

SECOND RURAL ACCESS AND MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2)

Under the

**Federal Ministry of Agriculture and
Rural Development**

(WORLD BANK ASSISTED)



OSUN STATE



FINAL REPORT

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

For the

Construction/Rehabilitation of Prioritized Rural Roads and River Crossings

April 2015

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List of Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Procedures
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMW	Federal Ministry of Works
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FPMU	Federal Project Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDA	International Development Association
LB	Land Bureau
LGA	Local Government Area
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	State Ministry of Environment
MoH	State Ministry of Housing
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NESREA	National Environment Standards and Regulation Agency
NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency
NPC	National Planning Commission
NWRI	National Water Resources Institute
OD	Operational Directives (of the World Bank)
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
PAP	Project Affected Peoples
PID	Project Information Document
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit

PPUD	Physical Planning and Urban Development
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	State Agency
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agencies
SMU	Site Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

Definitions of Key Terms

Word/Term	Definition
Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
Bank	World Bank
Cut - off Date	A day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.
Displacement	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.
Entitlements	Compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Grievance Procedures	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Host Communities	Communities receiving resettled people as a result of involuntary resettlement activities
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration.
Market rate	Highest rate over the last five years based on commercial terms.
Market Value	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act competitively and rationally are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both act independently and without collusion, fraud or misrepresentation.
Project Affected Person (s)	A person that loses assets and/or usage rights and/or income generation capacities (e.g., land, structure, crops, businesses) because these assets/rights/capacities are located inland to be acquired or used, for needs of the project. Not all PAPs are displaced due to the Project, but all are potentially affected in the maintenance of their livelihood.
Rehabilitation Assistance	The provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	The Policy Framework describes the process and methods for carrying out resettlement under the Project, including compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of Project affected persons.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The resettlement action plans prepared for specific micro-projects.
Resettlement	The measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on PAPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation

“Special assistance” to vulnerable people	This refers to special efforts provided to the vulnerable persons (see definition) The “special assistance” shall be given by qualified persons/relatives/agencies who can help care for an invalid , providing transitional support (e.g. moving expenses, temporary food supply, etc.) and help to arrange for longer-term social support.
Vulnerable Persons:	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

This report outlines the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) in Osun State. It focuses on the initial 224.62km of already prioritized rural roads and river crossings to be constructed or rehabilitated under RAMP-2 in Osun State.

The project focuses on recreation of basic access and upgrade of roads that are in deplorable states. The rural roads prioritized for construction and rehabilitation in Osun State are in 3 clusters, namely Iwo, Ile-Ife and Ilesa regions. For administrative reasons, these roads are bundled into four (4) lots as listed below - Lot 1 with 9 roads; Lot 2 with 5 roads; Lot 3 with 1 road of over 53km; and Lot 4 with 10 roads.

As a site-specific social safeguard instrument, an ARAP specifies the procedures for mitigating negative impacts on people's livelihoods and property. In specific terms, this ARAP (i) considers alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement; (ii) identifies the full range of people affected by the project; (iii) details an inventory of impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as well as the (iv) compensation and assistance policy and measures to be provided. In addition, it outlines the implementation procedure, grievance redress mechanisms as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan.

II. GUIDELINES

This ARAP is prepared in accordance with Nigeria's environmental laws and the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures. It builds upon a previously developed Resettlement Policy Framework and adopts procedures compliant with current best consultation approaches of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and standard WB guidelines. Additionally, it benefitted from past experiences in similar World Bank resettlement plans and inferences from the WB Sourcebook on Resettlement Planning.

The World Bank's OP 4.12 aims to:

- Ensure that compensation should be made to those who have formal rights to land as well as those that don't.
- Provide assistance for displaced persons to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development program which enables the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Ensure meaningful consultations with displaced persons, providing opportunities for them to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Pay attention to the needs and concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups including the landless, women, and children including the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous compensation.

III. DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The roads shall be widened/opened to 6.0M. The shoulder width is 1.0m on each side and drainage is 0.5 meters. There are a total of 143 culverts on the project roads. Two (2) numbers of construction camps are being proposed for each of the project clusters. The required quarry materials for the project shall be taken from nearby regions. At least 18 regions have been identified.

IV. PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

Osun state was carved out of the Old Oyo State in 1991. It is located in the south- western part of Nigeria and covers a land area of approximately 14,875 square kilometres. In terms of location, Osun State lies between longitude 0400'E and 05 05' and latitude 05 558'' and 08 07''. The state is bounded in the south by Ogun state; in the North by Kwara state; in the west by Oyo state; and in the East by Ondo and Ekiti states.

The population of Osun State is 3,423,535 (2006) census. It is the historical cultural and traditional headquarters of the Yoruba people and centre of political and religious development for Yoruba culture. Other important cities, towns and ancient kingdoms in Osun state include Oke-IlaOrangun, Ila-Orangun, Ijebu-Jesa, Ede, Iwo, Ejigbo, Modakeke, Ibokun, Ifetedo, Esa-Oke and Ilesa.

People of the Project area are of the Yoruba ethnic group. Majority (57.89%) of the families along the ROW were Muslims. The sole occupation (100%) of the affected population is farming. The affected villages are predominantly farming settlements. Cocoa is the main export crop grown in the state.

V. IDENTIFIED LOSSES

It is envisaged that much of the displacement potentials identified could be avoided or minimized by the following measures:

- Maintaining the alignment of the previous road to avoid major damage
- Meandering the alignment to avoid damage to structures
- Use of lighter equipment in sensitive areas
- Preserving access to farms and create alternative access routes where required
- Ensuring adequate notice/notification for potential blockages of routes and access.
- Creating awareness and conducting pre-construction meetings to inform road users about temporary changes in access routes.

Loss of economic trees was the main issue for compensation identified in Osun state. The potential crop loss enumerated is as follows: Cocoa (6834), Banana (1675), Kolanut (895); Palm Tree (1085); Citrus (385); Plantain (2660); Teak/Gmelina (100); Mango (55); Cashew (42); Guava (50); Breadfruit (2); Bitter-kola (8)

VI. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Resettlement activities shall be implemented in the following steps:

- ARAP disclosure
- Establishment of Resettlement Committee
- Final enumeration exercise
- PAPs engagement, notification, agreement, accreditation and sign-off
- Disbursement of compensations
- Assistance to vulnerable persons

Institutions Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is primarily responsible for the commitments made in this ARAP. However, other major institution(s) and stakeholders that are involved in the resettlement process/implementation are the FPMU, World Bank, Ministry of Environment, Resettlement Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, Contractor, Relevant Local Government Authority (LGAs), PAPs, RAP Consultant (if adopted), External monitoring firm or PAPs Advocates and the Affected Communities.

Training

For smooth ARAP implementation, it is essential to enhance the understanding of ARAP requirements and procedures at SPIU/management level as well as downstream, at the level of the PAPs, CSO, and LGA. Therefore, a training program has been proposed to this effect.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A Resettlement Action Plan must provide an avenue for complaints, which provides simple, accessible, prompt, just and fair resolution of grievances, preferably at local and state levels. A sequence of four steps has been prepared to give aggrieved PAPs easy access to redress. The 4- step sequence is further elaborated as follows:

Step 1: Intervention by Community Based Grievance Redress Committee

Step 2: Intervention by State based Grievance Redress Committee

Step 3: Intervention by National Office

Step 4: Reference to Court of Competent Jurisdiction

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The purpose of the resettlement budget is to ensure that adequate funds are set aside to compensate for potential losses. It is not binding that all of this amount should be disbursed if previously anticipated damages are avoided and do not occur.

An estimate of ₦22,754,350 or approximately \$100,500 (@₦ 170 per dollar) is proposed for this ARAP. This includes ₦21,754,350 for compensation on crops; Grievance Redress activities (N250,000); ARAP Monitoring & Evaluation (N500,000); Training/Capacity Building (N150,000). The breakdown is detailed below.

BUDGET BREAKDOWN

1	COMPENSATION FOR LOST CROPS			
	Crops	Unit Cost	Quantity	Amount (₦)
	Cocoa	2,250	6834	15,376,500
	Banana	750	1,675	1,256,250
	Kolanut	1200	895	1,074,000
	Palm Tree	1200	1085	1,302,000
	Oranges/Tangerine	1200	385	462,000
	Plantain	750	2660	1,995,000
	Teak/Gmelina	1500	100	150,000
	Mango	1200	55	66,000
	Cashew	1,500	42	63,000
	Bitterkola	1200	8	9,600
	SUBTOTAL			21,754,350
2	ARAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET			Amount (₦)
	Grievance Redress activities			250,000
	ARAP Monitoring & Evaluation			500,000
	Training/Capacity Building			150,000
	SUBTOTAL			1,000,000
GRAND TOTAL			₦ 22,754,350	

Disclosure costs will be covered by the FPMU

Currency of Exchange is 1\$ = #170.00

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This report outlines the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) in Osun State. RAMP-2 is being implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria with financing from the World Bank (WB) and French Development Agency (AFD). It is currently in four States in Nigeria, namely Adamawa, Enugu, Niger and Osun.

This ARAP focuses on the initial 224.62km of already prioritized rural roads and river crossings to be constructed or rehabilitated under RAMP-2 in Osun State. It has been prepared in line with the safeguard policy requirements of Nigeria and the World Bank (WB), particularly Operational Policy 4.12 of the WB on involuntary resettlement. It is necessitated by the fact that Project activities involve civil works such as construction and rehabilitation of roads, drainages and bridges; with potential negative impacts on properties, shelter, economic activities and social networks of local populations.

As a site-specific social safeguard instrument, an ARAP specifies the procedures for mitigating negative impacts on people's livelihoods and property. In specific terms, this ARAP (i) considers alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement; (ii) identifies the full range of people affected by the project; (iii) details an inventory of impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as well as the (iv) compensation and assistance policy and measures to be provided. In addition, it outlines the implementation procedure, grievance redress mechanisms as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan.

This ARAP builds upon a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was previously developed for the Project and provides the required improvements upon a previously developed ARAP, which needed to be upgraded in order to meet the specified country and World Bank standards.

1.2 RAMP – 2 background

Nigeria's rural transport infrastructure has been identified as a crucial component for the economic development of the country, which links the rural communities to the urban areas. However, most of the rural roads are in poor condition, and impose significant cost to the national economy especially to the agricultural activities due to increased vehicle operating costs and travel times. Additionally, the absence or poor condition of roads, culverts and bridges in the rural areas of Nigeria has for long diminished the economic and socio-cultural wellbeing of the rural dwellers. In response to this, the Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP) aims at improving and enhancing accessibility and mobility in the rural areas, specifically to ease the movement of people and their agricultural inputs and outputs.

With the success of RAMP-1 in Kaduna state, the World Bank has extended the funding to implement RAMP-2 in other states of Nigeria; as requested by the FMARD. In Osun state, RAMP – 2 is being coordinated by the State Project Coordinating Unit (SPIU) under the Osun State Ministry of Works and Transport.

1.3 ARAP objectives

The specific objectives for this consultancy are to:

- Develop a resettlement plan in line with the provisions of Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary resettlement and
- Translate the criteria set in the RPF into concrete, time bound actions – based upon actual displacement impacts identified for each specific site, current market values of potentially lost property and consultations with PAPs

One of the key objectives of WB's OP 4.12 is to ensure that a Resettlement Plan restores Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to conditions equal to or better than the pre-subproject situation. Other expected outcomes from this ARAP include the development of measures to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize it by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development program providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Ensure meaningful consultations with displaced persons, providing opportunities for them to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Provide assistance for displaced persons to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.4 Justification for ARAP Review

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is acceptable to be carried out in the place of a full (Resettlement Action Plan) RAP when (i) fewer than 200 people are affected, (ii) all land acquisition is minor; (iii) less than 10 percentage of all holdings are affected and (iv) physical relocation does not occur or is minimal.

The original ARAP was reviewed for two main reasons: (i) The time elapsed between preparation and implementation was too long and therefore neither the census nor the valuation was anticipated to be accurate anymore; (ii) to ensure that there was a full alignment between the area covered by the ARAP and the final technical designs of the sub-projects.

1.5 ARAP requirements

The basic requirements for an ARAP are:

- A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets.
- Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided.
- Consultation with displaced people about acceptable alternatives.

- Institutional responsibility for implementation
- Procedures for grievance redress.
- Monitoring and evaluation and
- A time table and budget

Socio-economic studies are an additional requirement for an ARAP, when some of the PAPs are physically displaced. In such circumstances, measures for temporary and permanent shelter as well as livelihood reconstruction and other support are required. When this is required, the socioeconomic profiles of the PAPs are documented. However, this is not the case for this ARAP- as there no physical displacement.

1.6 ARAP approach and methodology

This ARAP was prepared in accordance with World Bank safeguard policies and procedures; as well as the guidelines set out in the Resettlement Policy Framework previously developed.

It adopted procedures compliant with current best consultation approaches of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and standard WB guidelines. Additionally, it benefitted from past experiences in similar World Bank resettlement plans and inferences from the WB Sourcebook on Resettlement Planning. The specific tasks accomplished followed the guidelines outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) provided.

Towards developing this report, the following activities were carried out:

- Review of previously prepared ARAP
- Review of relevant background documents including Project description, Resettlement Policy Framework, previous correspondences and consultations with affected populations/CDAs
- Study of thematic maps
- Stakeholders analysis
- In house meetings with RAMP Environmental safeguard and communication officers
- Drive through the entire length of roads
- Walk through existing paths of proposed new roads
- Focus Group Discussion with affected populations
- One on one interviews with Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The specific task items executed in this ARAP are:

- Task 1:** Project Planning and Preliminary activities
- Task 2:** Literature review
- Task 3:** Field Survey: Census of Affected Persons; consultations; baseline survey
- Task 4:** Development of resettlement measures, compensation packages, assistance to vulnerable people, grievance redress mechanism,

institutional action, budget, monitoring and evaluation plan.
Establishment of Cut-off date etc.

Task 5: Report development

Details are provided as follows:

Project Planning and Preliminary activities

Project planning and preliminary activities included

- Meetings with the Environmental and Environmental safeguard and communication officers
- Literature review
- Recruitment and training of field workers
- Mobilization, preliminary consultations and reconnaissance visit to the site

Legal studies

A legal survey was conducted to analyse the following:

- The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
- The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
- Relevant laws (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- Gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the World Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.

Literature review

Relevant documents were gathered and reviewed. These included:

- Previously developed ARAP
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- World Bank procedural manual on Involuntary Resettlement
- Engineering designs and tender documents
- World Bank's Safeguard Policies;
- Relevant State requirements and policy documents, conventions,

Field work

Field data gathering involved:

- Field observation of economic/farming activities as well as infrastructure and social/health facilities identified along the corridor.
- FGDs focussing on economic/farming activities, socioeconomic characteristics of displaced households; characterization of vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; and Land tenure and transfer systems
- Census survey of affected persons
- Personal interview with stakeholders; community representatives, community and PAPs.

Specially designed survey instruments utilized for the collection of study information from the different groups were:

- PAPs enumeration schedule and questionnaire
- Key-Informant Interview Schedule
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

ARAP deliverables are tied to the corresponding survey activities in Table 1

Table 1- ARAP Deliverables and Implementation Approach

RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Implementation approach
Provide description of the project.	Gathering and review of relevant data. Meetings with engineering and safeguards team
State RAP objectives	Gathering and review of relevant data. Meetings with engineering and safeguards team
Identify potential impacts	Reconnaissance, team meetings, engineering consultancy, review of similar previous reports, import of best practices from similar projects
Conduct socioeconomic studies	Review of the existing literature and information relevant for the development of the ARAP Recruitment and training of Project staff. Training/Orientation of Field Personnel Reconnaissance surveys and visits to potential project sites Public Consultations Questionnaire administration Key-Informant Interview Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
Legal survey	Consultations Legal research/studies and consultations Literature review. Review of RPF and other relevant documents
Analyse Institutional framework	Review of PAD/PIM Consultations. Institutional capacity assessment tool
Define Eligibility and Eligibility criteria and establish cut-off date	OP 4.12 manual
Value Compensation losses	Current market cost survey of replacement items
Describe Resettlement measures	Review of RPF Consultations to identify cultural preferences of PAPs

RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Implementation approach
	Technical expertise input on technically and economically feasible options
Describe Grievance procedures	<p>Consultations to understand available judicial recourse as well as community/ traditional dispute settlement mechanisms</p> <p>Technical expertise input on affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes</p>
Describe Implementation schedule	<p>Consultations</p> <p>Technical expertise input</p>
Describe Organizational responsibilities	<p>Review of PAD/PIM</p> <p>Consultations</p> <p>Technical expertise input</p>
Present Costs and budget	<p>Market survey</p> <p>Consultations</p> <p>Technical expertise input</p>
Describe arrangements for Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Consultations</p> <p>Technical expertise input</p>

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The rural roads prioritized for construction and rehabilitation in Osun State are in 3 clusters, namely Iwo, Ile-Ife and Ilesa regions. For administrative reasons, these roads are bundled into four (4) lots as listed below. Lot 1 with 9 roads; Lot 2 with 5 roads; Lot 3 with 1 road of over 53km; and Lot 4 with 10 roads

TABLE 2.1: LIST OF ROADS

SN/No	Project Name	Distance	Local Government
Lot 1 (Iwo Region)			
1.	Agboowu/Ogbaagba – Idiroko – Eleru – Bode-Osi – Aba Onile	11.6km	Ola-Oluwa
2.	Bode-Osi township – Asa Junction (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment (DBST))	1.4km	Ola-Oluwa
3.	Asa – Dagbolu – Ajagunlaase (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment (DBST))	3.1km	Ola-Oluwa
4.	Eleke – Kanko	3.91 km	Ayedire
5.	Agoro – Ikonifin	11.6km	Iwo and Ola-Oluwa
6.	Ikonifin – Sade – Ajagunlaase	13.63km	Ola-Oluwa
7.	Akinleye – Aba Ayo – Isero	7km	Iwo
8.	Pataara – Ileko-Oba – Odo-Omi – Farm Settlement Road 1	4.6km	Iwo
9.	Farm Settlement Spur	1.9km	Iwo
Lot 2 (Ife Region 1)			
10.	JagunOsi/Onikoko – Osi-Sooko	10.5km	Ife South
11.	Osi-Sooko – Osi-Ara (Elebu)	9.5km	Ife South
12.	Osi-Ara – Falala (YiminOja)	9.3km	Ife South
13.	Alogba (Gbengbeleku Junction) – Owode Amu	10.9km	Ife South
14.	Owode-Amu – OyereFadehan	18.2km	Ife North
Lot 3 (Ife Region 2)			
15.	Shasha Road (Lawoka Junction) – Apoje junction	53.87km	Ife South
Lot 4 (Ilesa Region)			
16.	Ilesa – Odogbo – Araromi – Igbowiwi	8.73km	Atakumosa East
17.	Ilesa – Ilo-Olomo boundary (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment (DBST))	3km	Atakumosa East
18.	Ira – Ikeji-Ile – JABU	8.3km	Oriade
19.	Ira Township (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment)	0.8km	Oridade
20.	Ikeji-Ile Township (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment)	1km	Oriade
21.	Ira – Ikeji-Ile – Ajebandele/Arinmo	2km	Oriade
22.	Ira – Ikeji-Ile – Oligeri – Iragbiji – Oniyo – Ogbomoso	11.3km	Oriade
23.	Isale-General Hospital – Moroko – Oke-Bode	10.9km	Ilesa West
24.	Isale General Hospital township road (Double Bitumen Surface Treatment (DBST))	1km	Ilesa West
25.	Odogbo – Iwara	6.58km	Atakumosa East
	TOTAL	224.62Km	

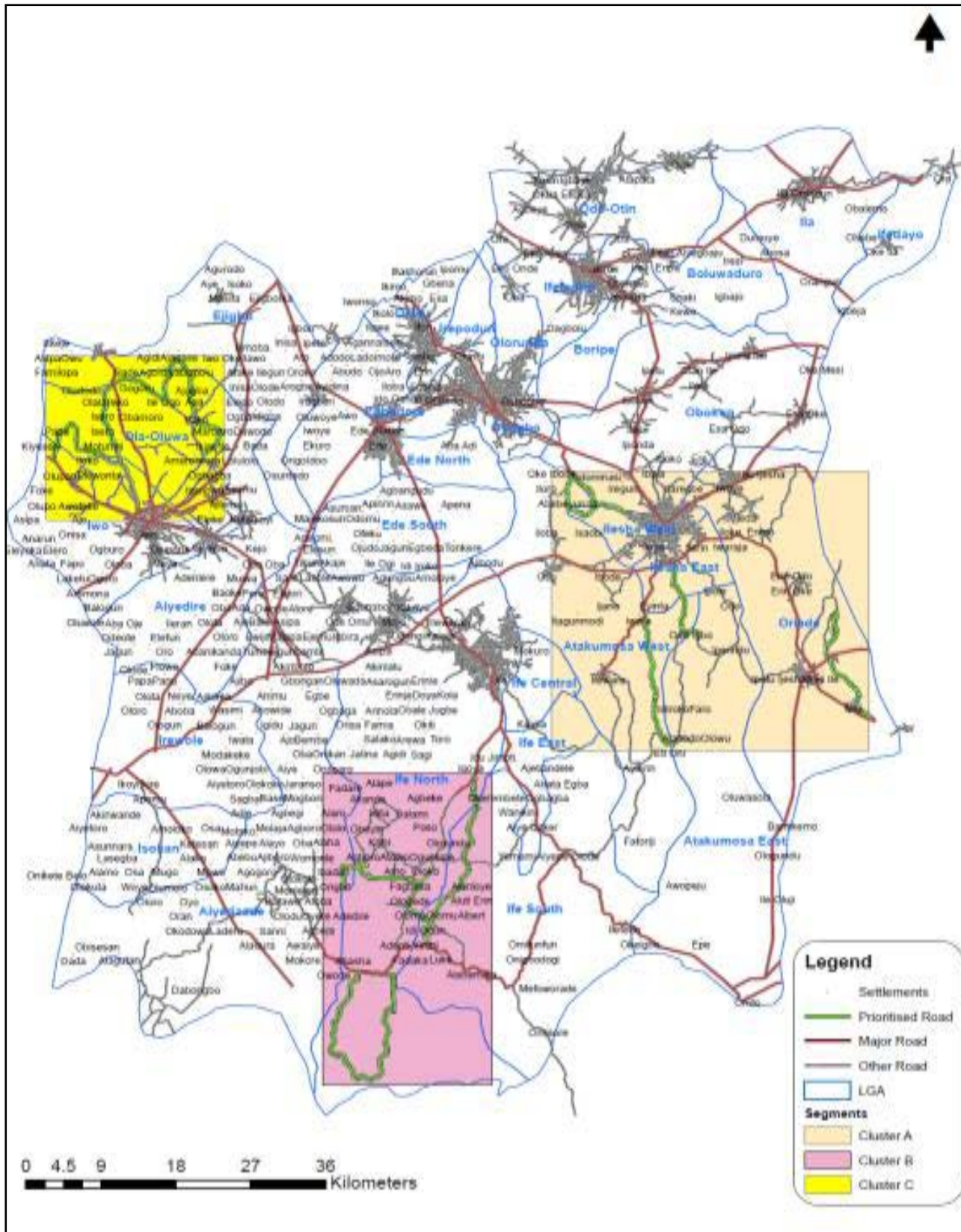


Figure 1: Location Map Osun State Ramp-2 Project Sites

The selected roads were prioritized on the basis of:

- Being local government and state link roads - not federal roads.
- Being feeder roads that link up paved state and federal roads; as well as major market places, areas of medium to high agricultural and mining production.
- Link roads that are inaccessible due to impassable terrain (collapse or damage culverts, marshy areas) and difficult topographical terrain. The project focuses on recreation of basic access and on roads in poor state.
- Being roads with current average daily vehicle traffic of less than 50 vehicles per day.
- Avoiding creating access to environmentally sensitive and protected areas (national parks; protected forests) to minimize the risk of excessive logging, illegal hunting, forest clearing (cut and slash burning) for agriculture and to protect plant and animal.

The existing carriageway width varies from 4 to 6m and there is no clearly defined RoW. The general condition of the drainage system is very poor; lacking sufficient camber to drain off the water from the carriageway surface, which worsens during the rainy season. The terrain is predominantly plain and rolling. There are some horizontal and vertical curves along the project stretch. Steep gradients also feature in some roads in the Ilesa region.

Improvements have been proposed at major road junctions; 15 junctions are proposed in IFE cluster, 7 junctions in ILESA cluster and 21 junctions in IWO region. There are a total of 143 culverts on the project roads.

The road works will include earthworks, laterite materials, and construction of new pipe and box culverts as well as repairs and extension of existing culverts.

Alignments

Existing road alignment shall be maintained. Minor deviations (short cuts) will be permitted for tracks reopened to vehicle traffic. Road construction will follow essentially the existing topography. Minor cuts and fills will be considered in sections of excessive gradients. The road embankment will be raised to a minimum height of + 0.5 m above maximum water level in marshy areas and sections liable to flooding. For Lot 2, in order to avoid the resettlement of a household located too close to the ROW, and a major shrine which the community is not willing to relocate, it is recommended that the road be realigned in this particular section (Road 4, Gbengbeleku to Yinmioja).

Design Features

All geometric design aspects have been carried out as per the Federal Highway Design Manual. Existing profiles shall be maintained as far as possible. The roads shall be widened/ opened to 6.0M. The shoulder width is 1.0m on each side with a 5% camber. Drainage lines are 0.5 meters.

Labour Camps, Quarry and Borrow Areas

Two (2) numbers of construction camps are being proposed for each of the project clusters. The estimated size of each work camp is 100M X30M =3000SQM=0.3 HCT.

Each construction camp shall be equipped with a laboratory, site office, labour camp, storage space, toilet, vehicle parking area and open space. The open space will be approximately about 30% of the gross area.

The required quarry materials for the project shall be taken from nearby regions. At least 18 regions have been identified. These include Bode Osi- Idiroko, Telemu-Ileogbo, Ajagunlase-Asa, Akinleye-Ajagunlase, Pataara-Ileeko 1, Agoro-Akinleye, Ife, Onikoko-Osi, Gbengbeleku-Olomu, Lawoka-Araromi, Ilesa, Ira Ikeji-Ogbomosho, Ira – Aradeji, Odogbo-Araromi, Odogbo-Iwara, Odogbo Junction-Odogbo Village and Ijesa-Okebode.

The locations of these camps and burrow areas had not been identified by the time of the finalization of this ARAP update. Once these areas are identified, a written agreement between the contractor and the owner of the land should be completed and regularized, indicating the terms of usage and monetary/ in-kind compensation for this use. These charges are to be borne by the contractor. Should this involve any adverse impacts in assets, property or livelihoods, the ARAP should be updated to accommodate for the people affected by this. Should there be any adverse impacts on the environment, the ESMP for the sub-project should also be updated.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The socio-economic profile of the potential project affected persons (PAPs) is provided below. This includes a general overview on Osun state and a sharper focus on PAPs occupation, income, religion and expenditure and other socioeconomic attributes.

3.2 Study area

Osun state was carved out of the Old Oyo State in 1991. It is located in the south- western part of Nigeria, covers a land area of approximately 14,875 square kilometers. In terms of location, Osun State lies between longitude 0400'E and 05 05' and latitude 05 558'' and 08 07''. The state is bounded in the south by Ogun state; in the North by Kwara state; in the west by Oyo state; and in the East by Ondo and Ekiti states.



Fig 2: Location of Osun State in Nigeria

The population of Osun State is 3,423,535 (2006) census. Osun State is home to several of Nigeria's most famous landmarks, including the campus of ObafemiAwolowo University, Nigeria's pre-eminent institution of higher learning. The university is also located in the ancient town of Ile-Ife, the historical cultural and traditional headquarters of the Yoruba people and centre of political and religious development for Yoruba culture. Other important cities, towns and ancient kingdoms in Osun state include Oke-IlaOrangun, IlaOrangun, Ijebu-Jesa, Ede, Iwo, Ejigbo, Modakeke, Ibokun, Ifetedo, Esa-Oke and Ilesa.

The socioeconomic profile of Osun State is summarised in Table 3.1

TABLE 3.1 - BRIEF OSUN STATE PROFILE

Date created	August 27, 1991
Capital	Osogbo
Major Cities:	Oke-IlaOrangun, IlaOrangun, Ijebu-Jesa, Ede, Iwo, Ejigbo, Modakeke, Ibokun, Ifetedo, Esa-Oke and Ilesa
Geographical coordinates	Lies between latitude 7° 30'0"N and longitude 4° 30' 0 E Located in the south-western Nigeria; Bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the east partly by Ekiti State and partly by Ondo State, in the south by Ogun State and in the west by Oyo State
Land Area	Land area of approximately 14,875 sq km.
Population	3,423,535
Ethnic composition	People are mainly Yoruba; composed of Osun, Ifes, Ijesas and Igbominas. Language is Yoruba but there are variations in intonation and accent across the towns and cities.
LGAs	30 Ayedaade, Ayedire, Atakunmosa East, Atakunmosa West, Boluwaduro, Boripe, Ede North, Ede South, Egbedore, Ejigbo, Ife Central, Ife East, Ife North, Ife South, Ifedayo, Ifelodun, Ila, Ilesa East, Ilesa West, Irepodun, Irewole, Isokan, Iwo, Obokun, OdoOtin, Ola Oluwa, Olorunda, Oriade, Orolu and Osogbo
Notable facts	1 The cultural and traditional headquarters of the Yorubas

3.3 Administrative setup

Osun State is divided into three federal senatorial districts, each of which is composed of two administrative zones. The State has 30 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Ife East Area Office, Modakeke. The local governments are headed by elected chairmen who govern within the stipulated tenure of office. Departments in the LGAs include Works, Agriculture, Health, Water and Environmental Sanitation; Social Development, Finance, Administration and General Services. The 30 LGAs are listed below along with their headquarters.

TABLE 3.2 – LGAs in OSUN

LGA	Headquarters
Aiyedaade	Gbongan
Aiyedire	Ile Ogbo
Atakunmosa East	Iperindo
Atakunmosa West	Osu
Boluwaduro	Otan-Ayegbaju
Boripe	Iragbiji
Ede North	OjaTimi
Ede South	Ede
Egbedore	Awo
Ejigbo	Ejigbo
Ife Central	Ile-Ife
Ife East	Oke-Ogbo

LGA	Headquarters
Ife North	Ipetumodu
Ife South	Ifetedo
Ifedayo	Oke-IlaOrangun
Ifelodun	Ikirun
Ila	IlaOrangun
Ilesa East	Ilesa
Ilesa West	Ereja Square
Irepodun	Ilobu
Irewole	Ikire
Isokan	Apomu
Iwo	Iwo
Obokun	Ibokun
OdoOtin	Okuku
Ola Oluwa	Bode Osi
Olorunda	Igbonna, Osogbo
Oriade	Ijebu-Jesa
Orolu	Ifon-Osun
Osogbo	Osogbo

3.4 Demography

Osun state has a population of about 3,423,535 people (NPC 2006). The distribution of this population across the LGAs is provided below.

TABLE 3.3 – POPULATION IN OSUN LGAs

LGA	Population
Ifefayo	37,058
Ila	62,049
Boluwaduro	70,775
Odo-Otin	134,110
Ifelodun	96,748
Olorunda	131,761
Irepodun	119,497
Orolu	103,077
Egbedore	74,435
Oshogbo	156,694
Boripe	139,358
Obokun	116,511
Oriade	148,617
Ilesha East	106,586
Atakunmosa	68,643
West	
Ilesha west	103,555
Ede North	83,831
Ede south	76,035
Ejigbo	132,641
Ola Oluwa	76,593
Iwo	191,377
Ajyedire	75,846
Irewole	143,599
Isokan	103,177
Ajyedaade	150,392

LGA	Population
Ife North	153,694
Ife Central	167,254
Ife East	188,087
Atakunmosa East	76,197
Ife South	135,338
Total	3,423,535

Source: National Population Commission (2006)

3.5 Ethnic composition

People of the Project area are of the Yoruba ethnic group - who predominate much of the South west part of Nigeria. The major sub-ethnic groups in Oşun State are Ife, Ijesha, Oyo, Ibolu and Igbomina. However, there are also people from other parts of Nigeria.

3.6 Language

The traditional language is Yoruba. English is widely spoken and serves as the official language in governance and state business.

3.7 Religion and Beliefs

Majority (57.89%) of the families along the ROW were Muslims. Christians were 26.32% and 15.79% had other forms of religion.

People of Osun State practice Islam, Christianity and traditional religion. Yoruba tradition holds that creation first began in Ile-Ife in Osun state; by the hands of God (*Olodumare*). Osun is the ancestral home of the Yoruba Race whether home or abroad. The state's name is derived from the River Osun, the venerated natural spring that is the manifestation of the Yoruba goddess *Osun*.

The annual Osun-Osogbo festival is held in August. It attracts believers and spectators from Nigeria and abroad; including foreign nationalities from Brazil, Cuba, Trinidad, Grenada, and other nations in the Americas with a significant Yoruba cultural heritage and history. Osun is one of the traditional deities (*Orisa's*) of the Yoruba people). Annually, festivities and invocations of the Osun goddess are held along the banks of the Osun River, into which the goddess transformed - according to Yoruba Oratorical traditions. Oşun-Oşogbo Grove, the shrine was declared a World Heritage Site in 2005.



Fig 3: OSUN TEMPLE

Other important cultural events in the state include the Ori-Oke and Egungun festival in Iragbiji and Olojoin Ife.

3.8 Occupation

The sole occupation (100%) of the affected population is farming. The affected villages are predominantly farming settlements. Cocoa is the main export crop grown in the state. Indeed, Osun State is second only to Ondo in terms of cocoa production. Other crops are palm oil, plantain, banana and cassava. The food crops are diverse, ranging from yam, rice, maize, beans and cassava to vegetables. Additionally, Osun state has considerable hectares of citrus fruits, especially oranges. The plantations are owned by private individuals. Farming practices are still predominantly rotational bush fallow, except in areas bordering urban concentrations, where the use of farmyard manure and fertilizers permit continuous cultivation.

Lumbering is an important activity in the state, given the heritage of a large expanse of forest reserves. Consequently, sawmills are scattered all over the state and especially the major urban centres in the lower half of the state. Furthermore, there are other known land based economic activities in the area such as hunting and mining.



Fig 4: Cocoa trees displayed along project road side



Fig 5: Palm oil loaded in Idiogun village



Fig 6 Cassava dried in the corridor

3.9 Industrial development

Osun state is not yet highly industrialized. However, a few of the local industries are worth noting. These include International Breweries Ltd, in Ilesha; and Cocoa Products Ltd in Ede, which together employ over 500 workers. Additionally, there are the steel rolling mill and a machine tools factory in Oshogbo, which are large scale, employing over 1,000 workers.. Furthermore, there are Adeniran steel and wire industries, rainbow paints etc. Cottage industries are scattered, including soap making, cream making, leather works, textiles, dye making and weaving. Others include carving, ceramics making; raffia works, cane works, foundries, gold smiths and brick moulding. With regards to employment generation, the leading cottage industries are (i) Making of black native soap, which is widely practiced by rural women and (ii) Tie and dye activities in Ede, Ola Oluwa, Oshogbo, Okuku and Awo.

3.10 Income/Expenditure

Nearly 55% of the respondents fell within monthly expenditure limit of ₦10,000- ₦ 20,000, while 30% earn less than ₦ 10,000 naira. Fifteen per cent (15%) of the respondents fell within monthly expenditure limit of ₦ 20,000-~~₦~~ 50,000.

3.11 Land Tenure

The land tenure system, originally communal in nature, has long given way to individual tenure. This has considerably constrained access to land for Agricultural and industrial purposes. For this reason, migrant tenant farmers are able to secure land on which they grow annual food crops, albeit on a temporary basis.

3.12 Educational Level

The highest level of education attained by Project Affected Households is secondary school education, with 61.54%, while 38.46% attained primary education. (Table 3.4)

TABLE 3.4 – LEVEL OF EDUCATION

No formal education	0.00
Primary	38.46
Secondary	61.54
Tertiary	0 0 0.00
Above University	0 0.00

4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

The legal and policy framework has been laid out in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for this project. It is built on the extant policy, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks governing resettlement at both local and federal levels as well as the World Bank's requirement on resettlement as stipulated by OP 4.12.

Where, there is conflict, the Bank OP 4.12 takes precedence.

OP 4.12 applies best means for restoring the livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. It insists that resettlement should seek to improve the livelihoods of the affected, especially vulnerable people; or minimally restore it to pre-project status. In this regard, the OP 4.12 specifies that resettlement compensation and assistance should be offered to all displaced persons regardless of whether or not they have legal title to the land.

In particular, the OP 4.12 indicates that compensation should be made to the following three categories of affected population:

- Those who have formal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under the local laws
- Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census began but have a claim to such lands or assets, and
- Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim on land they are occupying.

The World Bank's OP 4.12 aims to ensure that:

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are being offered choices including alternative relocation options that are technically and economically feasible to them and are culturally appropriate.
- Preferences are given to land-based resettlement strategies of the displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based and are indigenous. Such strategies must be compatible with their cultural preferences and should be prepared in consultations with them.
- When the impacts require physical relocation, the compensation measures must include provision of assistance during relocation (moving allowance), residential housing or housing sites that are at least equivalent to the old site in terms of productive potential and location advantages.
- Resettlement should include measures to ensure that the affected people are offered support for a reasonable transition period based on the estimate of time required to restore the original level of their livelihoods and standards of living.
- The affected people should also be provided with development assistance for losses incurred.
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs and concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups including the landless, women, and children including the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous compensation.

Compensations must be made in cash or in-kind depending on the preferences made by the affected people. They should be made promptly, in form of a single payment and shall be at a market value agreed to between willing buyers and sellers, which shall be considered as full replacement cost for the lost assets

The World Bank advocates for land for land compensation; and cash for land only when there is no available land of adequate locational advantage. Cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate under the following circumstances:

- Where the livelihoods are land based, but the land acquired by the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.
- Where there is a sufficient supply of land, housing and labour which can be used by the displaced person; and
- Where the livelihoods are not land based

Regarding public consultation and disclosure, the OP 4.12 indicates that:

- The affected people should be identified and informed about their options and rights in regard to resettlement and should be given the opportunity to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring of the relocation activities.
- A census of the affected population and broad consultations in the affected communities should be undertaken in order to not only identify those to be affected, but also to discourage inflow of people not eligible for assistance.
- Participants in the consultations must include community leaders, NGOs, CBOs and other interest groups active in the project area.

4.2 Comparison between Land Use and Bank OP 4.12

The Bank's OP4.12 is pro-poor and seeks to ensure that PAPs have a voice, a choice and are adequately taken care of, whether or not they have legal title to the land they occupy, as long as they occupied the land before the cut -off date. For Bank funded projects, the principles of OP 4.12 are not negotiable and must be adhered to. As a result, all land to be acquired by the government for this project would be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank OP4.12. Where, there is conflict, the Bank OP 4.12 must take precedence.

TABLE 4-1: COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND USE ACT AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP 4.12
Land Owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Land Users	Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.	Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income. Livelihood must be restored to pre-project levels at least.

Owners of "Non permanent" Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of "Permanent" buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

4.3 Entitlement Matrix

The summary of PAPs entitlements is provided in Table 6.1 (Entitlement and Compensation Matrix). This is based on the policy guidelines above and in line with the RPF

5. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

Provided below are the:

- Identified site specific displacement potentials
- Measures to avoid unnecessary disruption and displacement
- Inventory of losses and Census of affected persons

5.2 Identified site specific displacement potentials

Massive involuntary displacement is not envisaged. Also it is not envisaged that the project that will lead to the acquisition of protected areas (PA) or community resource management areas. The roads to be improved are expected to be existing routes, which are mostly through farms. With best engineering practices, losses are expected to be minimal, involving only planted trees and crops.



Fig 7: Typical outlay for areas of minimal crop loss by existing road sides

Nevertheless, it is noted that there are areas where the RoW is not well established, whereby losses of tree crops could be heavy. The measures to avoid unnecessary displacement and identified displacement losses are provided below.



Fig 8: Crop losses shall be most on routes with narrow footpaths through Farms

5.3 Measures to avoid displacement

Much of the displacement potentials identified could be avoided or minimized by the following measures:

- Maintaining the alignment of the previous road to avoid major damage
- For Lot 2, in order to avoid the resettlement of a household located too close to the ROW, and a major shrine which the community is not willing to relocate, it is recommended that the road be realigned in this particular section (Road 4, Gbengbeleku to Yinmioja).
- Meandering the alignment to avoid damage to structures
- Careful use of heavy equipment or alternately use of lighter equipment in sensitive areas
- Preserving access to farms
- Ensuring adequate notice/notification for potential blockages of routes and access.
- Create alternative access
- Create awareness and conduct pre-construction meetings to inform road users about temporary changes in access routes.

5.4 Identified displacement losses

5.4.1 Loss of physical structures

Damage to physical structures such as houses could occur. Additionally, structures such as fences and walls could be damaged or cracked by the vibrations caused by heavy construction equipment such as excavators, skid steers, dump trucks, paving machine, vibratory drum roller and hand compactors. However, with best engineering practices to avoid displacement, damage to buildings /physical structures shall be totally avoided. In

specific terms, it is recommended that the road be realigned in Lot 2, Road 4, between Gbengbeleku and Yinmioja in order to avoid the resettlement of a household located too close to the ROW, and a major shrine which the community is not willing to relocate,



Fig 9: Use of light equipment in sensitive places will limit/avoid damage to buildings

5.4.2 Loss of economic plants

Loss of economic trees was the main issue for compensation identified in Osun state. The crops enumerated along with census of affected persons/owners are provided in the appendices. The summary is provided as follows:

Cocoa	6834
Banana	1675
Kolanut	895
Palm Tree	1085
Citrus	385
Plantain	2660
Teak/Gmelina	100
Mango	55
Cashew	42
Guava	50
Breadfruit	2
Bitter-kola	8



Fig 10: Plantain stands that could be trampled upon by construction equipment

5.4.3 Potentials for Business disruption

In the absence of best engineering practices (Section 5.2), farming activities could be temporarily disturbed by construction works. Additionally, access to business and farms could be temporarily disrupted. However, mitigation measures have been identified to eliminate this eventuality. These include:

- Preserving access to farms
- Ensuring adequate notice/notification and pre-construction meetings.
- Creating alternative access routes

5.4.4 Potential Loss of Land

Loss of land could arise from the government taking land from families and individuals for overriding public interest. In this case, land shall be acquired for contractor's camp and borrow pits (sand and laterite quarries). Quarry sites shall be located in several nearby regions. Once these areas are identified, a written agreement between the contractor and the owner of the land should be completed and regularized, indicating the terms of usage and monetary/ in-kind compensation for this use. These charges are to be borne by the contractor. Should this involve any adverse impacts in assets, property or livelihoods, the ARAP should be updated to accommodate for the people affected by this. Should there be any adverse impacts on the environment, the ESMP for the sub-project should also be updated.

5.5 Summary of losses

The anticipated residual resettlement impacts after diligently avoiding unnecessary damage and disruption remains the loss of crops as provided in section 5.4.2. The detailed inventory of losses is provided in Appendix 1. One hundred and fifty two (152) farmers were identified as affected persons. These PAPs losses shall lose varying numbers of crops, including cocoa (6834); banana (1675); kolanut (895); palm trees (1085) and otjer

as listed in section 5.4.2 and further broken down by Lots (1, 2, 3 and 4) in table 5.1 below.

TABLE 5.1 - SUMMARY OF ENUMERATED CROPS TO BE AFFECTED

Types of Crops	LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4	TOTAL
Cocoa	246	2170	2361	2057	6, 834
Banana	55	517	-	1153	1, 725
Kolanut	101	398	45	351	895
Palm Tree	397	439	102	147	1, 085
Oranges/Tangerine	61	131	15	178	385
Plantain	319	568	920	853	2, 660
Teak/Gmelina	27	14	40	19	100
Mango	38	9	1	7	55
Cashew	36	3	1	2	42
Bitterkola	-	-	-	8	8

6 RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

The eligibility criteria, entitlements and cut-off date are presented below.

6.2 Eligibility criteria

The eligibility criteria for resettlement/relocation are clearly set in the RPF previously developed for RAMP. Recognized categories of potential PAPs that would be eligible for restitution are:

- Farmers whose crops are destroyed within the setback of the ROW, whether they are the owners of the land or not
- PAPs whose physical structures are affected by the Project activities
- Land owners whose land is leased or otherwise acquired for the purpose of construction camp, sand and laterite quarries
- Land users or owners whose property or crops shall be destroyed or relocated for the purpose construction camp, sand and laterite quarries

6.3 Entitlements

Table 6.1 below (Entitlement and Compensation Matrix) provides clear guidance on what each category of PAP is entitled to.

Table 6 -1: Entitlement and Compensation Matrix

Category of PAPs	Type of Loss	Definition of entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
Property owners (Lands)	Permanent loss of land	Land owner with valid proof of ownership, whether by Certificate of Occupancy issued by government or certification of ownership of communal land by community leadership.	Land replacement or full compensation	Identify comparable land Reach an agreement with land owner to accept new land area Pay full compensation for land if not replaceable and acceptable land can be provided. Compensation to cover all proven expenses incurred on the land by the owner Adopted option shall be mutually agreed upon with land owner.
Property owners (Physical structures)	Damage to building	Property owner identified by the community in the presence community	Prompt reparation or full compensation for replacement to previous or	Pay full compensation for repairs – to cover all proven expenses incurred, including materials, transportation etc at current market rate

Category of PAPs	Type of Loss	Definition of entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
		leadership/area representatives	improved standard	
Farmers whose crops are destroyed	Loss of crops	A person who owns crops	Full compensation for 3 years sales for perennial economic trees and a full years sales of annual crops	Pay fully compensation

6.4 Summary of compensation packages

The proposed compensation packages are as follows:

- Pay full compensation for repairs of damaged structures – to cover all proven expenses incurred, including materials, transportation etc. at current market rate
- Land replacement or full cash compensation for loss of acquired land
- Full compensation for 3 years production for perennial economic trees
- A (1) full year's production of annual crops

6.5 Cut-off date

In every ARAP, there is the likelihood that non-eligible persons could approach to make unfounded claims when compensation and assistance to PAPs commences. Therefore, adequate notification is given during the period of the socioeconomic survey and census and a date is set- usually as soon as the survey ends, beyond which no new claims are accommodated in the ARAP. Claims that emerge after this date are referred to the Grievance Redress Committee.

The cut-off date for this ARAP is set at August 15, 2014 when the socioeconomic survey ended.

7 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

In line with the World Banks OP 4.12, PAPs should be resettled or compensated before existing properties are taken or demolished.

Resettlement activities shall be implemented in the following steps:

- ARAP disclosure
- Establishment of Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committee
- PAPs engagement, notification, agreement, accreditation and sign-off
- Disbursement of compensations
- Assistance to vulnerable persons

These are further discussed below.

7.1 ARAP Disclosure

Osun RAMP will organize the presentation of this report to the various stakeholders (farmers unions, traditional leaders, NGOs, ministries and other governmental agencies). In addition, the report will be displayed at strategic public places including local government secretariat, government offices and selected libraries for review and possible comments. The comments will be reviewed and incorporated in the final report.

7.2 Establishment of resettlement and Grievance committees

A Local Based Resettlement Committee shall be inaugurated, which will comprise of:

- Osun RAMP Safeguard/Livelihoods and communication officers
- Relevant LGA Chairpersons
- Osun RAMP financial officers and auditor
- Selected representatives of the Community Project Committee
- Selected political office holders in the senatorial district (nominal)
- Selected PAPs

Osun RAMP Safeguards Officer shall drive the process and serve as secretary to both communities. The list of committee members shall be drawn by the Osun RAMP Safeguard officer and be presented to the entire management for fine-tuning and ultimate approval. Recommendations shall be based upon a documented stakeholder analysis of community and local players. Factors to be considered are the previous contribution of the party towards the resettlement plan and peace keeping, local influence and capacity to mobilize as well as the positive or negative potentials to affect the successful implementation of the plan.

7.3 PAPs engagement, notification, agreement, accreditation and sign-off

All project affected persons shall be provided with identification cards containing (i) the name of PAP, (ii) address, (iii) business type, (iv) issuance date, (v) verification code and an (vi) embedded number.

The provision of the identification cards on request makes them eligible for compensation and/or assistance. Names of eligible PAP's will be conspicuously displayed in affected areas and copies of the list will also be sent to the community head and other appropriate stakeholders. The safeguards officer shall arrange a meeting between the Resettlement Committee (RC) and affected PAPs, where the RAP implementation plan dates and schedules shall be discussed and accepted. Compensation agreements and the grievance redress mechanisms shall be explained to the PAPs in understandable language. The minutes of this meeting shall be documented

Agreement papers shall be prepared for each PAP, which will be given to them to read, preferably in the presence of their advocates or/and Witness NGO; after which each PAP shall sign off on the agreement.

7.4 Disbursement of compensations

The Project Coordinator (PC) shall set up a committee that will carry out payment and compensation. This team will consist of Osun RAMP Safeguards/Livelihood and Environmental officers; accountant, legal officer, a social safeguard expert and witness NGO as well as LG representative. Additionally, this team could include audit officers, Public Relations officer/consultant and others as best thought out for full stakeholder participation by the PC.

Procedures shall be photo-documented and video-covered

Adequate notice and information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include:

- Dates and locations of payment
- List of eligible people and amount
- Mode of payment

Payment will be made either in cash or by Bank cheque. The use of both modes of payment is adopted in order to easily accommodate literate PAPs (who could make bank transactions) and others who may not easily transact with the bank. In the event that an individual is absent during payment, the compensation committee will communicate a new date of payment to such PAP(s).

7.5 Assistance to vulnerable persons

The World Bank's OP 4.12 requires that vulnerable persons be identified and provided with additional resettlement assistance if required. A vulnerable person is defined in the context of the ARAP, as a person who is disproportionately stressed by the ARAP or disadvantaged to take equal advantage of the ARAP as others, for reasons of gender, education, health, age etc.

Consultations with PAPs revealed 2 vulnerable persons that may be requiring special assistance. These are Mr. Babatunde Omole, who is blind and Mrs Esther Omole, who is aged and frail

These identified vulnerable persons (VPs), shall be provided with the privilege of priority handling. Specifically:

- The VP shall be invited to receive supplementary assistance before other PAPs;
- Disclosure and payment of compensation will be made at their residencies in the presence of credible witnesses
- VP shall be given priority attention during processes for payment of compensations, allocation of new premises etc.
- The VPs with grievance shall be handled before others;
- VPs shall be clearly marked for assessment during implementation monitoring.

7.6 Institutional Arrangement/Responsibilities for Resettlement Implementation

Osun RAMP State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) is primarily responsible for the commitments made in this ARAP. Responsibilities shall be delegated internally by the PC to specific officers within the agency, such as safeguards, communication, engineering, and monitoring, which altogether make up the in-house resettlement team, as well as the finance departments. This team shall implement clearly defined roles associated with the ARAP implementation, including impact minimization, inventory preparation and confirmation, consultation and feedback, compensations, as well as monitoring and reporting.

However, other major institution(s) and stakeholders that are involved in the resettlement process/implementation are the FPMU, World Bank, M&E/ESO, Ministry of Environment, Resettlement Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, Contractor, Relevant Local Government Authority (LGAs)PAPs, RAP Consultant, CSO/NGO (Witness Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or PAPs Advocates) and the Affected Communities.

Furthermore, Osun RAMP shall work together with other relevant state ministries such as the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Works to ensure compliance with set standards. This inter-agency cooperation requires OSUN RAMP to engage all the relevant supportive agencies and ministries as well as the Local Government Authorities to play supportive roles in the provision of disclosure points, information dissemination,

consultations, negotiation, consensus building, evaluation and assessment of the resettlement action plan and monitoring.

The external monitor and PAPs advocates shall ensure that fundamental rights and entitlement of PAPs, especially ensuring that the less informed ones are properly respected and honoured.

The roles and responsibilities of the key institutions and stakeholders to be involved in Resettlement Implementation are presented in the table below.

TABLE 7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

S/No	Stakeholders/ Institutions	Responsibilities
1	SPIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC); • Establishment of the grievance redress committee; • Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), as required. • Facilitating the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the ARAP implementation. • Coordinate activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of the ARAP • Actual implementation of the resettlement assistance and handling any grievances and complaints • Responsible for the appraisal of properties affected by the project • Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas (where applicable) • Approval of payments for ARAP implementation activities • Internal monitoring and evaluation of ARAP activities. • Preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports on ARAP implementation. • Submission of Reports to FPMU and World Bank for review.
2	SPIU In House Resettlement Team (Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer; M&E; Communication Officers; Project engineer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support SPIU in ensuring that contractors comply with the environmental and social management clauses (inserted into the contract) during construction phase • Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works. • Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the SPIU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved. • Ensure that the SPIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results. • Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency • Interact continuously with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved the project • Review ARAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank
3	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies • Maintain an oversight role on the supervision of the ARAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks or audits (if necessary) • Provide overall guidance and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance. • Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the ARAP; • Granting of "No objection" request for ARAP implementation • Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation,

S/No	Stakeholders/ Institutions	Responsibilities
		and monitor the progress of the construction project.
4	ARAP Consultant (if necessary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead final enumeration exercise • Provide advisory services in final mapping out of alignments and application of measures to avoid unnecessary damage. • Conduct training
5	FPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of TOR for the engagement of an ARAP consultant • Review of ARAP report to ensure that it meets OP 4.12 standards • Oversight monitoring of the ARAP implementation program
6	Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness/monitor the ARAP compensation and implementation process; • Ensure environmental compliance in the civil work aspects of the ARAP implementation • Validation of Environmental and Social Audit Report to be prepared at the completion of works by the contractor
7	LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness/monitor the ARAP compensation and implementation process
8	Resettlement Committees (RCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being responsible for guiding compensation and resettlement activities in the sub-project Lots/road routes and communities • Form a survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each PAP. • Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in RP, suggestions for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required) to SPMU for approval. • In co-ordination with SPIU, organize meetings with PAPs, community authorities and disseminate copies of Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) and entitlement forms. • Based on the policy and proposed process/mechanism in ARAP, the RCs prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and together with SPIU staff pay entitlements to PAPs and implement other assistance and in-kind activities in a timely manner. • Settling the complaints and grievances (if any) and suggest solutions for the outstanding issues to SPIU for improving of the ARAP implementation. • Organize seminars to disseminate the ARAP report to relevant stakeholders, communities, etc. • Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the implementation period.
9	Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the environmental and social management clauses in contract • Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to manage the environmental issues of the works. • Be responsible for ensuring that all site staff, including sub-contractors and sub-contracted activities will comply with the projects ESMP. • Ensure that any changes during the implementation process that have a significant environmental and social impact are communicated to the Supervising Engineer in time and manage them accordingly. • Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Environmental and Social safeguards Officers sufficiently informed on contractor's monitoring results. • Organize work meetings on weekly or bi-monthly basis.
10	External Monitoring firm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compensation implementation details are implemented and documented • Work with SPIU to ensure finalization and payment of entitlements.
11	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide informed opinions, advise and support towards project decisions and alternatives • Providing feedback on improving the quality of the ARAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation Attending meetings as may be

S/No	Stakeholders/ Institutions	Responsibilities
	Community	necessary regarding the ARAP implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating with the survey team in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands (where applicable) and other assets as well as their entitlements
12	Grievance Redress Committee (See section 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that grievances are settled promptly and locally as much as possible. Attend to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties Ensure that records of PAP's grievances are logged Categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances

7.7 Measures for Strengthening Organizational Capability

Officers of the safeguard unit of Osun RAMP have the basic knowledge of the fundamentals of ARAP. However, the knowledge could be deepened and made more uniform to bring key officers (safeguards, communication, engineering, accounts and M&E officers) to the same page.

This would require training sessions on ARAP basics, including the following:

- Principles of Resettlement Action Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation of ARAP Implementation
- Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation
- Others

The training need for ARAP Implementation is summarised below:

TABLE 7.2 Proposed Training and Awareness Need

Item	Description/ Module	Course content	Target	Estimated Amount (N)
Training & Awareness	Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation	1.Principles of Resettlement Action Plan 2.Monitoring & Evaluation of ARAP Implementation 3.Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation	2.Community Conflict/Grievance Redress Committee	50,000
	Sensitization and Awareness on ARAP process		1.Community Representative 2.PAPs	50,000
Sub-Total				150,000

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

8.1 Basis

Commonly, contentions of omissions and other displeasures may arise. Typical complaints that arise include:

- AP's not enlisted;
- Losses not identified correctly;
- Inadequate assistance or not consistent with the entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of assistance and
- Improper distribution of assistance

A Resettlement Action Plan must provide an avenue for complaints, which provides simple, accessible, prompt, just and fair resolution of grievances, preferably at local and state levels.

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A sequence of four steps has been prepared to give aggrieved PAPs easy access to redress. The 4- step sequence is further elaborated as follows:

Step 1: Dissatisfied PAP forwards complaints to Community Based Grievance Redress Committee and Compensation Team

The first step of the grievance redress procedure is to establish an open means for registering complaints at community level. Issues of misinformation, expectation management and claims of omission as well as ownership disputes are expected to be easily handled at this stage; and are usually tamed at field/community level.

Therefore, a Community Based Grievance Redress Committee (CBGRC) and Compensation Team shall be constituted as soon as RAP implementation is approved. Membership of the CBGRC shall be bipartite, comprising of selected community and government members. The government members shall include:

- Osun RAMP officers already involved in community level work, specifically the Osun RAMP Safeguards officer, M&E officer, Communications officer and Project engineer; who have been involved in community level work and compensations as well as
- Local government chairman or/and supervisory councilor

On the other hand, the community side would include community leaders who have been working with Osun RAMP so far in project development, information dissemination, identification of PAPs, decision making etc. Examples are the community paramount ruler, selected chiefs/opinion leaders, market women leader (s) and selected members of the Community Development Association (CDA) as the case may be from one community to the other. This CBGRC shall be headed by the most publicly trusted community leader, preferably chosen by consensus and approved by the paramount leader. Membership of the

CBGRC shall be between 10 and 15 numbers, depending on the specific circumstances in each community; and must compulsorily include women such as the market leader and other positively influential woman. Furthermore, this committee shall appoint a community based secretary to man a complaints reception desk office. This complaints desk office shall be maintained in this officer's home or preferable domain; or donated space by any of the community leaders involved in the CBGRC or other location agreed in the CBGRC inception meeting. This desk office shall be easily accessible and publicly acceptable to the community.

This process of constituting the grievance committee shall be driven by Osun RAMP Safeguards officer. (Section 7)

Complaints could be made orally/verbally or in writing. The complaints made verbally shall be documented by the secretary and considered during weekly scheduled CBGRC meetings.

A log of such complaints shall be kept by the safeguard unit/officer and treated formally, whether such a complaint is made orally, or in writing. The Osun RAMP Safeguards officer shall take records of the proceedings of the weekly CBGRC meetings and open a logbook of complaints as well as how they were treated; including documentation on whether each complaint is pending, foreclosed or to be referred to a higher sitting – as provided in Step 2 below.

PAPs shall be informed of the complaints process as part of the ARAP disclosure procedure.

Step 2: Intervention by State based Grievance Redress Committee

When community level mediation fails, complaints shall be presented to the Project coordinator (PC), through the safeguards officer and addressed by a Grievance redress committee constituted by the PC. This SBGRC is also necessary to respond to cases involving third party advocates such as NGOs, especially with regard to legal claims to land as well as possible challenges of the commitments, interpretation, inconsistencies or delays in the disclosed ARAP. This State Based GRC shall be constituted as soon as the ARAP is approved for implementation and shall be composed of:

- Osun RAMP Project Coordinator (PC)
- Osun RAMP Safeguards officer, M&E officer, Communications officer and Project engineer; who have been involved with community level work
- Other senior officers of Osun RAMP appointed by PC e.g. Project accountant
- RAP Implementation Consultant (if existing)

During the state grievance redress sessions, the PAP or his/her advocate shall be duly represented. The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee are to look into the case promptly; recommend interim and long term support to affected persons; record the grievance of the PAPs; report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the Project authorities.

A log of such complaints shall be kept by the safeguard unit and treated formally as with Step 1 above.

Step 3: Intervention by National Office

The National RAMP office (FPMU) headed by the (NCR) and supported by the Environmental safeguards officer shall intervene in PAP's grievances which cannot be resolved by the Grievance Redress Committee at State level.

Step 4: Reference to Court of Competent Jurisdiction

Upon exhaustion of efforts by the GRC, State and National levels, PAP's would be advised to seek full legal redress in a court of competent jurisdiction. This option shall as much as possible be avoided, and only resorted to as a last option and worst case scenario.

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Context of M&E

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) ensures that compensation, resettlement and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people. Additionally, M&E verifies that entitlements are delivered promptly and complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. Furthermore, it helps determine where and when course adjustments are needed.

9.2 Specific objectives

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented. Specifically:

- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities on the corridor;
- RAP actions and compensation measures are effective in restoring lost incomes, strengthening livelihood and sustaining (and improving) pre-project living standards;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken;
- If necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.

9.3 Monitoring Framework

The M&E framework, including the performance indicators for internal and output monitoring are provided in Table 9.2 below.

TABLE 9-1 M&E FRAMEWORK

A. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
A1. CONSULTATIONS/NOTIFICATION/AGREEMENT					
Domain /Sub-domain	Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower	
A1.1	Inauguration of resettlement Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	End of first week spot check	Internal
A1.2	Negotiation and Agreement with PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	End of week 2	Internal

A2. REPARATION WORKS					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A 2.1	Prompt contractor repair of damaged structures	Number, % structures repaired	Site verification	Monthly	Internal
			Complaints records	Monthly	Internal
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social safeguard auditor
			Third party confirmation	Annually	External
A3. CASH COMPENSATION					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A 2.2	PAPs paid due compensation promptly	% eligible PAPs paid compensation	RAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
A2.3	Grievance redress	Grievance log and reports	Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
B. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
B1. Reparation and compensation Impacts					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B1	Reparation and compensations impacts	PAP satisfaction/complaints. Answers to queries such as: (i) Were the stipulated preferential treatments for vulnerable people implemented? (ii) Were compensations made promptly and able to fulfil the purposes of compensation for income lost and replanting of crops? (iii) Do you have any complaints?	RAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Random questioning of PAPs and vulnerable persons	End of ARAP according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor

10 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

10.1 Introduction

The purpose of the resettlement budget is to ensure that adequate funds are set aside to compensate for potential losses. It is not binding that all of this amount should be disbursed, if previously anticipated damages are avoided and do not occur.

The resettlement burden is as follows:

- Compensation for loss of crops (Cocoa, plantain)
- Implementation of Final Enumeration Exercise

The budget summary, valuation method and budget breakdown are provided below.

10.2 Valuation methods

Understanding the valuation methods provides the basis for justifying the values appropriated as compensations. Additionally, it informs the need for variation, if and when special circumstances require such. The principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation is that replacement cost for lost assets and income should be at the current market value such that affected persons will not experience net loss.

Valuation of Physical Structures

Losses in physical structures are expected to be avoided. However, the valuation standards are provided in case of the exception.

Physical loss and works were estimated by current standard unit rate for building construction works. These Standard Units includes rates for (i) demolition and disposal (ii) block work (iii) concrete work (iv) roofing (v) wood-work (vi) doors and windows (vii) ceiling finishes and (viii) painting. Rates provided are inclusive of labor, supply and transportation to site, laying, loading and offloading, wastages, earth/filling compaction, tying wire and bending for iron rods; mixing, water for concrete works etc. These Standard Units for works, materials and transportation are provided in Table 10.1

Table 10-1 Valuation Rates for Physical Structures

Category	Materials	Unit	Amount per sqm (Naira)	Amount (Dollar)
House construction For modern block-cement	Cement	1 bag in markets	₦1600	\$8
	Corrugated iron sheet	1 sq. macros markets	₦2500	\$12.5
	Wood Door	1 across markets	₦50,000	\$250
	Tiles	Square meter across markets	₦ 1500	\$7.5
	4 inch Block - Cement	one sqm (across markets)	₦ 3000	\$15
	Wood/plant 4x4	across markets	₦ 400	\$2

	1 Iron rod 10mm	across markets	₦ 1500	\$7.5
	Labour cost: Mason, Carpenter, etc	1 artisan Per day	₦ 10,000	\$50
Estimate for 1 unit/1 room block cement House			₦ 500,000	\$2,500
Category	Materials	Unit(same rate across markets)	Amount per asset (Naira)	Amount (Dollar)
Mud House	Mud block	Lump sum	₦ 8,000	\$40
	Corrugated roofing sheet	N600 per sheet x 12 for 1 room	₦ 13,000	\$65
	Wood for structure and roofing	2x4 size at N200 x 10pcs	₦ 5,000	\$25
	Door and 2 windows	Door at N10,000 plus 2 windows at N7000 each	₦ 24,000	\$120
	Plastering	Cement and sand	₦ 10000	\$50
	Total Labour	5 man days at N5000	₦ 25000	\$125
	Incidental cost		₦ 15000	\$75
Estimate for 1 unit/1 room Mud House			₦ 100,000	\$500
Movement Assistance	Truck Hire for movement within the city		₦ 5,000	\$25
Currency exchange rate (April 2015): ₦200 : \$1				

Valuation of Economic Plants

Damaged economic plants shall attract full compensation for cost of replacement and loss of income for 3 years for perennial economic trees. Estimates were based upon current market values, which were derived from pricing these farm products in the local market. The replacement cost for lost crops includes the summation of the cost of seedlings, chemicals, labour, management, transportation and other inputs required to nurture each unit crop for 3 years for perennial crops. Similarly, income loss is based upon 3 years loss. Derived estimates are provided in Table 10.2 below.

TABLE 10.2 - VALUATION OF CROPS

	Replacement Cost	Income lost	Unit Cost
Cocoa	750	1500	2,250
Banana	300	450	750
Kolanut	450	750	1200
Palm Tree	450	750	1200
Oranges/Tangerine	450	750	1200
Plantain	300	450	750
Teak/Gmelina	500	1000	1500
Mango	450	750	1200
Cashew	500	1000	1,500
Bitterkola	450	750	1200

10.3 Budget summary

An estimate of ₦22,754,350 or approximately \$100,500 (@₦ 170 per dollar) is proposed for this ARAP. This includes ₦21,754,350 for compensation on crops; Grievance Redress activities (N250,000); ARAP Monitoring & Evaluation (N500,000); Training/Capacity Building (N150,000). The breakdown is detailed below.

10.4 Budget breakdown

The budget breakdown is provided in Table 10.3 below.

TABLE 10.3 - BUDGET BREAKDOWN

1	COMPENSATION FOR LOST CROPS					
		Replacement Cost	Income lost	Unit Cost	Qty	Amount (₦)
	Cocoa	750	1500	2,250	6834	15,376,500
	Banana	300	450	750	1,675	1,256,250
	Kolanut	450	750	1200	895	1,074,000
	Palm Tree	450	750	1200	1085	1,302,000
	Oranges/Tangerine	450	750	1200	385	462,000
	Plantain	300	450	750	2660	1,995,000
	Teak/Gmelina	500	1000	1500	100	150,000
	Mango	450	750	1200	55	66,000
	Cashew	500	1000	1,500	42	63,000
	Bitterkola	450	750	1200	8	9,600
	SUBTOTAL					21,754,350
2	ARAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET					Amount (₦)
	Grievance Redress activities					250,000
	ARAP Monitoring & Evaluation					500,000
	Training/Capacity Building					150,000
	SUBTOTAL					1,000,000
GRAND TOTAL			₦ 22,754,350			

11 Consultations

Public consultations were carried out as an integral component of the Project development activities and specifically for the ARAP. A continuous involvement of the stakeholders and the affected communities is a prerequisite for ensuring that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people.

The OSUN RAMP in-house ARAP team had commenced general stakeholders' engagements and consultations to sensitize and prepare the communities for the ARAP. PAPs were informed and educated on the purpose of the project and the possible associated impacts- as well as RAMP's commitment to eliminate these impacts or reduce them to the barest minimum, while compensating for the indicative costs on the PAPs.

In specific terms, consultations were carried out with PAPs, local Communities, key staff of OSUN RAMP and supportive agencies, NGOs, LG and other key stakeholders. The specific consultation goals for the ARAP were to:

- Achieve buy in and cooperation of the Project Affected Communities
- Understand the engineering Plan
- Understand actual circumstances surrounding land acquisition
- Identify measures to avoid displacement
- Understand PAPs preferences restitution
- Survey socioeconomic characteristics of PAPs
- Obtain support of relevant civil society associations

Farmers, forest personnel, local, residents, community leadership and youth were engaged in the following communities:

ILESHA CLUSTER

- (i) Odogbo – Iwara
- (ii) Igbowiwi
- (iii) Jabu - Ikeji-Arakeji-Ira
- (iv) Ira - IKEji Ile – Ajebandele
- (v) Arinmo- Oligeri – Iragbiji
- (vi) Isale GH – Muroko-Ila-Isolo-Ijesa-Okebode (At Ilaa village)

ILE-IFE CLUSTER

- (i) onikoko – Osi (At Osi)
- (ii) Elebu – Osi-Osi - Falala
- (iii) Alogba–Owode
- (iv) Owode - OyereFadahan
- (v) Shasha Native Authority Forest Reserve Road
- (vi) Shasha Reserve forest Authority and local people

IWO CLUSTER

- (i) Abogimile - EleruEluru
- (ii) Agbowu - Idiroko
- (iii) Eleke - Kanko
- (iv) Eleke
- (v) Agoro - Ikonifin
- (vi) Isero village
- (vii) Ikonifin - Ajagunlase
- (viii) Ajagunlase - Bode OsiAjagunlase
- (ix) Akinleye-Odo-omi-Aba-
- (x) Ayo-Isero
- (xi) Odo
- (xii) Patara-Ileko-Oba-Odoomi-
- (xiii) Muroko-Ila-Isolo-Ijesa-Okebode

These consultations were carried out on a two-way information flow basis: to provide communities with adequate and up to date information about the project and to gain valuable insight into the perceptions of the PAPs and community about the project.

Additionally, the FGDs and Informer interviews to gather socioeconomic baseline data constituted another aspect of the consultations. These engagements focused upon the following:

- Economic/farming activities
- Income
- Characterization of vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- Land tenure and transfer systems
- Damage and compensation matters
- Other

Attendance lists are provided in the appendices

11.1 Outcome of public consultations

Regarding the need for informed participation by the stakeholders, it was established that the communities were well informed about the Project development activities. This was due to the previous stakeholders' engagements and consultations activities of the OSUN RAMP in-house team to sensitize the communities. PAPs were well informed and educated on the purpose of the project and the possible associated impacts- as well as RAMP's commitment to eliminate these impacts or reduce them to the barest minimum; with the specific mandate to compensate for losses at replacement cost.

Furthermore, the community and land owners expressed appreciation and wholehearted acceptance for the project. The project is much desired by the people/benefitting communities. Project roads are not passable during the rainy season; causing hardship, agricultural losses; poor access to hospital, schools, local markets and other social /economic destinations. For example, Cocoa begins to mature from April to August/September, but cannot be accessed due to rain and immobility. Therefore, lots of losses are incurred. With the project road such losses will be reduced.

The improved road condition will help the women in carrying the farm products to the local market as well in fetching water from long distance for their family

Regarding concerns, the greatest expressed concern was how to accelerate the process before the rainy season – when construction works would be more difficult.

Beneficiaries know that there could be losses to crops and structures. Losses are expected to be minor. Majority will give up some crops for the sake of the road rehabilitation and development. Many expect compensations

Other findings from the consultations have been integrated into Sections, 3, (Socio-economic baseline) and section 7.9 (Assistance to Vulnerable Groups)

In furtherance with these Policy requirements for continuous consultations, OSUN RAMP shall continue consultations as prescribed for RAP implementation, Grievance Redress (Section 7) and Monitoring and Evaluation (Section 8) provided in this report.



Fig 9: Kick-off meeting with OSUN RAMP Project Team





Fig 10 Cross section of Public Consultations



APPENDIX 3: CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Project Road Stretch	Location	Date of Interaction	People Present	Male/Female	Age	Signature
	Boni	23/2/12	Waniwa	M	55	Waniwa
	Clem	✓	Micadoni	M	47	Micadoni
	✓	✓	Hafsu Farmer	M	80	Hafsu
	✓	✓	Miskari	M	48	Miskari
	✓	✓	Mufida Farmer	F	35	Mufida
	✓	✓	Tekun Farmer	M	75	Tekun
	✓	✓	Sulatu Farmer	F	60	Sulatu
	✓	✓	Arifa Farmer	F	69	Arifa
	✓	✓	Falan Farmer	M	70	Falan
	✓	✓	Mohit Tekun	F	65	Mohit
	✓	✓	Sunatu Tekun	F	63	Sunatu

odoqbo 1:30pm

Project Road Stretch	Location	Date of Interaction	People Present	Male/Female	Age	Signature
	odoqbo	22-03-12	S.O. Ejiro Farmer	M	85	S.O.
		22-3/2012	Isaac wale farmer	M	42	Isaac
		22/3/2012	wale farmer	M	45	wale
		✓	Dec L.B. Igum Trader	F	62	Igum
		✓	R. Osudake Farming	M	73	Osudake

Project Road Stretch	Location	Date of Interaction	People Present	Male/Female	Age	Signature
	Utofo	23/3/12	Nosdat Olantun farmer	f	55	
	✓	✓	Moribat Saramata	f	25	
	-	23/3/12	Suedat farmer	f	30	
	✓	✓	Lamkaltu Sabutu farmer	f	20	
	✓	23/2/12	Iaofiki Isinla farmer	m	40	TOXIKI
	✓	27/3/12	Olabiyi Isakka farmer	m	45	Isakka
	✓	23/3/12	Zainat Madalazee	f	23	

23/3/12

Serial	Name (Occupation)	Age	Sign.	Sex
01	Muraina Adedele (farmer producer buyer)	75	Muraina	m
2	Yehani Karcem (trader)			m
3	Gabriel Ojo (farmer)	50	E-B-E	m
4	Mudakiru Orioke (farmer)	52		m
5	Gboyega (trader)	45		m
6	Rasmatu Oyedele (farmer)	49		f
7	Ichatu Sifawu (farmer)	46		f
8	Felisa Kasali (trader)	30		f
9	Safiyu Raimi (farmer)	49		m
10	Sunday Joshua (farmer)	25	SJ	m
11	Abraham Adetunji (farmer)	32	AB	m
12	Mulikatun Tijanmu (farmer)	50		f
12	Ramatu Afolarin (farmer)	51		f
14	Philip Akoo	34		w
15	Muratu Muraina	18	PB	f
16	Shadea Imao	35		f
17	Festimat Sunday	45		f

APPENDIX 4: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

INSTRUMENT 1:

Socio-Economic Inventory Instrument for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Brief Introduction of project by personnel

Passport Photograph

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION

- 1) Identification Number:.....
- 2) Side of Right of Way. Please tick (a) Left side... (b) Right side.....
- 3) Town/Location of Interview:
- 4) Name and Signature of Interviewer:.....
- 5) Name and Signature of Supervisor:.....
- 6) Date and Time Interview took place.....

SECTION B: SOCIOECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES

- 1) Name of PAP
- 2) Gender of PAP (M).. (F)..
- 3) Age of PAP
- 4) Contact /House Address of PAP.....
- 5) Religion (Christian).. (Moslem).. (Traditional).. (Others)... (Please Tick One)
- 6) Marital Status (Single). (Married). (Divorced). (Widow/Widower). (Please Tick One)
- 7) Number of wives
- 8) How long have you lived in this community
- 9) How many persons live in your Household (i.e. Eat from the same pot)....
- 10) How many persons in your household fall into the following age categories?
CATEGORIES MALE FEMALE TOTAL
0-4yrs..... 5-9yrs.....10-18yrs.....18-2420-24yrs25-60yrs.....Total.....
- 11) What is your highest educational qualification? (a) None . (b) FSLC . (c) WASC/SSCE (d) TCII/OND ..
(e) HND/Degree . (f) M.Sc/PhD . (g) Islamic studies...
- 12) How many members of your household fall under the following educational categories?
CATEGORIES; MALE..... FEMALE..... TOTAL.....
Primary School (attempted/still attending).....Primary School-Completed (Living Certificate).....Secondary School (attempted/still attending).....Secondary School-Completed (O.Levels).....Tertiary Institution (attempted/ still attending).....Tertiary Institution (Completed).....Total
- 13) What are your Main Occupation.....and Secondary Occupation.....
(Farming).....(Mining).....Craft making.....Trading.....Civil service.....Company Employment.....Self employment.....Housewife.....Others (specify)
- 14) What is your Annual Income?
a) N 0 .50,000..b) N 51, 000- 100,000...c) N 100,101- 500,000..d) N500,000 and above.
- 15) If Annual Income is not known, what is your: a) Monthly income..... b)Daily income.....

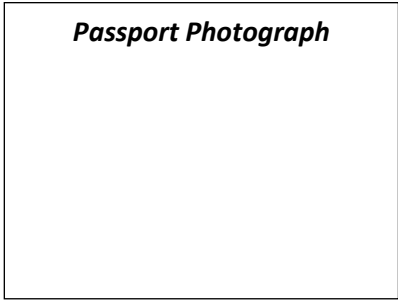
SECTION D FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES/PAPs ONLY

- 16) Type of affected structure (i) Movable.. (ii) Immovable..... (Please Tick One)
- 17) Affected Asset/Structure
- (a.) Barren Land.. (b) Farm land . (c) House...(d) Fence..(e) Shop...(f) others, Please state)
- 18) Structure/House:
- a. What type (s) of roofing materials were used for the affected(Please Tick the one (s)applicable
- (a) Sod .. (b) Bamboo /palm. (c) Wood /planks. (d) Asbestos. (e) Corrugated iron sheets .
- (f) Aluminum.. (g) others (Pls state)
- 19) What is the material of the floor of the Affected Structure? (Please Tick One)
- a.) Cement.. (b) Mud . (c) Tiles... (d) Wood.. (e) others, pls state)
- 20) Size of land affected in m2.....
- 21) Size of Affected Structure in m/m2
- 22) State the prevailing use of the land/ structure.....
- 23) Estimated Age of Affected Structure
- 24) Condition of Affected Structure: To be ticked or completed by the enumerator
- 25) How many rooms are in the Affected Structure? (State number in Figures)
- 26) Who owns the affected structure? (Please Tick One) (a) Personal.... (b) Landlord.. (c) Company ..(d) Local Govt.....(e) State Govt..... (f) Federal Govt.....(g) Others (Pls Specify).....
- 27) If rented, how much do you pay annually?

FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MAN HOUR

- 1) 34) What category does the business fall under? (a) Small scale (b) Medium scale (c) Large scale
- 2) 35) What is your average daily income /sale?
- 3) 36). How long has the affected structure been in this location?
- 4) 37). How many days in the week do you operate your business?
- 5) 38). How many hours in a day do you operate your business?
- 6) What implication will relocating have on your business?
- (i).....
- (ii).....
- (iii).....
- 40) How do you think this impact can be minimized?
- (i).....
- (ii).....

INSTRUMENT 2:



MARKET TRADERS DATA SHEET

Personal Information

Name: _____ Age: _____

Home address: _____

Telephone number: _____

Gender: Male _____ Female _____

Marital Status: Married ___ Single ___ Divorced ___ Widow ___

Educational Attainment: Tertiary education _____ Secondary _____ Primary _____ Other (specify)

Household size: Number of men _____ Wives _____ Children (0-6yrs) _____ (7-12) _____ (16-21) _____ (60 and above _____)

Business Information

What do you sell?: _____

Number of shops owned: _____ Size of shop: (i) by m² (e.g. 2 m² x 2 m²) _____
(ii) a table _____ (iii) kiosk _____ (iv) Other _____

Levies paid to market _____

Estimated annual income from market trade: _____

How much do you take to the market to buy stuff? Peak period (R) _____ Low period (R) _____

Other income sources : _____

Perceptions about relocation

General perception about movement to new site:----- _____

Perceived Advantages of moving to new site: _____

Perceived disadvantages of moving to new site: _____

Vulnerability and Other Assistance

Are you being treated for any particular disease currently?: Yes ___ No ___ If yes, what particular ailment: _____

Any personal disabilities: _____ If yes, what particular disability:

INSTRUMENT 3:

CHECKLIST FOR FGDS AND KEY INFORMER INTERVIEWS

A. FGD/One on One Interview with Community Leadership

1. Historical and settlement history of Oduikan family
2. Organization/leadership structure of family
3. Distribution of membership
4. Joint assets of membership
5. Meetings and information dissemination measures
6. Decision making system
7. Mutual support systems
8. Festivals and other family sociocultural events
9. What other things bring the family together

B. Interview with Woman Leadership/ Market leader

1. Organization of market
2. Office held in market organization and role played
3. How does the woman leader administer the community women/ market?
4. Constitution, Control measures, Rules, Regulations, Meetings, Levies, Disciplinary Measures
Constitution, Control measures, Rules, Regulations, Meetings, Levies, Disciplinary Measures
5. Benefit sharing system. Who gets what?
6. How do the LG and market collaborate on market management and proceeds?
7. Stakeholder analysis: Previous Investors/Stakeholders in the market. What have they invested and benefitted
8. Stakeholder expectations

C. Interview with Private investors of market

1. What have they invested and benefitted
2. Stakeholder expectations