOCATED ABOUT 16m FROM THE GULLY EDGE