Final Report
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

For
Amuzukwu Gully Erosion Site in Umuahia
North LGA, Abia State

Prepared by
ABIA-NEWMAP
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<th><strong>DEFINITIONS</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children:</strong> all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community:</strong> a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compensation:</strong> payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cut-off-Date:</strong> the date of completion of inventory of losses and census of project affected persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Displacement:</strong> a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entitlement:</strong> the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head of the Household:</strong> the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household:</strong> a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Involuntary Resettlement:</strong> resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lost Income Opportunities:</strong> lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Policy 4.12:</strong> Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Displacement:</strong> a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private property owners:</strong> persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project-Affected Community:</strong> a community that is adversely affected by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project-Affected Person:</strong> any person who, as a result of the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rehabilitation:</strong> the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Relocation:</strong> a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Replacement Cost:</strong> the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):</strong> documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Resettlement Assistance:** support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. 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.

**Resettlement:** a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

**Squatters:** squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.

**Vulnerable group:** People who by their mental or physical disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.
## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>Community Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGN</td>
<td>Federal Government of Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMWR</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASS</td>
<td>Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWRRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Resources &amp; Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHSA</td>
<td>National Hydrological Services Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIWRMC</td>
<td>National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUWSRP</td>
<td>National Urban Water Sector Reform Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWRI</td>
<td>National Water Resource Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>Project Appraisal Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRA</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>Project Implementation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIU</td>
<td>State Project Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRMC</td>
<td>Sector Reform Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCF</td>
<td>Special Climate Change Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMA</td>
<td>State Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>Semi Structured Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the special climate change fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by states and activities implemented by the Federal Government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

The development objective of NEWMAP is: to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas. At state level, NEWMAP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger some World Bank’s Safeguard policies including Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and accounts for the preparation of this RAP to ensure that project affected persons are consulted and resettled/compensated in a manner that does not leave them worse off.

Potential Project Impacts

Impacts of the project include both positive and negative sides. The positive impacts include the reclamation of the devastated lands, control of land vulnerability to erosion, restoration and enhancement of livelihood of vulnerable and affected persons, introduction of best practices to storm water harvesting, capacity building for stakeholders and community, employment to the community, etc. Adverse impacts include loss of land, loss of home, dismantling of social structures such as inter-household cohesion and communication due to relocations, poverty and increased vulnerability.

Summary of Losses: A total of 3720m² of land will be acquired by the project while houses of varying units belonging to 6 landlords will be displaced. The number of tenants to be affected is 25. The breakdown of the losses is stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of PAPs</th>
<th>Size (ms)</th>
<th>Status of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land owners</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3720</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House owners</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenants (rent)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Temporal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

Given that the erosion incidence in the project area is a natural disaster that has already
occurred and expanding, it is inconceivable to avoid impacts closely associated with the erosion control and land reclamation work. However, mitigation measures will suffice to ensure that impacts are made temporal and of less or no consequences on the livelihood state of the affected population.

**Mitigation Measures include:**

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs.
- Proper census and identification of PAPs
- Actual implementation of RAP before civil works or displacement of the settlement (PAPs)
- Setting up of RAP implementation committee that involves an NGO, PAPs and the site committee members from the local community
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible rather than cash compensation to ensure no net loss of assets and livelihood.
- Replacement of lost asset (land and houses) at current replacement cost/value as against payment of cash.

**Coordination and Monitoring:** Responsibility for coordination lies with the SPMU while the implementation of the RAP will be monitored by relevant stakeholders as detailed under responsibility arrangement with the monitoring indicators in section 8.3 as guide.

**Legal and Regulatory Framework:** This RAP was prepared in consistence with the applicable national Law- the Land Use Act 1978, the Involuntary Resettlement Policies/guidelines of the World Bank. Also, the RAP preparation was in line with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of NEWMAP.

**Census Cut-Off Date:** The established cut off-date was March 8, 2014. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. Therefore, any other person entering the site to build, settle, trade, farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation.

**Budget and Funding**

The budget for the Amuzukwu Gully Erosion RAP implementation is Thirty Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand Five Hundred (N39,911,500) Naira with breakdown as follows:
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

### DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land Resettlement</td>
<td>Naira 16,875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. House replacement</td>
<td>15,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tenancy/Rent payment</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Movement Assistance to Vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total: Resettlement and Compensation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Naira 34,465,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capacity Building and Training for RAP Implementation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Operating cost including Monitoring of RAP Implementation (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)</td>
<td><strong>3,446,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>Naira 39,911,500</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

The budget will be funded by Abia State NEWMAP via the state counter-part fund set aside for the project implementation.

## Implementation Schedule and Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Completion Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Submission of Draft RAP Report</td>
<td>Consultant, NEWMAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Field Verification and comments</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update of comments</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Submission of final RAP Document</td>
<td>Consultant, NEWMAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Display &amp; Advertisement in the Country</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Min of Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Posted in the World Bank Info Shop</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RAP capacity Building/Training</td>
<td>NEWMAP, WB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Implementation of RAP</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Resettlement committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>RAP Implementation Monitoring</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Commencement of Civil work</td>
<td>contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disclosure**

All reasonable efforts must be made in accordance with the law to disclose/display the RAP in strategic accessible places to the stakeholders for their accessibility and comments. It should also be disclosed at the Ministry of Environment and at the World Bank infoshop.
CHAPTER ONE  INTRODUCTION

1.1  Project Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the special climate change fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by states and activities implemented by the Federal Government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo1.

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

The development objective of NEWMAP is: to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas. At state level, NEWMAP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger the World Bank’s Safeguard policies including Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Cultural Property (OP 11.03); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37); Pest Management (OP 4.09) and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).

1.2  Objectives and Benefits

NEWMAP supports the country’s transformation agenda to achieve greater environmental and economic security. It will primarily support State investments to enhance resilience to soil erosion and climate change in specific sub-catchments.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-catchments.

NEWMAP will take an integrated catchment management approach to erosion that will be informed by lessons learned on the interlinked challenges of poverty, ecosystem services, climate change, disaster risk management, biodiversity, institutional performance and governance. In doing so, the project will raise awareness and capacity to promote long-term climate resilient, low carbon development. GEF and SCCF support
will be fully blended with IDA resources to fund locally driven planning and replicable, innovative investment actions for protective tree cover and biodiversity, urban storm-water management, and water harvesting.

NEWMAP's major benefits will occur in the form of:

1. Improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:
   - Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, markets, etc.
   - Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
   - Reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding (particularly in urban areas) and the preservation of some of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.
   - Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation) in rural areas and reduced impacts on villages and agricultural areas.
   - Reduced sedimentation in rivers and in water infrastructure such as canals and dam reservoirs, improving their life and productivity.
   - Reduced lowering of the water table from the ravines caused by gullies.
   - Improved access to economic activities, social services, communication and road network.
   - Progressively restored vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates. This results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
   - Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

2. Increased incomes for rural households from improved agricultural and forest practices through the use of conservation agriculture, agro forestry, natural regeneration, etc. Livelihood Enhancement Activities (LEA) will also add to household activities. Farming households may also diversify their livelihoods by introducing new crops such as cashew, which can help stabilize land and also provide increased revenue.

3. Efficiency gains in public administration and public spending through improved knowledge base, analytical tools, multi-sectoral coordination and stakeholder dialogue.

1.3 Project Components

The Project has four components as summarized below:
Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments

The objective of this component is to support on-the-ground interventions to help reduce vulnerability to land degradation. Key outcomes are achieved through a strategic approach that: (i) stabilizes severe erosion sites, and/or (ii) prevents emerging erosion problems early while intervention costs are relatively low, while also (iii) improving preparedness for landslides and floods. Physical interventions will include a range of engineering/structural and vegetative measures, supported by participatory sub-watershed planning and extensive communications and outreach. In addition, communities will benefit from livelihood support. These interventions will generate important local, national, and global public goods related to disaster and climate risk reduction, ecosystem function, biodiversity, terrestrial carbon, soil health, and siltation reduction.

Interventions will be at the sub-watershed level, in three stages: (i) creating conditions for gully and watershed rehabilitation and livelihood development, including community sensitization, social mobilization, communications, and capacity building to ensure ownership and a strong foundation for subsequent interventions; (ii) implementation of sub-watershed management plans including disaster response, and livelihoods development; and (iii) continuing financial and technical support for gully and sub-watershed rehabilitation and livelihood activities as well as monitoring, while phasing out civil engineering activities.

Activities. This component will finance works, goods, equipment, and consultant services for the following activities organized into three sub-components:

- **Sub-component 1A. Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization (GRASS):** This sub-component supports actions to stabilize and rehabilitate major erosion-related sites and underlying causes of gully erosion using both structural and vegetative measures.
  
  GRASS can be used in emergency situations as a palliative to help limit damage and address immediate threats to houses and critical infrastructure. At the same time, it plays the role of entry point into the local communities, to help secure their participation and ownership of the larger erosion and watershed management planning and implementation activities that will bring a more permanent solution. Activities include: (i) emergency and temporary halting of gullies and landslide management; (ii) complementary structural erosion and water management works; and (iii) preventive erosion control works, as well as associated community monitoring.

- **Sub-component 1B. Integrated watershed management:** This sub-component supports the participatory development of integrated watershed management plans and local investments for the wider sub-watershed surrounding the gully systems (or other erosion-affected areas) targeted by sub-component 1.A. By taking an integrated approach, the sub-component addresses degradation of natural resources and biodiversity, erosion, landslide and flood risks, low agricultural productivity, water quantity and quality, as well as access to land and related resources. The following activities are supported: (i) sensitization, mobilization and organization of communities to manage erosion and prevent disasters; (ii) preparation and implementation of integrated sub-watershed management plans and related technical guidelines and
manuals including land and water management and disaster risk preparedness measures; and (iii) carrying out of specific subprojects for the identification, establishment and management of soil and water conservation zones, including implementation of associated land and water management practices, through the provision of sub-grants to eligible community organizations. The major structural works included in the sub-watershed management plans will be financed in sub-component 1.A.

- **Sub-component 1C. Livelihoods:** The targeted intervention sites will include support for livelihood activities including: (i) sub-grants for community sub-projects on livelihood enhancements including natural-resource based enterprises such as local community geo- textile and gabion box manufacture; alternative income generating activities such as small livestock, mushroom, snail and honey production; and service provision/trading such as small shops and bicycle repair; (ii) sub-grants for community sub-projects on employment and skills acquisition opportunities, for instance maximizing labor-intensive public works; and (iii) provision of community and household water harvesting for eligible communities to help reduce runoff expected from increased rainfall intensity as well as storing water for use during the prolonged dry season. The SCCF will co-finance water harvesting.

**Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services**

The *objective* is to strengthen the enabling environment for effective implementation of erosion and watershed management. Effective investment and implementation of Nigeria’s transformation agenda requires better institutional performance and information modernization. The component supports all three tiers of government and the private sector, but with a special focus on improving the effectiveness of states in investment design and supervision, with the federal level serving primarily as facilitator, regulator, monitor, bench marker, information broker, and aggregator.

The component will contribute to a number of *outcomes* centered on enhanced capacities, modernization and coordination of relevant federal, state, and local institutions involved in investment planning, management, assessment, enforcement, and monitoring of watershed and erosion related activities and disaster risk management. To reinforce good design and prioritization of investments under component 1, this component will help improve engineering and watershed and basin planning among states and federal actors, enhance the regulatory environment, data modernization and openness, information sharing, design and construction standards, development and application of analytical and monitoring tools, and watershed diagnostics. In particular, because states have primary responsibility for land allocation and management, they have primary responsibility in NEWMAP for site interventions financed under Component 1 and land-use planning. It is critical that states participate in a continual process of institutional strengthening and investment-oriented learning across states and stakeholders. The activities below help address this need, thereby underpinning the sustainability of NEWMAP’s investment approach and setting the stage for further investment action.
Activities. This component will finance goods, equipment, services, operating costs, and small works, for the following activities, organized into four sub-components:

- **Subcomponent 2A. Federal MDA Effectiveness and Investment Services for States:** (i) Providing investment design support and quality assurance for federal and state MDAs through diverse expertise in relevant disciplines such as geotechnical engineering and watershed planning; (ii) Carrying out an institutional assessment of and providing training for participating implementing agencies and the Ecological Fund Office, to help the government in its efforts to streamline the functions of the numerous agencies and institutions in the erosion and watershed sector of the country, to make them more effective and enhance service delivery; (iii) Strengthening regulatory capacity of key environmental and disaster response institutions; (iv) Strengthening information and monitoring services and tools including a HydroMet system in the project area, integrated in a state-of-the-art erosion monitoring and landslide risk early warning system; (v) Building a Spatial Knowledge Management Information System (MIS) as part of an erosion and watershed management knowledge resource network; (vi) Developing tools for basin and watershed planning and inter-state coordination; and (vii) Providing engineering guidelines and tools that could, for example, help the government make changes in the way drainage structures and roads are regulated, designed, approved, budgeted, constructed and maintained, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with state efforts below).

- **Subcomponent 2B. State MDA Effectiveness and Services:** (i) Providing investment design support for states through environmental engineering and planning expertise, (ii) Urban and rural land use and watershed planning tools; (ii) Providing tools and a platform that could help the government improve state roads' cross drainage, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with federal efforts above), and (iii) Strengthening state emergency management agencies (SEMAs) to anticipate, ameliorate, and respond to natural disaster related emergencies. An additional SCCF grant will finance the development of 1-2 comprehensive urban stormwater plans, starting in Onitsha, Anambra state, to help stem gully formation, better manage flood and landslide risk, adapt to higher rainfall intensities and run-off, and identify priority investment options that can be scaled up and replicated with IDA and other resources.

- **Subcomponent 2C. Effectiveness and Services of Local Government Areas:** Strengthening Local Government Areas (LGAs) in intervention sites to sustain operation and maintenance project works and disaster risk reduction and response capacities.

- **Subcomponent 2D. Private and Non-Government Sector Institutions and Services:** Training contractors and other non-government entities that can be engaged as needed to deliver professional services. Such needs include: (i) labor intensive works; (ii) manufacture and installation of geo-textiles and gabion boxes; (iii) water harvesting and storage; and (iv) natural resource based enterprises such as seedling nurseries.
Component 3: Climate Change Response
This component will include actions that contribute to strengthening Nigeria’s strategic framework for climate action. As such, the component objective is to enhance Nigeria’s capacity to promote low carbon, climate resilient development. The contribution that this support will make to Nigeria’s strategic framework for climate action is important because climate variability and change threaten to exacerbate Nigeria’s erosion challenges, and more broadly might undermine the country’s efforts to reach its longer-run development aspirations. For example, climate variability and change are affecting critical sectors such as agriculture, livestock, forest, water resource management, and coastal zone development. At the same time, Nigeria has a significant potential to contribute to global efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). With the right combination of better knowledge, enhanced governance of climate-related policies, and international funding for climate action, Nigeria could make its development more climate-resilient, and pursue a range of win-win options to reduce emissions while at the same time spurring growth. For these reasons, to help the country put in place a strategic framework for reducing the longer-term climate-related challenges, the government requested that NEWMAP includes a dedicated component aimed at assisting the country to address the broader climate change agenda.

Outcomes focus on providing tools and approaches for government to become better equipped to respond to climate change; and on supporting demonstration projects on the ground to test the viability and scaling-up potential of low-carbon development options.

Activities to be financed under this component will consist primarily of technical assistance, to be delivered through consulting services, procurement of goods (e.g. IT equipment, software), workshops/consultations, and knowledge sharing via publications, web-sites, etc; and small civil works/ goods for the implementation of demonstration activities. Eligibility and priority criteria for financing demonstration sub-projects, acceptable to the Bank, will be included in the project implementation manual (PIM).

- **Sub-component 3A. Strengthening the strategic policy and institutional framework**: Activities include institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN and its framework for climate action, including institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN, including the National Climate Change Commission (once established), to manage and act upon data and information on climate change, integrate climate risk and low carbon into policies and planning, and facilitate the mobilization of international and national resources for climate action.

  In addition, the project will strengthen the capacity of federal institutions in key climate-vulnerable sectors to design and implement climate-resilient development activities, including planning and climate-screening of water infrastructures, identification and design of “triple wins” agriculture management options (higher productivity, higher climate resilience, reduced carbon emissions), development of financial instruments to manage climate risks.

- **Sub-component 3B. Promoting low carbon development**: The project will support the development of an enabling framework for renewable energy,
including incentive frameworks for private sector investments, feed-in agreements for small and medium scale renewable energy production; upgrading the knowledge base on on-shore and off-shore wind potential; feasibility studies for large-scale renewable plants (for example wind and concentrated solar), and demonstration projects of off-grid, low-carbon technologies to provide access to energy in rural areas (e.g., hybrid systems: solar/wind/diesel).

**Component 4: Project Management**

This component aims to ensure efficient delivery of project resources and document results, the *objective* of this component will finance goods, equipment, staff, travel, and consultant services for the following activities: (a) project management and coordination at federal and state levels, including procurement and financial management; (b) social and environmental safeguards management and oversight; (c) strategic project communications and outreach; (d) project M&E, including two Mid-Term Reviews; and (e) an impact evaluation fully integrated into M&E arrangements that will help build replicable intervention models early during implementation. The M&E system will address input-output, process and outcome monitoring. Impact evaluation will examine the causal impact of the project and its interventions on key outcomes. M&E and impact evaluation will be used to reinforce and help build a multi-state learning platform on erosion and watersheds and inform adaptive project management and improvement of next-generation site intervention designs that can be replicated inside and outside the project. Credit proceeds cannot be used to fund salaries or bonuses of civil servants.

The activities of component I will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies, construction of reinforced chute channel, cutting/filling of parts of the gully to reduce the drop and re-vegetation of the area. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure. Land acquisition will occur also because of the need to create access to the movement of trucks to the site during civil works as well as equipment and material camp site. Involuntary displacement of persons living within 8 meters to the gullies is anticipated due to the unsafe condition of the present environment to the dwellers; thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. Similarly, the civil works also triggers the operational policy 4.01 (Environmental assessment).

In view of the above, NEWMAP had at the time that specific project sites had not been identified prepared two major safeguard frameworks namely: the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The ESMF outlines the principles and procedures that would be followed to ensure that implementation of NEWMAP meets with the existing EIA law in Nigeria and World Bank Safeguards policies. It specified the procedures to be used for screening, preparing, approving and implementing site specific projects of intervention.

The RPF was prepared as a tool during the programme formulation, design, implementation and monitoring to serve as a guide for preparing site specific resettlement action plan (RAP), abbreviated resettlement action plan or land acquisition plan (LAP) as may be applicable to specific sites. It sets out the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational
arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the project-affected people, and specifies the contents of a RAP/LAP for each package of investments.

Whereas the ESMP prepared is the desirable instrument for addressing environmental assessment for a category B project for which NEWMAP sub-projects have been classified, RAP is the most desirable instrument for addressing involuntary resettlement issues arising from the project as it concerns the Amuzukwu gully erosion site in particular.

1.4 Justification for the Preparation of RAP

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

Under the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP/BP 4.12, a project is classified as an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) if the number of people to be displaced or affected is less than 200, and land take is less than 10 percent of the total holding, it advocates for. However, for this project irrespective of the number of PAPs and proportion of landholding to be acquired precautionary reasons subsists for preparing a RAP to preclude any social risk particularly given that physical relocation and permanent displacement of people is involved.

The core requirement of the OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement is as follows:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Assist project affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

1.5 Aims and Objectives of the RAP

The main aim of preparing this RAP is to design methods and schemes for resettling or compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the erosion devastated/prone area. The goal is to improve decision-making as regards the resettlement and compensation of persons that would be affected by the proposed project.

The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons and valuation of assets;
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

- Consult with the would be impacted Persons (PAPs);
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for resettlement action.

This Policy (OP 4.12) covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from both Banks’-assisted projects, and are caused by:

(a) The involuntary taking of land 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; or not

(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

1.6 Scope of Work

The scope of work underlying this RAP is the identification of project impacts and affected population through the following:

- Thematic maps;
- Engineering Drawings
- Census that enumerates project affected persons (PAPs) and registers them according to location;
- An inventory of lost and affected assets at the household, enterprise, and community level;
- Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives;
- Identify baseline monitoring indicators
- Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities
- Establish a “cut-off date” after which any new structures or arrivals within the project area will be barred from benefitting from the re-planning or resettlement exercises
- Provide a definition of displaced persons and compensation eligibility criteria
- Valuation of and compensation for losses
- Provide a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

- Provide a detailed budget and implementation schedule
- Provide description of provisions for redress of grievances
- Provide a description of organizational responsibilities and,
- Provide a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

1.7 RAP Methodology

This RAP study involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The RAP team took the following steps and approaches:

1) Initial meetings with the SPMU
This meeting offered the opportunity to clarify relevant issues in the terms of reference and to agree on deliverables and timelines. The outcome of this meeting culminated in the collection of relevant documents from the PMU and other relevant bodies. These documents include Thematic Maps; Engineering Drawings, NEWMAP Resettlement Policy, NEWMAP ESMP, PAD and PIM.

2) Literature Review

The consultants duly reviewed all the relevant documents. The review exercise was helpful in understanding the relationship and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. From the review of the policy documents stated above, the necessary requirements for this RAP were ascertained.

3) Initial/Reconnaissance Site Visit and Stakeholder Consultation

This step was apt to determine the magnitude and nature of the anticipated impacts, identify the affected persons and community in which potential PAPs belong. It was also used to consult with the stakeholder line ministries. Among the MDAs/stakeholders consulted are the State Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Survey, the State Emergency Management Agency, Ministry of Physical and Urban Planning and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

4) Engagement of field officers/ enumerators

Choice of enumerators was based on: 1) knowledge of the local area and, 2) Academic qualification. Only graduates/ youth corps was recruited to ensure minimal supervision given the short period of pre-work training.

All the field officers were trained on the use of the survey instrument and on the nature of the policy guidelines that underlay the project. This was undertaken with mock exercise carried out to test their understanding and capabilities before embarking on field survey.
5) Identification of PAPS and Affected Assets

Identification of project-affected persons (PAPS) was facilitated by the SPMU in cooperation with the site committee members and community association members in the project area. The existence of the community association and the setting up of site committee following the guideline in the PAD was quite helpful not only in the identification of the PAPS but in the overall success achieved in the course of the preparation of this RAP.

Thus, PAPs where identified as: 1) those whose lands will be affected, 2) those whose buildings are either submerged and/or at the risk of the gully erosion spread and 3) those who are occupying the houses as tenants.

6) Consultation of Affected PAPS, Community and Stakeholders

Consultations were carried out at different levels. These include consultation with the traditional ruler of Amuzukwu and his cabinet, consultation with community and community association committee, PAPs and the strategic technical committee made up of line ministries involved in the implementation and monitoring of the NEWMAP project activities.
CHAPTER TWO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Overview of Abia State

Abia State is located in southeast Nigeria with Umuahia as her capital town, this area constitutes one of the nine (9) states in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The area occupies about 5,834 km$^2$ with a population of 2,833,999 (2006) and is bounded on the north and Northeast by Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi States. The state is bounded to the west by Imo State and to her east and southeast by Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State respectively.

![Abia State Map](image)

Figure 2.1: Abia State Map blotted from the Map of Nigeria

**Local Government:** Abia State has 17 local government areas (LGAs). They are: Aba North, Aba South, Arochukwu, Bende, Ikwuano, Isiala Ngwa North, Isiala Ngwa South, Isuikwato, Obi Ngwa, Ohafia, Osisioma Ngwa, Ugwunagbo, Ukwa East, Ukwa West, Umuahia North, Umuahia South, Umu Nneochi

**Major Occupations:** Agriculture is the major occupation with crops such as cashew, Palm oil, cocoa, rubber, coconut etc. food crops like cassava, yam, rice, maize and plantain. Trading is another major occupation. A small percentage of the people are public servants.
**Education:** Higher institutions such as: University of Agriculture, Umudike; Conventional University at Uturu; Polytechnic at Aba; College of Education (Technical) at Arochukwu etc.

**Biological Environment:** The rainy season begins in March and ends in October with a break in August. The dry season which lasts for four months begins in November. Heavy thunderstorms are characteristic of the onset of the rainy season. The total rainfall decreases from 2200mm in the south to 1900mm in the north. The relative humidity is usually high throughout the year, reaching a maximum during the rainy season when values above ninety per cent are recorded.

**Physical Environment:** Abia State has a variety of landforms, despite the fact that it is dominated by flat and low-lying land, generally less than 120m above sea level. The low-lying plain is the inland extension of the coastal plain from the Bight of Benin. The central part of the state is characterized by undulating land with many hills. The highland areas are part of the Enugu - Nsukka - Okigwe cuesta. This area has an average height of between 120m and 180m above sea level. From Okigwe (Imo State), this escarpment extends in a west-east direction and, on getting to Afikpo (Ebonyi State), veers southeastwards to Arochukwu where it terminates. The soils of Abia State fall within the broad group of ferrallitic soils of the coastal plain sand and escarpment.

**Erosion and Watershed Issues:** The state is badly hit by the menace called erosion. It is the biggest ecological problem of the state. It makes other degradation like flooding; poor sanitation and pollution look like child’s play. It is most prominent in the Northern and central parts of the state – Umunneochi, Isuikwuato Bende, Arochukwu, Ohafia, Umuahia North & South and Ikwuano. Solution to it is capital intensive and this is why the state is finding it almost impossible to handle the menace.

### 2.2 Profile and Demographic Structure of Amuzukwu Community

Amuzukwu is a community in Umuahia north local government area made up of four administrative hamlets namely: Umueleghe, Umuwaga, Umuoko and Amuba. Amuzukwu has a population of 6,435 (2008 community population survey) made up of the following:

- Umuoleghe 2,125
- Umuwaga 1,668
- Umuoko 1,442
- Umuba 1,200

There is however, no documentation of the population structure in terms of gender divide.

Figure 2.2 is the map of Abia State showing Amuzukwu in Umuahia north local government area.
Figure 2.2: Map of Abia State showing the project area
2.3 Social Baseline of the Project Area

2.3.1 Leadership Patterns and Political Process

Amuzukwu is governed by a traditional ruler and council of elders made up of representatives from the four hamlets. Each hamlet is headed by Egwu head and executive members and submits to the traditional council.

Administratively, non-cultural social and development matters are handled by the local and state government in synergy with the traditional ruler who has the duty of coordinating the community population. The council of elders headed by the traditional ruler makes decisions on issues that are cultural and traditional. They settle disputes that bear on cultural, traditional and civil matters but does not entertain criminal cases, but refer such matters to the enforcement agencies.

2.3.2 Primary Forms of Livelihood

The major means of livelihood for the people of Amuzukwu are trading, artisan work and civil service. The absence or insignificance agricultural based occupation in the project area is synonym of an urban area in which the project area has developed into with scarce land being in competition among several uses.

2.3.3 Religious Affiliation of PAPs

Abia state is a Christian dominated state with pockets of Muslims and traditional worshippers. However, all the PAPs in this project are Christians.

2.3.4 Gender Relations and Involvement

Field survey shows that women in the project area participate in community development and decision makings. They have equal chances as the men in political participation and livelihood matters. However, women are not represented in the council of elder’s forum but organize them in community women forum where issues that concern women are decided. The significant representation of women in income and livelihood distribution, educational attainment and occupation (figures 2.3 and 2.4) are reasonable indicators of gender freedom, involvement in socio-economic activities and decision making in the project area.
2.3.5 **Amenities in the community**

Although Amuzukwu can be described as a semi-urban town based on its proximity to the state capital city centre and the availability of certain infrastructural provisions including access roads, primary and secondary schools. There is however, shortage of portable water as greater number of the population depends on commercial borehole and vendors for domestic water consumption. While it is common knowledge that the community is connected to the national grid it is noted that the community is in dire need of transformer to boost power supply. The community also states that a town hall and market rank among the priority social were destroyed by the gully erosion incidence.

2.4 **Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

2.4.1 **Size, Structure and Distribution of PAPs**

There are 31 project affected persons (PAPs) consisting of 19 males (61.3%) and 12 females (38.7%). Head of households among PAPs constitute about 80% of PAPs while the proportion of female headed household to male headed household is about 39% to 61% respectively.

2.4.2 **Age Distribution and Marital Status of PAPs**

Figure 2.3 presents the age pattern of the PAPs while figure 2.4 showcases the marital status of PAPs. A composite view of both graphs indicate that perhaps many of the PAPs consisting of about 70% fall within the age bracket of youths between the ages of 20 to 39 years old. There is however, no PAP or head of household that is less than 20 years old.

![Figure 2.3: Age Distribution of PAPs](image)
Figure 2.4 shows that a greater percentage of PAPs are singles (55%) while those who are married including widows are 45%. Field survey however shows that about 17% of PAPs are widows while 13% are single female headed households.

2.4.3 Education

The study reveals that PAPs in Amuzukwu are predominantly literate with at least 96% of the population having primary basic education. Figure 2.5 confirms that secondary education is the highest educational attainment for the majority (about 48%) of the PAPs followed by primary education which was the highest limit for about 39% of PAPs. However, only about 9% of PAPs attended any form of tertiary education while only about 3% are without any form of formal education. Figure 2.5 shows that males are ahead in terms of proportional representation at each level of educational attainment more than females; this does not take anything away from the significance of female education at each level of education. Perhaps the nominal dominance of male over female in figure 2.5 is derived from the high number of male PAPs in the community.
2.4.4 Income and livelihood

This section covers income and main means of livelihood amongst PAPs. Figure 2.6 shows the various livelihood support streams/occupation of PAPs while figure 2.7 depicts the income distribution of PAPs.

![Figure 2.5: Pattern of educational attainment of PAPs](image)

![Figure 2.6: Livelihood Streams engaged by PAPs](image)
From figure 2.6, petty trading ranks as the highest form of occupation engaged in amongst PAPs. Other key means of livelihood for the PAPs are artisan work, civil service, teaching, food selling and driving.

Females are involved in teaching, petty trading, food selling, civil service work and some form of “labourer” work. The planned erosion control work will not affect the occupation of PAPs because their place of trade/work is not located within the erosion site.

Figure 2.7 reveals that PAPs are in various income streams that range from less than N10,000 to N115,000 per month. There is no distinct variance between income level earned across gender. However, majority of the PAPs fall within N10,000 to N40,000 earning per month. When contextualized within the minimum threshold of $1.25 per day (World Bank, 2008), it could be conveniently said that PAPs in Amuzukwu live above critical poverty level. However, evidence of living standard of the PAPs indicate that majority of the PAPs are poor to the extent that many of them are under financial constraint to dwell in a gully submerged building due to the inability to save money/mobilize fund for rent elsewhere.

2.4.5 Dependants issues/ size of household

It is perhaps striking to note that majority of the PAPs in Amuzukwu represented by 58% have only about one dependant, while the highest number of persons living in a household (which is an index of dependants) is 7 and 8 which is applicable to only 6% of the PAPs. This notwithstanding, it was observed that 2 female widowed PAPs representing 6% of the PAPs population have at least 5 children depending on them for food, education and shelter.
2.4.6 Vulnerability Issues among PAPs

Field based finding shows that the 25 tenants identified in the census are considerably vulnerable. This definition is based on the account that all the landlords and some of the tenants in the affected buildings have in the last couple of years moved out of the vulnerable site to new homes, while the present occupants in the affected buildings are constrained by lack of finance to pay for new accommodation.

Displacement induced by the erosion control project will make these persons worse off than others through various socio-economic net losses. For instance, apart from the difficulty that may be encountered with the involuntary relocation to a new site, there may be economic issues with switch of PAPs children school or spending more to transport them from the new homes to their old schools.

Based on the above factors and the low income conditions of the PAPs, the 25 tenants under this definition are eligible to assistances that will sustain their livelihoods as has been provided for under the NEWMAP livelihood enhancement program.

Empowering the PAPs through the livelihood support opportunity provided within this project will strengthen the PAPs capacity to pay for new rent beyond the initial assistance rendered by NEWMAP. It will also be helpful in increasing PAPs income and ability to handle foreseen financial burdens such as new school fees and transport cost for children in school.
2.5 Overview of Amuzukwu Intervention Site

The Amuzukwu Gully Erosion Site is located at Amuzukwu-Mbom Road. It is geographically located within N05°32' and N05°41' latitude and E007°28' and E007°32' longitude. The gully which has adversely affected socio-economic life of the people of the area is fast expanding and measures about 212m long, 23m average depth and 47m average width as at the year 2013. The watershed area of the site is 10 hectares to the left and 19.65 hectares to the right.

Figure 2.9: Township Map of Umuahia showing the Amuzukwu Erosion site
2.5.1 Previous Land Use of the Area destroyed by the Erosion

The land space under siege by gully erosion comprises of partly community land that used to provide access to Amuzukwu, Umueze and other neighbouring and individual lands used for residential buildings and farming activities. The entire land mass used to be a plain land in the 1970’s and was characterized further by the land use features as shown in figure 2.10 below:

![Figure 2.10: Land Use Analysis of the Project Area](image)

*Figure 2.10: Land Use Analysis of the Project Area*

CHAPTER THREE    POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.0 Policy and Regulatory Framework

Review of the following policy and regulatory frameworks guided the preparation of this RAP.

3.1 The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

At the time of project preparation, the specific sites that the project would be implemented in were not known in sufficient details. Therefore, an environment and social management framework (ESMF) was prepared to outline the principles and procedures that would be followed to ensure that implementation of NEWMAP meets with the existing EIA law in Nigeria and World Bank Safeguards policies.

Key highlights of the ESMF included:

- Detailed and comprehensive environmental and social management process with key baseline in formation when identifying adverse impacts;
- Administrative, policy, legislative and regulatory framework in Nigeria for environmental management;
- A review of the World Bank Safeguards Policies and identification of probable triggered policies in the project which included:
  - OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment;
  - OP 4.04 Natural Habitats;
  - OP 11.03 Cultural Property
  - OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (which is being addressed at this level);
  - OP 4.09 Pest Management Policy
  - OP 4.37 Safety of Dams; and
  - OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
- Identification of generic adverse impacts of the project and mitigation measures
- The need for sub-project site screening and scoping and,
- The need to carry out a detailed ESMP and RAP in the applicable sub-project sites when sub-projects design and sites would have been fully determined.

3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared as a guide to set out the general terms under which land acquisition/encroachment, and/or any form of involuntary displacement of persons from the land or right of way of the intervention sites can take place, to comply with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement).
The main objective of the RPF is to describe and clarify the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by NEWMAP in the course of implementation. The RPF is formulated to establish and clarify the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects which will be prepared during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the RPF will subsequently be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for approval when relevant and specific information on the sub-project’s activities becomes available.

The RPF shall serve as a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the comprehensive NEWMAP programme.

The RPF specified that during implementation stage and following the identification of sub-projects and sites for the developments, individual resettlement action plans should be prepared that must be consistent with the provisions of the RPF. It also provided a generic process for the preparation of resettlement plans. The RPF specified that in addressing impacts, resettlement plans must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the project.

In the overall, a major objective of the RPF was to ensure that PAPs are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process and are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and in a fair and transparent process.

The RPF specified that occupants who must be displaced will be moved at minimum cost and at short distance as possible. It also states that occupants who must be moved will be assisted physically by inclusion of preparatory site work in the works programme of the contractor and/or by payments to move items of livelihoods to alternative locations. It also recommended the setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism that will address complaints and grievances that may emanate from the resettlement or compensation process.

The World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) states that all occupants of an area who must be displaced are eligible for assistance that permits them to replace lost assets, recover their living standards and incomes to at least the pre-project state. This is
irrespective of whether they are formal occupants (those with land titles) or not.

The policy did not cover occupants who would come to occupy after the “cut of date”. This means that the Bank policy (OP/BP 4.12) did not cover those who would later come to a land or an area around the project corridor or ROW to take advantage of compensatory assistances being offered to those who have been living/using the place, up to the period of PAPs census/inventory.

The preparation of this RAP is consistent with the guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of NEWMAP.

3.3 Interim Guidelines for Addressing Legacy Issues in World Bank Projects, 2009

The interim guideline aims to provide Bank project teams and Management with guidance on how to address legacy issues related to Safeguards documents when:

- The Bank restarts engagement in a project after a significant passage of time, or
- The Bank becomes engaged significantly late in a project or in a component of a project that is already well underway.

Legacy issues in the context of social impacts are also commonly understood as impacts that remain after a development project, factory, business, mine, or similar project enterprise has ceased operations. The ESMF specifies that the interim guidance note of the World Bank may not be sufficiently cover such legacy issues because those types of legacy issues may require situation-specific approaches or other approaches not well addressed through the use of the Bank’s Safeguards work. In order words, there is need to complement the interim guideline with local legacy procedures.

3.4 Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)

The objective of the Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) is to provide a clear framework for ensuring greater awareness and understanding of the Bank’s development function and mission through public outreach, and providing better access to information, particularly on the Bank’s operations.

3.5 Nigeria Law/Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as
contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

Thus the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

The concept of ownership of land as known in the western context is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

The agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

3.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land. (Section 2 (2) (c).

In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation. (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6).

If local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7).

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the
value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as:

*anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.*

**Developed Land** is also defined in the generous manner under Section 50(1) as follows: land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes.

It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6(5) of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again the Act provides in section 30 that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from section 47 (2) of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his own cause. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation; or on the ground of requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:

- In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or
improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.

- With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated in relation to the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

### 3.6 Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank’s (OP4.12) Policy

In this section a comparison is made between the Nigerian Land Use Act and the World Bank’s operational policy on involuntary resettlement.

Table 3.1: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP 4.12).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>NIGERIAN LAW</th>
<th>OP 4.12 of World Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: statutory Rights</td>
<td>Cash compensation based upon market value</td>
<td>Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: customary rights</td>
<td>Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land</td>
<td>Equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenants</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land.</td>
<td>Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Users</td>
<td>Land users without title rights be it customary, CoF O or R of O are not entitled to any form of compensation or assistance</td>
<td>Entitled for compensation for crops and entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of the pre-project level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners of Non permanent Buildings</th>
<th>Cash compensation based on prevailing market value</th>
<th>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owners of permanent Buildings</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on prevailing market value</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RAP for this NEWMAP project will be aligned with the World Bank Operational Policy which indicates best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. The Bank’s policy will be applicable because they are involved in the funding of the project and also because its policy most fulfill the pro-poor objectives of the project, ensuring that the conditions of PAPs are preferably improved and at least restored to pre-displacement levels as well as offers special considerations for vulnerable and landless PAPs.
CHAPTER FOUR IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 Approach to Impacts and PAPS Identification

To identify impacts of the planned erosion control intervention it was necessary to undertake two major sources of investigations:
1) investigating the type of activities and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation
2) Ascertaining perception of the community on socio-economic and cultural properties and occupations that will be lost.

4.1.1 Type of Activities and land acquisition requirement

Some typical activities that may trigger involuntary resettlement and impacts are structural land management measures and civil works such as cross-drainage, check dams- gabions, terracing and other slope stabilization works, river groynes, geotextiles, afforestation and realignment of watercourses. Also, land acquisition of 8m will be required as a set back from the gully site. There may also be instances of land acquisition where necessary to create camp site and access for trucks and heavy duty machines that will operate in the site.

4.1.2 Community Perceptions on socio-economic and cultural properties and occupations that will be lost

Findings of various group and public discussions held in the project community shows a number of concerns from the PAPs. However, some of the concerns as discussed in this section already existed following the vulnerability of the gully erosion spread, and are not necessarily caused by the planned rehabilitation work. This fact relative to the involuntary policy of the World Bank was well explained to the community and mutually understood. That is to say that OP 4.12 takes cognizance of persons that will be affected physically or economically as a result of the activities of the project which the Bank is funding.

The nature of potential impacts therefore, includes land expropriation, homelessness, increased vulnerability, morbidity and mortality due to economic shock and disadvantage, educational loss and socio-cultural displacement. There is however no impact on grave yard, place of worship, economic tree and/or community preserved area. Similarly, the locations of PAPs livelihood are not same as their residence. PAPs live in the affected project area but go out for their livelihood activities. This accounts for why no stalls and business structures would be affected.

4.2 Discussion of Project Impacts

1. Landlessness
• Land expropriation removes the main foundation on which many people build livelihoods. Land owners in the project site may lose land, house and rent due to inability to acquire alternative land.

2. Homelessness and vulnerability
• Loss of shelter may be only temporary for some people, but for others it remains a chronic condition capable of triggering health impacts and sudden death in persons affected
• Loss of housing may have consequences on family cohesion and on mutual help networks if neighbouring households of the same kinship group get scattered or separated.

3. Educational loss and child labour
• Involuntary displacement is expected to have effects particularly on school programmes.
• Interruption of school attendance causes prolonged loss of access to education; some children do not return to school at all and are prematurely sent by their families to join the labour force.

4. Social displacement
• The dismantling of community structures and social organizations such as market place, community access road and town halls already caused by the gully erosion has been a major reason for social disjoints in the community. It is anticipated that the proposed works in the site will further escalate existing social misalignments and deepen the dispersion of informal and formal networks, local associations, etc.

4.3 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

Given that the erosion incidence in the project area is a natural disaster that has already occurred and expanding, it is inconceivable to avoid impacts closely associated with the erosion control and land reclamation work. However, mitigation measures will suffice to ensure that impacts are made temporal and of less or no consequences on the livelihood state of the affected population.

4.4 Mitigation Measures

Some of the mitigation measures for the identified impacts of the project include:
• Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and /or best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement,
• Proper census and identification of PAPs
• Proper preparation of the RAP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines
• Actual implementation of RAP before civil works or displacement of the settlement
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

(PAPs)
- Setting up of RAP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the local community
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible rather than cash compensation to ensure no net loss of assets and livelihood.
- Replacement of lost asset (land and houses) at current replacement cost/value as against payment of cash.

4.5 Inventory of Affected Assets and Census of PAPs

A total of 3720m² of land will be acquired by the project. Houses of varying units belonging to 6 landlords will be displaced while 25 tenants will also be affected. The breakdown of the potential impacts and PAPs are as per Table 4.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of PAPs</th>
<th>Size (ms)</th>
<th>Status of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land owners</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3720</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House owners</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenants (rent)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Temporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Group</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Female headed households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

Figure 4.1: Cadastral Map showing affected compounds/buildings within the Project Site

Affected assets are those that lie within 10 meters to the gully erosion site. This perimeter is required for the civil works and to create access way for vehicles and heavy duty equipment that will work on the site.

Overall, the number of PAPs is 31, and the identities of the PAPs are presented in annex 2.

4.6 Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut off-date was March 8, 2014. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. Therefore, any other person entering the site to build, settle, trade, farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows “provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx’.

The cut-off-date was communicated through community consultation and through the
media of the site committee and community town hall meeting. To ensure that eligible PAPs were not left out before the cut-off date, site committee members, who are members of the community and neighbours living in the compounds, were engaged to identify and inform owners of the assets and tenants about the census exercise.

4.7 Income Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs

The objective of income restoration measures for the vulnerable persons is to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shock from the project, and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state because; they are at higher risk than others based on their vulnerability status.

Although the vulnerable PAPs are in one form of employment or the other, their income status and living conditions depict them as vulnerable persons and therefore, skill acquisition, conditional cash transfer or any other form of empowerment programme will be required as stated in section 2.4.6 in addition to accommodation and movement assistance to be provided to them.

The type of livelihood restoration suitable to each PAP will be identified by the resettlement committee in consultation with PAP. As minimum indicator to be considered, PAPs level of education, age and present means of livelihood should be assessed.

4.8 Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are important in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan vis-a-viz the livelihood restoration measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Next line of action taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meetings held with PAPs</td>
<td>Date, attendance, topics discussed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP implementation orientation</td>
<td>Date, number and attendance of PAPs present, fliers/communication manual distributed, questions asked and answered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP implementation committee</td>
<td>Composition of the committee, Representation of PAPs (site committee), training and date on RAP implementation, place of training and report of training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance Committee Redress Committee</td>
<td>Composition of the committee (site committee, NEWMAP, NGO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of RAP</td>
<td>Date of first compensation, report of compensation, last date of moving PAPs to new residence, nature of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence of PAPs participation in implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Category of 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 preferred priority, or Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cultivable/residential/commercial land</td>
<td>(b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant</td>
<td>(b) &amp; (c) Compensation will be paid plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loss of income and livelihood</td>
<td>2.1 Cultivator occupying land</td>
<td>2.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Permanent loss of Structures</td>
<td>3.1 (a) Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied</td>
<td>3.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs (b) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 12 months rent moving to alternate premise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Residential and commercial structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Category of Person</td>
<td>Description of Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Renters</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities Town Hall, church</td>
<td>3.2. Community</td>
<td>3.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs 4.1 Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood</td>
<td>4.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless</td>
<td>4. Needs basic special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact</td>
<td>4.2 (a) Vulnerable PAPs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility</td>
<td>4.2 (a) &amp; (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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.10 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the policy guideline of the World Bank’s OP4.12, the following criteria are recognized:

a. Those who have formal rights to land (including customary, traditional and religious rights recognized under the Federal and/or State Laws of Nigeria).

b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this resettlement plan.

c. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood.

d. Those enumerated as tenants in the various compounds/houses affected.

4.11 Proof of Eligibility

The resettlement committee will present eligibility certificate as a means of identifying eligible PAPs for entitlements. The certificate will carry the name of the PAP, passport identity (in the census register) and GPS coordinate number of the house or land. In the case of lose or misplacement, other forms of evidence as proof of eligibility will also be acceptable but limited to the following:

- Identification based on phone number and name supplied during the census stage
- PAPs with no phone numbers will be identified by their community association leader/site committee leader so long as the name being used for claim is one recognized in the census register.
CHAPTER FIVE VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of the project was conducted using a general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation, which is in line with the RPF that lost income and asset will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss.

5.1.1 Replacement Cost Method for Assets/Structures

The Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of the property/structure, is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new.

Below is the outcome of the market survey carried out in March 2014 in Umuahia, Nigeria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount per asset (Naira)</th>
<th>Amount (Dollar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (in Umuahia)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50 by 60 feet or 15mx20m=300m²</td>
<td>₦1.5million</td>
<td>$9,090.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House construction</td>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>1 bag</td>
<td>₦1600</td>
<td>$9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrugated iron sheet</td>
<td>1 sqm</td>
<td>₦2500</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood Door</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>₦50,000</td>
<td>$303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>Square meter</td>
<td>₦1500</td>
<td>$9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block - Cement</td>
<td>1 sqm</td>
<td>₦3000</td>
<td>$19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood/plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>₦400</td>
<td>$2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron rod</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>₦1500</td>
<td>$9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour cost: Mason, Carpenter, etc</td>
<td>1 artisan Per day</td>
<td>₦10,000</td>
<td>$63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate for 1 unit of house/1 room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>₦500,000</td>
<td>$3,030.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement Assistance</td>
<td>Truck Hire for movement within the city</td>
<td></td>
<td>₦20,000</td>
<td>$121.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>I room valued at ₦5000 per month x 12 within Amuzukwu area</td>
<td></td>
<td>₦60,000</td>
<td>$363.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currency exchange rate (March 2014): ₦165 : $1
5.1.2 Inflation Consideration to the Valuation/Budget

The asset valuation was based on interbank currency exchange. The figure hovers presently around N160 to N162 : $1 as at March 2014. Also in Nigeria there has been considerable drop in inflation rate (see Figure 10) which informs a strong prediction that the exchange rate used in this valuation (N165: $1 and the 2% inflation correction item (pegging inflation at not more than 10%) assumption will be realistic over the next 12 to 15 months.

![Image of Average Inflation rate graph](image)

*Figure 5.1: Inflation trend in Nigeria: 2008-2013 (CBN)*

5.2 Method of Valuation for compensation

5.2.1 Valuation Method for Land Property

In line with OP4.12 of IDA on involuntary resettlement as stated in the entitlement matrix, land for land entitlement is prescribed. In so doing, it is also important to take into cognizance the size of the land and location since these two variables are determinants of value of land property.

Market survey in the project area shows that land in Umuahia main town is priced at about $12,200 where available. In most cases due to unavailability of land people either buy existing structures, demolish and put their structure or go to the periphery where land can be leased with relative ease. Land within Amuzukwu and the neighbouring communities currently go for as high as $7,500 for an area of 300 m². However, this RAP land valuation is $9,090.
for a 300 m² land size based on currency conversion rate at N165: $1. This consideration is to capture the monetary instability shock that may occur between now and the time of RAP implementation envisaged to take place within 12 to 15 months of RAP report preparation.

5.2.2 Valuation Method for Housing Property

The valuation expert in the RAP team embarked on a market survey in the building material market in Umuahia to establish the going market prices of building materials. Based on the relative uniformity of type of materials (roofing type, wall material, windows, doors, ceiling floor type, etc) of the buildings in the affected area and room sizes, the prices for construction of a new room was derived. Therefore, compensation for each affected house is based on the number of rooms in the affected house multiplied by the established cost for constructing a new room.

5.2.3 Valuation Method for Rent Assistance

In order to arrive at the appropriate benchmark for rent assistance to PAPs, information regarding current amount paid as rent by PAPs and the prevailing market tenancy rent in Amuzukwu and the adjoining communities were sought. As it were, PAPs in the project site pay a maximum of N2,000 per room a month or N24,000 per annum. However, moderate rooms in Amuzukwu and communities that share proximity to it go for as much as N5,000 per month or N60,000 per annum. Since the objective of OP 4.12 is to ensure that PAPs rather than made worse off, have improvement of livelihood, it became necessary to peg cost of rent at the maximum moderate rate in the area.

Apart from its relative cost effectiveness, the other reasons for seeking for accommodation within Amuzukwu and the neighbouring communities for the PAPs are: 1) relative availability, 2) the need to provide accommodation for PAPs within the area that will be close to their source of social routine engagement such as work place, market, church and children’s school.

If this RAP is not implemented within the time frame estimated in this report, there will be a need to adjust the budget to reflect the going exchange rate as at the time of implementation.

5.2.4 Movement Allowances/Assistance

It is provided as a pro-poor measure which this RAP seeks to address, that an amount of N20,000 be paid to all vulnerable PAPs which are recognized in this study as all those tenants living in the affected houses as at the time of RAP census and before the cut-off date. The amount represents market cost for hiring a truck for one trip to any part of the
project area. This budget provision notwithstanding, in-kind assistance is most preferable to ensure that PAPs move all their belongings with relative ease.

5.3 **Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Budget for PAPs**

The compensation budget is composed of components as shown in table 5.1 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Naira</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Land Resettlement</td>
<td>16,875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. House replacement</td>
<td>15,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tenancy/Rent payment</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Movement Assistance to Vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total: Resettlement and Compensation</strong></td>
<td><strong>N34,465,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capacity Building and Training for RAP Implementation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Operating cost including Monitoring of RAP Implementation (10% of RAP compensation Budget)</td>
<td>3,446,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>N39,911,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total budget for administering/implementing the RAP for the Amuzukwu gully/erosion project is **Thirty Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand Five Hundred (N39,911,500)**. The Budget will be provided by government of Abia State.

5.4 **Procedure for Delivery of Entitlements**

5.4.1 *Establishment of a Resettlement Committee*

The NEWMAP PMU shall establish a resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

- To hold meetings with PAPs, site committee and community associations on the processes for carrying out resettlement and compensation;
- Engage with stakeholders and ensure successful land acquisition, site supervision with PAPs, construction of houses that is not less than in quality and number of
rooms, from the ones displaced;

- Provide assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report;
- Implement, monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the RAP
- Constitute a Grievance Redress Committee and,
- Carry out post implementation audit and reporting.

It is recommended that Abia NEWMAP should involve an NGO as part of the resettlement committee that will independently monitor the whole resettlement compensation process.

Other members of the resettlement committee shall include representative of PAPs, site committee members (female representative is required), 2 representatives from NEWMAP PMU (which shall include the Social and Livelihood Officer) and Community association representative. The head of the committee will be selected among members while the Social and Livelihood Officer the secretary to the resettlement committee.

5.4.2 RAP Compensation Process

The compensation process will involve several steps in accordance with this resettlement and compensation plan and shall include the following:

- **Public participation:** Public participation with the PAPs which had been part of the process of this RAP would continue even at the RAP implementation phase. Using the entire identified medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which alternatives and modalities for compensation will be discussed and agreed. During this meeting, eligible **PAPs without clearance certificate for entitlement will be issued with certificates** by the committee.
- The resettlement committee will ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs
- Type of choice (cash and/or in-kind) made by PAPs shall be documented. This shall be done by issuing PAPs with an order form to be completed and signed by PAPs. PAPs who cannot read or write will be assisted in the form completion.
- PAPs will specify clearly within the provision in the order form their transfer instruction (for those receiving cash), stating their Bank Account Name, Name of Bank, Account Number and Sort Code.
- Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts. This is apt for three key reasons:
  1. Government of Nigeria is moving towards a cashless economy which may
2. Catch up with the RAP payment and pose difficult for PAPs receiving their entitlements.
3. Operating a bank account will be a plausible option to manage PAPs income restoration program
4. Carrying cash to the house by PAPs poses a security treat to PAP and may also lead to increase poverty scenario of PAPs
   - In the case of in-kind assistances such as acquiring land for PAPs, erecting new residential structure and/or paying for rent, PAPs will have access to information regarding how much money was provided in the budget for the compensation/assistance.
   - PAP should have the right of choice to land site or residential house so long as it is within the budget provision.
   - The resettlement committee will however, with the participation of PAPs ensure that PAPs are assisted to secure land, build new homes and rent new accommodations, especially in the event that PAPs do not wish to explore the given right of choice.

   - Notification - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs for inclusive participation.

5.4.3 Compensation Payment Administration

The resettlement budget details prepared in this RAP shall be the guide for the resettlement committee in implementing the RAP compensation. After the processes elaborated in section 5.4.2 has been exhausted, the committee will prepare the payment documentation stating the Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details and amount entitled. The submission will be made to the Project Coordinator at the SPMU.

The Project Coordinator will verify the submission by the committee using the RAP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the attention of the committee will be drawn for reconciliation.

When fully verified, the payment mandate/report shall be sent to the Commissioner for Environment for approval of fund and payment.

The Commissioner shall approve the payment and minute to the Project Coordinator at the PMU who shall ensure that the payments are carried out by the accountant at the PMU to the various PAPs banks

5.5 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this RAP. Alternative structures and relocation sites where applicable should have been prepared and witnessed by State Ministry of environment and the community leaders/site committee. This is a way to ensure that issues of vulnerability are mitigated while project objective is being achieved.
CHAPTER SIX       GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1     Introduction to Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multilayered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at local level. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally, in addition to the existing formal administrative and legal procedures.

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

- PAPs not listed;
- Losses not identified correctly;
- Inadequate assistance;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of assistance and improper distribution of assistance.

The set objective of grievance redress mechanism notwithstanding, the mechanism provides a procedure for the complainant to appeal in the court of law.

6.2     Grievances and Appeals Procedure

This grievance procedure is prepared in line with the provision of the RPF of the NEWMAP. The need to provide a forum locally to receive, hear and resolve disputes is in the best interest of all parties to forestall the lengthy process of litigation, which could affect the progress of project. Therefore, the setting of grievance redress committee early during RAP implementation is desirable.

6.2.1     Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

A Grievance Redress Committee will be set up by the resettlement implementation committee overseen by NEWMAP to address complaints from RAP implementation. This committee will be coordinated by a local NGO to be appointed/engaged by NEWMAP. The GRC shall be made up of the following parties:
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

- 2 Representatives of the Community Association,
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment,
- Representative of Ministry of Land or physical planning and,
- Social and Livelihood Officer in the NEWMAP

It is not expedient for the members of the resettlement implementation committee to serve GRC members since they coordinated and implemented the resettlement that is adjudged to have lapses. They may be bias in their judgment to the PAP and therefore, morally not deserving to facilitate the GRC. However, exception is the social and livelihood officer whose inclusion in the GRC is necessary to:

- Provide rapid clarification and documentation to the GRC,
- Be the eye of NEWMAP in the entire GRC process as an official who will have the responsibility of reporting to the project coordinator on matters of the GRC.

The need to have an independent NGO with experience in social development and livelihood to head the GRC is to give the committee credibility and trust of protecting the interest of PAPs. NEWMAP or its staff would not be heading the committee since it is a party to the anticipated grievance cases.

NEWMAP–PMU will provide the GRC with the guideline based on the provisions of this RAP and also make available to it contact details/register of PAPs which details their names, addresses and phone numbers for contacting them when necessary.

PAPs shall also have the option of contacting the GRC directly or indirectly to register their grievance by themselves or through their local chief or leader.

There will be no fees or charges required of those wishing to have a grievance or complaint heard.

The timeline for implementation of the grievance resolutions shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee include:

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area.
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; and
Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities

The grievance procedure should be simple, administered as far as possible at the local and state levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into consideration the fact that PAPs require a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances.

However, when matters could not be resolved at this level, there is need for the grieved to seek redress in the court.

6.2.2 Court Resolution of Grievance Matters

The possibility of seeking for grievance resolution in the court may be a last resort and should be expected, especially, where the complainant felt dissatisfied with resolution of the GRC.

The provision of the RPF is that grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the state local courts system of administration of justice. The court hierarchy would in ascending order hear the matter. The high court of the state is being designated as the highest appellate court to settle grievances.

6.3 Procedure for Effective Local Resolution of Grievance

The following steps and procedures will apply in this project to ensure that grievances are settled by the Grievance Redress Committee as much as possible:

- An accessible and affordable complaints mechanism will be in place as soon as RAP report is disclosed, and will enable people with claims against the process to make their complaints
- At the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances to the designated officers of the GRC.
- Verification of the matter should be done with the resettlement committee or its secretary (social and livelihood officer) to be followed by a written response to the complainant within two weeks
- The written response is to convey to the complainant explanations regarding his/her complains including measures, requirements and timeline to address the matter.
- Where a matter is not satisfactorily resolved at this level, PAPs have the right to seek redress through the court of justice.

It is expected that the members of the grievance redress committee shall undergo training/sensitization workshop recommended in this report. While the setting of grievance
mechanism is necessary it is expected that RAP implementations should be thorough and in line with the provisions of this RAP which is consistent with the OP4.12 policies

It is however, very important that lessons learnt and complaints received at any given time be properly documented for future reference and intervention in other projects.
CHAPTER SEVEN INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Introduction to Institutional Arrangement

The major institutions and stakeholders that are involved in this resettlement process are the PMU-Abia NEWMAP, Ministry of Environment, World Bank, Ministry of Planning & Urban Development, Resettlement Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, Site Committee and Community Association.

7.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation is as per table 7.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Stakeholders/Institution</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | PMU-Abia NEWMAP          | - Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States;  
|      |                          | - Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project’s various technical programmes;  
|      |                          | - Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities;  
|      |                          | - Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the sub-projects;  
|      |                          | - Plan, coordinate, manage and develop NEWMAP projects to ensure success;  
|      |                          | - Organize the necessary orientation and training for the departmental officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;  
|      |                          | - Establishment of resettlement committee  
|      |                          | - Appointment of an NGO that will work with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC),  
|      |                          | - Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as required.  
|      |                          | - Engaging the services of a consultant/NGO to carry out preparation and implementation of RAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the RAP implementation.  
|      |                          | - Approval of payments to consultants for RAP activities carried out under the project.  
<p>|      |                          | - Submission of Reports to World Bank for review. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2 | Word Bank | ➢ Overall responsibility of ensuring that the OP 4.12 are complied with in the RAP.  
➢ Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP. |
| 3 | Ministry of Environment | ➢ Approves RAP budget and funding;  
➢ Supervises RAP compensation implementation;  
➢ Ensures that RAP report is displayed for public view  
➢ Ensure environmental safe and soundness of sites where PAPs are been relocated to |
| 4 | Ministry of Physical Planning & Urban Development | ➢ Facilitate alternative land acquisition as may be required for resettling PAPs  
➢ Assist NEWMAP resettlement committee with site preparation including land mapping and authentication  
➢ Be responsible for the preparation of Certificates of Occupancy which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary land holders. |
| 5 | Resettlement Committee | ➢ Responsible for coordinating RAP implementation under the supervision of PMU’  
➢ Ensure the consultation and participation of PAPs in implementation activities,  
➢ Prepares report of RAP implementation  
➢ Responsible for instituting the grievance redress committee in collaboration with PMU |
| 6 | Project Affected Persons (PAPs) | ➢ Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,  
➢ Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this RAP;  
➢ Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful;  
➢ Implementation and livelihood restoration |
| 7 | Social and Livelihood Officer | ➢ Provide the various committees (resettlement committee and grievance redress committee) with necessary documents and support  
➢ Advice on World Bank policies on OP 4.12;  
➢ Ensures coordination between the implementing committees and NEWMAP,  
➢ Write periodic reports on RAP implementation for submission to the PC and WB;  
➢ Monitors and reports RAP implementation including livelihood restoration of PAPs |
| 8 | NGO | ➢ Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in resettlement process  
➢ Coordinate Grievance redress committee  
➢ Ensures fair hearing and timely dispensing of grievance matters |
<p>| 9 | Grievance Redress | ➢ Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation & Reporting Organogram**

![Implementation Organogram Diagram](image)

*Figure 7.1: Implementation Organogram*
CHAPTER EIGHT  MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1. Overview on Monitoring

Monitoring and Evaluation are integral components of the programme/project management cycle used at all stages of the cycle, monitoring and evaluation can help to strengthen project design, enrich quality of interventions, improve decision-making, and enhance learning.

The key objectives of monitoring the RAP implementation would be as follows:

- Transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources
- Providing constant feedback on the extent to which the RAP implementation are achieving their goals
- Identifying potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions
- Providing guidelines for the planning of future projects and,
- Improving project design

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will involve an M&E resident staff at PMU-NEWMAP while an external M&E expert will be engaged periodically by NEWMAP.

8.1.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the PMU. Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/Social &Livelihood Officer.

The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to the PMU and the World Bank. Lessons learnt during implementation will be documented and disseminated so that gaps identified can serve as valuable information for subsequent projects.

8.1.2 External /Independent Monitoring

The PMU will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The PMU will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on this resettlement plan. The selected firm/consultant should have extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The PMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the firm/consultant, as well as the proposed research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats.
The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person.

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, the independent monitoring consultant will visit a sample of 10% of the Project affected Population six months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the Policy Framework and the respective RAP.
- Assess if the RAP objective or enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this policy framework.

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified agency will be prepared by the PMU-NEWMAP in collaboration with World Bank at the beginning of project implementation stage.

### 8.1.3 Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

- Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets, lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory and RAP.
- Oversee that the RAPs are implemented as designed and approved.
- Verify that funds for implementing the RAPs are provided to the sub-implementing agencies/stakeholders in a timely manner in amounts sufficient for their purposes and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
8.2.1. Implementation Schedule

Table 8.1 below summarizes the implementation schedule of the RAP by phase, responsibilities and completion time for the Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT CYCLE</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoping and Screening</td>
<td>✓ Initial site visit &amp; consultations. ✓ Identification of Resettlement and Social issues ✓ Application of safeguard policies ✓ Categorization ✓ Action plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>Preparation of RAP and consultations</td>
<td>✓ RAP inception report ✓ Draft RAP ✓ Consultations ✓ WB No-Objection</td>
<td>Consultant; Supervision by Social &amp; Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Disclosure of RAP locally &amp; to WB Info Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEWMAP PC in collaboration with Ministry of Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalization and Incorporation</td>
<td>✓ Final version of RAP document into contract documents ✓ WB No-Objection</td>
<td>Consultant; procurement officer Supervision by PC, World Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTION</td>
<td>Implementation and monitoring</td>
<td>✓ Implementation Monitoring &amp; reporting on environmental and social mitigation measures ✓ Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues</td>
<td>Contractors Supervision by Social &amp; Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP, M&amp;E officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS (POST-)</td>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
<td>✓ Maintenance Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and social livelihood issues</td>
<td>Contractors Supervision by Social &amp; Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP, M&amp;E officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 Monitoring Indicators

The M&E indicators include but not limited to the following:
Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

- delivery and usage of compensation and resettlement entitlements;
- allocation of replacement land and residential plots, where applicable;
- reconstruction of new houses and other infrastructure, where applicable;
- compensation measures applied to compensate for damage during construction activities;
- reported grievances and action taken;
- problems encountered and action taken;
- general issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.
- implementation progress;
- compensation and resettlement policies;
- delivery of entitlements, including replacement land where applicable;
- changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,
- consultation with and participation of PAPs and other Stakeholders.
CHAPTER NINE COMPENSATION FUNDING

ARRANGEMENT AND TIME TABLE

9.1 Budget For Resettlement Activities Related With the Project

The budget for the Amuzukwu Gully Erosion RAP implementation is Thirty Nine Million Nine Hundred and Eleven Thousand Five Hundred Naira (39,911,500) only with breakdown as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Naira</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land Resettlement</td>
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<tr>
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<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total: Resettlement and Compensation</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,465,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Capacity Building and Training for RAP Implementation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Operating cost including Monitoring of RAP Implementation (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)</td>
<td><strong>3,446,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,911,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responsibility for RAP budget funding will be that of the State Government through its counter-part funding because they are the party who are impacting livelihoods. It will be financed through the projects administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project.

It is expected that implementation function will rest on the State PMU, but the budget will however be subject to the finalization of disclosure and clearance/approval by World Bank before disbursement or implementation can commence.

Since the State government will be responsible for funding the compensation entitlement, final approval for payments above the limit for the Project Coordinator must be approved by the Chief Accounting Officer of the Ministry of Finance(Commissioner).

9.2 Timetable for the Resettlement Action Plan

The timetable and schedules for the completion of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action
Plan can be seen in Table 9.1 below. The RAP implementation has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before commencement of work on the site.

Table 9.1: Timetable for RAP implementation shown in Gant Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Completion Time</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>March 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Submission of Draft RAP Report</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Field Verification and comments</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update of comments</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Submission of final RAP Document</td>
<td>Consultant, NEWMAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Display &amp; Advertisement in the Country</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Min of Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Posted in the World Bank Info Shop</td>
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<td>RAP capacity Building/Training</td>
<td>NEWMAP, WB</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Implementation of RAP</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Resettlement committee</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>RAP Implementation Monitoring</td>
<td>NEWMAP, Stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Commencement of Civil work</td>
<td>contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
9.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the State NEWMAP and other implementing agencies in the understanding and implementation of RAP/RAP, it is recommended that some form of capacity building and enlightenment be provided to the implementers, site committee, PAPs and other supporting agencies.

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Recommended Training and Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Course Content</th>
<th>Who to Train</th>
<th>Estimated Amount(USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Days Training</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation Protocol</td>
<td>3. Principles of Resettlement Action Plan Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of RAP Implementation</td>
<td>PMU Social &amp; Livelihood Officer, M&amp;E Officer, Site committee, Grievance redress committee</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
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<td>Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP</td>
<td>PMU Social &amp; Livelihood Officer, M&amp;E Officer, Site committee, Grievance redress committee</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> USD 12,121.21</td>
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CHAPTER TEN   PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

10.1  Introduction

In line with the requirements for social impact assessment by World Bank, public consultation was a major driver of this social safeguard assignment. Public consultation was used amongst other things to identify the population affected by the project. It also served the purpose of creating an enabling environment for PAPs and stakeholder participation and inclusion in project implementation. The principal outcome of the public consultation process was:

- Communication of the planned project and its objective to the concerned communities, PAPs and stakeholders;
- The identification of PAPs and affected assets;
- Expression of concerns of the affected persons and community;
- Identification of indicators for measuring performance of the RAP

10.2  Approach for Identification and Participation of Stakeholders

The existing documents prepared by NEWMAP such as the project appraisal document (PAD), Project implementation manual (PIM) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) clearly stated the stakeholders to be identified in the project stakeholders including the MDAs at the Steering Technical Committee. The PIM and RPF expressly underpinned the need to constitute a site committee and of the essence of working in collaboration with community association and NGOs.

Therefore, the RAP consultant with support from NEWMAP PMU contacted and engaged the various groups and the community leadership in rounds of consultations which has thus far, helped in the quality of information presented in this RAP report. The consultation process is a continuum throughout the project cycle. Therefore, the resettlement implementation committee and the sub-committee to address grievances are expected to continue to carry PAPs and relevant stakeholders along as would be required during implementation phases.

10.3  Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:
• Site visit of the project site parameter
• Identification of the administrative leadership in the project areas, and visits to the community leadership
• Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with community leaderships
• Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
• Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
• Inventory of PAPs and affected assets

10.4 Summary of Public Consultation held at Umuleghe Azuahia in Amuzukwu

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Meeting Date</th>
<th>28th February, 2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Venue</td>
<td>Umuleghe Azuahia Field, Amuzukwu and the Palace of the traditional ruler, Ukwu 1 of Amuzukwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>The meeting was attended by the traditional ruler, PAPs, Community leaders, Women, Youths, Site Committee Members, Community Association Members, Abia NEWMAP Staffs and the RAP Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preamble
The Environmental Officer in Abia NEWMAP thanked the audience who had gathered at the venue at the instance of Abia NEWMAP PMU. She gave a brief introduction to the essence of the consultation and informed the community of the need for RAP and thereafter introduced the Consultant. The Consultant told the community that the State government in partnership with international funding partners is concerned with the plight of the community who has experienced gully erosion that had ravaged the area, depleted the available land and sub-merged many buildings. The essence of the intervention he said, is to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce long term erosion vulnerability in the area. People living within 8 meter radius to the degraded land and those whose are staying in the sub-merged buildings fall within the vulnerability range and thus, will be required to be resettled to ensure safety of life and good practice during/prior to the planned civil works. This public consultation is a means to carry the community along, identify the primary affected persons and plan on the strategies for acceptable and successful resettlement implementation.

Perception of Community about the project
Many speakers from the community were unanimous in reiterating their heartfelt gratitude to NEWMAP for the planned intervention while recounting the losses and pains inflicted to the community by the gully erosion mishap. They stated their willingness to part with their land in the affected site to enable the intervention work.

Concerns and questions raised
Concerns raised ranged from measures to ensure timely completion and non-abandonment of the project to, quality of work and the need to ensure local participation in project implementation. The following questions were also raised:
• If the implementation of the project should come before the resettlement where the inhabitants will (PAPs) stay?
• Is the land going to be fully reclaimed?
• Will the project yield local employments?
Issues of community needs were mentioned for government notice and action. Mentioned in the order of priorities the needs are:
• Light transformer,
• Community hall
• Portable water
• Market
### How Concerns were addressed

The NEWMAP officer informed the community that there is provision in the PIM which provides for preference to the indigenes in employment, especially, unskilled labour such as mason, carpenters, etc.

On the issue of how to house the PAPs prior to implementation of RAP, the consultant stated that the OP 4.12 policy requires that RAP implementation takes place before civil work in the area.

As for the nature of land reclamation, it was answered that there will be partial reclamation of the sites based on the approved engineering design.

### Commitment of the Community to Project Sustainability

The community through the traditional council promised to be part of the project implementation by undertaking the following:

- Providing security for the contractor personnel and equipment,
- Acceptance to cede their land to NEWMAP for erosion work as required;
- Ensuring the enforcement of local laws that prohibits unapproved dredging/mining in any erosion prone area, the project site inclusive.
- Ensuring compliance with the prohibition of disposal of solid waste into the drain ways
- Providing information at any point about the community that may aid the consultants/contractors in carrying out their works,
- Will help to negotiate for land for the potential displaced persons, but did not promise to give land from the community as the available land to the community is village squares and are not mapped out for residential purposes.
### Resettlement Action Plan for Amuzukwu Gully Erosion

#### 10.5 Summary of Stakeholder meeting with MDAs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Meeting Date</th>
<th>4th March, 2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting Venue</td>
<td>NEWMAP Conference Room, Otuobraco Plaza, Umuahia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>The meeting was attended by the STC representatives including Min. of Environment, Min. of Agriculture, Min. of Finance, Min. of Physical Planning &amp; Urban Renewal, Abia State Emergency Management Agency, Abia State Planning Commission, NEWMAP and the Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Preamble           | In his opening speech, the Project Coordinator after welcoming all members present said that the day’s meeting was called at the instance of World Bank Consultant on RAP who intends to consult with the Members of State Technical Committee (STC) on their roles, responsibilities and inputs towards the proposed abbreviated resettlement action plan to be prepared for the Amuzukwu gully erosion site. Addressing members, the World Bank Consultant stated that NEWMAP is a World Bank assisted programme meant to intervene in areas where erosion has created problems. He informed all members that NEWMAP has four (4) Project Components as follows:  
  a) Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructural Investments.  
  b) Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services  
  c) Climate Change Response  
  d) Project Management.  

  He said in the execution of this project, vulnerable communities that were identified in this project will experience something new. According to him, five major issues will be discussed in this meeting to arm participants with a tip of their expected role. Discussion on today’s meeting will include: Concept of RAP Implementation, Responsibilities, Capacity assessment and building, stakeholder Concerns and applicable Legal, Administrative and Legislative instruments or policies within each Ministry relating to the project.  

  He defined RAP as a plan or a report that clearly shows the steps to be followed to implement involuntary resettlement. The target of RAP is to identify early and implement a plan for restoring persons to be affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than he/she was before the commencement of the project. Take for instance, a case of land acquisition or demolition of asset, farm land, structure or disturbance to source/access to livelihood caused by project implementation. The people affected otherwise known as PAPs are to be resettled or compensated so that they are not made worse off economically, and that is why census are being taken to know the exact number of persons affected.  

  Issues bordering on the functions of each stakeholder, their commitment to NEWMAP implementation, responsibilities, concerns and constraints were pointed out for discussion.  

| Inputs, Questions and Concerns | The ministry of environment spokes man thanked the Consultant for his wonderful lectures on the roles of line Ministries in the implementation of NEWMAP project. He assured the firm resolve of the host Ministry to meaningfully assist. On the issue of policies, he said the Abia State Basic Environmental Law 2004 as amended shall be used to guard against waste disposal in the proposed resettlement exercise of affected persons. He said that the Ministry’s Forestry, Pollution Control and Environmental Health Departments are available to render professional services such as environmental protection and biodiversity to ensure that  |

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the environment is well protected from further degradation and or
devastation

The representative of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Physical
Planning enquired to know whether the dislocated persons are going to
be accommodated in a completely new layout or in an existing layout.
This according to him will enable the Ministry know the kind of building
that will be suitable, the site, design and beautification that may be
deserving.

The speaker from ASEMA is primarily concerned with the creation of
disaster free environment. This is done by ensuring that all necessary
safeguard policies are maintained. It therefore followed that people
should be educated on how to avert certain things that could give rise to
crises and instability but encouraged to imbibe environmental friendly
practices. He assured ASEMA’s readiness to assist any time any day.

Abia State Planning Commission said that their responsibility as one of
the line MDAs is to ensure that adequate provisions are made for
payment of counterpart fund which is a core requirement from the state.
In his reaction, the Consultant enquired to know what was provided for
NEWMAP in the 2014 budget estimate. Responding, the Project
Coordinator said the provision made was not enough compared to what
is actually needed.

Abia State Ministry of Finance asserted that the role of the Ministry of
Finance is to release fund as provided for in the budget estimate and
approved by His Excellency (the state governor). Reacting on the role of
Finance, the Consultant demands to know what to do to ensure that
counterpart funds are released as at when due. She said it depends on the
state priority and availability of fund.

Ministry of Agriculture promised to provide farm lands for the displaced
persons to ensure that they sustain their agricultural based livelihoods.
This arrangement can be accomplished through the cooperation of the
affected communities as their could be exchange of lands.

Responses from Consultant

The Consultant responded that the kind of building and site are still
being determined and will be collectively determined by the PAPs and
the resettlement committee to be set up.

He gave detailed explanation of the importance of appointing a Desk
Officer from each line Ministry who should be able to work with Abia
NEWMAP SPMU. He directed representatives to convey the message to
their permanent Secretaries to enable them react promptly to the request.
The Consultant explained that the role of the Desk Officers shall not
clash with that of their Permanent Secretaries as STC Members.

The consultant also called on NEWMAP to ensure that stakeholders are
carried along at all times to ensure synergy and project success
Conclusions of the Public Consultations

- The public consultations provided the opportunity for the stakeholders to meet and discuss on common issues that affect the erosion control project;
- It provided a platform for stakeholders to understand their responsibilities and make commitments;

The community promised to be part of the project implementation via the following commitments:

- Providing security for the contractor personnel and equipment,
- Acceptance to cede their land to NEWMAP for erosion work as required;
- Ensuring the enforcement of local laws that prohibits unapproved dredging/mining in any erosion prone area, the project site inclusive.
- Ensuring compliance with the prohibition of disposal of solid waste into the drain ways
- Providing information at any point about the community that may aid the consultants/contractors in carrying out their works,
- Will help to negotiate for land for the potential displaced persons, but did not promise to give land from the community as the available land to the community is village squares and are not mapped out for residential purposes

Recommendations:

- It is instructive that the SPMU should ensure regular communication with the stakeholders and follow up on them in the fulfillment of their respective responsibilities.
- Funding and capacity building where necessary should be provided as and when due (as have been planned/budgeted in this ARAP) to help stakeholder's undertake their responsibilities.
- Promises made to project affected persons should be implemented early enough to ensure sustenance or improvement of livelihood.
- NEWMAP should within its social responsibility program review the community requests/needs which include employment for its locals, light transformer, common hall, portable water and construction and market. Intervention in one or two areas of their community needs will be a plausible milestone, and will be helpful in winning the community’s support and commitment to the overall project sustainability.
REFERENCES

Nigeria Erosion & Watershed Management Project (2012), Environmental and Social Management Framework

Nigeria Erosion & Watershed Management Project (2012), Project Appraisal Document


World Bank (2000), Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook, Washington DC

World Bank (2004), The Little Green Data Book, from the World Development Indicators
### Annex 1 - Resettlement and Compensation Valuation Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PAP</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>AFFECTED ASSET</th>
<th>MATERIAL OF FLOOR</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP STATUS</th>
<th>NO OF ROOMS</th>
<th>AMOUNT DUE TO ROOMS</th>
<th>SIZE (m²)</th>
<th>AMOUNT DUE TO LAND</th>
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</tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>HOUSE</td>
<td>CEMENT</td>
<td>TENANT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>HOUSE</td>
<td>CEMENT</td>
<td>TENANT</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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34,465,000
Annex 2: PAP Identification Register
Annex 3: Vulnerable Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF VULNERABLE PAP</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MARITAL STATUS</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>WIDOW</td>
<td>AZU AHIA AMUZUKWU</td>
<td>8064131068</td>
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Annex 4: Socio-Economic Inventory Instrument For Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

Brief Introduction of project by personnel

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IDENTITY OF RESPONDENT/PAP</th>
<th>Options (Tick the applicable)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gender (Tick)</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Marital status (Tick)</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Are you the household head (Tick)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Contact/House Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phone No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Highest level of Education</td>
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LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

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<th>Occupation (main)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Income/Week</td>
<td>Income/Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Other Household Members</th>
<th>Options (Tick the applicable)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Surname</strong></td>
<td><strong>First Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife / Husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Member 10</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FHH with under aged children</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**
- **FHH**: Female headed household
- **PDP**: Physically disadvantaged person
- **MDP**: Mentally disadvantaged person
- **CHH**: Child headed household
SECTION B: FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES/ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS/FARMS

14) Identity of Affected Asset/Structure
(a) Barren Land…… (b) Farm land … (c) House…..(d) Fence……
(e) Shop…..(f) Economic tree  (g) others, Please state) ..............................

15).  For Structure/House: What type (s) of roofing materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Bamboo /palm/grass… (b) Wood /planks & Corrugated iron sheets  (c) Wood & Asbestos/Aluminum (d) iron roof &Corrugated iron sheets (e) Aluminum… (f) others (Pls state)

16).  What is the material of the floor and wall of the Affected Structure? **(Please Tick One)**
a) Cement…… (b) Mud … (c) Tiles….. (d) Wood…… (e) others, pls state) ..........................

17) State the size of land/structure affected in meter……..

18) State the type of crops/economic tree in the farm/ land

19) State the number count of each type of crop/tree in the farm land

20). How many rooms are in the Affected House? ..........................

21). Who owns the affected structure/house? **(Please Tick One)**
(a)  Personal………… (b) Landlord…… (c) Company …..(d) Local Govt………………….……
(e)  State Govt…….. (f) Federal Govt………….(g) Others (Pls Specify)……

22). If rented, how much do you pay annually? ........................

23) Where do you intend to move?.................................................................

SECTION C: FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MAN HOUR

24) What type of business would be affected?

25) What is your average daily income /sale? .................................
26) How many days in the week do you operate your business?

27) How many staff/workers has the business employed?

28) What implication will relocating have on your business?
   (i) 
   (ii) 
   (iii) 

29) How do you think this impact can be minimized?
   (i) 
   (ii) 

Annex 5: Monitoring Indicator For The Performance of RAP Income Restoration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline Status (date)</th>
<th>New Status (Date)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income of PAP</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation of PAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of grievances and time and quality of resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill acquisition/training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance received from Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children in school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of place of dwelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership of shop/structure?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of affected structure/Asset</td>
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</table>
Annex 6: TOR for the Preparation of the RAP

TOR FOR AMUZUKWU GULLY/EROSION IN UMUAHIA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF ABIA STATE UNDER THE NIGERIAN EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)

Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the special climate change fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP Finances activities implemented by states and activities implemented by the Federal Government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

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

The development objective of NEWMAP is: to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas. At state level, NEWMAP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger the World Bank’s Safeguard policies including Environmental Assessment Op4.01, natural Habitats Op 4.04, Cultural Property OP 11.03; Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 Safety of Dams OP 4.37; Pest Management Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 and projects on International Waterways OP 7.50.

The environmental and social safeguards concerns are being addressed through two national instruments already prepared under the project: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). These framework instruments need to be translated into specific costed, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific management and action plans.

ESMF: In general, the ESMF specified the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing (i) environmental/social assessments (ESAs, alternatively both an SA or an EA) and/or (2) environmental/social management plans (ESMPs, or alternatively both an EMP and SMP) for individual civil works packages developed for each project. ESMPs are essential elements for category B projects.

RPF: The RPF applies when land acquisition leads to the temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or
loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources due to project activities. It sets out the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the project-affected people, and specifies the contents of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each package of investments.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which serves as a practical tool during the programme formulation, design, implementation and monitoring, was prepared for NEWMAP which serves as a guide for the present terms of reference.

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

**Objective and Scope of the Consultancy**

The objective of the consulting services is to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Amuzukwu Flood/gully erosion site sub-project(s) in Abia State intervention site(s).

There is one (1 No) intervention site covered by this TOR, as follows: Amuzukwu flood/gully erosion site in Umuahia North Local Government Area, Abia State.

**Short summary of this Intervention Site:**

The Amuzukwu Gully Erosion Site is located at Amuzukwu-Mbom Road. It is geographically located within N05°32' and N05°41' latitude and E007°28' and E007°32' longitude. The aim and objective of this study is to ascertain the various factors that are responsible for the gully erosion development at Amuzukwu, and to recommend lasting solution to the problem. The erosion and watershed map of Amuzukwu is shown in fig 1.
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 of proposed site intervention.

**Engineering designs:** detailed engineering designs for Amuzukwu flood/gully erosion site will be presented to the consultant on request.

**Objective of the RAP**
The aim of the RAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the Amuzukwu fixed/gully erosion 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 polices 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, impoverishments 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**
Two 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)

- 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 OP 4.12, Annexed A);

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 prepared 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 the 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.’ GIS technology is highly recommended for this purpose with all man-made features being geo-referenced. 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.

Each land parcel and structure should be numbered, geo-referenced, 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 features 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.

**Socio Economic 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 RAP. Some of the topics that shall be included are:

- Demographic structure of the community;
- 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.

**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 RAP 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.

**Qualifications and Experience of the Consultant**
The Consultant should have M.Sc. or M.A. in the social sciences, humanities or social work with a minimum of five (5) years working experience in social assessment, involuntary resettlement other relevant field. It is highly desirable that the consultant have experience with working with international development institutions like the World Bank, and on infrastructure related projects. Knowledge about World Bank safeguard policies and experience in similar operation is vital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract Signing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inception</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Draft Report</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submission of Final Report</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Deliverables and timing 8Weeks**
- **Inception report or interview:** To be submitted two weeks after signing of contract. The SPMU shall double-check and ensure that the consultant has actually commenced work and that the consultant understands tasks.
- **Week 4:** A draft RAP will be submitted for comments in Four weeks from the date of signing the contract. It will identify all the areas, the mitigation measures, and the environmental and social issues associated with the site intervention sub-projects, as well as the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements for the upper and lower watersheds in the intervention site.
• **Week 8:** The Final RAP will be submitted to the SPMU Eight weeks after commencement of the consultancy.

**Number of Copies:**

a) The Consultant undertakes to submit five copies of draft reports for each of the above mentioned deliverables.

b) For the purpose of enhancing timely and expedient completion of the services, the Client shall endeavour to respond to the draft reports within 1 week of their submission.

c) Within 1 week of receipt of comments on the draft reports, the Consultant shall deliver five bound copies of final reports and one copy thereof on CD-ROM.

The draft and final reports submitted to the Client and all relevant data and information contained therein, compiled by the Consultant in the course of providing the services, shall be the property of the Client. The Client shall be free to make full use of draft and final reports, data and information received pursuant to this Contract at its own discretion.

**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

**Payment Schedule**

10% of Contract sum on successful conclusion of inception deliverable

30% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Report

40% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Final Report

20% of Contract sum of submission and Acceptance of Final Report
Annex 5: Attendance of Consultation with Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sunday D. Jackson</td>
<td>D. Director</td>
<td>Abia Sono</td>
<td>08033621518</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gracejackson@yahoo.com">gracejackson@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Oyeghi Maxwell</td>
<td>A.C.A.O</td>
<td>NIPSS NYSC</td>
<td>08035632229</td>
<td><a href="mailto:OyeghiMaxwell@yahoo.com">OyeghiMaxwell@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Habor Ijeoma</td>
<td>A.C.A.O</td>
<td>Min of Agric</td>
<td>08059862319</td>
<td><a href="mailto:habor@justice.gov">habor@justice.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ekwa Tom Ikoro</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>Min. of Finance</td>
<td>08138487785</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ekwatomikoro@yahoo.com">ekwatomikoro@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nwosu I. Ralph</td>
<td>CAO</td>
<td>Min. of Finance</td>
<td>08072521837</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nwosu@justice.gov">nwosu@justice.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Osodiogbe M.S.</td>
<td>C.P.O</td>
<td>ASPC</td>
<td>08066000081</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Osodiogbe2002@yahoo.com">Osodiogbe2002@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kelvin Okonji</td>
<td>P.C</td>
<td>ABNMAP</td>
<td>08067939326</td>
<td><a href="mailto:okonjiokonji@gmail.com">okonjiokonji@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Oliver Nonwu</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>08034110411</td>
<td><a href="mailto:onwuji@gmail.com">onwuji@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Obiwe D.O.</td>
<td>Admin Off.</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>08062414441</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Obiwe@yahoo.com">Obiwe@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mrs. Nancy Okongwu</td>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>07034608266</td>
<td><a href="mailto:okongwuprov@yahoo.com">okongwuprov@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Chidima Ukwa</td>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>07034533569</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chidima@yahoo.com">Chidima@yahoo.com</a></td>
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Annex 6: Attendance of Public Consultation in Amuzukwu Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. B. Nkwoanye</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>080 37706801</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avx. Nkwoanye James</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08062356270</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief I.C. Ekelene</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>070 36866956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzoany Nkwoanye</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08068758288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief P.B. Ekelene</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>09056943972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akamkaka Ekezidi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08038693603</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzoany A. Emmanuel</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08032477527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzoany A. Cordela</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence Okorie</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>08098900789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecelia Iroaba</td>
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<td>Chinonye Anonyu</td>
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<td>Nkwoany Ekeze</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edna Okezie</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria Onwufi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>070 6519866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chukwu A. Okezie</td>
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<td>080 38298550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday Nkelem Onwu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyril Odumoke</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>080 83815205</td>
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<td>Charles Okezie</td>
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<td>Nkwoany Ekeleme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonia Nkwoany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abigail Ekelene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Emeka O. Igwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Lawrence E. Naruzie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Uzoany A. Manzurko</td>
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<td>08034632955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lady Helen Uzoany</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>07069755423</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Peace Shadock</td>
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Annex 7: Site Committee and Community Association Membership

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<th>S/N</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AHAMEFULE EKELEME</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>08038298550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CHIEF I C EKELEME</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Site Committee Chairman</td>
<td>07030866256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UZOANYA PETER</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>08068758088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CHIEF P B EKELEME</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Community Association Chairman</td>
<td>08056943572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AKANDU IHEANYIEHI</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>08038593603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>UZOANYA CORDELIA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>07036997415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CHIKODIRI NWAZUE</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>08035698561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NGBARONYE B O</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>08035698561</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ARC.NGBARONYE JAMES</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Site Committee Secretary</td>
<td>08037706801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 8: Detail of meeting Procedure with State Technical Committee

Date: 4TH MARCH, 2014

001 BODY PRESENT

1  Engr. T. I. Okoro  Dir. MENV(P/S Rep)  Chairman
2  Rev. Canon Kelvin Igbanigbor  Project Coordinator  Member
3  Mrs. Onyii-Okpokiri Nancy  Environmentalist  Member
4  Chidinma Igwe  S/Livelihood  Member
5  Oliver Nwuju  W/B Consultant  Cons
6  Sunday O. Jackson  D.Dir. SEMA  Member
7  Enyite Maxwell O  ACAOMPP&UR  Member
8  Harbour Ijeoma  ACAO Agric  Member
9  Nne I Ralph  CAO Fin.  Member
10  Ononogbu, M S  CPO ASPC  Member
11  Obewe, D O  CAO NEWMAP  Secretary

002 OPENING.

The meeting commenced with a prayer said by Chidinma Igwe. This was followed with introduction of members as listed above. In his opening speech, the Project Coordinator after welcoming all members present said that the day’s meeting was called at the instance of World Bank Consultant on RAP who intends to consult with the Members of State Technical Committee (STC) on their roles, responsibilities and inputs towards the proposed abbreviated resettlement action plan to be prepared for the Amuzukwu gully erosion site.

DELIBERATIONS

Addressing members, the World Bank Consultant stated that NEWMAP is a World Bank assisted programme meant to intervene in areas where erosion has created problems. He informed all members that NEWMAP has four (4) Project Components as follows:

a) Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructural Investments.
b) Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services
c) Climate Change Response
d) Project Management.

He said in the execution of this project, vulnerable communities that were identified in this project will experience something new. According to him, five major issues will be discussed in this meeting to arm participants with a tip of their expected role. Discussion on today’s meeting will include: Concept of RAP Implementation, Responsibilities, Capacity assessment and building, stakeholder Concerns and applicable Legal, Administrative and Legislative instruments or policies within each Ministry relating to the project.

A DUE DILIGENCE:

The Consultant pointed out that observance of due diligence is a sine qua-non
towards successful implementation of the project.

It ensures that necessary and appropriate things are done and at the right time. It therefore, become compelling on all line ministries to face challenges of their responsibilities and implement sequentially what is required of them.

**B RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

This is simply a plan or a report that clearly shows the steps to be followed to implement involuntary resettlement. The target of RAP is to identify early and implement a plan for restoring persons to be affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than he/she was before the commencement of the project. Take for instance, a case of land acquisition or demolition of asset, farm land, structure or disturbance to source/access to livelihood caused by project implementation. The people affected otherwise known as PAPs are to be resettled or compensated so that they are not made worse off economically, and that is why census are being taken to know the exact number of persons affected.

**C RESPONSIBILITY**

In respect of the above, the Consultant directed the SPMU to call for a formal meeting to brief line Ministries of their expected responsibilities in a very simplified manner. This will guide them on how and when to do what is required of them better.

**D CAPACITY BUILDING**

According to the Consultant, capacity assessment is required once responsibility sharing has been defined. That way, the SPMU requires to ascertain the capacity and constraint of each MDA in carrying out its function. The capacity assessment is expected to reveal where a capacity gap exists so as to draw a plan for capacity building early before the implementation of the RAP. Capacity building may be in the form of education, enlightenment, training and workshops.

**E LAND USE POLICY**

All through the life span of this project, it is being expected that the Federal Government Land Use Decree shall be invoked. Where necessary, the Local Government and Community Land Policies shall be applied while negotiating for lands for resettlement of affected persons. Where lands belonging to the community are donated for public good, such gesture needs to be properly documented.

**F RESETTLEMENT OF AFFECTED PERSONS (COMPENSATION)**

The Consultant explained that none of the affected persons will be left unattended to. Throwing more light on the issue, he said Landlords shall have buildings in exchange for buildings, land for lands while Tenants shall be assisted to regain a place of dwelling in line with the applicable World Bank policy and the Nigerian Land Use Act.

He further stated that from available records, 31 affected persons have been identified in the case of Amuzukwu Ibeku Erosion Site. The next line of action will be to classify them compound by compound and according to their entitlements.

Following his explanations, the Consultant requested for the line ministries present to respond stating their views, functions, commitment to the project and notable concerns.
REACTION FROM MEMBERS

A  MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Engr. T. I. Okoro, who represented the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Umuahia thanked the Consultant for his wonderful lectures on the roles of line Ministries in the implementation of NEWMAP project. He assured the firm resolve of the host Ministry to meaningfully assist. On the issue of policies, he said the Abia State Basic Environmental Law 2004 as amended shall be used to guard against waste disposal in the proposed resettlement exercise of affected persons. He said that the Ministry’s Forestry, Pollution Control and Environmental Health Departments are available to render professional services such as environmental protection and biodiversity to ensure that the environment is well protected from further degradation and or devastation.

B  MINISTRY OF PHYSICAL PLANNING & URBAN RENEWAL

Mr. Enyite Maxwell who represented the Permanent Secretary enquired to know whether the dislocated persons are going to be accommodated in a completely new layout or in an existing layout. This according to him will enable the Ministry know the kind of building that will be suitable, the site, design and beautification that may be deserving. The Consultant responded that the kind of building and site are still being determined and will be collectively determined by the PAPs and the resettlement committee to be set up.

C  Abia State Emergency Management Agency (ASEMA)

ASEMA was represented at the meeting by Mr. Sunday O. Jackson. He explained that ASEMA is primarily concerned with the creation of disaster free environment. This is done by ensuring that all necessary safeguard policies are maintained. It therefore followed that people should be educated on how to avert certain things that could give rise to crises and instability but encouraged to imbibe environmental friendly practices. He assured ASEMA’s readiness to assist any time any day.

D  ABIA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Ononogbu, M S who represented the Commission said their business as one of the line MDAs is to ensure that adequate provisions are made for payment of counterpart fund which is a core requirement from the state. In his reaction, the Consultant enquired to know what was provided for NEWMAP in the 2014 budget estimate. Responding, the Project Coordinator said the provision made was not enough compared to what is actually needed.

E  MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Abia State Ministry of Finance was represented at the meeting by Mrs. Nne I Ralph. She asserted that the role of Ministry of Finance is to release fund as provided for in the budget estimate and approved by His Excellency (the state governor). Reacting on the role of Finance, the Consultant demands to know what to do to ensure that counterpart funds are released as at when due. She said it depends on the state priority and availability of fund.
F MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Agriculture was represented at the meeting by Harbor Ijeoma. She said Ministry of Agriculture is readily available to provide farm lands for the displaced persons to ensure sustainability. This arrangement can be accomplished through the cooperation of the affected communities. As their could be exchange of lands.

APPOINTMENT OF DESK OFFICERS

The Consultant gave detailed explanation of the importance of appointing a Desk Officer from each line Ministry who should be able to work with Abia NEWMAP SPMU. He directed representatives to convey the message to their permanent Secretaries to enable them react promptly to the request. The Consultant explained that the role of the Desk Officers shall not clash with that of their Permanent Secretaries as STC Members.

CLOSING REMARKS

The Permanent Secretary ably represented by Engr. T. I Okoro on behalf of other members thanked the Consultant and urged all line Ministries to show sufficient commitment as the project belonged to all Abians.

The Consultant expressed appreciation to all participants who were present despite their tight schedule. He was pleased with their friendly disposition, participation and contributions and finally requested them to be more forthcoming by taking their responsibilities with all amount of seriousness it deserves.

ADJOURNMENT

In the absence of further business, the meeting adjourned through a motion moved by Ijioma Harbor and was seconded by Enyite Maxwell O

CLOSING.

The meeting rose at 3.00 p.m. with a prayer said by Mr. Sunday O. Jackson.