RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FINAL REPORT FOR
IYIOKWU-INTERNATIONAL MARKET FLOOD INTERVENTION SITE IN ABAKALIKI L.G.A OF EBONYI STATE

By
Ebonyi State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
NIGERIA EROSION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT

OCTOBER 2016
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.01 Introduction and Methodology

Background
The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal Government. Seven states were initially targeted in the project, including: Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo. However, twelve additional states including Plateau, Kogi, Kano, Delta, Oyo, Gombe, Bornu, Katsina, Akwa Ibom, Nasarawa and Niger have recently joined the program.

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 OP 4.01; 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.

ES.02 Methodology for the RAP Preparation

The approach adopted for the RAP was in accordance with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies, Nigerian guidelines/laws and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the assignment. The methodology essentially entails literature review/desktop studies, baseline studies, public consultations and preparation of RAP.

Various stakeholders including the project affected persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups were consulted within the project area. Through this process, stakeholders concerns were addressed, views and inputs as regards the likely social impacts of the project and proposed mitigation/enhancement measures were obtained. Stakeholders from relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), community groups and leaders were consulted in order to identify institutional arrangements and capacity needs for implementation and monitoring of the RAP. Potential and associated impacts of proposed river training works to improve its hydraulic flow including riverbank protection measures were identified and assessed during the consultations.

ES.03 Project Components and Description of Physical and Socio-Economic Environment

The Iyiokwu-International Market flood site is located in Abakaliki, the Capital of Ebonyi State and situates within Abakaliki Local Government Area of Ebonyi State (figure 2.1). Geographically, the site stretches along Iyiokwu River between 3499484.74m E, 69753.96m N and 405766.66m E, 695559.98m N to the confluence of the river with the River Ebonyi. River Iyiokwu is considered the most significant among the three principal rivers that drain Abakaliki Capital City because of its location at the core of the city where socio-economic activities and population density are at their relative peaks.

To effectively control flooding along the Iyiokwu River, the construction of a number of hydraulic flow control structures and river bank protection measures are proposed including river training measures, provision of 5 meter setback floodway and side drains on the sides of the river amongst other related activities.

ES.04 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population

The socio-economic characteristics of the people living along the project corridor within the six (6) villages surveyed from the upper to lower Iyiokwu River watershed shows that the population is made up of more males (53.4% - 67.2%) than females (32.8% - 46.6%), youth (65.3% - 78.6%), and slightly literate (40.2%). Social facilities and services like schools, health centers, markets and drainage channels are generally available but poorly maintained. Majority of inhabitants depend on rain water, borehole and commercial water vendors as major sources of water for domestic purposes. About 72.7% of residents in the area dump their waste into illegal refuse dumps like drainage channels and basins. In the project area heaps of indisposed refuse cause regular obstruction of storm water flow into natural drainage basins.

ES.05 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework
The study reviewed a number of Nigeria national and state legislations and frameworks on resettlement including the Land Use Act Cap 202 1990 laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Ebonyi State Ministry of Lands, Survey and Town Planning on resettlement procedures. Similarly the applicable World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement OP.4.12 was reviewed and its provisions compared with the Landuse Act on compensation.

**ES.06 Valuation and Compensation Of Affected Structure And Property**

Issues of valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of proposed project intervention works are discussed. The general principles adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation, comprise the World Bank’s safe guard policies on entitlement, the entitlement matrix, proof of eligibility as well as valuation methodology. It is realized that majority of the affected assets are building structures, farm lands and crops. Within the defined buffer concerning the proposed project, 30 PAPs whose physical structures will be likely affected were identified and their areal dimension and spatial description given. Owners of affected properties have been notified in several ways including one-on-one notification during the socio-economic survey and also during public consultations. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable value based on the current market prices. An estimated 397 (three hundred and ninety seven) PAPs would be affected by the proposed intervention works. Out of this number, 148 (representing 37.28%) PAPs would be totally displaced while 249 (representing 62.72%) would be partially displaced. For the totally displaced PAPs, 294 (74.05%) are male PAPs while 103 (25.94%) are female PAPs. In terms of land area, an estimated 152,25m² would be affected by the proposed intervention works with 50,750m² (33.33%) fully displaced and 101,50m² (66.67%) partially displaced.

**ES.07 Procedure for Delivery of Compensation**

The procedure for delivery of compensation to PAPs shall include but not limited to the following:

- Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites
- Formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- Implementation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the PAPs
- Issuance of Cheque to individual accounts is the preferred as first mode of payment. SPMU shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments without any challenge to the PAPs.
- Necessary document of payments to the affected persons should be presented to local land/asset valuation committee from the Local Government and/or other independent witnesses of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
- Proper receipts should be issued and copies given to the affected persons including the Finance Department of SPMU
- Comprehensive reports on payment made are submitted for review by SPMU Management.

**ES.08 Measures to improve and ensure women livelihood are restored**

The following measures will ensure that women’s livelihoods are restored or even improved compared to what existed before project implementation.

- Income generating program should be organized for women to derive reliable income by engaging in activities that are within their capacity, taking into account the availability of resources and type of trade that they are already engaged in;
- Capacity development assistance should be provided to improve the access of women to skills training for non-farm employment such as tailoring and weaving, small goods shops; marketing-buying and selling local produce; processing of locally produced products; agricultural crops like rice, cassava and maize.
- Also social awareness campaigns and training opportunities are to be organized to increase women’s integration into existing community social and economic mainstream.

**ES.09 Summary of Social and Livelihoods Impacts from Proposed Project**
From the identification of project impacts and project affected assets, the significant impacts of proposed project works include:

- Pollution of the Iyiokwu River during project implementation (presently used for domestic purposes);
- Destruction of cassava, yam and vegetable farmlands;
- Destruction of some economic trees such as palm trees, bamboos and soft wood;
- Changes in poverty levels due to temporary loses of farmlands, economic opportunity and rights;
- Temporary losses of farmlands by project affected persons (PAPs);
- Anxiety, apprehension and difficulty over access of PAPs to new farmlands;
- Temporary losses of means of livelihoods; and
- Social crises that may trail land take for the project and payment of compensation;
- Improvement in land values due to reduction in the incidence and severity of flooding hazards;
- Increased productivity of farmlands due controlled flooding;
- Effective control and management of flooding hazards.

**ES.10 Mitigation Measures for Social and Livelihood Impact**

The following measures will enhance the socio-economic benefits of the project, that is, enhance the beneficial impacts for embarking on the proposed intervention works:

- Economic livelihood support should be given to all persons with project affected assets;
- Fair, equitable and full compensation should be paid to all those project affected persons (PAPs);
- Considerable number of community members (and in particular those directly affected by the project activities) be given area employment during the project construction phase;
- PAPs that will suffer temporary losses of means of livelihood are to be included among community members to be trained on other trades for alternative livelihoods means;

**ES.11 Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP**

The range of activities and management tasks/responsibilities designed to effectively implement and integrate the RAP into various phases of the project construction are outlined.

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N192,739,051.80 (One Hundred and Ninety-Two Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand and Fifty-One Naira Eighty Kobo Only) made up of compensation payments for agricultural crops (N29,002,974.00), Land and Building Structures (N120,587,026.00); mitigation measures (N27,710,000.00); implementation activities involving compensation commissions, capacity building and management coordination activities (N6,352,000.00) and 5% contingency (N9,178,051.50). The EBS-NEWMAP SPMU is the source of this fund for the payment of necessary compensations and monitoring of mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

**ES.12 Monitoring and Evaluation**

**External Monitoring and Evaluation**

External monitoring and evaluation of PAP activities will deliver the objectives of compliance and monitoring by Community Associations:-

- Ensure that project implementation is in conformity with RAP objectives and procedures
- Ensure that impact of project implementation on baseline poverty levels and other livelihood issues are monitored
- Assure that resettlement objectives are met
- Compensation payments and benefits are paid promptly
- Social and livelihood parameters are compared with baseline conditions and,
- Guarantee effectiveness of existing community structures- CBOs/NGOs/various project implementation committees.

**ES.13 Public Consultation Process:**
Consultation was carried out at four levels viz; the Ezes-in-Council (comprising of the decision makers in the six (6Nos) communities) the general assembly of selected leaders from the six (6) communities, census and socio-economic surveys as well as focus group discussions. Social organisation/co-operative societies, political stakeholders, farmers, age-grade groups and women groups and lastly the project affected persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups in the six(6) autonomous communities were also consulted. Based on the findings of the consultation meetings, a community broad-based and resilient grievance redress mechanism was designed for the implementation of the RAP.

**ES.14 Conclusion**

This study has shown that the associated and potential impacts expected to result from the proposed project implementation are generally positive and beneficial in nature while majority of negative/adverse impacts are temporary with limited socio-economic effects. The grievance redress mechanism and mitigation measures designed for the RAP will mitigate community crises that may result from resettlement, compensation and socio-economic livelihood conflicts. We suggest that every machinery required to fast track the implementation of proposed intervention works for the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site Flood/Erosion Site be put in place in order to fully realise proposed project objectives of enhancing agricultural productivity in the six project communities in particular and the Abakaliki metropolitan region in general.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title page</th>
<th>i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive summary</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of content</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of tables</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of figures</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of plates</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.0 Introduction and Methodology - 1

1.1 Background - 1

1.3 Objectives of the RAP - 1

1.4 Justification for the RAP - 2

1.5 Scope and Task of the RAP - 2

1.6 Expected Outcome of RAP - 2

1.7 Methodology for the RAP Preparation - 3

1.7.1 Literature Review/Desktop Studies - 3

1.7.2 Public Consultations - 3

1.7.3 Field Studies - 3

1.8 Structure of the RAP - 3

### 2.0 Project Components and Description of Socio-Economic Environment - 4

2.1 Description of NEWMAP Components - 4

2.2 Description of the Proposed Intervention Site - 5

2.3 Geology and Hydrological Setting of the Site - 5

2.4 Proposed Civil Works to Control Flooding Within the Iyiokwu River Watershed - 7

2.4.1 Measures to Improve the Hydraulic Flow of Iyiokwu River - 7

2.4.2 Measures to Prevent Encroachment of Iyiokwu River Channel - 11

2.5 Description of Socio-Economic Environment - 13

2.5.1 Climate/Meteorology - 13

2.5.2 Biodiversity - 16

2.5.2.1 Vegetation - 16

2.5.2.2 Wildlife Status - 16

2.5.3 Soil Conditions - 16

2.6 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population - 16

6.6.1 Primary Socio-economic Activity and Income Distribution of the Respondents - 18

2.6.2 Social Facilities and Services in the Area - 19

2.6.3 Water Supply - 19

2.6.3 Markets - 20

2.6.5 Solid Waste Disposal - 20

2.6.6 Religion - 21

### 3.0 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework - 22

3.1 Introduction - 22

3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the NEWMAP - 22

3.3 Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislations - 22

3.3.1 Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures - 22

3.3.1.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act - 23

3.4 State Legislations - 24

3.5 International Guidelines - 24

3.5.1 The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement - 24

3.5.2 Conclusion Drawn from the Review of World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement - 25

3.5.2.1 Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank’s Policy (OP4.12) on Compensation - 25

### 4.0 Valuation and Compensation of Affected Structure and Property - 26

4.1 Introduction - 26
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Entitlement Policy</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Entitlement Matrix</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Project Affected Persons (PAPs) losing Residential Land and or Structure</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>Inventory of Impacted Assets</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4</td>
<td>Impact on Land and Structures</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.5</td>
<td>PAPs Losing Agricultural Land and Crops</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.6</td>
<td>PAPs requiring Relocation Assistance</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.7</td>
<td>Community Losing Religion Sites or Shrines</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Eligibility Criteria for PAPs to Receive Compensation or Resettlement Assistance</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Proof of Eligibility</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Valuation Methodology</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.1</td>
<td>Replacement Cost Method</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.2</td>
<td>Land Resettlement</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.1</td>
<td>Modes of Restitution</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Compensation Payment and Procedures for Delivery of Compensation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.1</td>
<td>General Principles to be adopted for Compensation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.2</td>
<td>Procedure for Delivery of Compensation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Criteria for Determining Eligibility Compensation for Land Assets and Structures</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>Eligibility Criteria and Project Enlightenment</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Cut-Off Date and Proof of Eligibility for Compensation</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Entitlement Policy</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Compensation for Landed Assets/Structures</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>PAPs Requiring Relocation Assistance</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Gender and Vulnerable Persons Action Plan</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Displacement Status</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Displacement Profile of Land Area and Project Affected Persons</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Specific Measures to Integrate Vulnerable Group Interests into the RAP</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1</td>
<td>Women’s involvement and participation during Consultation</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.2</td>
<td>Involvement of Women in Construction Activities</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.3</td>
<td>Measures to improve and ensure women livelihood are restored</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>Role of Community Based and Non-Governmental Organizations (CBOs/NGOs) in Promoting Women’s Interest</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Procedure for Identification and Assessment of Impacts</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Proposed Project Activities and land Requirements during Project Implementation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Field visit to the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site Flood Intervention Site</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.3</td>
<td>Community Perceptions on Socio-economic and Cultural properties and Livelihoods</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.4</td>
<td>Summary of Social and Livelihoods Impacts from Proposed Project</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Mitigation Measures for Social and Livelihood Impacts</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1</td>
<td>Objectives of Mitigation Measures</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>Mitigation Measures</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2.1</td>
<td>Social Issues/Impacts</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2.2</td>
<td>Mitigations for Economic and Livelihood Issues/Impacts</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>RAP Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building Needs</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.1</td>
<td>Organizational Arrangement</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.2</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Building Requirements and Costs</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>RAP Implementation Schedule</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.1</td>
<td>Resettlement Activities and Responsibilities</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.2 Estimated Cost of the RAP Implementation and Funding
7.4.3 Implementation Timetable
7.5 Monitoring and Evaluation
7.5.1 Components and Elements of the Monitory Plan
7.5.2 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)
7.5.3 Internal Monitoring
7.5.4 External Monitoring/Evaluation
7.5.5 Monitoring Parameters/Indicators
7.6 Completion Audit

8.0 Public Consultations and Grievance Redress Mechanism
8.1 Introduction
8.2 Rationale for Public Consultation and Participation
8.2 Public Consultation Process
8.3 Overview of Public Consultation Programme
8.4 Grievance Redress Mechanisms
8.4.1 Grievance Redress Process
8.4.1.1 Stages in the Grievance Redress Process
8.4.2 Procedure for Registering a Complaint
8.4.3 Grievance Log and Response Time
8.4.4 Monitoring Complaints

9.0 Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations
9.1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures
9.2 Conclusion

References
Annexures

List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Main NEWMAP elements, activities and outcomes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Tabular View for Temperature and Precipitation per Month</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Relative Humidity, Wind Speed, Light and Air Temperature at Iyiokwu (Equipment Used Extech 4-In-1 Environmental Meter; Model 45170)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 on Compensation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Inventory and Description of Structures to be affected by Proposed Intervention Works</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Market Analysis of cost of construction in Abakaliki</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Displacement Profile of Land Area and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Cost Profile of Affected Structures and Crops</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Women’s Involvement during the Public Consultations</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Identification of Impacts from Community Consultations and Field visits</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the RAP</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Awareness and Capacity Building needs for relevant Stakeholders</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Summary of Resettlement Activities and Responsibility for Implementation of the RAP</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Monitoring Indicators/Parameters</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Levels of Community/Public Consultations</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Queries/Observations and the responses given to the Stakeholders</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Figures
2.1 Map of Nigeria Showing Ebonyi State and Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
2.2 River Systems around Abakaliki Urban - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6
2.3a Proposed Training Section of the Iyiokwu River - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8
2.3b Proposed Training of Sections of the Iyiokwu River - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9
2.3c Proposed Training of Another Section of the Iyiokwu River - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10
2.3d Proposed Box Culvert 3nos 4mx4m (Drain) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11
2.3e Design of the Proposed Drainage Channel and Encroachment Protection Structures - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12
2.3f Engineering Details of the Proposed Iyiokwu River Channel Protection Measures - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13
2.4 Graphical Illustration Average Days with Precipitation Per Month - - - - - - - - - - - - - 14
2.5 Graphical Illustration of Average Temperature Per Month - - - - - - - - - - - - - 14
2.5 Geologic of Ebonyi State - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
2.6 Population Distribution by Sex - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
2.7 Distribution by Age Group - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
2.8 Distribution of Age by Sex - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18
2.9 Distribution by Educational Level - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18
2.10 Distribution of Primary Economic Activities - - - - - - - - - - - - - 19
2.11 Distribution of Monthly Income of Respondents - - - - - - - - - - - - - 19
2.12 Treatment of Diseases - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
2.14 Types of Market Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
2.15 Disposal of Solid Waste - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21
2.16 Types of Worship Centres in the Study Area - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21
7.1 Stages in the Grievance Redress Process for the RAP - - - - - - - - 20

List of Plates

2.1 Iyiokwu River on Google Earth Image - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
2.2 Flood hot spots in the Iyiokwu-International market flood site - - - - - - - - 7
8.1 Public Consultation Meetings held in the Project areas - - - - - - - - - - - - 46
Plate 8.2: Focus Group Discussions with Critical Community Stakeholders During Consultation Meetings - - - - - - - - - - - - 48

List of Annexures

Annex 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 56
Annex 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 63
Annex 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 65
Annex 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80
Annex 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 92
Annex 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 96
Annex 7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 116
Annex 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - 118
Annex 9 - - - - - - - - - - - - 123
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION
This chapter provides a background to the preparation of the resettlement action plan (RAP) for Iyiokwu-International Flood/Erosion Site in Abakaliki. Issues of development objectives of NEWMAP, rationale and scope of the tasks expected to be performed during the RAP preparation including the methodology of the study are also discussed in this chapter.

1.1 Background
The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. Seven states were initially targeted in the project, including: Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo. However, twelve additional states including Plateau, Kogi, Kano, Delta, Oyo, Gombe, Bornu, Katsina, Akwa Ibom, Nasarawa, and Niger have recently joined the program.

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

The 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 OP 4.01; 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 safeguard 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 intervention sites through the preparation of site-specific management and action plans.

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 project-affected people (PAP), 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 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.

Against this background, EBONYI STATE UNDER THE NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (EB_NEWMAP), represented by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) is preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

1.3 Objectives of the RAP
The over-riding objective of the study is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ebonyi State sub-project(s) in the Iyiokwu-International market flood intervention site to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank policy and Nigerian policies and laws.
In specific terms, the RAP was designed to capture the following objectives:

- Identify and assess the human impact of the proposed civil works at the flood site; and
- Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be implemented in accordance with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

1.4 Justification for the RAP

Involuntary resettlement has both economic and social implications, which can lead to loss of income, assets, and farmlands. It can also dismantle community ties and lead to loss of friends, kith and kins. In extreme cases involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, cause impoverishments and health problems. The proposed Resettlement Action Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and the formulation of a plan of action to adequately identify those to be compensated.

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled due to 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 prior 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 implementation and to maintain the works after implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization and the environment.

1.5 Scope and Task of the RAP

The tasks performed during the RAP preparation include the following:

1. Description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a Resettlement Action Plan is required
2. Reviewing of the Nigerian laws and regulations and World Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
3. Conducting a census and declaring a cutoff date;
4. Estimation of population displacement and categories of displaced persons to the extent feasible;
5. Determination of eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
6. Undertaking valuation of affected assets -- both natural and built assets –
7. Compensation and assistance of persons based on the overall principle that affected people shall not suffer net losses as a result of the project;
8. Description of possible mechanisms for transitional costs (such as moving expenses) and for restoring livelihoods where they are adversely affected;
9. Organisation of procedures for delivery of entitlements, a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement planning and implementation to both civil works and livelihood strategies;
10. Description of grievance and redress mechanisms that take into account the need for (a) registration of grievances; (b) prompt and transparent action on grievances; (c) due process; (d) opportunity for appeal; and (e) avoidance of legal proceedings to the extent possible;
11. Description of arrangements for funding resettlement activities including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and the contingency arrangements;
12. Development of an institutional matrix that clearly identifies all the agencies, public or private, that will be involved in the resettlement project, their respective roles, the budget allocated to each and the legal arrangements to be made;
13. Description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
14. Description of the processes of monitoring, verification and evaluation required for effective implementation of the resettlement process.

1.6 Expected Outcome of RAP

Three kinds of Resettlement Plans will emerge from this process depending on the degree of impact.

1. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This arises when more than 200 people are displaced by the project works.
2. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RAP). This shall obtain when fewer than 200 people are displaced.
3. Land Acquisition Plan (LAP). This arises when no displacement occurs but land is acquired for the purpose of project implementation.
For this report it is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that was prepared.

1.7 **Methodology for the RAP Preparation**

The approach adopted for the RAP was in accordance with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies, Nigerian guidelines/laws and Terms of Reference (ToR).

The methodology essentially entails literature review/desktop studies, baseline studies, public consultations and preparation of RAP.

1.7.1 **Literature Review/Desktop Studies**

Extensive literature review and desktop studies were conducted to obtain information on the proposed project and ecological conditions in the project area. The documents reviewed include: ESMF, RPF, Project Implementation Manual (PIM), Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS), World Bank’s safeguard policies, relevant federal/state laws, regulations, policies and guidelines, proposed civil engineering designs and other relevant literature.

1.7.2 **Public Consultations**

Various stakeholders, including the project affected persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups, were consulted within the project area. Through this process, stakeholders concerns were addressed, views and inputs as regards the likely social impacts of the project and proposed mitigation/enhancement measures were obtained.

Stakeholders from relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), community groups and leaders were consulted in order to identify institutional arrangements and capacity needs for implementation and monitoring of the RAP. Potential and associated impacts of proposed river training and associated civil works along the Ebonyi River channel improve hydraulic flow and improve its riverbank protection measures identified and assessed during the consultation. The stakeholders include: Ebonyi State Ministry of Environment (SME), Water Corporation (EBSWC), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (EBSMARD), Ministry of Land and Urban Development (EBSMLUD), Economic Planning Commission (EPC) and representatives of NGOs/CBOs within the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site project area.

1.7.3 **Field Studies**

A number of field studies were carried out to gather additional information on the baseline social conditions that may potentially be affected during project implementation and operation. This involves inventory of project affected persons especially the individuals/communities/vulnerable groups, physical based assets, including administration of questionnaire and oral interviews to gather other relevant social data.

A social survey was carried out to obtain relevant baseline social and economic data to complement information earlier obtained from consultations. This essentially involved structured public consultations. Town hall meetings (2Nos) and Focus group discussions (FGD) to administer the questionnaire and reveal other underlying social issues that may affect and or assist in the implementation.

1.8 **Structure of the RAP**

The RAP is presented in nine chapters as indicated below;

- Chapter One: Introduction
- Chapter Two: Project Components and Description of the Socio-Economic Environment
- Chapter Three: Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework
- Chapter Four: Valuation and Compensation of Affected Structure and Property
- Chapter Five: Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of Displaced Persons
- Chapter Six: Gender and Vulnerable Persons Action Plan
- Chapter Seven: Resettlement Action Plan
- Chapter Eight: Public Consultations and Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Chapter Nine: Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion.

---

**CHAPTER TWO**
2.0 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This chapter gives a brief summary of the main NEWMAP elements, activities and outcomes including description of proposed project location and civil works at the Iyiokwu-International market flood intervention site against the background of the existing socio-economic settings.

2.1 Description of NEWMAP Components

NEWMAP has four components as outlined in Table 2.1 and described below.

Table 2.1: Main NEWMAP elements, activities and outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 1</th>
<th>Component 2</th>
<th>Component 3</th>
<th>Component 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Watershed and Catchment Management Investments</td>
<td>Watershed and Catchment Management Institutions and Information Services</td>
<td>Climate Change Agenda Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-components</td>
<td>1A Flood Water Containment and Sub-Watershed Rehabilitation</td>
<td>2A Federal MDA Effectiveness and Services</td>
<td>3A Policy and Institutional Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1B Integrated Catchment Management</td>
<td>2B State MDA Effectiveness and Services</td>
<td>3B Low Carbon Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1C Adaptive Livelihoods</td>
<td>2C Local Government Capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2D Private Sector Capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main activities</td>
<td>Train and contain flood water within Ebonyi River within river catchment area and conduct Community-based catchment interventions</td>
<td>Strengthen the enabling environment for effective erosion and catchment management</td>
<td>Strengthen government capacity to promote low carbon, climate resilient development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main outcome</td>
<td>Priority sub-watershed rehabilitated and more secure livelihoods and catchment services established</td>
<td>More capable, modernized and coordinated Federal, State and local institutions</td>
<td>Government to be better equipped to respond to climate change, and low-carbon development options demonstrated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The four components as outlined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) include:

- **Watershed and Catchment Management Investments**: The main activity of this component is to channel and contain flood water with river channel and conduct Community based catchment intervention.

- **Watershed and Catchment Management Institution and Information Services**: The main activity of the component is to strengthen the enabling environment for effective control and watershed management. The outcome of this process will result to a situation where existing administrative frameworks will become more capable, modernised and co-ordinated in their operational activities.

- **Climate Change Agenda Support**: This is designed to strengthen government capacity to promote low carbon climate resilient development. Through this, government (that is, different government levels) will become better equipped to respond to and initiate climate change and low carbon development options and strategies.
d. **Project Management:** This main activity of this component is to procure goods and specialist services required to support project management and safeguards activities as monitoring and evaluation procedures and oversight functions. This will lead to mainstreaming of best practices in project management, monitoring and evaluation which may be replicated for use by other stakeholders.

### 2.2 Description of the Proposed Intervention Site.

The Iyiokwu-International Market flood site is located in Abakaliki, the Capital of Ebonyi State and situates within Abakaliki Local Government Area of Ebonyi State (figure 2.1). Geographically, the site stretches along Iyiokwu River between 3499484.74m E, 69753.96m N and 405766.66m E, 695559.98m N to the confluence of the river with the River Ebony. River Iyiokwu is considered the most significant among the three principal rivers that drain Abakaliki Capital City because of its location at the core of the city where socio-economic activities and population density are at their relative peaks (plate 2.1). However upstream the Onwe road crossing up to Hatchery road, the Iyiokwu River is unprotected thereby causing human lives and properties within this reach to be in constant threat of severe flooding. The protected areas are also at risk as cases of blocked channels and buildings on flood channels are rampant in the area.

![Figure 2.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Ebonyi State and Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site](image)

Figure 2.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Ebonyi State and Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site

![Plate 2.1: Iyiokwu River on Google Earth Image](image)
2.3 Geology and Hydrological Setting of the Site

The geology of the area within which the main River Iyiokwu flows consists of basement complexes of the pre-cambrian era of the Asu River group of the lower cretaceous age. This group is predominantly made of shales, sandstones and siltstones that later transformed into one of the major structural features – the Abakaliki anticlinorum. The soils are generally clayey loam in texture with bulk density of about 1.3Mg/m^3 and a porosity of about 55.1%. They have also been reported to be generally acidic in reaction with appreciable quantity of organic matter content (3.11%).

In terms hydrology Abakaliki urban is drained by Ebonyi River and a network of its tributaries. River Iyiokwu is a tributary of Ebonyi River and is a perennial drainage river with numerous catchment areas. The drainage is mainly dendritic, draining in a south easterly direction into the Ebonyi River. The flooding hot spots within this project site is located along the Iyiokwu River and stretches between the culvert crossing at Hatchery Road through Onwe Road crossing, Afikpo Road crossing, Chukwu street crossing, Abakaliki International market, Enugu-Abakaliki expressway crossing and 956.47m downstream the Enugu-Abakaliki expressway crossing (Fig. 2.2 & Plate 2.2).

Figure 2.2 River Systems around Abakaliki Urban

A number of factors have been attributed for the annual flooding along the flood plains of the Iyiokwu River. These include the rapid urbanization and infrastructure development activities occasioned by the elevation of Abakaliki town to state capital; poor enforcement of planning regulations and building codes; indiscriminate disposal of refuse and solid wastes into the river channel; urban agricultural farming activities and other livelihood activities including the intensification of housing construction activities. The attendant increase in housing structures as a result of the state capital status of Abakaliki city had rapidly increased the concrete area over the gently undulating topography of this part of the Cross River plains on which the city is situated, thus contributing to the flood menace in the capital city. The flow regime of River Iyiokwu is significantly disturbed by the combined effects of these multiple factors. With the relatively high average annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 to over 2,000 mm but usually over 2,000 mm, runoff is generally high into the impeded river flow creating flooding. Anthropogenic activities particularly urbanization will continually increase the areas of paved surfaces within the catchment thus increase run offs; refuse/solid wastes generated and dumped along drainage lines will block drainages and back flow from the tributaries experienced at their confluences with the Ebonyi River during high flows will put communities along them under submergence as long as the situation lasts particularly during heavy downpour.
2.4 Proposed Civil Works to Control Flooding Within the Iyiokwu River Watershed

2.4.1 Measures to Improve the Hydraulic Flow of Iyiokwu River

To effectively control flooding along the Iyiokwu River, the construction of the following hydraulic flow control structures were proposed by the Engineering Design Consultant:

- Channelization of the Iyiokwu River involving the training of convulated sections of the river to straighten the river channel (Fig 2.3a, b & c);
- Construction of adequately sized reinforced concrete channel between the Hatchery Road to connect existing reinforced concrete channel at Onwe Road (Figure 2.3d);
- Continuation of the channelization downstream the Enugu-Abakaliki road at the Abakaliki International Market up to the confluence with the Ebonyi river. This channel is to discharge its flow into the Ebonyi river through a culvert under the dyke to be constructed under another project along the Ebonyi River;
- Both channels are to collect the runoff water from the catchment and conduct it safely through the metropolis and discharge it effectively to the Ebonyi River;

![Figure 2.3a: Proposed Training Section of the Iyiokwu River](image)
Figure 2.3b: Proposed Training of Sections

Figure 2.3c: Proposed Training of Another Section of the Iyiokwu River

Figure 2.3d: Proposed Box Culvert 3nos 4mx4m (Drain)
2.4.2 Measures to Prevent Encroachment of Iyiokwu River Channel

Similarly a number of measures were proposed by the Design Consultant to protect the bank of Iyiokwu from encroachment activities. It was proposed that; instead of adding the maximum freeboard of 2.37m obtained for the Iyiokwu River to the channel section and in order to further reduced the channel sections while maximizing the flood storage

- Provision of a five metres setback floodway be provided on both sides of the reinforced concrete channel with gabion protection on sides slopes (3m) above the concrete care of the maximum freeboard of 2.37m obtained for the Iyiokwu river (Figure 2.3e).
- A two meter vertical clay core be placed interlocking between the river side and land sides slopes of the gabion, arranged stepwise (Figure 2.3f). This provides additional flood flow of 499.33m$^3$/sec. This will further prevent encroachments of the floodplain by developers for housing and other commercial activities.
- Provision of 5m length side drains to collect runoff from both sides of the road crossings where they are not available (figure 2.3f).
- Provide upstream 1.5m x 1.5m lined channel toe drain along the gabion to collect overland flows and discharge into the river at culvert positions (figure 2.3f) as well as;
- Construction of culverts to adequately pass the flood water below road crossing.

Figure 2.3e: Design of the Proposed Drainage Channel and Encroachment Protection Structures

Figure 2.3f: Engineering Details of the Proposed Iyiokwu River Channel Protection Measures
2.5 Description of Physical and Socio-Economic Environment.

2.5.1 Climate/Meteorology

Climatic Characteristics

The Climate of Nigeria is influenced by the seasonal changes of two air masses that blow over the country. These are the cold, dusty savannah continental air mass accompanied by the harmattan winds, which come from across the Sahara desert and the warm humid tropical maritime wind accompanied by the south-westerly winds which blows from across the Atlantic Ocean.

Rainfall and temperature conditions in the project area are similar to those obtained in different parts of Ebonyi and Enugu States (Figures 2.4 and 2.5; Table 2.2). The rainy season begins in April and lasts till October or early November. Rainfall is often at its maximum at night during the early morning hours. However, variations occur in rainfall amount from year to year. The maximum mean annual rainfall in the Iyiokwu River readily overflow its banks and flood adjoining farmlands and buildings. The minimum and maximum temperature values obtained in the project area are 27°C and 34°C respectively (Table 2.2).

![Fig 2.4: Graphical Illustration Average Days with Precipitation Per Month](source)

![Fig 2.5: Graphical Illustration of Average Temperature Per Month](source)

TABLE 2.2: Tabular View for Temperature and Precipitation per Month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Precipitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Warmest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>- 33.5°C</td>
<td>20.3°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>- 34.9°C</td>
<td>22.8°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>- 34.7°C</td>
<td>23.9°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wind Speed and Directions:
The mean annual wind speed varies between a narrow range of 0.8m/s and 4.5 m/s. Speeds are higher between July and August the period of August break. Conversely, at the peak of the rainy season in September and October, wind speeds are lowest. In-situ measurements indicate that wind speed varied between 0.8 – 4.5 m/s (Table 2.3).

Geology:
Ebonyi State is located within the southern fringes of the Benue Trough. The prevalent rocks in Ebonyi State comprise the Asu River Group (oldest within the area), Ezeaku formation, the Awgu shales, the Nkporo shales(dark fissile shales), the Alluvium(thick alluvium deposit) which are quarried and processed into aggregates in Ishiagu and Abakaliki areas and the Intermediate Igneous rocks outcrops (Figure 2.5). The Asu River Group covers over 70% of Ebonyi State and comprises rocks of massive dark to grey hard splintery shale that sometimes carbonises. The Ezeaku formation are found within the Northwest, the South-eastern and small portion of the Northeast fringes of the State covering Ishielu, ohaozara, Isoand Afikpo south (This sandstone is known as the Amasiri sand stone). The dark to green fissile shales or sandstone (which sometimes can be observed as flints of gypsum) which are located within the western tips of Ebonyi State constitute the Awgu shales outcrop. In Afikpo area there are the noted Nkporo shales, a facie change represented by white, well graded fine coarse grained bitubated quartzose sandstone that is known as Afikpo sand stone.

![Fig 2.5 Geologic of Ebonyi State](image)
Relative Humidity (RH):
Relative humidity is usually in excess of 60% especially during the peak of the wet season. This is understandable given the geographical location and the fact that rain falls almost all the year round. Highest value of 71.4% and lowest value of 55.30% (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Relative Humidity, Wind Speed, Light and Air Temperature at Iyiokwu (Equipment Used: Extech 4-In-1 Environmental Meter; Model 45170).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>SITES</th>
<th>NOISE</th>
<th>RELATIVE HUMIDITY</th>
<th>WIND SPEED (m/s)</th>
<th>LIGHT (LUX)</th>
<th>TEMP. (Deg cent )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At the Pumping Station</td>
<td>48.600</td>
<td>71.400</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>162.500</td>
<td>32.50°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>200m from water intake</td>
<td>40.10</td>
<td>55.30</td>
<td>0.900</td>
<td>1642.00</td>
<td>38.01°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>downstream yam farmland.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100m upstream.</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td>19.900</td>
<td>33.60°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>300m upstream River bank.</td>
<td>31.40</td>
<td>63.00</td>
<td>1.800m/s</td>
<td>3130.00</td>
<td>33.90°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>100m from the Rice Husk.</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>63.60</td>
<td>4.5 m/s</td>
<td>18300</td>
<td>32.5°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.5.2 Biodiversity
2.5.2.1 Vegetation
The predominant vegetation types visible in the project area are grassland often clustered with trees. The project area vegetation has been severely modified from intense building construction and farming activities. The predominant vegetation types, distribution, genera, species, family and common names are given in Annex 5. The important cultivated crops are rice, cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam, vegetables and pepper. Fruit trees found in the area include mango, orange and cashew while the economic trees are gmelina, oil bean, cashew, Oil palm and Achi.

2.5.2.2 Wildlife Status
The vegetation in the study area provides cover and forage for a variety of vertebrate species. The mammalian species in the area are predominantly rodents (small mammals) like Cricetomys gambianus (giant rat), Rattus rattus (common rat) and Xerus sp (squirrel). The conservation status of small mammals is satisfactory (survival not threatened) as they have naturally high fecundity as well as adaptability to changing habitat conditions. The avifaunas were the most conspicuous form of vertebrate wildlife and included weaver birds (Plesi osita gracucullatus), kites (Milvusmigrans) and cattle egrets (Ardea ibis). Herpeto faunal species (amphibians) inclusion types are dead toads, lizards and snakes. In general, very low densities and patchy distribution of wildlife were observed (Annex 5). There are no known areas of natural or critical habitat (endemics species, wildlife breeding sites) or archaeological significance within the proposed project area.

2.5.3 Soil Conditions
Two main soil types are found in Ebonyi State. These are the silt clayey hydromorphic soil and the grey sandy clay hydromorphic soil. However, the project site area is made up mainly of hydromorphic soils which consist of reddish brown gravelly and pale coloured clayey soil. Soils are acidic and varies between (4.10– 4.6) with mean values of 4.35. Metallic ions values are low while nitrate and sulphate concentrations vary from 7.14-11.22mg/l and 4.27-7.17mg/l respectively. These values are generally within tolerable limits. The soil is rich for agriculture and it supports the growth of yam, cassava, maize, rice and vegetables.

2.6 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population
The socio-economic characteristics of the people living along the project corridor within the six (6) villages surveyed from the upper to lower Iyiokwu River watershed are reported below.

**Sex and Age Distribution**

The population of the people surveyed have more males than females in three out of the six villages. Result showed that majority 56.5%, 67.2% and 53.4% are males from Nkaliki, Agbaja and Obama villages; while only 43.5%, 32.8% and 46% are females. In Onuebonyi, Nduofutu and Obodoma majority 50.8%, 54% and 57.1% are females while few 49.2%, 46% and 42.9% are males. In all villages, the percentage of youth population constitute a significant proportion of 69.6%, 76.6%, 65.3%, 62.2%, 80.8% and 76.4% for Nkaliki, Agbaja, Obama, Onuebonyi, Nduofutu and Obodoma respectively.

Further investigation revealed that majority 34.6% of the adults surveyed are from Onuebonyi whereas Nkaliki recorded the highest number of the elderly people. (Figure 2.9 and 2.10).

**Level of Education**

The result of field survey showed that villages in the project area have government owned primary and secondary schools more than any other educational facility. This is reflected in the level of educational attainment of the respondents. Result showed that 41.9%, 43.9%, 41.2%, 27%, 24.1% and 33.3% of people surveyed from Nkaliki, Agbaja, Obama, Onuebonyi, Nduofutu and Obodoma respectively completed secondary education. This showed that significant most of the residents are literate having completed primary and secondary education. However, few respondents reported having no formal education of any type (Figure 2.10).
2.6.1 Primary Socio-economic Activity and Income Distribution of the Respondents

The primary socio-economic activity of people in the project area are farming and artisanal activities. Result showed that majority 22.9%, 53% of the respondents were engaged in crop farming as means of livelihood from Obama and Onuebonyi villages respectively; while 22.1% and 42.1% were involved in artisanal activities from Nkaliki and Agbaja villages respectively. The crops cultivated include: yam, rice, cassava, cocoyam, maize among others. However, significant proportion of the people are also involved in artisanal activities such as welding, motor mechanic, vulcanizing and wood works. Few members of the villages engage in agricultural commodity trading, rice milling, mining and quarrying activities, building construction and civil service work. Further investigation revealed that most of their youth and women are unemployed. They scavenge for menial daily paid jobs such as barrow pushing, motorcycle and tricycle riding among others. Majority of the people earned less than N30, 000 per month from sales of their farm produce; indicating that most of them are low income earners. This mainly comprise rice and cassava farmers. However, most civil servants, traders and those working in mining and quarrying industries as well as traders in building materials and Abakaliki timber shed earn more than the rural farmers (Figure 2.11 and 2.12).
2.6.2 Social Facilities and Services in the Area

The survey also involved inventory and assessment of the existing social facilities like health, portable water supply, markets and solid waste management.

Health Services

The result of field survey showed that majority 63.8% 78.7% and 97.65% from Agbaja, Obama and Onuebonyi villages respectively indulged in self-medication; while those from Nduofutu and Obodoma villages mainly patronized health centres located within their vicinity. Only 36.8% of people from Nkaliki patronized private hospitals. This shows that greater proportion of the people depended on health centres and patent medicine shop for illness treatment. But, the environmental and structural conditions of the existing health facilities are generally poor while respondents reported that quality of services rendered by them are equally poor. Consequently, most residents still visit traditional healing homes, private clinics, dispensary and maternity homes. (Figure 2.13).

2.6.3 Water Supply

The result of field survey showed that majority 85.5%, 64.4% and 35.6% from Nkaliki, Obodoma and Obama respectively as well as 71.2%, 51.2% from Onuebonyi and Agbaja respectively depend on rain and borehole as major sources of water supply for domestic purposes. Others sourced from pipe borne water and river water. There was no evidence of source of water from storm water run-off and water vendors as no respondent reported on them (Fig. 2.14).
2.6.4 Markets
Trading is one of the major socio-economic activity of the people in the project area. The most predominant market type found in the project area is built open market as reported by Onuebonyi, Nduofutu and Obodoma villages with 40.9%, 91.1% and 83.9% responses respectively. Availability of unbuilt open market was reported by 45% and 75.8% of people from Agbaja and Obama respectively, while most people from Nkaliki (47.5%) reported availability and functionality of night market in their area.

2.6.5 Solid Waste Disposal
The result of field survey showed that most of the respondents 47.2%, 41.5%, 62.1%, 97% and 70.5% from Nkaliki, Agbaja, Onuebonyi, Nduofutu and Obodoma respectively, disposed their solid wastes into legal dumping sites; followed by 72.7% from Obama who disposed theirs into illegal dumping site. Others dump into Iyiokwu river, burn or bury refuse and dump into compound dump site (Fig 2.15). The high proportion who dispose into legal dumping sites may be due to recent enforcement by the state ministry of environment. However, solid waste management in the project area is generally poor and constitute a considerable hazard to the health of the population. In the project area, unmanaged refuse disposal causes regular obstruction of the storm water flow into nearby drainage systems.
2.6.6 Religion

The people of the study area are mainly Christians of Catholic and Anglican denominations who worship in religious facilities such as church buildings Fig 2.16.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the key elements and provisions of the relevant policy and regulatory frameworks used for the preparation of the RAP.

3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the NEWMAP

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 project can take place, to comply with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement).

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;
- Provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable to the project; and
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to the pre-project condition

In the overall, a major objective of the RPF was to ensure that PAPs are meaningfully consulted, involved 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 shops and 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 preparation of this RAP is consistent with the guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of NEWMAP which is also found to be in agreement with the guidelines of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12 and Cultural Property OP 11.03.

3.3 Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislations

3.3.1 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 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.
Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. 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.

3.3.1.1 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 personsentitled 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.

### 3.4 State Legislations

The relevant state ministry is the State Ministry of Lands, Survey & Town Planning. Some of the functions of the State Ministry include:

**Ebonyi State Ministry of Lands, Survey and Town Planning**

The Ministry is given the task of taking up responsibility for all form of land policies within the state. It gives advices to the government on land tenure issues, and also manages government land and properties. The Ministry of lands, urban and regional planning is also tasked with administrative rights to land use decree, urban development, town planning, city and town rejuvenation.

### 3.5 International Guidelines

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects recognize this highly especially in development that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues. The World Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement will be applied in any sub-project of the NEWMAP that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take. Where there is conflict between national legislation and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter policies shall prevail.

#### 3.5.1 The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP. 4.12)

The Bank’s policy on Involuntary Resettlement advocates that where feasible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. Resettlement shall be conceived and executed as a sustainable development program, where it is inevitable, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project share in project benefit.

Persons displaced shall be:

- Duly consulted and should have opportunity to participate in the planning and execution of the resettlement;
- Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to civil works;
- Assisted with the move and supported during the transitional period in the resettlement site;
- Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least to restore them.

For the nature of the Ebonyi River training at the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site Flood and Erosion Site in Abakaliki which will also involve some civil works constructions, the World Bank required the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan to be used to guide the execution of a sustainable resettlement or compensation process for all the PAPs.

#### 3.5.2 Conclusion Drawn from the Review of World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

Review of the different policy guidelines of the World Bank (OP/BP 4.12) shows that primarily, the World Bank agree that PAPs be compensated or assisted irrespective of legal status of PAPs to the land/or place they
occupy. The key concern articulated in this policy is to ensure that PAPs are compensated or assisted including income restoration measures to ensure that they are not economically worse off relative to pre-project period.

3.5.2.1 **Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank’s Policy (OP4.12) on Compensation**

In this section a comparison is made between the World Bank policies (OP4.12) and the Nigerian Land Use Act. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank’s OP4.12 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by an announced cut-off date. The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank OP4.12. In the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria Land Use Act (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 on Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Nigerian Law</th>
<th>World Bank OP 4.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Owners: statutory rights</strong></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><strong>Land Owners: customary rights</strong></td>
<td>Cash compensation for land full improvements; compensation in with other village/district land</td>
<td>Equivalent value. If not, cash at replacement value, including kind transfer costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Users</strong></td>
<td>Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon legal land</td>
<td>Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the recognition of their rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owners of Non-permanent Buildings</strong></td>
<td>Land users without title rights be it customary, C of 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>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owners of permanent Buildings</strong></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>
<tr>
<td></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>

This RAP will be aligned with the World Bank Operational Policies involving the Involuntary Resettlement policy which indicate best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. This is so because they are involved in the funding of the project and also because their respective policies best fulfil the social 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**
4.0 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURE AND PROPERTY

4.1 Introduction
Issues of valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of proposed project intervention works are discussed in chapter four. The general principles adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation, the World Bank’s safeguard policies on entitlement, the entitlement matrix, proof of eligibility as well as valuation methodology are also examined in this chapter.

4.2 Entitlement Policy
Preliminary public consultation with the stakeholders, SPMU and project communities in particular, showed that substantial land in-take is to be involved during the implementation of the proposed project. This is mainly due to the construction of proposed gabions protection structures meant to protect the Iyiokwu River catchments basin within the sections of the river. For this purpose project affected persons (PAPs) would be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures.

4.2.1 Entitlement Matrix
Based on the comparison between Nigeria Law and OP 4.12, entitlement matrix presented in this RAP is designed to assist the process of bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12. In comparison and bridging the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 (Table 4.2), it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (the more beneficial to the project affected persons) should be followed as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard. The general principles to be adopted for the compensation of various categories of PAPs are outlined below.

4.2.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) losing Residential Land and or Structure
The following principles should be adopted for compensating for loss of residential land and structures:

- PAPs should have legal rights on existing land or on the alternative, have verifiable proof of ownership of existing landuse.
- There must be replacement of residential land of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs or payment of cash as the replacement cost.
- The cash compensation must reflect full replacement cost of the structures without deduction or depreciation for salvaged materials.
- If the residential land and/or structure is to be only partially affected and the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild the residential structure lost in accordance with the prevailing standards, then at the request of the PAPs, the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at full replacement cost without depreciation.
- All relocated PAPs will be provided with transportation and subsistence allowances as specified in OP 4.12 Policy.
- Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation where appropriate.
- Severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups will receive shelter or other forms of economic rehabilitation from the Ebonyi State Government if deemed necessary and where applicable.
- In case of partial impact on structures and where the remaining structures remain viable for continued use, PAPs will also be entitled to additional allowance for repair of remaining structure.
- However for PAPs without legal rights of land use, there will be no land compensation but their houses, structures and other assets on land will be compensated as PAPs with legal rights of land use.

4.2.3 Inventory of Impacted Assets
The affected assets essentially include structures and farm lands and crops. These have been identified and discussed table 4.1 (land structures and assets).

4.2.4 Impact on Land and Structures
The structures that could be affected by the proposed civil work have been identified as outlined below (table 4.2). Within the defined buffer concerning the proposed project, 30 PAPs whose physical structures will be likely affected were identified and their areal dimension and spatial description given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Landed structure with Dimensions and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>H.E Dr. Sam. O. Egwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fence wall of 98.22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hon. Victor Aleke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A concrete fence wall 1(12m x 41m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chief Francis Edhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A concrete fence wall 1(5mx5m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hon. Godwin Jioke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A Block fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hon. Chukwuma Nwazunku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A concrete fence wall 1()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bar. Ewa Sunday Ulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A dwarf fence with 6 couches of blocks 1(32mx16m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ogbonna Ikechukwu Eli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fence 100ft by 100ft height in 9 couches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rev.(Mrs) Salome Ngozi Daka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 dwarf fences (1.45mx1.45m) (7.8mx4m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hon. Sunday Jacob Chukwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A block fence (100mx15m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Comrade Chinedu Ogah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A block fence ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mr. Ogodo Nnawmeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A block fence 1(24mx3m) unplastered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ucha Chinyere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A block fence 30mx30mx5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Dr. Nwankwo Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A block fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mr. Akpukwa Emmanuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A duplex foundation at lintel level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mr. Chukwu Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A furniture workshop zinc shade 1(8.5mx6.1m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Arch. Justin Mbam Ogodo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block fence 40.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Justice LP Chima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced fence with pillars at intervals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L=57.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W=19.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H=2.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mr. Obiya Jude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block fence with reinforcements at intervals and chained round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recreation facilities

1 big Iron gate and 1 small Iron gate

1 soak away (septic tank)

An uncompleted 2- bedroom flat bungalow

An iron gate 2mx4mx5m

1 small iron gate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mrs. Duru Onyinye</td>
<td>A concrete base fence of 1.5m and block work of 1.5m plastered inside only, with 2.6 feet depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L=167.65m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19. Mrs. Duru Onyinye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L=9.60m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W=6.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A school playing field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W=27.50m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mr. Stephen Ugwuganyi</td>
<td>A 4-story building foundation at DPC level 1(21mx11.5m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mr. Ezenwaba Samuel</td>
<td>A block fence of 77m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pastor Augustine Onyenwenyi</td>
<td>A 4-story building foundation at DPC level 1(21mx11.5m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Eni Vincent Ejo</td>
<td>Uncompleted storey building at initial level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L=4.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W=3.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>c/o Site Committee</td>
<td>A block fence wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L=27.50m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W=33.50m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>c/o Site Committee</td>
<td>An uncompleted proposed duplex at initial level with pipe for electrical fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L=25.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W=15.57m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Persons</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>1.1 Cultivatable/Residential/Commercial land</td>
<td>(b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant.</td>
<td>(b) &amp; (c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site)</td>
<td>2.1. (a) Legal owner(s) (b) Village(s) or clan(s) with customary ownership</td>
<td>2.1 (a) &amp; (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 By severance of agricultural holding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Loss of income and livelihood

#### 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation
- **3.1. Cultivator occupying land**
- **3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years**

#### 3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.

#### 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating
- **3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees.** Includes crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) /tenant
- **3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value.**

  - Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).

  - **3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)**

  - **3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates**

  - **b) Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid**

### 4. Permanent loss of Structures

#### 4.1. Residential and commercial structures
- **4.1. (a) Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied**
- **4.1. (b) Renters**

  - **4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. (b) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 4 months rent moving to alternate premise. Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.**

#### 4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities

  - **4.2. Community**
  - **4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.**

### 5. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs

#### 5.1. Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood
- **5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless**

#### 5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact
- **5.2. (a) Vulnerable PAPs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility**
- **5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres**

#### Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity
- The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix

### 4.2.5 PAPs Losing Agricultural Land and Crops

The principles for compensating for losses of farm land includes:
- The provision of alternative site of equal size within the same community;
- Cash compensation for loss of crops and/or economic trees at full market price of estimated produce.
• PAPs will also be provided with compensation at full replacement cost, without deduction or depreciation for salvaged materials or any other fixed assets in part or in total by the project.

4.2.6 PAPs requiring Relocation Assistance
PAPs will be assisted in cash or in kind for the cost of moving their belongings and assets such as movable personal belongings, as applicable in this case to a new place of location of choice.

4.2.7 Community Losing Religion Sites or Shrines
There shall be cash compensation for the relocation and restoration of community shrines, graves and other valued historical artefacts or assets.

4.3 Eligibility Criteria for PAPs to Receive Compensation or Resettlement Assistance
Any person who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources as a result of the project will be considered eligible for compensation and or resettlement assistance for the following category of tenural rights:

i. Those who have formal legal rights of land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)

ii. Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets and become recognized during the survey; as well as

iii. Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.

4.4 Proof of Eligibility
The SPMU will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility as stated in the RPF, to cover the following:

• PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others: unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established for the RAP.

• PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities.

Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:-

• Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants and

• Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.

• PAPs are expected to produce their code number (eg EB/ABK/7th Dec/15) which will be sent to them via their GSM phone lines.

• PAPs with no phone numbers will be identified by their association leader/CDC leader so long as the name being used for claim is one recognized in the census register.

However only PAPs enumerated during the baseline survey shall be eligible for either the compensation or supplemental assistance. Any new structures or additions to existing structures carried out after the cut-off date (after the cut-off date by July 15th 2016) and their occupants will not be eligible for compensation or supplemental assistance.

4.5 Notification
All properties to be affected by the proposed civil works have been valued and assessed in accordance with to laid down procedure. Owners of affected properties have been notified in several ways. These included one on one notification during the socio-economic survey, census and also during public consultations. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable value.

4.6 Valuation Methodology
Valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of the project was conducted using the general principle contained in World Bank Safeguards Policy that lost income and asset will be valued at their full...
replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss. The asset valuation was conducted based on the current market prices in the project area. The following methods and principles guided the valuation of assets.

4.6.1 Replacement Cost Method
OP 4.12 requires that current market value of asset within the project area be used to determine the compensation rate for land, building and other assets. This entails carrying out market survey of land per square meter and the market prices of the affected assets.

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

It is however, noteworthy to state that only three (3No) buildings (residential and farmstead) and farm and farm crops will be affected in the RAP for Abakaliki Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site Intervention Site.

4.6.2 Land Resettlement
The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced owners of land be provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. It states that land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced by the project. However the owners of the lands who are indigenes of the area willing to give out their portions of land which will be required by the project activities will be compensated by monetary value based on the findings of the needs assessment.

4.7 Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance
A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures to assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the plan have been designed and presented as captured. All PAPs due for compensation have been duly issued identification means as shown in Annex 6.

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

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

4.8.1 General Principles to be adopted for Compensation
The following principles should be followed for the payment of compensation for lost assets

- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;
- Compensation will be at replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures shall include the full cost of materials and labour required for reconstructing a building of similar surface and standing.
- Compensate all the PAPs adequately for properties and income lost
- Check and ensure that resettlement was built in as an upfront project cost to avoid inadequate compensation. That is to say, the affected person must be able to have their farming activities restored in a different location using the compensation paid.
- The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling or transfer fees.
All payments should be in monetary forms as agreed with the PAPs.
Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. This committee will include members of the SPMU and selected community leaders from the affected location.

4.8.2 **Procedure for Delivery of Compensation**
The procedure for delivery of compensation to PAPs shall include but not limited to the following:-
- Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites
- Formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- Implementation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the PAPs
- Transfer to individual accounts is the preferred as first mode of payment. SPMU shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments without any challenge to the PAPs.
- Necessary document of payments to the affected persons should be presented to local land/asset valuation committee from the Local Government and/or other independent witnesses of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
- Proper receipts should be issued and copies given to the affected persons including the Finance Department of SPMU
- Comprehensive reports on payment made are submitted for review by SPMU Management.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION FOR LAND ASSETS AND STRUCTURES

5.1 Introduction
This chapter summarizes the eligibility criteria used for determining compensation for land assets and persons (PAPs) including the market analysis of cost of construction materials and labour in Abakaliki metropolis.

5.2 Eligibility
Only those whose farm crops, economic trees, buildings and landed assets lie along the 12 meter buffer zone for the proposed project would be eligible for compensation under this RAP.

5.2.1 Eligibility Criteria and Project Enlightenment
The PAPs in the project area will be entitled to various types of compensation resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihood at a minimum to the project standards hence the definition of eligibility criteria. A comprehensive eligibility criteria for all flood intervention sites nationwide has been provided in the overall RPF, however, specifically for the Iyiokwu-International market flood intervention site RAP, the following eligibility criteria were defined and adopted;

- All forms of impacts caused by either permanent or transitory land acquisition under this project should be properly mitigated;
- Also, impact relating to destruction of either part or all of a landed structure such as buildings, fences or walls must be adequately mitigated.

5.3 Cut-Off Date and Proof of Eligibility for Compensation
- The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was the last day of PAPs survey and enumeration along the 12 meter buffer of the Iyiokwu-International market flood intervention site. This was 15th July, 2016.
- Persons who moved into the project site after this date will not be entitled to any compensation or any form of assistance.

5.4 Entitlement Policy
In carrying out this intervention by EB-SPMU NEWMAP at Iyiokwu-International market flood intervention site, small scale farmers will be displaced with either all or part of their farmland completely taken over, residential structures will be affected. Landed assets such as fences and demarcations will also be affected. Consequently, the PAPs are those members of the community whose farm crops, economic trees, buildings and landed assets fall within the 5 meter buffer of the Iyiokwu International market flood intervention site. Hence, full compensation will be paid based on estimated market price of these farm crops, economic trees, buildings and landed assets in at least two seasonal harvests.

5.5 Compensation for Landed Assets/Structures
The values of landed structures and assets particularly immovable structures such as buildings, walls and fences within the 25 meters buffer along the river channel were computed using the localised market rates of construction materials (as determined by an estate valuer). This is in tune with the adopted methodology of this RAP. Table 5.1 below succinctly provides the details of the computation of assets based on the materials and labourprices using prevailing market rates.

Table 5.1: Market Analysis of cost of construction in Abakaliki
5.6 PAPs Requiring Relocation Assistance
PAPs will be assisted by cash or in kind for the cost of moving their belongings and assets such as movable lock up shops and other personal belongings, as applicable in the case of this project, to a new place of relocation. In essence, all PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut off date.

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date which is the last day of inventory of loss will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land but will not be compensated for the land.

5.7 Notification
All economic items affected by the proposed intervention project have been valued and assessed according to laid down procedure. Owners of the items have been notified in several ways. These included one on one notification during the enumeration cum socio-economic survey as well as during public consultation. A compensation valuation of all affected economic trees based on current value was carried out to evaluate the loss incurred by PAPs (Table 5.1).

Currency exchange rate consistent (December 2015): N360 to $1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Material/Unit</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Amount (in US Dollar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>50 kg bag</td>
<td>N3000</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrugated Iron Sheet</td>
<td>1 sq.m</td>
<td>N3250</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td></td>
<td>N4200</td>
<td>11.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>1 sq.m</td>
<td>N4500</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block-Cement</td>
<td>1 sq.m</td>
<td>N3200</td>
<td>8.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood/Plank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N570</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron Rod</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N3000</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Truck hire</td>
<td></td>
<td>N12,000</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material hire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheel barrow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N500</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual mixer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N1000</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shovel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N360</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost</td>
<td>Iron bender, welder, Mason, carpenter, etc.</td>
<td>One artisan per day</td>
<td>N5000</td>
<td>13.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 GENDER AND VULNERABLE PERSONS ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction
A number of community consultations and census carried out by the consultant on the various communities affected by the flood menace and the proposed intervention works revealed that many women would be affected by the project. Data collected from the census showed that 60% of vulnerable persons in the categories of orphans, the aged, widows, and widowees are women. It is against this background that the proposed project needs to inculcate gender and vulnerable persons’ action plan into the resettlement action plan. This chapter describes displacement and vulnerability status of women PAPs, measures taken during project consultations to enhance their participation and what is necessary to enhance their livelihoods during project implementation and post commissioning stages.

6.2 Displacement Status
The displacement status of PAPs in any resettlement project may be categorized into two depending on the magnitude of impact on an individual or on his or her assets.

- **Category A**: Partially displaced Persons => These are Project Affected Persons (PAPs), in which part of their farms, economic tree or any valuable asset will be taken for the purpose of implementing and operating the proposed project.

- **Category B**: Fully displaced Persons => These are Project Affected Persons (PAPs), in which the total of their farm lands or other assets will be fully taken for the purpose of implementing and operating the proposed project.

6.3 Displacement Profile of Land Area and Project Affected Persons
An individual or individuals is/are considered vulnerable not based on the scope of this project but by society in terms of victimization, social justice and employment right. In this study, we classified vulnerable into three groups, widows, the aged and disabled. Table 6.1 and 6.2 show the displacement and cost profiles of project affected persons and structures respectively. An estimated 397 (three hundred and ninety seven) PAPs would be affected by the proposed intervention works. Out of this number, 148 (representing 37.28%) PAPs would be totally displaced while 249 (representing 62.72%) would be partially displaced. For the totally displaced PAPs, 294 (74.05%) are male PAPs while 103 (25.94%) are female PAPs.

In terms of land area, an estimated 152,250m² would be affected by the proposed intervention works with 50,750m² (33.33%) fully displaced and 101,500m² (66.67%) partially displaced.

Table 6.2 reveals that conference halls (Nos) public toilet (1No) recreational facilities (1No) concrete fences (5Nos), block fences (6Nos), a storey building (1No) shrine (2Nos) zinc shade (1No) 2 bedroom uncompleted (1No) piggery and poultry farm (11No) workshop warehouse (1No) Iron gates (6Nos) and uncompleted storey buildings (2Nos) at lintel level as well as a number of farm crops and economic trees would be fully displaced by the proposed intervention work. These structures and farm crops are valued to cost N150,702,122 (one hundred and fifty million, seven hundred and two thousand, one hundred and twenty two naira only). Gender and vulnerability status of PAPs show that (11.22%) of PAPs are vulnerable (5.9%) are widows, (1.1%) are blind, (0.3%) are lame while others (4.0%) are elderly, orphans and physically deformed (Annex 4).

Table 5.1: Displacement Profile of Land Area and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Area(m²)</th>
<th>PAPs</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fully displaced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50,750</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>37.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Partially displaced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101,501</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>62.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152,251</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.2: Cost Profile of Affected Structures and Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>120,587,026.30</td>
<td>83.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops and Economic trees</td>
<td>29,002,974.00</td>
<td>16.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149,499,000.30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Specific Measures to Integrate Vulnerable Group Interests into the RAP

6.4.1 Women’s involvement and participation during Consultation.

Women’s participation was guaranteed during the consultation meetings because they specifically chose time, venue, settings and significantly participated as facilitators. The following principles and actions should be pursued during project implementation (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Women’s Involvement during the Public Consultations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Steps taken by Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Representation and presence of women from different socio-economic groups in all meetings</td>
<td>All meetings that took place, has representation of women. The meetings/consultations were organized at a time when women find it convenient to attend, so maximum participation can be recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue for meetings is based on discussions with the women so they can feel free and secure in their discussions.</td>
<td>The meeting venue was generally selected by the participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women facilitators or work through women’s groups.</td>
<td>Women facilitators were engaged for the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s involvement in preparation and review of social documents.</td>
<td>The RAP will be disclosed in a mixed group as well as separated for men and women members. The women specific activities to be carried out were finalized in consultation with women members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure women’s involvement and participation in implementation and monitoring.</td>
<td>In order to pre-empt situations where women are mere tokens in decision-making processes, women are being encouraged to participate in prioritization of activities and monitoring of their implementation. For monitoring and evaluation, scope for women’s participation shall be prioritized. Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women should invite their participation that will make the process more transparent to them. Women to be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be noted for taking necessary actions for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4.2 **Involvement of Women in Construction Activities**

Results of the various consultation meetings showed that women constitute the active labour force in these communities. The following measures will protect the interest of women during construction activities.

- Less strenuous jobs should be reserved for women
- Closing hours for local women labourers should be reduced compared to those for men labourers
- Women should be given longer break time
- They should be given preferential treatment in the settlement of wages, and
- Women should be given work protective gears and kits.

6.4.3 **Measures to improve and ensure women livelihood are restored**

The following measures will ensure that women’s livelihoods are restored or even improved compared to what existed before project implementation.

- Income generating program should be organized for women to derive reliable income by engaging in activities that are within their capacity, taking into account the availability of resources and type of trade that they are already engaged in;
- Capacity development assistance should be provided to improve the access of women to skills training for non-farm employment such as tailoring, and weaving small goods shops; marketing-buying and selling local produce; processing of locally produced products;
- Also social awareness campaigns and training opportunities are to be organized to increase women’s integration into existing community social and economic mainstream activities; and,
- Proposed training and advisory support services should be provided for women in order to strengthen existing women’s Community-based and non-governmental organizations once construction work commences; and finally,
- Organise training programs on other trades other than farming for the women PAPs depending on their trade preferences.

6.3.4 **Role of Community Based and Non-Governmental Organisations (CBOs/NGOs) in Promoting Women’s Interest**

The focal NGO engaged for the implementation of the project will be responsible for the following actions geared toward women/gender development.

- Identify specific roles and responsibilities for women to be involved in the project implementation activities;

---

**Inclusion of women in the socio-economic survey**

Gender –disaggregated information for each household was collected with respect to:

- Ownership and use of resources;
- Decision making regarding finance and resource use;
- Women’s formal and informal income-earning activities;
- Extent of women’s dependence on the Iyiokwu River for day to day living, irrigation etc; and
- Women’s skills

**Income – restoration programs to address gender issues**

During social impact assessment, existing levels of women’s skills and their occupation were assessed.

Training will be provided to women PAPs in different Interest groups along with exposure visits by NGOs.
• Identify and form necessary interest groups among the women PAPs;
• Identify and streamline activities of institutions involved in women development schemes;
• Identify the specific agency(ies) that will be responsible for implementation of the proposed gender development programs;
• Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for gender-based development activities;
• Initiate communication channels between women interest groups and other stakeholders to ensure that women get necessary assistance from various development programmes and
• Prepare a periodic report on activities to be undertaken for the provision of women’s welfare during and after project implementation.
7.0  RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

This chapter summarizes the principles, procedures and or guidelines adopted for the identification of project impacts, formulation of mitigation measures, assignment of organisational roles and responsibilities, design of institutional capacity building needs and cost as well as, draw-up implementation and monitoring schedules for the RAP.

7.1  Procedure for Identification and Assessment of Impacts

In order to identify likely project impacts, three general principles were adopted:-

I. Examine proposed project activities and probable land intakes during proposed project implementation.
II. Field visitation to the site for actual site verification and inventory of potentially affected assets
III. Consultations with community stakeholders on socio-economic and cultural properties and livelihoods that may be threatened or lost

7.1.1  Proposed Project Activities and Land Requirements during Project Implementation.

The proposed intervention works as designed by the Engineering Design Consultant is to train the Iyiokwu River to improve its hydraulic flow as well as protect the river catchment basin from future urbanisation and urban farming/encroachment activities. The river training involve straightening convoluted sections of the river channel, construction of concrete structures while the river protection measures will involve construction of gabion structures. It is realised that likely activities that may trigger involuntary resettlement and impacts are the river training and channel protection measures. Land demand in hectares would be needed for the use of machineries and trucks during project implementation.

7.1.2  Socio-Economic Census of Affected Assets by the Proposed Civil Works

Summary of inventory of affected assets in the project area shows that:-

- There are rice, cassava, vegetables and yam farmlands and economic trees located within the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention site intervention sites.
- 16 building structures (8 completed and 8 uncompleted), 2 shrines and at least 25 block fence walls (at different stages of construction will be affected by the proposed project implementation.
- There are visible economic activities taking place along the river corridor and these include fishing, snail and crabs hunting, and laundry activities
- Many public and private buildings include concrete/drainage structures existing in the river catchment area are under serious threat of flooding hazard.

7.1.3  Community Perceptions on Socio-economic and Cultural properties and Livelihoods

During public consultations stakeholders classified social impacts likely to arise from the proposed project implementation activities into four major groups to include reduction in the size of existing land, farm holdings, threat to life and destruction of utilities, buildings and drainage structures (Table 7.1). The result of the interview guide used for the consultation with the various communities are summarized in Table 7.1 below. About 70% (9Nos) of all identified negative impacts by stakeholders relate to a no or delayed project intervention. Only 30% (6Nos) of the impacts will occur during project implementation and these are mainly temporary affects like pollution of river water, destruction of economic trees and temporary losses in fishing activities. Social crises that may trail land intake for the project will be restored by the proposed RAP. Majority of the identified socio-economic impacts relate to the benefits that will result from the proposed project implementation.

Table 7.1: Identification of Impacts from Community Consultations and Field visits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution of Iyiokwu River</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmentation of community land and alteration of land use</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depletion of available land</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of flora and fauna</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced available land for Agriculture</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of public utility such as culvert and access road</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement in land values due to reduction in flood hazards</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of farm crops during the rainy season</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased productivity for farming activities</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased cost of domestic water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in rice, cassava, yam and vegetables</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in size of existing land holdings for trees of economic value</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses in income from reduction in existing number of economic trees</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social crises may trail the land take for the project</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective control and amelioration of flooding and its hazards</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.4 **Summary of Social and Livelihoods Impacts from Proposed Project**

From the identification of project impacts and project affected assets, the significant impacts of proposed project works include:
- Pollution of the Iyiokwu River during project implementation (presently used for domestic purposes);
- Destruction of cassava, yam and vegetable farmlands;
- Destruction of some economic trees such as palm trees, bamboos and soft wood;
- Changes in poverty levels due to temporary loses of farmlands, economic opportunity and rights;
- Temporary losses of farmlands by project affected persons (PAPs);
- Anxiety, apprehension and difficulty over access of PAPs to new farmlands;
- Temporary losses of means of livelihoods; and
- Social crises that may trail land take for the project and payment of compensation;
- Improvement in land values due to reduction in the incidence and severity of flooding hazards;
- Increased productivity of farmlands due to controlled flooding;
- Effective control and management of flooding hazards.

7.2 **Mitigation Measures for Social and Livelihood Impacts**

7.2.1 **Objectives of Mitigation Measures**

The following objectives were used to guide the formulation of mitigation measures:
- To promote community ownership of the project from planning through to decommissioning stages;
To implement effective livelihood restoration programs;
To encourage project contractor(s) to perform social cooperate responsibility; and
To involve NGOs in the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement programs based on the outcome of the need assessment study.

7.2.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are formulated to ameliorate and or mitigate adverse social and livelihood impacts.

7.2.2.1 Social Issues/Impacts

The following social measures are considered essential to the success of the project implementation and management measures;

- Relevant community NGOs/CBOs/Social organisations must be engaged in project start up activities
- Various local communication channels should be used to disseminate information about the potential project benefits to individuals while those vulnerable persons among them be given positions of responsibility or visibility in the project site committee and other livelihood support committees.
- Full implementation of livelihood support program be based on the outcome of the community need assessment.
- Regular communication with the traditional leadership authority and other important stakeholders to regularly intimate this important social institution of the progress of activities as contained in this RAP.

7.2.2.2 Mitigations for Economic and Livelihood Issues/Impacts

The following measures will enhance the socio-economic benefits of the project, that is, enhance the beneficial impacts for embarking on the proposed intervention works

- Economic livelihood support should be given to all persons with project affected assets;
- Fair, equitable and full compensation should be paid to all those project affected persons (PAPs);
- Considerable number of community members (and in particular those directly affected by the project activities) be given area employment during the project construction phase;
- Community that will suffer temporary losses of means of livelihood are to be included among community members to be trained on other trades for alternative livelihoods means;
- A community representative officer (CRO) be appointed to supervise full implementation of relevant social, economic and livelihood mitigation measures;
- A standing site committee should be actively involved in project implementation and supervision;
- Workers should be properly trained on environment, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and other work ethics to enhance their capacity to discharge monitoring functions (performance monitoring);
- Alternative domestic water source be provided for sections of the community (Nkaliki) along the project corridor to alleviate demand due to the pollution of the river water during project construction activities.

7.3 RAP Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building Needs

7.3.1 Organisational Arrangement

The implementation of the RAP shall require close collaboration among all the project stakeholders. A properly constituted structure for the project implementation is imperative and agreement must be reached from the onset with the relevant parties. The roles and responsibilities of all the various relevant stakeholders in the implementation and administration of the RAP are presented in Table 7.2.
### Table 7.2: Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Role and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Ebonyi State EBS-NEWMAP SPMU      | - Develop and implement RAP and other safeguard instrument;  
- Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring;  
- Coordinates the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels;  
- Prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day RAP implementation;  
- Organise the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organisations and committees;  
- Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;  
- Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;  
- Implement the income restoration and social development program and projects in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;  
- Ensure the systematic monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP;  
- Monitor and take corrective actions and submit reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely action;  
- Implement the RAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring;  
- Organise the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials in consultation with communities;  
- Implement payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner  
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly through the EBS SPMU. |
| 2   | EBS-NEWMAP SPMU SSO (Social Safeguard Officer) | - Initiates the implementation of the RAP;  
- Reviews and approve contractor’s implementation plan for the social and livelihoods impacts mitigation measures (or mitigation and enhancement measures);  
- Liaises with the Contractors and SPMU on implementation of the RAP;  
- Coordinates on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc;  
- Monitors and supervise regularly the implementation of RAP;  
- Observe payment of compensation to PAPs;  
- Identifies and liaises with all relevant stakeholders for the RAP implementation  
- Responsible for the enforcement of all safeguard requirements and ensuring the sustainability of all RAP provisions. |
| 3   | EBS-NEWMAP M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) | - Develops the monitoring and evaluation protocol;  
- Conducts monitoring of RAP implementation activities;  
- Provides early alert to redress any potential problems;  
- Monitors target achievements;  
- Identifies non-performance and take corrective actions. |
| 4   | EBS-NEWMAP SMPU Technical Committee Officers | - Review, update and approve work program and activities for the implementation of the RAP;  
- Review, update and approve operational guidelines of contractor’s work plans for and other agencies for implementation of the RAP;  
- Develop and supervise inter-agency/organisation collaborations for the smooth implementation of the RAP;  
- Provide technical support to all stakeholders necessary for smooth implementation of the RAP. |
| 5   | Ebonyi State MDAs                  | - Collaborate with EBS-NEWMAP SPMU to prepare and approve work program and activities for the RAP;  
- Supervise and monitor implementation of the RAP;  
- Ensure compliance with existing regulatory provisions in the matters of land acquisition and compensation payments;  
- Supervise and enforce full payment of compensation benefits to PAPs;  
- Make appropriate recommendations or input into the compensation payment process to ensure smooth implementation. |
| 6   | Abakaliki Local Government Technical Committee/Officer | - Coordinates activities at the local level for implementation of the RAP;  
- Ensures appraisal of properties affected by the project and for which compensation is to be paid;  
- Coordinates sensitization and awareness campaigns at the local and community levels on the project and RAP;  
- Appoints a suitable Desk Officer for RAP information management  
- Participates in grievance redress;  
- Monitors implementation of the RAP at the local and community levels; |
7.3.2 Institutional Capacity Building Requirements and Costs

The results from various consultation meetings with stakeholders suggests that awareness creation and capacity building should be provided through training and education programs. The cost estimates and duration for the training programs are outlined in table 7.3. Considering the relatively high level of literacy, public awareness and education amongst the citizenry in the area, a simple training program is suggested for the successful implementation of the RAP.

Table 7.3: Awareness and Capacity Building needs for relevant Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Target Audience</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Budget (N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement and Relevant Safeguard Instruments/Convenants</td>
<td>SPMU Staff</td>
<td>Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant; PowerPoint presentation</td>
<td>1,050,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Gaps between OP 4.12 &amp; Nigerian Land Use Act and how to bridge them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Principles of RPF and RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Planning requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Documentation and disclosure requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Eligibility and entitlements matrix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities and operations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan Implementation</td>
<td>SPMU, members of Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committee</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation; Associated Handouts</td>
<td>1,120,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Background</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Resettlement packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Consultations and negotiations with project affected persons (PAPs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Grievance redress mechanism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>Social and Resettlement Considerations in Rural Development project/Project start up</td>
<td>Contractors, SPMU, LG, CBOs/CSOs</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation; Associated Handouts</td>
<td>612,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Social and Resettlement aspects arising during construction and operation stages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Social and Resettlement Good Practices in public works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Community relations in urban project management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The estimated cost for capacity building for the various agencies and groups to be involved in the implementation of the RAP is Four Million Six Hundred and Two Thousand Naira (N4, 602,000.00) only.

### 7.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

#### 7.4.1 Resettlement Activities and Responsibilities

The range of activities and management tasks/responsibilities designed to effectively implement the RAP are outlined in Table 7.4. The activities contained in the RAP have to be integrated into various phases of the project construction. The key elements of the implementation schedule are contained in Table 7.4. Construction activities will need to be planned, designed, executed (actual construction works) before commissioning and decommissioning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Project Cycle</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Scoping and screening</td>
<td>Clearance and final disclosure of the RAP</td>
<td>Consultant supervision by EBS-NEWMAP SPMU, CBOs/NGOs/SMDAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review and approval of Contractor’s RAP action plan and implementation guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development and preparation of livelihood support assistance to PAPs and vulnerable groups and other social issues mitigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WB No-Objection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Preparation of RAP and Consultations</td>
<td>Consultations and preparation of the RAP</td>
<td>EBS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs, CBOs/NGOs, LG Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communication and awareness on notifications of values, making of offers, payment of compensation modalities, meetings with PAPs on eligibility criteria for payment of compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completion and Integration</td>
<td>Training and capacity building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final version of the RAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion of the RAP in contract documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WB No-Objection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vetting of request for compulsory land acquisition and issuance of land titles to resettled PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of Resettlement and Compensation Committee, grievance and dispute resolution Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures for actual dispute resolutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Implementation and Monitoring</td>
<td>Taking possession of site</td>
<td>EBS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs, LG Committees, CBOs/NGOs, Contractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination of RAP and social and livelihood activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Internal and external monitoring of mitigation measures for social and livelihood impacts for the communities, PAPs and vulnerable groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation and approval of monitoring and evaluation reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non conformance and corrective actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adherence to contractual clauses and obligations regarding this RAP implementation by contractor(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Operation (Post implementation)</td>
<td>Operations and Maintenance</td>
<td>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on social and livelihood sustainability issues</td>
<td>EBS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs, LG Committee/Staff CBOs/NGOs, Contractor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post impact auditing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N192,739,051.80 (One Hundred and Ninety-Two Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand and Fifty-One Naira, Eighty Kobo Only) (Table 7.5). This sum is expected to cover compensation for assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures including the coordination of additional mitigation activities, grievance management as well as compensation commissions.

The EBS-NEWMAP SPMU should provide fund for the payment of necessary compensations and monitoring of mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

Table 7.5: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (N)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1 Compensation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Crops</td>
<td>29,002,974.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land/Structures</td>
<td>120,587,026.00</td>
<td>149,499,000.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Additional Mitigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livelihood restoration measures/assistance for vulnerable</td>
<td>20,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grievance Redress Management</td>
<td>2,710,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,710,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation Commission</td>
<td>750,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building/Institutional strengthening</td>
<td>4,602,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,352,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E Add Contingencies (5%)</td>
<td>9,178,051.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>192,739,051.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Allow time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops. Careful management of the site based on 25m setback will reduce compensation amount.

7.4.3 Implementation Timetable

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the resettlement policy framework. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs and Social Safeguard Officers. These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensation payment before commencement of construction work. The major component tasks for the RAP are outlined in Table 7.6.
Table 7.6: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation /Community participation and information to people affected,</td>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>JULY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut-off date announcement, census and socio-economic survey, analysis</td>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>SEPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date and identification of impacts, Restoration assistance measures and</td>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>NOV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparation of RAP</td>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosures of RAP</td>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>MAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP Implementation including payment of Compensation and/or supplementary</td>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistance</td>
<td>MAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/civil works - commencement of project construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up visit by responsible stakeholders/SPMU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Restoration Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

7.5.1 Components and Elements of the Monitoring Plan

In order to fully deliver on the commitments and objectives of this RAP, the following components and elements of the RAP are to be effectively monitor:

- Actions and commitments towards the payment of compensation
- Measures to mitigate adverse social impacts
- Livelihood support assistance to PAPs
- Implementation or contractual responsibility to project-based community
- Regular consultation and communication with PAPs.
- Gender and vulnerable persons livelihood restoration activities
- Active participation of youths in construction work/activities

7.5.2 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Monitoring will consist of:

(a) Internal monitoring by the SPMU as an integral part of its management activities working with the impacted communities; and

(b) External monitoring by CBOs/NGOs/traditional authorities and other stakeholders, working with the impacted communities.

7.5.3 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring activities must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of the RAP. This will assure mainstreaming of social and livelihood issues with construction activities.

The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

i. Daily operations planning:

ii. Management and implementation and

iii. Operational trouble shooting and feedback.

The periodicity of internal monitoring will be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level of impacts or changes going on or taking place. All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the SPMU Management Team and should provide high level evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. The management team will be supplemented by staff with appropriate skills to carry out:
• RAP project resettlement requirements as defined by this RAP;
• Gathering and presentation of additional monitoring indicators to be used;
• Reporting requirements and formats for daily, weekly and monthly updates.
• Appraisal of RAPs and full payment of compensation
• Livelihood support assistance to PAPs
• Progress updates on the implementation of women and vulnerable persons action plan
• Implementation of contractual responsibility to project-based communities and PAPs
• Social and livelihood sustainability issues

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

Process and output monitoring functions will ensure that there is regular
• Assessment of program implementation strategies and methodologies
• Review of lessons learnt and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP
• Communication with the affected communities
• Agreement on resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates
• Performance of livelihood program delivery and uptake
• Implementation of grievance resolution once conflicts arise

7.5.4 External Monitoring/Evaluation
External monitoring and or evaluation of PAP activities will deliver the objectives of compliance and effect monitoring that is:-
• Ensure that project implementation is in conformity with RAP objectives and procedures
• Ensure that impact of project implementation on baseline poverty levels and other livelihood issues are monitored
• Assure that resettlement objectives are met
• Compensation payments and benefits are paid promptly
• Social and livelihood parameters are compared with baseline conditions and,
• Guarantees effectiveness of existing community structures- CBOs/NGOs/various project implementation committees.

7.5.5 Monitoring Parameters/Indicators
Indicators that will be monitored broadly centre around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievances, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction and number of project affected persons that benefits from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring indicators for this RAP are outlined in Table 7.7

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

RAP monitoring reports for the SPMU management team should be prepared regularly (monthly and quarterly). These reports will summarize information collected and compiled in a manner to highlight key issues of this RAP.

### 7.6 Completion Audit

SPMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP’s physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit should bring to closure SPMU’s liability for resettlement.
CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the purpose for public consultation and participation in proposed community development projects, the levels of consultation meetings held, the consultation process adopted, the programming of consultation meetings held, as well as the discussion of grievance redress mechanism proposed for the RAP.

8.2 Rationale for Public Consultation and Participation

Public consultation is considered a best practices measure to promote sustainability of all World Bank and other International donor partners assisted projects. Consultation is the process of informing the Community of the need for project in their domain, the scope and the need for the Community to own and safeguard the project as beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Community participation was used in the entire process as a fundamental tool for managing two-way communication between the SPMU and the public; building understanding and improving decision-making among relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons and organizations with the hope of reducing the likelihood for conflicts that would arise from the proposed project implementation activities. Stakeholder involvement in the project is expected to continue in a manner that gives the communities and the project affected persons (PAPs) the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development project while avoiding negative impacts and or reducing possible conflicts.

Keeping in mind the objective of minimizing adverse impacts of the project, consultations were held with the various stakeholders in six villages like the traditional council members in the autonomous communities, political stakeholders, individuals, members of age groups, cooperative societies, community based organisations/non-governmental organisations (CBOs/NGOs). Other stakeholders include individuals who own properties around the project corridor, community association and social organisations (Plate 8.1& 8.2).
The main purpose of the various consultation meetings held with community development stakeholders was to:
1. Canvass for local inputs, views and concerns; and take account of the information and views of the public in the project design and in decision-making.
2. Obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
3. Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits maximized;
4. Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues;
5. Provide an opportunity for the public to influence the designs and implementation in a positive manner;
6. Improve transparency and accountability in decision-making; and increase public confidence in the project.

8.3 Public Consultation Process:

Consultation was carried out at four levels viz; the Ezes-in-Council (comprising the decision makers in the six (6Nos) communities), the general assembly of selected leaders from the six (6) communities, census and socio-economic surveys as well as focus group discussions (Table 8.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Types of Consultation</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Traditional Members/Groups</td>
<td>Individual and group interview meetings and consultation/Focus group discussion</td>
<td>Eze-in-Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Individuals and affected households project</td>
<td>Census and Socio-economic Survey</td>
<td>Household heads (Men and women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social organisation/co-operative societies, political stakeholders, farmers, age-grade groups and women groups and lastly the project affected persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups in the six(6) autonomous communities were also consulted (Plate 8.2).

The following process guided the public consultations:
- The social safeguard team first identified the project areas particularly the Iyiokwu River corridor and five bridges where the temporary benchmark coordinates are located.
- Name of village, the administrative organisation and leadership structure were sought, and subsequently a visit was made to the leaders and or representatives of the six villages.
- Public forum (a Town hall meeting) with Stakeholders from the six (6) villages on the project area was held.
- Identification of PAPs and their socio-economic baseline conditions
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets.

8.4 Overview of Public Consultation Programme
Five structured consultations with stakeholders, town hall meeting and FGD were held in the project area (Annex 8). Annex 4 contains summaries of minutes of the key meetings held during the consultations. While table 8.2 summarises the queries/observations made during consultation meetings and how they were addressed.
## Table 8.2 Queries/Observations and the Responses Given to the Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Stakeholders Views/Concern</th>
<th>How it is Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mr. Mark Anthony Nwaoba wanted to know if he will be captured for compensation at will when he is not around during enumeration.</td>
<td>The Consultant explained that enough time shall be allocated for enumeration exercise to accommodate all genuine asset owners. But, any body who comes after the cut-off-date will not be captured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mr. Simon Osuaka asked whether those who have two or more assets at different locations of the project corridor will be captured against all their assets.</td>
<td>The Consultant answered that photograph will be taken once, while the field officers and his team will assist in documenting all assets own by individuals on the same enumeration form for adequate compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mr. Uchenna Obasi wanted to know if NEWMAP will construct bridge for them to enable them engage in economic activities; since their local bridge was damaged by flood.</td>
<td>The Consultant promised to capture the special request in his report as one of the issues raised by the stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mr. Godwin Nwali asked if their youths would be employed as unskilled labour suppliers during construction work.</td>
<td>The Consultant promised to also capture this concern in his report, since it will lead to poverty reduction; which is also part of the project objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mr. Nwandugo Ikechukwu asked if NEWMAP would compensate owners of structures built close to the site that may be affected by the project.</td>
<td>The Consultant answered that the approved Engineering Design will be used to identify such structures; while qualified and registered estate surveyors working with him would value them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chief Reuben Ofoke asked if the tributaries to Iyiokwu river which causes serious damage during flooding will be considered during construction.</td>
<td>The Consultant promised to capture this specific concern in his RAP reports. He also confirmed that he saw where community members forcefully opened a channel for a tributary during his field visits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chief Vincent Ndanyi asked if someone is not satisfied with the valuation of his property what will the person do.</td>
<td>The Consultant said that there will be provision for public disclosure which will allow PAPs access to RAP report. There is also provision for grievance redress; because transparency and justice are enthroned in World Bank Assisted Projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Uguru wanted to know if politicians will not influence the project.</td>
<td>The Consultant answered that there are guide lines for NEWMAP project implementation which is strictly adhered by the state project management unit . It is not a political project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chief Monday Nwibo wanted to know if the proposed intervention will follow the present movement of Iyiokwu river.</td>
<td>The Consultant answered that the river will be straightened to ensure fast movement of water. Based on Engineering Design, it will not follow the same meandering nature of Iyiokwu River.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Dr. Ezeogo Lawrence wanted to know if there will be improvement on ecological funds project done in some section of Iyiokwu; which does not accommodate all the water during heavy downpour. The design proposed an improvement on the existing drainage channel constructed by the Federal Ecological Fund.

11. Mrs. Agatha Ezeogo wanted to know if women will be carried along in the project. The Consultant answered that women will not be neglected as the project is gender sensitive.

12. Mrs. Loveth Nwite asked if vulnerable people will be given attention during RAP census. The Consultant answered that the issue of vulnerability is critical to all World Bank Assisted Projects and will not be neglected.

13. Chief Augustine Ogbonna complained that most of his community members were not captured in livelihood activities of Nkaliki-Odumukwe project. The Consultant answered that the Focal NGO is in charge of livelihood activities. His task does not cover it.

14. Mr. Emerike Ekenechukwu asked if it is the duty of their community to maintain the project after physical work. The Consultant said that the community owns the project and should maintain it for its sustainability; that is the essence of consultations and sensitization meetings.

15. Mrs. Okpo Franca wanted to know the level of L.G.A involvement in the project. The Consultant answered that the L.G.A will be fully involved in all aspect of the project.

16. Mrs. Nwojiji Christiana wanted to know those who will secure the equipment and personnel to be used for construction. The Consultant answered that the community will contribute in security of equipment and personnel as it is part of their contribution to the project.

17. Chief Emmanuel Alichi wanted to know what should be done to their two shrines located along the corridor. The Consultant answered that adequate measures shall be taken to relocate the shrines.

18. Chief Emmanuel Ekuma wanted to know if his village will be captured for compensation; since some sections have been constructed by ecological fund. The Consultant answered that only those villages captured in the Engineering design will be captured for compensation; while others will benefit from livelihood activities as Needs Assessment will capture them.

19. Mr. Mgboroko Chika Festus wanted to know if the compensation will be paid before the construction. The Chief Consultant answered that PAPs will be resettled before the physical construction work will commence.

20. Mrs. Virginia Otosi asked if farmers along the corridor will be informed on time to enable them harvest their crops before construction. The Consultant answered that the entire community; including all PAPs shall be adequately carried along in all aspects of the project implementation.

8.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS
8.5.1 Grievance Redress Process
There is no one-size-fits-all procedure for grievance resolution; the best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural contexts, local customs and project conditions and scale. The procedure to be adopted for grievance resolution for this RAP is as follows: -

- Receive and register a complaint.
- Screen and assess the complaint.
- Attempt alternative responses.
- Decide on the best approach or response based on agreed criteria
- Implement the approach
- Announce the result
- Track and evaluate the results
- Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.
- Prepare a timely report to Management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

8.5.1.1 Stages in the Grievance Redress Process

However, in the event that a complainant is not satisfied with the solution offered by the complaint desk officer the following informal procedure (or options) shall be pursued and or explored. It is only when these channels fail to yield satisfactory results for the complainant that he is free to use the legal or judicial court system. From the start it should be understood that formal legal mechanism for grievance resolution tends to be a lengthy, costly and acrimonious process.

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Project implementation staff and indeed the SPMU charged with the responsibility of implementing this RAP must convince people that they can voice grievances, be heard and promptly attended to in a just fair and peaceful manner.

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

If this fails, the Community head will intervene in resolving the grievances – autonomous traditional authority in order of heirachy.

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

If this fails, the Local Government Chairman will step in.

If this fails as well, the Social Safeguard Specialist of the SPMU who will liaise with the Resettlement Implementation Committee will deal with the issues of grievance. Again if this fails aggrieved party will have the option of resolving the issues with the Project Coordinator of SPMU. If the Project Coordinator is not able to resolve it then the Resettlement Committee resolves it. If this is not sufficient the Honourable Commissioner for Environment will try to resolve the issue that is contentious. The judicial system shall be the last resort to redress the issues if informal reconciliation does not resolve the matter (Figure 8.1).

This, admittedly, is a costly and time-consuming procedure.

8.4.2 Procedure for Registering a Complaint

The procedure for reporting grievances is specified below:-

a. The affected person file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement Committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the SPMU). Where it is written, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is phone, the receiver should document every detail.

b. A selected member of the Site Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person in order to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.

c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person’s behalf.

d. Any informal grievances will also be documented.

Due registration of a complement or grievance by the grievance dress officer is good for reference purposes and for making progress up dates. Consequently a registration format should capture the complainant personal data, date the complainant is reported, date the grievance log was uploaded onto the project database, date information on proposed corrective action is sent to the complainant and the date the case or complaint is closed out. A typical reporting format for a grievance redress which is proposed for the RAP is shown (Table 8.2).
Registration of Grievance with the Grievance Redress Committee

Treatment of grievance

Closure of grievance by Committee

Is complainant satisfied with

Yes

Closure of grievance by Committee

No

Autonomous traditional/local Authority

Ezes-In-Council (comprising leaders of the six autonomous communities)

The General Assembly made up of Leaders from all Eleven Communities (made up of 6)

The Local Government Grievance Redress Desk Officer

SPMU specialist and LG Desk Officer

The Abakaliki Local Government Chairman

EBS-NEWMAP SPMU (Social Safeguards Officer)

EBS-NEWMAP SPMU Project Co-ordinator

Ebonyi State Honourable Commissioner for Environment

The Courts (Judicial System)
8.4.3 **Grievance Log and Response Time**

The Grievance redress Desk Officer in recording all grievances will ensure that each complainant has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed or closed out.

The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency. The grievance Committee will act on it within few working days of receipt of grievance(s). If no amicable solution is reached or the affected person does not receive a response within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to the next higher authority indicated in Figure 8.1.

**Table 8.3: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community project &amp; Name of Complainant</th>
<th>Type of Grievance</th>
<th>Grievance Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Project 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complainant A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complainant B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complainant C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Project 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complainant D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complainant E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4.4 **Monitoring Complaints**

The GR desk Officer will be responsible for:-
• Providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
• Any outstanding issues to be addressed
• Monthly reports including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and make recommendation on how to improve efficiency in the entire grievance redress machinery.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures
The implementation of the proposed civil works to improve the Iyiokwu River flow hydraulic efficiency and its river bank protection measures will raise environmental and social safeguards issues such as the World Bank’s Environmental Assessment OP 4.01, and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and related national instruments. Due to the large land demand required by the proposed intervention works potential impacts may include loss of;

i. Farm crops and economic trees
ii. Public building structures and block fenced walls.
iii. Cultural sites (local shrines- 08 Nos) and;
iv. Private residential buildings/houses (both completed and uncompleted buildings).

Against the identified impacts, the RAP proposed the number of measures to improve livelihoods of the people including

• Provision of employment opportunities
• Enhancement of economic activities to be triggered off by demands by the construction workers
• Acquisition of new skills and alternative livelihoods by local workers employed in the proposed construction activities
• Improvement in agricultural outputs as direct effect of reduced flooding incidences and flood hazards.
• Effective management of temporary negative impacts through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring programmes.
• Improvement in supervision of project construction activities as a follow up to the engineering design specifications and consultations agreements.

9.2 Conclusion
This study has shown that the associated and potential impacts expected to result from the proposed project implementation are generally positive and beneficial in nature while majority of negative/adverse impacts are temporary with limited socio-economic effects. The grievance redress mechanism and mitigation measures designed for the RAP will mitigate community crises that may result from resettlement, compensation and socio-economic livelihood conflicts. It is suggested that every machinery required to fast track the implementation of proposed intervention works for the Iyiokwu-International Market flood intervention Site be put in place in order to fully realise the objectives of ameliorating the flooding menace in the area and increasing agricultural productivity in the existing six project communities in particular and Abakiliki metropolitan region in general.
References

1. Abreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the construction of Alternate Bridge at (Km 7 + 350) along Enugu Abakaliki Road, Emene Enugu State (2012)
2. Enviromental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Asu-Umunaga Flood Site (Manuscript) (2015)
3. Environmental and Social Management Framework for the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
Annex 1

SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE IYIOKWU INTERNATIONAL MARKET FLOOD SITE IN ABAKALIKI L.G.A UNDER NEWMAP

Dear Respondent,

The Iyiokwu International Market Flood Site in Abakaliki Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State is one of the priority sites for intervention under the Ebonyi State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (EBONYI-NEWMAP). The rehabilitation works proposed for this site will involve medium-sized civil works. These civil works raise environmental and social safeguards concerns and have triggered the World Bank’s safeguard policies including those on Involuntary Resettlement.

Involuntary resettlement has both economic and social implications. It can lead to loss of jobs, assets, and farmlands. It can also dismantle community ties and lead loss of friends, kith and kin. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, cause 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 identify those to be compensated. The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled due to 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.

The purpose of this household questionnaire is to elicit information from residents, project affected persons and stakeholders on relevant socio-economic issues to be used for the preparation of the resettlement action plan (RAP) for the flood intervention site. The proposed Resettlement Action Plan is primarily concerned with identifying the project affected persons (PAPs), engaging them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately identify those to be compensated.

Please kindly complete this questionnaire as honestly as possible. All information supplied are to be used strictly for the purpose of the RAP.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation.
RAP Consultant
## Section A: Household Composition

Please report the household composition. Please note. A “Household” includes all members of a common decision unit (usually with one residence) that are sharing same resources. These include dependents who are away from home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID*</th>
<th>Name of the members above 15 years old</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relationship to household head</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Primary Activity</th>
<th>Number of years in school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1=male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2=female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PID= Personal identification number

1 Relationship to head: 1=head, 2=spouse, 3=child, 4=siblings, 5=other family member, 6=non-family member, 99=others

2 Level of education: 1= no formal education, 2= adult literacy training, 3=some primary education, 4=completed primary education, 5=some secondary education (incl. junior secondary school), 6=completed secondary school education, 7=post secondary education, 8=koranic education, 99=others

3 Primary activity: 1=crop production, 2=livestock production, 3=fisheries, 4=forest production and /or harvesting 5=Agricultural Trading business 6=Non-Agricultural Trading business 7=Transportation business 8=Agricultural processing 9=Formal private employment 10=Construction 11=Mining/quarrying 12=public sector employment /13=Domestic duties 14=student In school (any type), 15=Retired, 16=unemployed, 17=handcraft, 18=artisans (incl. mechanics), 19=traditional medical practitioners 99=others (specify)

A 2. Children below 16 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Household members 0-5years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Household members 6-10years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Household members 10-15years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. How much do you spend on food on average everyday in your household—

13. How much did your household spend on food in the last seven days—
Section B: Sources Of Income And Livelihood.

14. Please indicate source and status of income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Income (₦’000)</th>
<th>Less 5</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>11-15</th>
<th>16-20</th>
<th>21-25</th>
<th>26-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above 30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wage employment

a. Civil service

b. Informal employment (Private)

c. Construction

d. Mining/Quarrying

e. Domestic duties

f. Retired

Informal Employment

g. Artisan (mechanic, electrician, furniture maker etc)

h. Trading

i. Transportation business

j. Builder/contractor

k. Consultancy.

Agricultural Employment (Activities)

l. Crop production (Eg Rice, Cassava, yam etc)

m. Livestock production

n. Fishing

o. Forest production or harvesting

p. Agricultural processing (cassava milling, rice processing etc)

q. Others …………………………………………

Non formal and informal Employment

r. Relatives family members away from home
15. Number and value of household non-productive assets (value of assets in the prevailing state as at the time of the survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Household Non Productive Assets</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Present value (Naira)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>House (main building)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Other building (ie. boys quarters, huts, kitchen toilets)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Furniture (wood + metal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Furnishings eg matt, mattresses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Household appliances eg kettle flat iron etc</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Electronic equipments eg. Radio, cassette, TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Non commercial vehicles, eg car (s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Other household assets</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. Indicate land assets and holdings (hectare) in the last three months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Land in hectare (ha)</th>
<th>Total Area (ha)</th>
<th>Area Irrigated</th>
<th>Rain fed Area</th>
<th>Value (Naira)</th>
<th>Percentage affected by flood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Total Land owned (ha)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Total value of Land rented (Naira)</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>Total estimated Land rented in (ha)</td>
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<td>iv</td>
<td>Total estimated land rented out</td>
<td></td>
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<td>v</td>
<td>Rental land rate (Naira/ha/per season)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Total land under cultivation for crop production in a year (ha)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Rice farmland (ha)/ No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Cassava farmland (s) (ha)/ No.</td>
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<td>c</td>
<td>Yam farmland (ha)/ No.</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>Groundnut farmland (ha)/ No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Potato farmland (ha)/ No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Maize farmland (ha)/ No.</td>
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</table>
### Section C: Physical Infrastructure/ Social Facilities in the Community.

17. Indicate social amenities/ facilities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Amenity/facility</th>
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<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Source of water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pipe borne water</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Borne hole</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rain water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>River water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storm water runoff</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water vendor</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Sources of energy</td>
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<td>Wike lamp</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Disposal of solid waste</td>
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<td>Illegal dump sites</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Burying/Burning</td>
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<td>Dump into River</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Disposal of sewage</td>
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<td>Treatment of diseases</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hospital/Health centre</td>
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<td>Post secondary schools</td>
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<td>Secondary/Technical/vocational</td>
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<td>Market facilities</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Built lockup stalls</td>
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<td>Unbuilt/open village market</td>
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<td>Night market</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>Makeshift structure for churches</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shrines/Groves</td>
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</table>
18. Indicate condition and access to community facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Time taken to reach facility (mins)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Primary Nursery schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Secondary/Technical/Vocational schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Public hospital/Health centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Private clinics</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Dispensary/ maternity</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Community/Regional Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Village market</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Pipe borne water/borehole/mono pump</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>River/pond/lake/well</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Public recreational facilities</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Postal services/courier services</td>
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</table>

Section E: Impact of Proposed NEWMAP project (Iyiokwu River training civil works and construction of Dykes)

19. Indicate likely of NEWMAP project on household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Use of Asset</th>
<th>Remarks by Interviewer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Take my Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Affect my Building/Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Affect my farm (Economic trees &amp; food Crops)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Affect my business premises</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Affect Opportunity to my means of Livelihood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Disturbance/Disruptions to my business</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
20. Indicate type of loss you will suffer due to the proposed project implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Loss type</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Assets</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Land (vacant)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<td>Agricultural</td>
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<td>Commercial</td>
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<td>Industrial use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancillary Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fence walls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shops, Kiosks etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others- Pavements, or</td>
<td>concrete kerbs, concrete wells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reservoirs, etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income and Livelihood</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm (Economic Trees)</td>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Crops</td>
<td>Food (seasonal) crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic or perennial trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business</strong></td>
<td>Rental income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clientele/customers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wage income (for employment)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees from trainees or apprentices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Opportunity to Livelihood
- Loss of Training or apprenticeship
- Loss of multiple income-generating activities
- Loss of business,
- Loss of Residence
- Loss of Accommodation or Room
- Others, specify

### Disturbance/Disruptions
- Temporary structures: Loss of location
- Access to Utilities: Disconnection of utility services
- Disturbance temporary structures: Movable assets – incurring removable expenses
- Loss of peaceful enjoyment of property
- Loss of customers and companions

21. Indicate category and level of losses you will suffer from proposed project implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Extent of loss</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>&lt;30</th>
<th>30-50</th>
<th>50-70</th>
<th>&gt;70</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent Loss;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary Loss;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Full Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minimal Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significant Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Others, specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Indicate type of Project Affected Persons (PAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of a sub-project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>One or more persons – men, women, children, dependent relatives and tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities create challenges for which these people are ill prepared.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 Vulnerable persons/group</td>
<td>a. Internally Displaced persons-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Elderly persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Orphans and Street Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Unmarried women and/or Widow-female headed Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f. Small-scale female farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g. Dependent persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h. The physically challenged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Others, Specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Squatters/other Land Occupiers</td>
<td>Lack legal title or legal occupancy rights to the land they occupy illegal Occupants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Corporate Entity</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. SAMPLE CENSUS FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONDENT</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>DATE OF INTERVIEW</th>
<th>INTERVIEWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPouse OR PARTNER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTANCE FROM</th>
<th>TIME (IN MINUTES)</th>
<th>RURAL AREAS</th>
<th>PORTION OCCUPIED (PERCENTAGE)</th>
<th>WHERE DO YOU INTEND TO MOVE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOL ATTENDED BY CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td></td>
<td>RURAL LANDS</td>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>ANNUAL CROPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHURCH ATTENDED BY HH MEMBERS</td>
<td></td>
<td>BE OCCUPIED BY PROJECT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH POST OR HOSPITAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER PORTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKET</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL LAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVED ROAD STOP</td>
<td></td>
<td>URBAN AREAS</td>
<td>AREA OF LOT (M²)</td>
<td>FOOTPRINT OF HOUSE (M²)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL NEEDS (vulnerability, disability, lack of social support, poverty, etc.)
Annex 2

Attendance Lists Taken At The Various Stakeholders Consultation in Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site.
Annex 3

EBONYI STATE NEWMAP: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR IYIOKWU-INTERNATIONAL MARKET FLOOD SITE IN ABAKALIKI L.G.A UNDER THE NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)

Background
The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. The project initially targeted 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo. However six additional states including Plateau, Kogi, Kano, Delta, Oyo and Gombe have recently joined the programme.

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 OP 4.01; 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 cost, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific intervention sites through the preparation of site-specific management and action plans.

ESMF. In general, the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing (i) environmental/social assessments (ESAs, or alternately both an SA or an EA) and/or (2) environmental/social management plans (ESMPs, or alternately 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 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 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.

Objective and Scope of the Consultancy
The objective of the consulting services is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ebonyi State sub-project(s) in Iyiokwu-International Market, Abakaliki L.G.A. Flood intervention site.

This TOR covers only the Iyiokwu-International Market, Abakaliki L.G.A., Flood intervention site.
Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site

The Iyiokwu-International Market flood site is located in Abakaliki, the Capital of Ebonyi State. It situates within Abakaliki Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, South-East Nigeria. Geographically, the site stretches along Iyiokwu River between 3499484.74m E, 69753.96m N and 405766.66m E, 695559.98m N, to the confluence of the river with the River Ebonyi. River Iyiokwu is considered the most significant among the three principal rivers that drain Abakaliki Capital City because of its location at the core of the city where socio-economic activities and population density are at peaks.

The Federal Ecological Fund has channelized some sections of the Iyiokwu River with the construction of reinforced concrete rectangular channel between Onwe Road crossing through Afikpo road crossing, Abakaliki International market, up to the Centenary City but the efforts have not fully solved the flood problems in the area. However, upstream the Onwe Road crossing up to Hatchery Road, the Iyiokwu River is unprotected. Thus lives and property within this reach are in constant threat of severe flooding. The protected areas are also at risk as cases of blocked channels, building on flood channels are rampant in the area.

The Capital City generally is characterized by gentle terrain and underlain predominantly by Asu-River Shale formation which has high clay contents. Due to the near-flat nature of the terrain of the town which impair easy run-off after heavy downpour, and the impervious nature of the underlying geological formation, there are serious flood problems annually in the capital city. This has been greatly acerbated by the increasing encroachment on the flood plains of the rivers by developers and improper refuse and drainage management in the town. The flood leads to loss of lives and properties annually and damage to public infrastructure. Urgent intervention is therefore needed at the site to salvage the environment, save lives, property and government infrastructure and to restore the people’s confidence in Government.

Details of the flood site are contained in Annex C. The preparation of the RAP requires that an engineering design for the site is available. It is also strongly recommended that high resolution digital imagery be acquired for each proposed site intervention.

ENGINEERING DESIGNS: Detailed Engineering Designs for the Iyiokwu-International Market flood 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 Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site as described above, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. Experience has shown that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. The Resettlement Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses.

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

Kinds of Resettlement Plans

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

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

- The RAP is prepared when more than 200 people are displaced by the project works;
The ARAP is a simplified plan suitable only when fewer than 200 people are displaced (see OP4.12, Annex A);

The LAP is prepared when no displacement occurs but land is acquired for the purpose of project implementation.

Responsibility for the RAP

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

First Steps in Preparing a RAP

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

The next step in RAP preparation is to identify the perimeter within which people and land will be affected by displacement or land acquisition. For this purpose, maps, engineering drawings, satellite imagery are necessary. Third, a complete census survey shall be done of all the families, businesses, public buildings, farms and other infrastructure located within the perimeter. GIS technology is highly recommended for this purpose with all man-made features being georeferenced. The use of hand held GPS device will facilitate establishing the coordinates of each property identified. The census includes data on age, gender, occupation, income, sources of livelihood of all persons who live on or derive a living from the area of land as well as information on houses, businesses and other structures in use in the affected area.

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

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

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

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

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

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1 Annex A provides a sample census form indicating the kind of information to be collected.
2 Note, owners of land and other property previously affected by erosion or other events not associated with the project itself are not eligible for compensation under the Bank’s resettlement policy. However, such persons can and should be considered in the livelihood restoration component of the project.
Socioeconomic Study

Based on the census, community meetings and other data collected in the field, a socioeconomic profile of the affected community should be prepared as part of the 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.

Development of the Resettlement Plan

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

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

Mitigation Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Eligibility Matrix: The eligibility matrix matches categories of affected people with specific entitlements or a selection of entitlements. For example, farmers who lose up to one-half of their land may be eligible to receive a new plot of land equivalent to the land lost or cash compensation for the portion lost. On the other hand, farmers who lose a large portion of their land may be entitled to a new lot equivalent to the entire plot they farmed previously or to cash compensation. The reason is that when a large portion of a farm is taken, it may lose its economic viability and the farmer may opt to be compensated for the entire farm. The eligibility matrix must be crafted carefully to satisfy the needs of the displaced families and the available financial envelope. There is no one-size-fits-all eligibility matrix. Rather the matrix must be worked out in consultation with the community and in accordance with availability of resources. In some cases, for example, land may be so scarce that it will be impossible to provide land-for-land. Annex B provides an example of an eligibility matrix that is illustrative of how such matrices are constructed.

Cut-off Date

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

Businesses

Businesses and service establishments may be displaced by erosion control projects. In such cases, business owners may be compensated with cash, with a new place of business or other benefits. Service providers, such as auto repair shops should be provided with a building site in a location where they will be able to attract customers or keep existing ones. Business owners are entitled to compensation for lost profits during the time

\(^3\) Compensation payable in obligations redeemable in the future such as bonds, is not acceptable. Cash compensation must be paid in cash. If the beneficiary lacks a bank account, project support should be made available to open a bank account to receive the compensation.
they are unable to operate due to displacement or while they rebuild their clientele. Small, informal businesses present a problem because they normally do not keep records nor do they pay taxes. In such cases, an estimate of profits may be based on daily turnover, on inventory or other methods of estimation.

**Vulnerable People**

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

**Conflicts and Clouded Titles**

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

**Public Facilities**

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

**Disclosure**

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

**Implementation**

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

**Responsibilities and Accountabilities:**

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

**Financing**

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

**Grievance Procedures**

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

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

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

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

**Monitoring**

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

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

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

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

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

**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, environmental 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>Week2</th>
<th>Week6</th>
<th>Week7</th>
<th>Week8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract Signing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inception</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Draft Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Draft Final Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Final Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliverables and timing

Inception report or interview: 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 6: The draft final RAP Report will take into account all comments, and will be submitted to the SPMU at the end of six weeks after commencement of contract.

Week 8: The Final RAP will be submitted to the SPMU Eight weeks after commencement of the consultancy.

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

20% of Contract sum on successful conclusion of inception deliverable
30% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Report
30% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Final Report
20% of Contract sum of submission and Acceptance of Final Report
## ANNEX A

### SAMPLE CENSUS FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONDENT</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>DATE OF INTERVIEW</th>
<th>INTERVIEWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD</td>
<td>SURNAME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>RELATIONSHIP TO HH HEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPOUSE OR PARTNER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MEMBER 4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MEMBER 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBER 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISTANCE FROM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL ATTENDED BY CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</th>
<th>TIME (IN MINUTES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHURCH ATTENDED BY HH MEMBERS</td>
<td>BE OCCUPIED BY PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH POST OR HOSPITAL</td>
<td>OTHER PORTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKET</td>
<td>TOTAL LAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVED ROAD STOP</td>
<td>UREAN AREAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW MANY RELATIVES LIVE WITHIN 100 METER OF THIS HOME?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RURAL AREAS

| AREA (HEC-TAREAS) | ANNUAL CROPS | PERENNUAL CROPS | CATTLE | UNUSED |

### PORTION OCCUPIED (PERCENTAGE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHERE DO YOU INTEND TO MOVE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL NEEDS (unemployment, disability lack of social support, poverty, etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEX B

**EXAMPLE OF ELIGIBILITY MATRIX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Dwellers – Farmers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Renters</strong></td>
<td>A parcel of at least 5 Ha of arable land+ moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including sharecroppers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Landowners</strong></td>
<td>Land parcel of approximately equal value or Cash Compensation for land+ moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Residences</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Renters</strong></td>
<td>6-month rent subsidy equal to the difference between the former rent and the average incremental rental paid for new housing + moving assistance+ moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban squatters</strong></td>
<td>Resettlement to housing project + moving assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban property owners</strong></td>
<td>Compensation equivalent to the appraised value of assets, excluding land if untitled+ moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-resident)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titled urban property owners</strong></td>
<td>Resettlement to Housing Project + moving assistance or Cash compensation of $5,000+ moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(resident) with appraised property value &lt; US$5,000* equivalent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titled urban property owners</strong></td>
<td>Resettlement to Housing Project + moving assistance or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(resident) with appraised property value &gt;US$5,000</td>
<td>Cash compensation for appraised value of assets + moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Owners and Employees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business owners</strong></td>
<td>Resettlement to preferred location Housing Project + moving assistance or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(resident) with assets including building and merchandise &lt;US$6,000</td>
<td>Cash compensation of US$6,000 + moving assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business owners</strong></td>
<td>Resettlement to preferred location Housing Project + moving assistance or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Iyiokwu-International Market flood site is located in Abakaliki, the Capital city of Ebonyi State. It is situated within Abakaliki Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, South-East Nigeria. Geographically, the site stretches from Hatchery Road along Iyiokwu River to the confluence of Iyiokwu with Ebonyi River. It is between 3499484.74m E, 69753.96m N and 405766.66m E, 695559.98m N.

The hot spots within this project sites are located along the Iyiokwu River and stretches between the culver crossing at Hatchery Road through Onwe Road crossing, Afikpo Road crossing, Chukwu street crossing, Abakaliki International Market, Enugu-Abakaliki Expressway crossing and 956.47m downstream the Enugu-Abakaliki Expressway crossing.

The flood site constitutes the flood plain of the lower course of Iyiokwu River. The Iyiokwu River is one of the three principal tributaries of Eastern Ebonyi River that drain Abakaliki urban core. Other sections of River Iyiokwu within the metropolis primarily exhibit flooding hazards during the rainy seasons. The annual flood along the flood plains of the Iyiokwu River can be attributed to many factors. These include the rapid urbanization and population upsurge occasioned by the elevation of Abakaliki town to state capital; poor enforcement of urban planning codes which give room for developers to encroach on river flood plains; the general gentle terrain of the Abakaliki environs that impede easy runoffs. The attendant increase in housing structures as a result of the state capital status of Abakaliki city had rapidly increased the concrete area over the gently undulating topography of this part of the Cross River plains on which the city is situated, thus contributing to the flood menace in the capital city. Similarly, the extensive urban agriculture practiced in the town have further predisposed all available land area including marginal flood plains to serious flooding. In the same vein, the river channels like other drainage structures are also being used as deliberate solid waste disposal points, thus further compounding flow obstruction along the river channels. The flow regime of River Iyiokwu is significantly disturbed by the

### ANNEX C

**DESCRIPTION OF IYIOKWU-INTERNATIONAL MARKET FLOOD SITE SUB-PROJECT(S) IN ABAKALIKI L.G.A., EBONYI STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(resident) with assets including building and merchandise &lt;US$6,000</th>
<th>Cash compensation at appraised asset value + moving assistance or Cash compensation of US$6,000 + estimated lost profits for up to 3 months + moving assistance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees who lose their jobs permanently due to displacement of business.</td>
<td>Severance pay equal to 2 months average pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees who lose their jobs temporarily due to displacement of business while employer relocates</td>
<td>Cash compensation equal to one half average monthly pay until work resumes for up to 4 months. Maintenance of benefits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
combined effects of these multiple factors. With the relatively high average annual rainfall ranging from 1,500 to over 2,000 mm but usually over 2,000 mm, runoff is generally high into the impeded river flow creating flooding.

River Iyiokwu is a perennial drainage river with numerous tributaries. The drainage is mainly dendritic, draining in a south easterly direction into the Ebonyi River. The vegetation is mainly savannah with fringes of riparian forest in some sections not disturbed by human activities.

The geology of the area within which the main River Iyiokwu flows consists of basement complexes of the Pre-cambian era of the Asu River group of the lower cretaceous age. This group is predominantly made of shales, sandstones and siltstones that later transforms into one of the major structural features – the Abakaliki anticlinorum. The soils are generally clayey loam in texture with bulk density of about 1.3Mg/m$^3$ and a porosity of about 55.1%. They have also been reported to be generally acidic in reaction with appreciable quantity of organic matter content (3.11%).

The people of the area are mostly of the Ibo ethnic nationality. Being the state capital, Abakaliki had become home to the organized three clans of this national entity namely Ezza Ezekuna, Izzi and Ikwo. Apart from these are the Ibibios who constitutes ethnic minority but engage in farming, food and service trade. The Ibos are mostly farmers practicing urban agriculture including crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Generally, the local inhabitants plant rice and yams while the migrant Farmers plant rice and cassava. Oil palm is an important agricultural item in the area for the palm oil and kernel. Also, the palm tree is exploited for palm wine as is the raphia palm and hence a source of revenue. The area is part of the rich agricultural hinterland of the South East. Common crops grown are yams and rice. The town serves as the food basket of south East geopolitical zone. Vegetables grown are mainly indigenous vegetables and include okra, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, and green leafy vegetables. These are not grown purposely for sale but rather are staples for the gardeners, and cultivated for personal consumption, although any surplus is sold.

Household and peri-urban cultivators mostly grew food crops like maize, plantain, cassava, and cocoyam, rice, yam and cassava. Fruits like pineapples, mangoes, pawpaw, orange, coconut, and palm oil are mostly grown by householders (the trees are mostly used for shade) and on a commercial basis by peri-urban cultivators both for the local market

Many are also now full time civil servants as status of the city changed to being the administrative capital of Ebonyi state. A significant proportion of the populace also engage in trading and other forms of businesses. The flooding incidences usually disrupt economic activities of the area, while in some cases result in the loss of lives and property. This thereby requires its control through a sustainable watershed management possibly with community participation.
Fig. 1: Flooding in Iyiokwu
Fig. 2: Iyiokwu River at Onwe Road on a typical flood day

Fig. 3: Spillover of flood water on the concrete
Fig. 4: The concrete channel provided by the Federal Ecological channel Fund in Iyiokwu River

Iyiokwu River
Fig. 5: Iyiokwu River on Google Earth Image
Fig. 6: Map of Ebonyi State Showing the Location of Iyiokwu International Market Flood Site
Proposed Remediation Measures for the Iyiokwu International Market Flood Site

The following remediation measures are being considered for the Iyiokwu International flood site:

a. Channelization of the Iyiokwu River and construction of adequately sized reinforced concrete channel between the Hatchery Road to connect existing reinforced concrete channel at Onwe Road.

b. Continuation of the channelization downstream the Enugu-Abakaliki road at the Abakaliki International Market up to the confluence with River Ebonyi. This channel is to discharge its flow into River Ebonyi through a culvert under the dyke to be constructed under another project.

c. Both channels are to collect the runoff water from the catchment and conduct it safely through the metropolis and discharge it effectively to the Ebonyi River.
d. Provision of three (3) meters setback flood right of way on both sides of the reinforced concrete channel. The setback shall be grassed and appropriate trees planted along it to provide aesthetic view along the channel. This will further prevent encroachment of the floodplain by developers for housing and other commercial activities.

e. Construction of adequate culverts for the passage of flood water below road crossings.

Annex 4

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH THE COMMUNITIES

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING WITH THE COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS HELD ON 27TH MAY, 2016 AT ONUEBONYI INYIMAGU VILLAGE SQUARE, ABAKALIKI L.G.A EBONYI STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Opening Prayer</td>
<td>On arrival of the Consultant and his team, the stakeholders were already seated. The opening prayer was said by the village Chief Reuben Ofoke at 12:00 noon prompt; and the meeting started.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
<td>The Focal NGO representative Mr. Victor Chukwu introduced the Chief Consultant Prof. Arthur Essagah and his team members. He informed the stakeholders that the consultant was appointed by Ebonyi NEWMAP to carry out RAP. He assured them that the consultant is well-experienced and will do the job well. He invited the Chief Consultant for speech and appointed a local interpreter to assist him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Consultant Speech</td>
<td>The chief consultant greeted the people of Onuebonyi Inyimagu. He disclosed to them the reasons why he is in their community, to sensitize and consult them concerning RAP report preparation. He said that the essence of RAP is to capture all the project affected persons (PAPs); who may be permanently or temporally displaced from their source of livelihood or denied access to their assets during construction work. He told them that the construction work might cause some damages to their properties like farms, buildings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fences, economic trees etc. He requested for full support of the community leaders especially in identification of true owners of physical assets along the project corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>Consultant Questions And Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following five basic questions were asked by the chief consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 1:</strong> Are the people of Onuebonyi Inyimagu happy with the project?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Response:</strong> Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 2:</strong> Are you willing to support the project to its completion?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Response:</strong> Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 3:</strong> What would your community do to persons that would want to stop the project?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Response:</strong> The community will call the person (s) to order through the leaders and elders of the land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 4:</strong> Do you people believe that you were the ones to benefit from the project?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Response:</strong> Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 5:</strong> Are you people willing to secure the equipment and contractors that would manage the project?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Response:</strong> Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, the chief consultant urged the persons that the project would affect along the project corridor to make themselves available in time on the day of census which will be communicated to them through the Focal NGO of EB-NEWMAP; Mr. Victor Chukwu. He therefore called for questions from the stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>Questions and Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Question 1:</strong> Mr. Mark Anthony Nwaoba wanted to know whether he will be captured if he is not around on the day of census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> The consultant answered that though the cut-off date will be communicated to them, but he will come severally to capture all PAPs prior to the cut-off date. After the cut-off data, nobody will be captured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Satisfied
Question 2: Mr. Simon Osuaka asked if someone has two or more assets at different location of the project corridor, what should the person do.

Answer 2: The person should indicate, so that he or she will be captured for all of them.

6.0 Vote of Thanks
Mr. Mark Anthony, the village chairman thanked the chief consultant, his team members, EB-NEWMAP, Federal Government of Nigeria and World Bank for their intervention because flood has always been destroying their crops, rendering their fertile land infertile as he stated. He prayed for God’s blessings on all partners involved in NEWMAP work and wished the consultant and his team journey mercies.

7.0 Closing Prayer
Closing Prayer was said by Mr. Obeyi Chukwuma at 1:30pm after which group photograph was taken.

8.0 Attendance
The attendance is attached herewith.

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING WITH THE COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS HELD ON 28TH MAY, 2016 AT OBODOMA AND NDUOFUTU IGBEAGU VILLAGE HEAD COMPOUND, IZZI L.G.A EBONYI STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Opening Prayer</td>
<td>This was said by Chief Emmanuel Ekuma at 1:50pm prompt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Victor Chukwu, the Focal NGO representative greeted the people of Obodoma and Nduofutu Igbeagu villages and introduced the chief consultant Prof. Arthur Essagah and his team. He informed him that two villages were invited due to proximity. He stated that the chief consultant was appointed by EB-NEWMAP to prepare RAP reports. He then welcome the Chief Consultant to the floor for his Consultation speech and discussion with the audience.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Consultant Speech

The chief consultant greeted and thanked them for prompt response to his invitation. He stated that his happiness is that any project embarked by the World Bank must always be a completed project as the Bank is not interested in abandoned projects. He disclosed to them the reasons why he is in their community; which is to sensitize and consult them concerning RAP. He wanted to know their concerns and worries. He went further to remind them that the project will not only control flood but empower active poor persons through livelihood component.

### Consultant Questions And Responses

The following five basic questions were asked by the Chief Consultant

**Question 1**: Are the people of Obodoma and Nduofutu Igbeagu happy with the project?

**Response**: Yes

**Question 2**: Are you willing to support the project to its completion?

**Response**: Yes

**Question 3**: What would your community do to persons that would want to stop the project?

**Response**: The community will call the persons to order and prosecute them in their traditional way.

**Question 4**: Do you people believe that you are the ones to benefit from the project?

**Response**: Yes

**Question 5**: Are you people willing to secure the equipment and all the consultants and contractors and as well manage the project for sustainability?

**Response**: Yes

Finally, the chief consultant urged the stakeholders of Obodoma and Nduofutu Igbeagu villages to write their names and phone numbers for easy communication. He also said that those who will be affected by the project should come out early on census days for proper enumeration. The days will be communicated to them through the Focal NGO representative; Mr. Victor Chukwu. He therefore called for questions from the people.
### 5.0 Questions and Answers

**Question 1.** Mr. Mathew Ogbuewu asked “In any circumstance where Project affected person is absent on the census day due to emergency, will the person be given a privilege to be captured on another day?”

**Response:** Yes

**Question 2:** Mr. Uchenna Obasi complained that presently, they do not have a well-constructed bridge for a crossover to their neighboring village, therefore, he asked if bridge will be constructed during the physical construction between their village boundary with Ndiofutu which is divided by Iyiokwu river?

**Response:** Prof. promised to study the Eng. Design to confirm whether bridges are approved.

**Question 3:** Mr. Nwaonumara John (the Interpreter) asked and requested that the chief consultant and his team members should go and see the bad locally constructed bridge they use for crossover to Nduofutu Igbeagu village?

**Answer 3:** Yes

**Question 4:** Mr. Godwin Nwali asked if their youths would be used as source of labour during the physical construction since most of them are unemployed.

**Answer 4:** Yes

**Question 5:** Mr. Nwandugo Ikechukwu asked if NEWMAP would compensate everybody that his building will be destroyed at the cause of the construction work.

**Answer 5:** Yes

### 6.0 Comments from Stakeholders

**Comment 1:** Elder Ogbaga Olicha urged the chief consultant, EB-NEWMAP and World Bank stakeholders not to entertain any gossip from the community members that would cause the abandonment of the project, rather they should always confirm any complaint through the village leaders.

**Comment 2:** Elder Nwovu Iboko said that the community is ready to support the project and will protect all that the project will bring to their community.

**Comment 3:** Mrs. Nnenna Nwaonumara said that it is unfortunate that women carry their economic items such as bamboo on their heads passing through the bad wooden/bamboo constructed bridge, she then thanked NEWMAP and her stakeholders for their...
intervention and requested that a befitting bridge should be constructed to enable them
crossover to Nduofutu Village and also go to rice mill market.

Comment 4: Mrs. Elizabeth Obasi cried out that women of her village have no civil work
but majorly depend on farming, she then said that bad road and bridge has also
contributed to the difficulty of their farming work. She then appealed to NEWMAP to
construct bridge and road for them as they channelize Iyiokwu river.

Comment 5: Mr. Anayo Nwamkpuma (Youth Leader): He appeal that his youth
members should be employed at the cause of the construction work for concrete mixing
and other menial jobs which they can do.

Comment 6: Mr. Chijioke Nkwegu complained that the project should be fully executed
and completed. It should be void of political interference.

Comment 7: Mr. Ogodo Egbe prayed for God’s blessings upon the chief consultant as
he completes his reports which shall pave way to other stages of the project.

7.0 Vote of Thanks
Chief Emmanuel Ekuma (Village head) blessed the chief consultant and his team as
well as all stakeholders in NEWMAP project and said that the intervention is a long
awaited one. He wished them safe journey to their destination.

9.0 Closing Prayer
This was said by Elder Godwin Nwali at 3:58pm after which group photograph was
taken.

10.0 Attendance
The attendance is attached to this minutes
1.0 Opening Prayer | This was said by Mrs. Elizabeth Uguru as at 4:20pm

2.0 Opening Remarks | Mr. Victor Chukwu, the Focal NGO of EB-NEWMAP representative, greeted the people of Obegu Azuiyiokwu and introduced the chief consultant, Prof. Arthur. He stated that the chief consultant is the person in charge of RAP for Iyiokwu river. He then welcomed him to the floor for onward interaction with the stakeholders.

3.0 Consultant Speech | The chief consultant greeted the people of Obegu Azuiyiokwu for their massive turn out to his invitation and introduced himself as RAP consultant. He explained the meaning of RAP to them and assured them of the readiness of his team to execute the task. He requested for active participation of the community leaders to all NEMAP activities for their overall benefit.

4.0 Consultant Questions And Responses | The following five basic questions were asked by the chief consultant

**Question 1**: Are the people of Obegu Azuiyiokwu happy with the project?
**Response**: Yes

**Question 2**: Are you willing to support the project to its completion?
**Response**: Yes

**Question 3**: What would your community do to persons that would want to stop the project?
**Response**: The community has an established mechanism of dealing with enemies of progress.

**Question 4**: Do you people believe that you are the ones to benefit from the project?
**Response**: Yes

**Question 5**: Are you people willing to secure the equipment and all consultants
**Response**: Yes

Finally, the chief consultant urged the people to write their names and phone numbers for easy communication and promise to keep in constant touch with them.
### 5.0 Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers and Comments</th>
<th><strong>Comment 1</strong>: Chief Paul Okuekwe (Village Chairman) said that everything that the chief consultant has discussed with them were clear, which calls for no much question. He complained deeply on the census of RAP of iyiudele river which was done on the burial day of their village head; His Royal Highness Eze Nwenyi, this burial couldn’t allow them to attend the census and majority of their village members were not captured. He then appealed that his people should be captured for iyiudele project site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 2</strong>: Chief Vicent Ndanyi thanked the Chief consultant, EB-SFNGO for their consultation prior to census and promise to support them achieve their goals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 3</strong>: Chief Michael Nkwuda thanked the chief consultant for this stakeholder’s consultation program. He complained about the failure of the previous government intervention on the issues of flood control in their community which the compensation was not paid to them, he therefore urged the chief consultant not to allow influential personnel to convince him from achieving his goal as far as this RAP is concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 4</strong>: Mrs. Elizabeth Uguru thanked the chief consultant Prof. Arthur and urged him to do as he has said.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 5</strong>: Mrs. Ofoke Mbam thanked the chief consultant for coming to work for their progress. She asked, from the engineering design, if the project would affect their residential areas which will bring about relocation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer</strong>: Prof. answered that those whose buildings will be affected shall be properly relocated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 6</strong>: Mr. Sunday Otuega (Youth Chairman) expressed his happiness towards the chief consultant for not being a politician. He then stated that the youth of the community is promising to support and safeguard the project and its component.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.0 Response from the Chief Consultant

- Prof. Arthur expressed his gratitude towards their comments and contributions and remarked that it is evidence of proper understanding of the project.

### 7.0 Vote of Thanks

- Chief Paul Okekwe (Village Chairman) thanked the chief consultant, his team members and the stakeholders of NEWMAP for their intervention. He wished them safe journey to their destination and urged for transparency at the cause of executing the project.

### 8.0 Closing Prayer

- Mr. Chibuike Nwangwu said the closing prayer as at 5:39pm.
MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING WITH THE COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS HELD ON 17TH JUNE, 2016 AT CHIEF SIMON OKPO’S COMPOUND, NKALIKI HATCHERY ROAD ABAKALIKI L.G.A EBONYI STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Opening Prayer</td>
<td>Chief Emmanuel Alichi said the opening prayer as at 1:30pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Victor Chukwu; the Focal NGO representative greeted the people of Nkaliki and introduced the chief consultant; Prof. Arthur. Who was heartily welcomed by the people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Consultant Speech</td>
<td>The chief consultant greeted the people of Nkaliki for coming out early for the meeting. He encouraged them to continue in that spirit. He told them his mission and requested for the support and cooperation of everybody.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Consultant Questions</td>
<td>The following five basic questions were asked by the chief consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And Responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question 1: Are the people of Nkaliki happy with the project?</td>
<td>Response: Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Question 2: Are you willing to support the project to its completion?</td>
<td>Response: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Question 3: What would your community do to persons that would want to stop the project?</td>
<td>Response: The community leadership knows how to handle it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Question 4: Do you people believe that you are the ones to benefit from the project?</td>
<td>Response: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Question 5: Are you people willing to secure the equipment and contractors that would manage the project?</td>
<td>Response: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally, the chief consultant urged the people of Nkaliki present to write their names and phone numbers for easy communication. He also asked the stakeholders to assist him capture only those whose assets will be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>Questions, Answers and comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 1</strong>: Chief Augustine Ogbonna stated that some members of his community were not included in the formation of CIG of Nkaliki Odunukwe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong>: The Chief Consultant that him that the CIG formation is only meant for the active poor persons and the vulnerable groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment 2</strong>: Mr. Nwankwo Joseph appealed that enough days should be mapped out for the census exercise in the field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question 1</strong>: Mr. Igboke E. asked if a family member can replace any of their member who reside outside the state and unfortunate to come on the day of census and has a property that will be affected at the project corridor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer</strong>: Prof. answered that if the community members attest that the person is the right representative, then the person will be captured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.0</th>
<th>Response from the Chief Consultant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Victor Chukuwu (EB-FONGO) commended the people of Nkaliki for their comments and questions, he then let them to understand that, during the formation of Community Interest Group (CIG) and any other group; that only those that were not captured in the CIG of Nkaliki-Odunukwe will be selected for the formation. Prof. Arthur stated that the census days is planned in such a way that every project affected persons will be captured by devoting enough days for the exercise which will be communicated. He also said that at the cause of census, the leaders of their community shall be the one to identify who is the true owner of property along the project corridor, in such circumstance they are the ones to show who will be enumerated on behalf of absent family member.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.0</th>
<th>Vote of Thanks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Okpo Simon thanked the chief consultant, his team members and the stakeholders of World Bank for their timely intervention. He wished them safe journey to their destination and promised that all his village members shall gather on time on Wednesday at 9am at the village square for the town hall meeting with other villages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.0 Closing Prayer

This was said by Mrs. Nweze Nkechi as at 2:42pm. The meeting ended with group photograph.

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**MINUTES OF TOWN HALL GENERAL MEETING OF IYI-O KwU INTERNATIONAL MARKET NEWMAP FLOOD INTERVENTION SITE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>25th June, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Nkaliki Primary School, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>9 Am Prompt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language of Communication</td>
<td>Izzi dialect, Igbo, Pidgin-English and English Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>A total of one thousand ninety seven (1,097) people from the six villages; including elders, men, women, youths were in attendance. The list is attached to the minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participants Present**

- RAP Consultant and his team
- Ebonyi NEWMAP livelihood Officer
- Ebonyi NEWMAP Focal NGO Officer
- Ebonyi State House of Assembly Member Representing Abakaliki North Constituency
- Formal Coordinators and L.G.A Chairmen from the Affected villages
- Chiefs of all the Affected Villages
- Elders of all the Affected Villages
- Village Heads of all the Affected Villages
- Women leaders of all the Affected Villages
- Youth leaders of all the Affected Villages e.t.c.
- Major Stakeholders of the Affected Villages

**Opening Prayer**

The meeting started with an opening prayer said by Chief Emmanuel Alichi from Nkaliki Unuphu

**Opening Remarks**

The Focal NGO Officer Mr. Victor Chukwu introduced the Consultant and his team and briefly explained the reasons for their visit. The NEWMAP livelihood officer Mrs. Chikwendu Okorie further sensitized the community members about the intervention and emphasized the need for maximum cooperation. There was a general introduction of all the villages present

**Consultant’s Remarks**

The Chief Consultant of RAP Prof. Arthur Essagah appreciated all the participants from various villages and their leaders for prompt response to the town hall meeting. He explained in detail the meaning and need for RAP in preparation for the project execution. He also emphasized the need for public consultation through the town hall meeting; aimed at ascertaining their concerns about the project. He assured them that the project is real and will surely be executed; as World Bank is not interested in
abandoned projects. He went further to announce the itinery of activities as well as the cut-off date for enumeration of property owners along the corridor. He solicited the cooperation of community leaders in terms of identifying genuine owners of assets across the project corridor. He thereafter asked them the following questions:

- The history of flooding in the area, causes and prevention
- If there is any problem or conflict among them which can affect the project
- How do they resolve conflict among them
- Whether there is any forbidden food, behavior or attitudes by the villages
- Whether there are other social and cultural issues that may trigger conflicts that will disrupt the project
- Assistance the community are ready to give to Consultants and Contractors

| Community Response | Flooding is a yearly hazard in the area
|                    | Destruction of farms, buildings, deaths and disruption of social and economic activities are some of its negative impact.
|                    | It has increase the poverty status of the community members
|                    | Restricting refuge dumping by Iyiokwu river side can ameliorate flood incidence
|                    | Straightening Iyi-Okwu river to ensure smooth flow of water can also prevent flood
|                    | Creating sufficient channels for the tributaries will go a long way preventing flood
|                    | Improving the existing work done by Ecological fund
|                    | No conflict capable of affecting the project was reported from the 6 (six) villages
|                    | Two major shrines Okemini and Edufu Nkirikekwa shrines will be affected by the project
|                    | The people are willing to relocate these deities for the project’s execution
|                    | They explained laid down procedures for conflict resolution in their communities
|                    | The community members were happy, ready and willing to accept, accommodate and cooperate with all consultants and contractors coming for the project.
|                    | All the representatives of various villages spoke extensively in response to the Consultant’s questions

| Closing Remarks   | The consultant thanked all those present for their responses and concerns which he promised to capture in his RAP reports
| Vote of thanks    | Mr. Abraham Nwoji from Nkaliki Unuphu gave the vote of thanks
| Closing prayer    | This was said by Chief Michael Ogama from Agbaja Unuphu. |
An in-depth Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held after the town hall meeting with the elders, men, women and youths of all the villages along the project corridor to ascertain their specific concerns about the intervention project. The result of the FGD is specifically summarized.

**Summary of Focus Group Discussion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of People</th>
<th>Questions from RAP Consultant and His Team</th>
<th>Responses from the Community Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elders</td>
<td>The consultant asked if there is any sacred trees, grave yard or shrines located along the corridor and how they can be relocated before project’s execution.</td>
<td>The elders agreed that shrines exist along the project corridor, which can be relocated. They promised to consult the Chief Priests and head of tradition to ascertain what can be done for relocation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Youth              | The Consultant asked the youth how they can contribute to the success of the project | The youths answered that they will:  
  - Supply labour  
  - Support the contractors  
  - Safe guard equipments, machines and all personnels  
  - Maintain peace and order throughout the project cycle |
| Men                | The consultant asked the men how they can assist or contribute to the project | They answered that they will:  
  - Contribute to the security of equipment  
  - Collaborate with all Consultants to achieve their aims  
  - Ensure peace before, during and after the project  
  - Supply local labour  
  - Liaise with Contractors to supply needed inputs and materials |
| Women              | The consultant asked the women how they can contribute to the success of the project | They answered that the women are ready to render cutlery services to the workers during project implementation |
| General Concerns of the People | |  
  - Employment of able-bodied men and women during construction  
  - Engaging in extra-marital affairs with married women is a taboo in the community |
Engaging in forceful sexual intercourse with young girls
Involvement of youth as well as able-bodied men and women in the project to engender ownership and promote sustainability.

The consultant asked if there is anything like forbidden food, behavior or places within their communities
They responded by saying that extra-marital affair with married women is a forbidden behavior rape or forceful sexual relationship with young girls.
Stealing, smoking of hard drugs or Indian hemb are forbidden.

BASELINE ANALYSIS OF IYIOKWU-INTERNATIONAL MARKET PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)

Below is the summary of the PAPs Socio-economic data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Socio- Economic Indicator</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>There are more males (73.3%) than female (26.7%) PAPs. This shows that land and other economic assets are owned by men than women in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The highest proportion of PAPs (40.4%) falls within the age range of 20-40 years. This is followed by 41-60 years with (39.8%) response while (19.8%) of the PAPs were above 61 years. This shows that most of the PAPs are within economic active age. Therefore, displacing them from their means of livelihood without adequate compensation will affect their socio-economic status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Result showed that most of the PAPs (83.2%) are married; while only (16.8%) are single. This showed that the PAPs are married men and women; who also have dependents such as their children and wards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Majority (97.6%) of the PAPs are Christians, (1.9%) are traditionalists; whereas only (0.5%) are Muslims. This shows that the area is dominated by Christians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Result showed that majority (42.8%) of the PAPs completed secondary education; while very few (2.7%) completed post graduate education. Others (9.4%) did not attend formal education, (20.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
completed primary education whereas (25.1%) completed tertiary education. This indicates that the educational status of the PAPs is still low.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residence tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Majority (62.3%) of PAPs are land or assets or property owners; whereas few (37.7%) are tenants or land users. This implies that greater proportion of PAPs are property owners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Household size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The household size of majority (50.5%) ranged between 6-10 persons; while very few (2.4%) live with between 16-20 persons in their household. Others (28.1%), (16.0%) and (2.9%) live with 1-5 persons, 11-15 persons and above 21 persons in their households.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monthly Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Result showed that majority (50.3%) of the PAPs earned between ₦18,000-₦50,000 per month; while very few (9.1%) earned less than ₦6,000. Others (13.1%) and (27.5%) earn between 6,000-17,000 and above ₦51,000 respectively. This showed that most of the PAPs are low income earners who derive their means of livelihood from economic activities along the project corridor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vulnerability of PAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Result showed that (11.22%) of PAPs are vulnerable. About (5.9%) are widows, (1.1%) are blind, (0.3%) are lame while others (4.0%) are elderly, orphans and physically deformed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Results showed that the mean age of PAPs is approximately 41 years. This value closely agrees with the value of the media 38 years. Also the value of maximum and minimum age recorded are 20 and 90 years respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean monthly Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The mean of the income is far greater than media and modal score. This can be attributed to the influence of outliers in the collected data. Hence, I used the value of the media or mode as a measure of central tendency. The median income for the PAPs is 30,000, while the minimum and maximum income are 1000 and 500,000 respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FOUND IN THE PROJECT AREA

#### Plants Found In the Project Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus</em></td>
<td>rudis</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Waterweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Apocynum</em></td>
<td>cannabium</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Poison-hemblock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Acalypha</em></td>
<td>ciliata</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Copper leaf plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>Ageratum</em></td>
<td>conyzoides</td>
<td>Compositae</td>
<td>Goat weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus</em></td>
<td>hybridus</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Smooth pigweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><em>Calopogonium</em></td>
<td>mucunoides</td>
<td>Popilionaceae</td>
<td>Calopo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><em>Cassia</em></td>
<td>occidentalis</td>
<td>Fabeeceae</td>
<td>Negro coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><em>Iris</em></td>
<td>virginica</td>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
<td>Blue flag weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><em>Eclipta</em></td>
<td>prostrate</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>False daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><em>Conarea</em></td>
<td>nigra</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Black knapp plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><em>Chromoloena</em></td>
<td>odorata</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Siam weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><em>Ambrosia</em></td>
<td>tusifida</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Horse weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><em>Lactuca</em></td>
<td>serriola</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Prickly lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
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72. *Carica papaya* | *Ammaceae* | Paw paw
73. *Musa sapientum* | *Musaceae* | Banana
74. *Musa paradisiaca* | *Musaceae* | Plantain
75. *Ananas comosus* | *Bromeliaceae* | Pineapple
76. *Vernonia amygdalina* | *Asteraceae* | Bitter leaf
77. *Teilafrua occidentals* | *Cucurbitaceae* | Fluted pumpkin
78. *Abelmoschus esculent* | *Malvaceae* | Okra

### Arthropods

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**Fishes**

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**Birds Family**

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<td><strong>Phasianidae</strong></td>
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<td><em>Gallus gallus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbidae</strong></td>
<td>Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columba livia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numididae</strong></td>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td><em>Numida meleagris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accipitridae</strong></td>
<td>Hawk</td>
<td><em>Accipiter striatus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Snakes Family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pythonidae</strong></td>
<td>Spotted phyton</td>
<td><em>Antaresia maculosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colubridae</strong></td>
<td>Smooth green snake</td>
<td><em>Opheodrys vernalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elapidae</strong></td>
<td>Black snake</td>
<td><em>Pseudechis porphyriacus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elapidae</strong></td>
<td>Spitting cobra</td>
<td><em>Naja nigricollis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viperidae</strong></td>
<td>Pit viper</td>
<td><em>Crotalus horridus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local animals commonly seen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duck (Obogwu)</td>
<td>Anas spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail (Ejuma)</td>
<td>Achatina spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit (Ewi)</td>
<td>Oryctolagus cuniculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel (Osa/Osia)</td>
<td>Sciuridae spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard (Ngwele)</td>
<td>Agama agama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog (Nkita)</td>
<td>Canis familiaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush dog (Nkita iku ofia/ohia)</td>
<td>Canis cupus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush pig (Ezi ofia/ohia)</td>
<td>Saxscrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyena (Edi)</td>
<td>Hyaenidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope (Ene)</td>
<td>Antilocapra americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer (Mghada)</td>
<td>Duècher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine (Ebinifu)</td>
<td>Erethizontidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake (Agwo)</td>
<td>Squammata spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator</td>
<td>Crotodiles mississippiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass cutter (Nchi)</td>
<td>Thryonomyys swinderianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey (Enuwe)</td>
<td>Macaca macaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat (Ewu)</td>
<td>Capra aegagrus hircus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush rat (oke ohia)</td>
<td>Rattus fuscipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant rat</td>
<td>Crictetaomys gambianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local animals rarely seen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>Panthera pardus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>Loxodonta africana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>Panthera leo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>Panthera tigris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>Syncerus caffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White collared mangabey</td>
<td>Cercocetus torquatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical hedgehog</td>
<td>Atelerix albiventris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collared sparrow hawk</td>
<td>Accipiter cirrocephala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African grey parrot</td>
<td>Pscitacus erithacus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White pelican</td>
<td>Pelicanus sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden eagle</td>
<td>Aquila chrysaactos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gboon viper</td>
<td>Bitis gabonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cobra</td>
<td>Caspian naja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimpanzee</td>
<td>Pan troglodytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Aquila pennata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippopotamus</td>
<td>hippopotamus amphibious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceros</td>
<td>Diceros bicornis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>Giraffa camelopardalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorilla</td>
<td>gorilla gorilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>Vulpes vulpes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary bird</td>
<td>Sagittarius serpentarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White stork</td>
<td>Ciconia ciconia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 6

Mapping of Social Facilities and Infrastructure within the Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Intervention Site

### 1. COMMUNITY: OBODOMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>PRIMARY SCHOOL</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Mary Nursery and primary School</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Obodoma Nduofutu road</td>
<td>Functional but bad building</td>
<td>N06°18’1 30.74411 E008°08’138.98011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>SECONDARY SCHOOL</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Success Academy Secondary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Obodoma old road</td>
<td>Functional with poor hired building</td>
<td>N06°18’1 32.19111 E008°08’137.78211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obodoma Market</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Old road obodoma</td>
<td>Functional with poor structures</td>
<td>N06°18’1 32.77311 E008°08’139.10711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>COMMUNITY CENTRE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Obodoma town hall

**Address:** Old road Obodoma

**Status:** Functional but uncompleted structure

**GPS Coordinates:**

N06°18'30.74411"
E008°08'38.98011"

### Other Establishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obodoma_Ogoja park</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Old road by Ogoja Federal highway</td>
<td>Functional but Not tarred</td>
<td>N06°18'32.77311&quot; E008°08'38.80211&quot;</td>
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</table>

### Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Road</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obodoma Nduofutu road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Obodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Obodoma Ogoja Federal highway</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tarred</td>
<td>Obodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old road Obodoma</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Obodoma</td>
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Market  Health Center  School

Market  Market  School
### 2. COMMUNITY: ONUEBONYI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>PRIMARY SCHOOL</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Onuebonyi Inyimagu Community primary School</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Old Ogoja express road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'41.982&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'28.384&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shekinah International Nursery and primary School</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Old Ogoja express road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'57.167&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'19.094&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divine Favor Academy</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Old Ogoja express road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'01.849&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'11.130&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>HEALTH CENTRE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Onuebonyi Health centre</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Youth road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'39.636&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'34.854&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>MARKET</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Centre</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>GPS Coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edufu Onuoguzor</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Ogbuewu Esha Street Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional/no Building</td>
<td>N06°18' 48.462&quot; E008°08' 29.130&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edufu Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Along Ele street Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional/no Building</td>
<td>N06°18' 37.260&quot; E008°08' 28.080&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Government Establishment</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Onuebonyi Ekeaba Police Station</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nnatu Street Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional/bad</td>
<td>N06°18' 52.127&quot; E008°08' 12.054&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Other Establishment</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obuneme Poultry Farm</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>21 Iroko street Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18' 25.451&quot; E008°08' 25.141&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Feleuche Filling Station</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Old ogoja road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19' 03.318&quot; E008°08' 03.265&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NNPC Filling station</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Old ogoja road Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Non Functional</td>
<td>N06°18' 51.721&quot; E008°08' 22.649&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Palm bay Garden</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Nnatu street Onuebonyi</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18' 51.858&quot; E008°08' 11.123&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>ROAD</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Old ogoja road</td>
<td>Double lane</td>
<td>Tarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iroko Street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ogbuewu Street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Youth road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ele street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>St. Paul road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nnatu street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nweze Lane</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nwaonumara Avenue</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untarred</td>
<td>Onuebonyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)
### COMMUNITY: NDUOFUTU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>PRIMARY SCHOOL</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu community primary school</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu,</td>
<td>Functional with outdated buildings</td>
<td>N06°17'45.078''11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'34.284''11</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>COMMUNITY CENTRE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edukwu Nduofutu igbeagu</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu,</td>
<td>Functional without building</td>
<td>N06°16'00.360''11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>E008°08'04.140''11</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nwafia Nwaonumara Nduofutu</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nduofutu</td>
<td>Functional but with scanty outdated structures</td>
<td>N06°17'34.195''11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E008°08'16.026''11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Health Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>HEALTH CENTRE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu Health Centre</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Functional but with outdated small building</td>
<td>N06°16'07.22911' E008°07'49.00311'</td>
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</tbody>
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### Water Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>WATER INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Health centre borehole</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Non Functional</td>
<td>N06°16'07.68611' E008°07'48.81111'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>OTHER ESTABLISHMENT</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Okemini oduma Cassava mill</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Functional/Micro Small scale</td>
<td>N06°18'03.48511' E008°09'13.50211'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uchenna Obasi Cassava Mill</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Functional/Micro Small scale</td>
<td>N06°17'46.63911' E008°09'09.55711'</td>
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### Road Infrastructure

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uzo Nwaonumara Nduofutu</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Not tarred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uzo Igbudu Nduofutu</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Not tarred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uzo Ndegede Nduofutu</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Not tarred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uzo Edukwu Nduofutu</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
<td>Not tarred</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzo Ndebor Nduofutu</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Nduofutu Igbeagu</td>
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School

Garri Processing Plant

School

Village Square
### COMMUNITY: NKALIKI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>PRIMARY SCHOOL</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nkaliki Unuhu Central School 1&amp;2</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Nkaliki unuhu road along hatchery road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'41.243&quot;E008°05'13.000&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Little Saint Nursery &amp; Primary school</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Nkaliki along hatchery</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'02.538&quot;E008°05'10.255&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rose kalu International School Nig.</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Behind house of Assemble Abakaliki, Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'50.261&quot;E008°05'30.870&quot;</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>SECONDARY SCHOOL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Izz, Unuhu Comm. Sec. School</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Echera unuhu road unuhu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'12.840&quot;E008°04'29.460&quot;</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Little saint secondary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Hatchery road</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>COMMUNITY CENTERS</th>
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### Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>MARKET NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ovudaenyi play ground</td>
<td>Ndebor Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'02.455&quot;E008°05'09.547&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edukwu igwe okpu play ground</td>
<td>Igweokpu Nkaliki unuhu road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'10.870&quot;E008°04'46.129&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edudu ocha play ground</td>
<td>Obegu Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'43.381&quot;E008°05'00.737&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gwagiji play ground</td>
<td>Amainyima Nkaliki unuhu road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°16'36.875&quot;E008°05'19.321&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Edfu ogadeju play ground</td>
<td>Ndebor Nkaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'15.456&quot;E008°05'04.383&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edfu Nwanyo play ground</td>
<td>Okwase Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Non functional</td>
<td>N6°17'28.444&quot;E008°05'34.444&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edfu uke play ground</td>
<td>Okwase nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'31.932&quot;E008°05'15.726&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Edfu ofiankwu play ground</td>
<td>Ahanchi Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'01.321&quot;E008°05'36.589&quot;</td>
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### WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Afia Uzor Nkaliki along Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N0°6'17'42.390&quot;E008°05'12.218&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ugboloko Nkaliki</td>
<td>Amainyima Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
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121 | Page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Government Establishment</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ebonyi State House of Assembly</td>
<td>Nkaliki Road</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°17'51.253&quot;E00°05'25.195&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ebonyi State Broadcasting Cooperation (EBBC)</td>
<td>Nkaliki Road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'49.452&quot;E00°05'18.755&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abakaliki L.G. A Headquarter</td>
<td>Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'37.992&quot;E00°04'54.863&quot;</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ebonyi State Poultry Farm</td>
<td>Hatchery Road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'28.356&quot;E00°05'26.363&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nkaliki Unuhu Layout</td>
<td>Okwasi Nkaliki Unuhu road</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°17'49.344&quot;E00°05'36.841&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Freedom Quarters Lagout</td>
<td>Okwasi Nkaliki Unuhu road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°17'49.508&quot;E00°05'36.216&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>OTHER ESTABLISHMENT</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>GPS COORDINATES</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Christ the King Parish (Church)</td>
<td>Nkaliki unuhu road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'35.808&quot;E00 8°04'52.243&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assemblies of God Church</td>
<td>Hatchery road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'56.815&quot;E00 8°05'17.309&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Christ commission Church</td>
<td>Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'37.506&quot;E00 8°04'53.386&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Onwe Nwite Garri processing mill</td>
<td>Ndebor Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°16'47.268&quot;E00 8°05'23.173&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Igweokpu mill stone</td>
<td>Igweokpu Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Non-Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'25.908&quot;E00 8°04'51.199&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Josel Agro Foundation Farm</td>
<td>Off-Odunaukwe road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'41.790&quot;E00 8°05'17.687&quot;</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Niger East Agro World</td>
<td>Igweokpu Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'38.885&quot;E00 8°05'07.140&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nwoba Ogboloko Garri Processing Mill</td>
<td>Aminyima Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Non-Functional</td>
<td>N06°16'35.670&quot;E00 8°05'31.048&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cisoran, Oil Nig LTD</td>
<td>Hatchery road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'55.392&quot;E00 8°05'18.875&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Supol C.P Elom, CPO quarters</td>
<td>Ugwuokpu road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'43.968&quot;E00 8°05'00.000&quot;</td>
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</table>
## Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

### HEALTH FACILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>HEALTH FACILITY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Izzi unuhu community health centre nkaliki road</td>
<td>Health centre</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'54.717&quot;E008°04'49.308&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mother Theresa hospital off mbam street</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N06°17'41.779&quot;E008°04'53.273&quot;</td>
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### MAJOR ROADS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>MAJOR ROADS</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hatchery road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Okwase road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ndebor road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Amayima road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Igweokpu road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Igweokpu azaiyokwu road</td>
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## 5. COMMUNITY: OBAMA

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Primary School Name</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St Mark nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Nibo street</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°18′50.647″11E008°7′33.087″11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assemblies of God nursery and primary school Nibo</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Nibo street</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°18′49.459″11E008°7′32.718″11</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>God keeps nursery and primary school Abakaliki</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18′44.367″11E008°7′19.458″11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jesus covenant International nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Okeke street</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°18′42.241″11E008°7′30.724″11</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gilead national nursery and primary school</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Smart avenue street</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18′37.218″11E008°7′33.667″11</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Divine right nursery and primary school</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°18′37.583″11E008°7′37.563″11</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Police children nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>N6°18′29.089″11E008°8′6.1459″11</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Pinnacle of mercy church nursery and primary school</td>
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<td>Emeka Nwibo street</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<td>Community nursery and primary school Inyimagu</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>God keeps school Abakaliki</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Obama vilage</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18′44.367″11E008°7′19.458″11</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Community Centers/ town halls Name</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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</table>
## Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

### Community Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Market Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community town hall</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
<td>N6°17'25.077&quot;E008°7'56.912&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Obegu Azuizyokwu village centre</td>
<td>Obegu Azuizyokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'44.367&quot;E008°7'19.458&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Motor spare parts hall</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N6°18'51.557&quot;E008°7'44.345&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mechanic village hall</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
<td>N6°18'51.557&quot;E008°7'55.718&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Moto body builder hall</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'41.485&quot;E008°7'53.249&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mechanic spare parts hall</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
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### Water Infrastructure

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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Motor spare parts bore hole A</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N6°18'52.337&quot;E008°05'42.588&quot;</td>
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<td>Motor spare part bore hole B</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
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<td>Motor body building bore hole</td>
<td>Inyimagu community</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
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<td>Community town hall bore hole</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
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<td>GPS COORDINATES</td>
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<td>Ebonyi state international market</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>Motor spare parts</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mechanic village</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18’51.557&quot; E008°7’55.718&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Machine spare parts</td>
<td>Obama village</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>S/N</th>
<th>Other Establishments</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central police station A division</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18’30.1812&quot; E008°8’3.718&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kaniex filling station (oil and gas)</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18’36.1522&quot; E008°8’3.367&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Police housing estate (in progress)</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18’24.677&quot; E008°8’10.218&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kelemich construction/building Nig LTD</td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N06°18’32.744&quot; E008°8’17.976&quot;</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Oscar block industry</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N06°18’36.667&quot; E008°7’31.273&quot;</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Longitude (E)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dandilas gas cooking gas</td>
<td>filling plant</td>
<td>06°32.282'</td>
<td>08°14.833'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Izzi development union</td>
<td>headquarters</td>
<td>06°31.653'</td>
<td>08°10.224'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ezubeiue aluminum company Ltd</td>
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<td>06°31.857'</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>S. U. Osuaka block industry</td>
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<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>E. I. Ezenwuba motors LTD</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Ben okah construction industry</td>
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<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Global oil and gas Ltd</td>
<td>(filling station)</td>
<td>06°28.385'</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>B. O nnohulm &amp; sons limited</td>
<td>(filling station)</td>
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<td>Along Enugu – Ogoja express way</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Canopy gallon company</td>
<td>Nibo street</td>
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</table>
### S/N | Health Infrastructure | ADDRESS | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | GPS COORDINATES
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 | Obege Azuiyiokwu inyimegu health care | Obama village | public | Non Functional | N06°17'34.717"E008°04'49.308"
2 | Chinenye health clinic obama azuiyiokwu | Obama village | private | functional | N06°17'41.779"E008°04'53.273"
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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Major Roads</th>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Tared / untared</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water works by nwike street</td>
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<td>Tared</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enugu ogoja expres way</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nibo street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Chukwu street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Nofia street</td>
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<td>Untared</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Isuofia street</td>
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<td>Untared</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Onuogoro street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nnsuka street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Okeke street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nanka street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ukpo street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Aguru street</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Abagana street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chief paul okekwe street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Obegu-azuiyiokwu road</td>
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<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nwifuru street</td>
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<td>Untared</td>
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<td>Street Name</td>
<td>Lane Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Emeka Nwibo street</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Eze Nwoba street</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ogbumba street</td>
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<td>Tared</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Uke street</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ebenebe street</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Onwuegbu street</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

School  Health Centre  HHealth Centre

Market  Block Industry  Lockup Stores
6. Community: Agbaja

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>PRIMARY SCHOOL NAME</th>
<th>PRIVATE OR PUBLIC</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agbaja Nuhu community primary school</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Agbaja Nuhu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'53.251&quot;E008°06'37.372&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jodan foundation nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Eduhu abgaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'58.835&quot;E008°06'41.012&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Daystar academy nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Agbaja nuhu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'19.360&quot;E008°07'03.653&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Azuiyokwu primary school</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Azuiyokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'23.557&quot;E008°06'39.829&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hand made of the holy child Jesus primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Azuiyokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'22.950&quot;E008°06'15.143&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>SECONDARY SCHOOL NAME</td>
<td>PRIVATE OR PUBLIC</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>GPS COORDINATES</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Blessed child foundation nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)15.282(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)07.421(^\circ)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Success impact academy nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Chris Ezekwe street</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)14.876(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)06.976(^\circ)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Royal people’s academy nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Atikpo road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)11.331(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)07.038(^\circ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>King Solomon’s international collage</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Agbaja road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)08.658(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)06.813(^\circ)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>St Theresa’s nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)01.774(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)05.905(^\circ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Divine favour international nursery and primary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Liberty street</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)17(^\circ)01.713(^\circ)E008(^\circ)06(^\circ)06.077(^\circ)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>SCHOOL NAME</th>
<th>PRIVATE OR PUBLIC</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Girls high school abakaliki</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)16(^\circ)33.926(^\circ)E008(^\circ)05(^\circ)54.252(^\circ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hand made of the holy child Jesus</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)16(^\circ)53.306(^\circ)E008(^\circ)05(^\circ)59.623(^\circ)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>King solomon’s international collage</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)16(^\circ)51.756(^\circ)E008(^\circ)05(^\circ)54.398(^\circ)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Success collage</td>
<td>Abgaja</td>
<td></td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)16(^\circ)53.467(^\circ)E008(^\circ)05(^\circ)46.297(^\circ)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bethel comprehensive secondary school</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N06(^\circ)16(^\circ)24.544(^\circ)E008(^\circ)05(^\circ)49.793(^\circ)</td>
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### Community Centers/Town Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>GPS Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Azu Egbrila playground</td>
<td>Agbaja community</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°16'31.642&quot;E008°05'44.533&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edukwu Ibina square</td>
<td>Edukwu Agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'15.292&quot;E008°05'56.347&quot;</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ichilogwe town hall</td>
<td>Ichilogwe Agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'21.931&quot;E008°06'02.419&quot;</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Edufu uzoke square</td>
<td>Along afikpo road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'04.235&quot;E008°05'59.147&quot;</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Edufu ogbuwu square</td>
<td>Edufu Agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'48.388&quot;E008°06'44.443&quot;</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Edufu achi play ground</td>
<td>Edufu Agbaja</td>
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<td>N06°18'48.518&quot;E008°06'44.029&quot;</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Edufu obangu play ground</td>
<td>Edufu Agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'42.318&quot;E008°06'48.209&quot;</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Edufu ndieze play ground</td>
<td>Edufu Agbaja</td>
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<td>N06°18'50.421&quot;E008°06'42.160&quot;</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ekumenyi boys hall</td>
<td>Edufu agbaja</td>
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### Markets

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<td>Grains market</td>
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<td>Corn mill market</td>
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<td>4</td>
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### Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

#### WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

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<th>S/N</th>
<th>WATER INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
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<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Edufu ogbuewu bore hole</td>
<td>Edufu agbaja</td>
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<td>N06°18′27.006″E008°06′42.312″</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edufu obangu bore hole</td>
<td>Edufu agbaja</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18′25.939″E008°06′35.413″</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sylvester ogbaga bore hole</td>
<td>Sylvester ogbaga street</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu urban bore hole</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu</td>
<td>Non-functional</td>
<td>N06°18′29.676″E008°06′20.910″</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Nweru bore hole</td>
<td>Azuiyiokwu</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18′34.098″E008°06′25.191″</td>
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<td>Uburu street bore hole</td>
<td>Uburu street Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18′40.321″E008°06′28.353″</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Eduwu okpokwe bore hole</td>
<td>Eduwu okpokwe Agbaja</td>
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<td>N06°18′43.615″E008°06′20.910″</td>
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#### GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT

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<th>GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>State security service office</td>
<td>Centenary city Abakaliki</td>
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<td>Centenary city Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>State centenary tower</td>
<td>Centenary city Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Brass engineering company office</td>
<td>Centenary city Abakaliki</td>
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<td>N06°18′34.470″E008°06′29.994″</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Zonal inspector of education office Ebonyi north zone</td>
<td>Afikpo road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18′40.501″E008°06′35.353″</td>
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</table>
## Resettlement Action Plan for Iyiokwu-International Market Flood Site In Abakaliki LGA, Ebonyi State (Draft Report)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>S/N</th>
<th>Other Establishments</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>6</td>
<td>National population commission Abakaliki</td>
<td>Afikpo road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'46.620&quot;E008°06'39.944&quot;</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Primary health care centre Abakaliki LGA</td>
<td>Afikpo road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'57.797&quot;E008°06'26.142&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tipper garage</td>
<td>Ogoja road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'00.000&quot;E008°06'26.221&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Local government pension board</td>
<td>Ogoja road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'49.583&quot;E008°06'27.138&quot;</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Old park Abakaliki</td>
<td>Gunning road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'51.509&quot;E008°06'27311&quot;</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Ebonyi state transport company</td>
<td>Gunning road Abakaliki</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'52.488&quot;E008°06'29.912&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>Coordinates</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Oluchika Nig Ltd fish farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anan oil (filling station)</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
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<td>N06°19'00.144&quot;E008°06'36.140&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maczy oil and gas(filling station)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Romchi mass transit</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'16.878&quot;E008°06'36.006&quot;</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>G. U. O motors</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'01.758&quot;E008°06'36.910&quot;</td>
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<td>Peace mass transit</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>Business Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td>F.C.M.B. bank</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
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<td>G.T. Bank</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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<td>Fidelity bank</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'16.332&quot;E008°06'35.377&quot;</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Zenith bank</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'18.469&quot;E008°06'33.575&quot;</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'24.264&quot;E008°06'33.166&quot;</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Heritage bank</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
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<td>U.B.A. Bank</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'28.501&quot;E008°06'36.552&quot;</td>
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<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'23.418&quot;E008°06'45.457&quot;</td>
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<td>Diamond bank</td>
<td>Ogoja road</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°19'12.989&quot;E008°06'42.946&quot;</td>
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### HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PRIVATE OR PUBLIC</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>GPS COORDINATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chukwuebuka hospital and maternity</td>
<td>13 obaba street</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Non Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'58.835''E008°06'41.012''</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St Agatha clinic</td>
<td>Ogoja</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>N06°18'19.360''E008°07'03.653''</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gods grace maternity home</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°18'23.557''E008°06'39.829''</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Life computer life test hospital</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>N06°17'21.931''E008°06'02.419''</td>
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### Roads

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<tr>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE (DUAL OR SINGLE)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ibina by afikpo road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Afikpo road</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hausa quarters</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cetary city road</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cetary city by ibina road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ibina agabaja road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Convent road</td>
<td>Double lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road Name</td>
<td>Lane Type</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nshi road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sylvester Ogbaga road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>New Ogoja road</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ebia road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iyimagu road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ndiefbor Nkaliki road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chukwu street</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Igbegu Nahu road</td>
<td>Single lane</td>
<td>Untared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Old Ogoja road</td>
<td>Dual lane</td>
<td>Tared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside Market</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>School</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Roadside Market" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="School" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="School" /></td>
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<tr>
<th>Girls Secondary School</th>
<th>Health Centre</th>
<th>Health Centre</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Girls Secondary School" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Health Centre" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Health Centre" /></td>
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## Annex 7

**VALUATION RATES FOR COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT**

(National Technical Development Form on Land Administration Harmonised Rates For Economic Trees and Cash Crops For Compensation assessment In The Six (6) Geo-Political Zones And The Federal Capital Territory Of Nigeria)

**SCHEDULE A: ECONOMIC TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>ECONOMIC TREES</th>
<th>MATURED N</th>
<th>MATURED K</th>
<th>IMMATURED 60% N</th>
<th>IMMATURED 60% K</th>
<th>SEEDLINE 30% N</th>
<th>SEEDLINE 30% K</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Afara (Hardwood)</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>African Capaiba/China/Softwood</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Akiade</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<td>300.00</td>
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<td>Alam (Hardwood)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Arese (Hardwood)</td>
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<td>3,000.00</td>
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</table>
8. Ash shan/Agewshi & 300.00 & 100.00 & 20.00
9. Hagarwa & 2,000.00 & 1,200.00 & 600.00
10. Bamab/kaka/ki Ose & 2,000.00 & 1,200.00 & 600.00
11. Ureadfrug/Dmya & 1,000.00 & 600.00 & 300.00
12. Bush Margo/Ogbonno/lg apon/Dra/lve & 3,000.00 & 1,800.00 & 900.00
13. Cactus & 2,000.00 & 1,200.00 & 600.00
14. Cashew/Yazawa & 2,000.00 & 1,200.00 & 600.00
15. Cassia & 400.00 & 240.00 & 120.00
16. Castor Oil Tree & 500.00 & 300.00 & 150.00
17. Citrus/lemo
18. Cocoa & 3,000.00 & 1,000.00 & 900.00
19. Coconut/kwakwa (cultivated) & 4,000.00 & 2,400.00 & 1,200.00
20. Coconut/kwakwa (Wild) & 2,000.00 & 1,200.00 & 600.00
21. Coffee & 5,000.00 & 3,000.00 & 1,500.00

NOTE. The rates for economic trees are per unit/stand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>ECONOMIC TREES</th>
<th>MATURED N</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>IMMATURED 60% N</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>SEEDLINE 30% N</th>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Idi/Isi-Oca</td>
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<td>90.00</td>
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<td>1,500.00</td>
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<td>30.00</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Igi Egbesi</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Igi Gagamuyin</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Igi Iyeye/Ejiji</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
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<td>41.</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Igi Odo (Hardwood)</td>
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<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Igi Ogb gbo</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Irdian Bamboo/Oparun</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Ira</td>
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<td>210.00</td>
<td>105.00</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Iroko/kadaura (Hardwood)</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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</table>
NOTE. The rates for economic trees are per unit/stand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>ECONOMIC TREES</th>
<th>MATURED 60%</th>
<th>IMMATURED 30%</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Iron Tree/Iliai/Gbabaiye</td>
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<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ioin</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>303.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Iya/Other Softwoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Legeelle/Jegelegode</td>
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<td>1,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Kirya (Hardwood)</td>
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<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Kolalu/Obi/Core</td>
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<td>1,800.00</td>
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<td>Kankwagh</td>
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<td>1,200.00</td>
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<td>Lalle/Henna</td>
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<td>603.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Locust Bean Tree/Doruwa/Igi Iru/Dawadawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Mahogany/Madachi</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Mango (Plantation)</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
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<td>Mango (Wild)</td>
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<td>1,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Neem/Dognayaro</td>
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<td>600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Obeche (Hardwood)</td>
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<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Ogbonao/Oro</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Oba</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Okro Tender/Chimbing Okro/Ager/Okolo</td>
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<td>300.00</td>
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<td>65.</td>
<td>Okuku</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/NO</td>
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<td>MATURED N K</td>
<td>IMMATURED 60% N K</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Opiye (similar to Locust Beans)</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Orange (Plantation)</td>
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<td>2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Orange (Wild)</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
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<td>69.</td>
<td>Oriti</td>
<td>600.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Palm Tree/Kwara (Plantation)</td>
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<td>1,800.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Palm Tree/Kwara (Wild)</td>
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<td>1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Pawpaw/Gwanda (Agric)</td>
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<td>1,200.00</td>
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<td>73.</td>
<td>Pawpaw (Local)</td>
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<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Pear (Avocardo)</td>
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<td>75.</td>
<td>Pear (Local)</td>
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NOTE. The rates for economic trees are per unit/stand.
### SCHEDULE B: CROPS

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<td><strong>84.</strong></td>
<td>Sisal</td>
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<td><strong>85.</strong></td>
<td>Star Apple/Agbalumo/Udara</td>
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<td><strong>86.</strong></td>
<td>Teak (Hardwood)</td>
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<td><strong>87.</strong></td>
<td>Tsamiya</td>
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<td><strong>88.</strong></td>
<td>Umbrella Tree/Tamina Katapa</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>89.</strong></td>
<td>Yiase (Hardwood)</td>
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<td><strong>90.</strong></td>
<td>Zogalle</td>
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**NOTE.** The rates for economic trees are per unit/stand.
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<th>S/NO</th>
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<th>SEEDLINE 30%</th>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Bambara Nuts/Beans (Ayir) Igi Pnko</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Beans</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Beniseed</td>
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<td>90,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bitter Leaf</td>
<td>200.00/stand</td>
<td>120.00/stand</td>
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<td>Carrot</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
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<td>Cocoyam</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Cottan/Owu</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Garden Egg/Ikon/Yalo</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>15,000.00</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Groundnut/Epa</td>
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<td>15,000.00</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Ground Pears</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Guinea Corn/Oka Baba/Tamba</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Jute/Rama/Kenaf</td>
<td>32,000.00</td>
<td>19,200.00</td>
<td>9,600.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex 8

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATION