ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNMENT - NIGERIA

FINAL ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)
FOR
FEDERAL HIGH COURT - EKWUHEME SQUARE
GULLY EROSION SITE

Submitted to the
Ministry of Environment, Beautification and Ecology,
Awka - Anambra State

February 2018
FINAL ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

FOR

FEDERAL HIGH COURT - EKWUEME SQUARE GULLY EROSION SITE

IN

AWKA, ANAMBRA STATE
NIGERIA

SUBMITTED TO

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, BEAUTIFICATION AND ECOLOGY
AWKA - ANAMBRA STATE

February, 2018
### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title Page</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Figures</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background/ Overview of NEWMAP in Nigeria  
1.2 Justification for the Preparation of RAP  
1.3 Aims and Objectives of the RAP

#### CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 History of the Gully/ Design Concept  
2.2 Civil Works/ Design Components

#### CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 Anambra State  
3.1.1 Physical Environment  
3.2 Overview of Awka  
3.3 Overview of the Project Area

3.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

3.4.1 Gender Distribution of PAPs  
3.4.2 Relationship to Household Head/ Gender  
3.4.3 Relationship to Household Head versus Social Group/ Vulnerability  
3.4.4 Age Distribution of PAPs  
3.4.5 Average household size of PAPs  
3.4.6 Category of PAPs  
3.4.8 Indigeneship  
3.4.9 Income status of PAPs/ Poverty Level

#### CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 Consultative meetings with the SPMU  
4.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/ other Stakeholders’ Engagement
# CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 **POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**  
5.1 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)  
5.2 Interim Guideline for Addressing Legal Issues in World Bank Projects - 2009  
5.3 Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)  
5.4 Nigeria Law/ Land use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures  
5.4.1 Requirements of the Land use Act  
5.5 Comparison between Land use Act and the World Bank’s (OP4-12) Policy  
5.6 International Guidelines  
5.6.1 The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and The RAP for Federal High Court/ Ekweume Square  
5.6.2 Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank’s Policy (OP4.12) on Compensation

# CHAPTER SIX

6.0 **PROJECT SOCIAL IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**  
6.1 Approach to Impacts and PAPS Identification  
6.1.1 Type of Activities and land acquisition requirement  
6.1.2 Community Perceptions on Socio-Economic Impact  
6.2 Discussion on Project Socio-Economic Impact  
6.2.1 Potential positive impacts  
6.2.2 Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures  
6.3 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)  
6.4 Vulnerable Group  
6.5 Public Dissemination of Cut–Off-Date

# CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 **THE PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
7.1 The Valuation Methodology  
7.2 Replacement cost method for Assets and Structures  
7.2.1 Method of valuation for compensation  
7.3 Entitlements  
7.3.1 PAPs Losing Permanent Structures-for Residential (immoveable structures)  
7.3.2 PAPs Losing Permanent Structures-for Business (immoveable structures)  
7.3.3 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs  
7.4 Eligibility Matrix  
7.4.1 Eligibility
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.5</th>
<th>Formation of Dispute Resolution Committee</th>
<th>36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER EIGHT</strong></td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td><strong>BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Budget For Resettlement Activities Related with the Rehabilitation Project</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Summary of Compensation Budget for PAPs</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Procedure for Delivering of Entitlements</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.1</td>
<td>Engagement of Consultant (NGO)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>RAP Compensation Process</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>Compensation Payment Administration</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER NINE</strong></td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td><strong>GRIEVANCE REDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Process</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.1</td>
<td>Expectation When Grievances Arise</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Management of Reported Grievances</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>Grievance Log and Response Time</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>Monitoring Complaints</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER TEN</strong></td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td><strong>INSTITUTIONAL MATRIX</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Organizational Arrangement - Roles and Responsibilities</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER ELEVEN</strong></td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td><strong>TIMETABLE OF EVENTS COORDINATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Timetable for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>Training and Capacity Needs</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER TWELVE</strong></td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td><strong>MONITORING PLAN INCLUDING SUITABLE INDICATORS FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>Monitoring Indicators</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>Implementation Schedule</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER THIRTEEN</strong></td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td><strong>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>ANNEXES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.1 Annex Spreadsheet Showing all Project Affected Households and Businesses the Amount of Land taken the total remaining landholding the Entitlements Selected

14.2 Survey Questionnaires for PAPs

14.3 Attendance for PAPs Engagement

14.4 Minute of Meetings during Consultation with SPMU, PAPs and other Stakeholders

| 14.4.1 | Minutes of the Meeting between the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on 11/1/18 at the site |
| 14.4.2 | Minutes of the Meeting Between Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on 12/01/18 |
| 14.4.3 | Minutes of the Meeting Between Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on the 13/01/18 at the site |

**LIST OF TABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 5-1</td>
<td>Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP 4.12)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6-1</td>
<td>Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential Need for Resettlement</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6-2</td>
<td>Project Affected Crops/ Economic Trees</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7-2</td>
<td>ARAP Valuation Process</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7-3</td>
<td>Entitlement matrix table</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8-1</td>
<td>Components of Compensation budget</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8-2</td>
<td>Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8-3</td>
<td>Breakdown of Cost Estimates</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11-1</td>
<td>Implementation Schedule - Development Phase</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11-2</td>
<td>Training and Capacity Needs</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12-1</td>
<td>Summary of Responsibility for Implementation of ARAP</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure 1</td>
<td>Map of Nigeria Showing Anambra State</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2</td>
<td>Map of Anambra State Showing Awka South LGA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3</td>
<td>Map of Awka South showing the Gully</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4</td>
<td>Map of Project Area</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 5</td>
<td>Gender Distribution of PAPs</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 6</td>
<td>Relationship to Household Head/ Gender</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 7</td>
<td>Relationship to Household Head versus Social Group</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 8</td>
<td>Age Distribution of PAPs</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 9</td>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 10</td>
<td>Indigeneship</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 11</td>
<td>Total Monthly Income/ Poverty Level of PAPs</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANSG</td>
<td>Anambra State Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Community Development Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGN</td>
<td>Federal Government of Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG D</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMWR</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASS</td>
<td>Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWRRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Resources &amp; Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHSA</td>
<td>National Hydrological Services Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIWRMC</td>
<td>National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUWSRP</td>
<td>National Urban Water Sector Reform Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWRI</td>
<td>National Water Resource Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>Project Appraisal Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRA</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>Project Implementation Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIU</td>
<td>State Project Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRMC</td>
<td>Sector Reform Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCF</td>
<td>Special Climate Change Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMA</td>
<td>State Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>Semi Structured Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The NEWMAP, initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and funded by the World Bank Group is being implemented in Anambra State, Nigeria and other participating states to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability and develop the State's watersheds. The Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square gully is one of the many gullies in the state capital (Awka) resulting from rapid urbanization, and poor construction activities. These have led to occurrence of flash floods during storm events thereby creating new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. Anambra State NEWMAP is to support the state's effort at reducing the impacts of erosion in the affected area by the rehabilitation of the existing gully corridor through the NEWMAP opportunity.

The objective of this Abbreviated Resettlement Plan is to restore livelihoods of persons affected by the project due to taking of land, to a condition equivalent to or better than the pre-project situation. The document also described monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before, during and after the remedial construction and rehabilitation works.

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

The Essence of ARAP
The initial scoping of the sub-projects under NEWMAP, as contained in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for NEWMAP sub-projects indicates that the number of potential project affected persons (PAPs) is 10. This justifies the use of the term - ARAP as implied here. Consequently, this ARAP has been prepared to guide the intervention process for the Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square gully erosion site under NEWMAP. The document has been prepared in line with the requirements of the WB OP4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

Project Location
The project area is the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square gully erosion site. It lies between longitude 06 12 55.9 and 06 14 28 North; and latitude 007 05 004 and 007 04 912 East near the Federal high court / Federal secretariat complex in Umuzuocha, Awka, Anambra State.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition
The Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990 provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria. The World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 also addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank’s OP 4.12 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. It is noted that in the event of divergence between the two, the policy that serves the needs of the PAPs better (in this case OP 4.12) takes precedence.
**Potential Impacts**

There are both positive and negative impacts associated with this project. On the positive side, this project will provide a huge emotional and economic relief to the government of Anambra State and by extension various categories of staff in its employ whose offices are located in the premises of the catchment currently under threat of the gully as well as urban farmers whose economic assets are also threatened. Additionally, the project will improve flow of traffic in and out of the secretariat complex; reduce costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads; improve livelihoods of farmers; improve the landscape vista; and provide temporary job opportunities for both skilled and un-skilled labors.

The identified major negative impacts of the project such as loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation, are mainly temporary in nature and will occur during the construction phase. Mitigation of these impacts to acceptable levels has been proffered. The project does not envisage any involuntary displacement of persons due to project impacts on existing structures. However, Ten (10) PAPs that include vulnerable persons whose means of livelihoods may be adversely affected by project activities shall be compensated to offset temporal shock that may arise there-from. All the crop owners shall be appropriately compensated in accordance with the WB Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

**Mitigation of Potential Impacts**

It is important that prior to project implementation, compensation leading to livelihoods restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Owners of economic trees/crops there-on should be compensated to cushion any likely effect on their economic status.

**Public Participation and Consultations**

Public participation and stakeholders’ consultations were effectively conducted in the course of preparing this ARAP. To ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously, a contact person among PAPs was identified during field visits who act as a liaison person Anambra SPMU, Consultant and other PAPs. In the course of this ARAP, consultations were made with the PAPs, Staff of ministries and Anambra SPMU. Household census of the people identified as PAPs were conducted to establish their socioeconomic profile including their health related status. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date (February 12, 2018) during the survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

**ARAP Coordination and Implementation**
The SPMU in collaboration with Focal NGO, staff of line MDAs and other relevant stakeholders including PAPs will ensure monitoring & evaluation of implementation process. The primary responsibility for the project execution is on the SPMU. The SPMU shall provide the necessary awareness, mobilization and facilitation, project appraisal, approval & disbursement, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation reporting to the FPMU and the World Bank. The budget estimate for compensation for crops under this ARAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N529,250.00** (Five Hundred and Twenty Nine thousand, Two hundred and Fifty Naira) only.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**
In order to successfully complete the compensation as per the implementation schedule, compliance monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP implementation and engagement with the PAPs will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The Anambra NEWMAP Safeguard/ Livelihood Officers will play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the SPMU and the World Bank guidelines.

**Review and Disclosure**
This ARAP will be subjected to public review and will be disclosed at community and state levels for public review and comment at designated locations in Anambra State and in World Bank InfoShop.
CHAPTER ONE

10 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background/ Overview of NEWMAP in Nigeria

Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) is an eight (8) years multi-sectoral project being implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria, financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. This intervention is currently been implemented in 19 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, Imo, Delta, Gombe, Kogi, Kano, Plateau, Oyo, Sokoto, Akwa Ibom, Bornu, Katsina, Nasarawa and Niger States.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), Department of Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management. State and Local Governments, Local Communities and CSOs are or will be involved in the Project, given that the Project is a multi-sector operation involving MDAs concerned with Water Resources Management, Public Works, Agriculture, Regional and Town Planning, Earth and Natural Resources Information and disaster risk Management.

The development objective of NEWMAP is to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce long-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas. At State level, NEWMAP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/ or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including Environmental Assessment OP 4.01; Natural Habitats OP 4.04; Cultural Property OP 11.03; Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 Safety of Dams OP 4.37; Pest Management Safeguard Policy OP 4.09; and Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50.

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

ESMF: In general, the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing approving and implementing (I) Environmental Social Assessments ESA’s or alternately both an SA or an EA and/ or (II) Environmental Social Management Plans ESMP’s or alternately both an EMP and SMP for individual civil works packages developed for each project ESMP’s are essential for category B projects.

RPF: the RPF applies when land acquisition leads to the temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons and/ or loss of shelter and/ or loss of livelihoods and/ or loss denial or
restriction of access to economic resources due to project activities. It sets out the resettlement and compensation principles organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of project affected people and specifies the contents for a resettlement action plan (RAP) for each package of investments. A resettlement policy framework (RPF) which serves as a practical tool during the programme formulation design implementation and monitoring was prepared for NEWMAP which serves as a guide for the present terms of reference.

The activities of component 1 will involve civil works in specific intervention site, that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement for families, business or public infrastructure thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12- involuntary resettlement.

The plan clearly states the agreed zone of impact (offset) as may be calculated by the Project Engineer or Design and Supervision Consultant. While detailed cost for acquiring the said portion of land should be provided, it should also be clearly stated what should happen to the land on acquisition by the project.

It also defines procedures for evicting a PAP that has been duly compensated

1.2 Justification for the Preparation of ARAP
Component 1 of the project, which is Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments require minor acquisition of land within the gully encroached targeted area. Minor land acquisition will occur because of the need to create setback for access to workers, materials and equipment during civil works. Based on the engineering design, the setback is expected to be about 15 meters on both sides of the gully length. Similarly, crops and economic trees within the coverage scope will need to be cleared, which might translate to economic adverse scenario to the owners of the assets. This explained scenario triggers World Bank operational policy (OP 4.12): Involuntary Resettlement.

OP 4.12 of World Bank is triggered when project activities cause land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement and/or restriction to access to source of livelihood.

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

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

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the ARAP
The aim of the ARAP is to identify and assess the impact of the proposed works at the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square gully erosion site and to prepare an Action Plan for implementing resettlement/compensation to project affected persons (PAPs). ARAP is to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria extant laws. This will entail to design methods and schemes for resettling or compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose farm lands will be acquired, and those whose access to common productive natural resources will be denied or obstructed within the area due to the intervention. The goal is to improve decision-making as regards the resettlement and compensation of persons that would be affected by the proposed project.

The specific objectives of the ARAP are to:

- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons and valuation of assets
- Consult with the affected stakeholders (community and agencies)
- Ascertaint the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for resettlement action.

This Policy (OP4.12) covers direct economic and social impacts that results from both Banks’-assisted projects, and are caused by:

A. The involuntary taking of land resulting in:
   i. Relocation or loss of shelter
   ii. Loss of assets or access to assets, or
   iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or not

B. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
CHAPTER TWO
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 History of the Gully/ Design Concept
The development of this gully was triggered by anthropogenic activities around the premises of the state secretariat and high court complex. During stakeholder interaction, it was gathered from interviewee (staff of High Court and PAPs) that fluvial processes by urban storm water along this corridor initiated the scouring action at the gully, whose intensity resulted in the emergence of three fingers. Eye witness showed poor termination and channeling of conveyance drains towards the axis of impact. Also, during road construction, proper leveling of the road course was not done, leaving a depression between two peaks where runoff from both sides of the road accumulated.

The pressure of running water on loose ferralitic and friable soil components of this catchment facilitated land degradation phenomenon occurring at this point.

2.2 Civil Works/ Design Components
Based on feasibility reports and relevant engineering concepts for the planned rehabilitation of the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square gully erosion, the following components will be carried out in the reclamation of the degraded land:

- Reclamation of the gullies by filling with imported laterite and compacting
- Construction of roads leading to the gully heads which serves as drain channels that lead the storm water and also adequately design drainages that will channel the water to collector drains at the gully head.
- Construction of suitable sized and aligned collector drains at the gully head to lead the storm waters into drop structures to be constructed.
- Easing of the sides to stable slopes in sections where space permits.
- Construction of other components such as concrete stepped channel, chute channel and stilling basin.
- Construction of check dams
• Construction of reinforced precast concrete pipe culverts
• Revegetation of the gully catchment

These are detailed in the Engineering report for the site prepared by an individual consultant.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 Anambra State

Anambra State is located within the south eastern zone of Nigeria with land mass of over 4120 sq. km and a population of 4,055,048 (2006 Census). The state is situated on a low elevation on the eastern side of the River Niger and shares boundaries with Kogi, Enugu, Imo, Abia, Delta, Rivers and Edo states.

The twenty-one (21) Local Government Areas in Anambra State are: Aguata, Anambra East, Anambra West, Aniocha, Awka North, Awka South, Ayamelum, Dunukofia, Ekwusigo, Idemili North, Idemili South, Ihiala, Njikoka, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Ogbaru, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Orumba North, O rumba South, Oyi.

The project area is situated near the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square in Awka, the State Capital.

Figure 3-1: Map of Nigeria Showing Anambra State

3.1.1 Physical Environment

Geology
Anambra State lies in the Anambra Basin and has about 6,000 m of sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary rocks comprise ancient Cretaceous deltas, somewhat similar to the Niger Delta, with the Nkporo Shale, the Mamu Formation, the Ajali sandstone and the Nsukka Formation as the main deposits. On the surface the dominant sedimentary rocks are the Imo Shale a sequence of grey shales, occasional clay ironstones and Sandstone beds.
The Imo Shale underlies the eastern part of the state, particularly in Ayamelum, Awka North, and Orumba North LGAs. Next in the geological sequence, is the Ameke Formation, which includes Nanka Sands, laid down in the Eocene. Its rock types are sandstone, calcareous shale, and limestone in thin bands. Outcrops of the sandstone occur at various places on the higher cuesta, such as at Abagana and Nsugbe, where they are quarried for construction purposes. Nanka sands outcrop mainly at Nanka and Oko in Orumba North LGA.

Lignite was deposited in the Oligocene to Miocene; and it alternates with gritty clays in places. Outcrops of lignite occur in Onitsha and Nnewi. The latest of the four geological formations is the Benin Formation or the coastal plain sands deposited from Miocene to Pleistocene. The Benin Formation consists of yellow and white sands. The formation underlies much of Ihiala LGA. Thick deposits of alluvium were laid down in the western parts of the state, south and north of Onitsha in the Niger and Anambra river floodplains.

**Landforms and Drainage**

Anambra State falls into two main landform regions: a highland region of moderate elevation that covers much of the state south of the Anambra River, and low plains to the west, north, and east of the highlands. The highland region is a low asymmetrical ridge or cuesta in the northern portion of the Awka Orlu Uplands, which trend roughly southeast to North West, in line with the geological formations that underlie it. It is highest in the southeast, about 410m above mean sea-level, and gradually decreases in height to only 33m in the northwest on the banks of the Anambra River and the Niger.

The lower cuesta, formed by the more resistant sandstone rocks of the Imo Shale, rises to only 150m above mean sea level at Umuawulu an decreases in height north-westward to only 100m < Achalla. Its escarpment faces the Mamu River plain and has a local relief of between 80 and 30m west of it. This is the higher cuesta, formed by the sable stones of the Ameke Formation. Its height is above 400m in the south-east at Igbo-ukwu and Isuofii decreasing north-westward to less than 300m at Agbana, and to only 100m at Aguleri.

**Vegetation and Soils:**

The vegetation on the highlands is of semi-tropical rainforest type. It is characteristically green and is complemented by typical grassy vegetation. Fresh water swamp forests occur in the Niger-Anambra Basin.

Three soil types can be recognised in Anambra State. They are: (i) alluvial soils, (ii) hydromorphic soils, and (iii) ferallitic soils. The alluvial soils are pale brown loamy soils. They are found in the low plain south of Onitsha in Ogbaru and in the Niger Anambra low plain north of Onitsha. They differ from the hydromorphic soils in being relatively immature, having no well-developed horizons.

**Ecological Issue:**
Some of the major ecological issues encountered in Anambra mostly includes; flooding and erosion. The erosion issues have exacerbated overtime due to the extensive forest clearing, often by bush burning, and continuous cropping with little or no replenishment of soil nutrients. This further resulted in the disruption of the ecological equilibrium of the natural forest ecosystem. Such a situation in a region of loosely consolidated friable soils is prone to erosion, giving rise to extensive gully formation typical to the one experienced in Nnewichi and several other communities in Anambra State

3.2 Overview of Awka
Awka comprises seven Igbo groups sharing common blood lineage divided into two sections. Ifite Section, the senior section, comprises four groups, Ayom-na-Okpala, Nkwelle, and Ifite-Oka followed by Ezinator Section, which consists of three groups, Amikwo, Ezi-Oka and Agulu. Each of these groups has a number of villages. The project is within Umuzuocha village.

Figure 3-2: Map of Anambra State Showing Awka South LGA

Awka is located between latitudes 06 ° 06 ′ N and 06 ° 16 ′ N and longitudes (i) 07 ° To 01 convert E and the 07 ° analogue 10 ° E with a population of 58,225 people (28,335 males and 29,890 females) during the National Population Census conducted in Nigeria in 1991. The population figure was projected to 115,282 up to December 2005, using the national population growth rate of
This further confirms Awka’s urban status since the United Nation defines a city as a settlement of 20,000 or more in population.

**Climate**
The area lies within the tropical rainforest zone of West Africa with an average humidity of 80%. Its mean daily temperature is 20°C and annual temperature of 27°C, while the mean annual rainfall is 200cm as it witnesses two distinctive climatic changes in a year. The dry season occurs between early November and March with prevailing dust-laden Northeasterly wind and rainy season occurs from April up to October with Southwesterly moisture laden air mass moving.

**Economy**
Awka is the administrative headquarters of Anambra State. The major occupation in the city includes civil service, farming and trading. The partly state-owned Orient Petroleum Resources Ltd has the headquarters in Awka.

**Education**
Awka has a large university community, which at times comprises around 15% of the population of the town. It hosts two universities - Nnamdi Azikiwe University and Paul University Awka.

**Erosion and Watershed Issues**
The main ecological hazards in the area are accelerated gully erosion and flooding. Extensive forest clearing, often by bush burning, and continuous cropping with little or no replenishment of soil nutrients, resulted in the disruption of the ecological equilibrium of the natural forest ecosystem. Such a situation in a region of loosely consolidated and easily eroded soils is prone to serious erosion, giving rise to extensive gully formation. Many of the gullies are at the head streams of the rivers that flow down the cuestas. The head streams carve their valleys deep into the deeply weathered red earth; developing dendritic patterns of gullies.

### 3.3 Overview of the Project Area
The project area is the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square gully erosion site. It lies between longitude 06 12 55.9 and 06 14 28 North; and latitude 007 05 004 and 007 04 912 East near the Federal high court / Federal secretariat complex in Umuzuocha, Awka, Anambra State.

It is located in the Anambra state government acquired land from Umuzuocha village within Awka Capital city. The predominant land use here is basically administrative due to the presence of office complexes (secretariat) and a high court that serves judicial purposes. The gully has three fingers developed as a result of improper termination of conveyance drains carrying storm water along the asphalted road linking the high court and the house of assembly complex. The road has a steep slope forming a point of convergence of flash flood whose flow hydraulics initiated scouring action at the gully head, exacerbated by porous, loose, and friable ferralitic soils of the area.
Figure 3-3: Map of Awka South showing the Gully

Figure 3-4: Map of Project Area
The erosion threatens critical infrastructure, available farmlands, lives and properties. Mitigation measures by the government of back filling with earth materials are evident in the field. There is no indigenous community settlement at the site except farmlands owned by urban dwellers of different ethnic mix. If palliative steps are not taken to check the menace, a major disaster of seeking government presence and probably human lives is eminent in the nearest future.

The NEWMAP in conjunction with Anambra State government intends to rehabilitate the gully site and reduce long term vulnerability of the targeted area. The GRASS activity is achievable through civil works guided by engineering design. The work will trigger some World Bank safeguard policies including Environmental Assessment OP4.01, Natural Habitats OP4.04, Physical and Cultural resources OP4.11 and Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12.
3.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The socio-economic assessment studies were aimed at examining the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs. This will be relevant for measuring and monitoring the progress of this ARAP implementation. This involved

a. Detailed socio-economic data collection through formal and informal discussions with focus groups of PAPs, and the use of a comprehensive questionnaire for data collection which provided information of Household bio-data (demographic information); Livelihoods and Inventory of economic trees and cash crops.
Also, a census of the PAPs was conducted to fully characterize the impact on each affected person.

b. Use of Maps and GIS: Survey maps as well as high resolution imagery were used to identify and map out the project area identifying any locations of structures relative to the project corridor.

The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders’ consultations and public participation forums and discussions. The socioeconomic study provided necessary primary quantitative data for the project assessment. This quantitative data included:

- Household census of the people identified as PAPs;
- Establishing the socioeconomic profile of respondents;
- Livelihoods activities to be affected by project;
- Establishing area of land to be affected;

### 3.4.1 Gender Distribution of PAPs

Findings reveal that 60% of PAPs are females while 40% are males, indicating that there are more female PAPs than males. This implies that vulnerability concerns will apply as there are a good number of female PAPs.

**Figure 3-5: Gender Distribution of PAPs**
3.4.2 Relationship to Household Head/ Gender

Drawing comparison between the Relationship of PAPs to Household Heads and Gender brings to light the fact that approximately 33% (2 out of 6) of PAPs who are Head of Household (Self) are females while about 67% (4 out of 6) of PAPs who are Head of Households (Self) are males. Furthermore, there are no male PAPs who are in the category of ‘Spouse’ (ie. 100% female spouses).

Figure 3-6: Relationship to Household Head/ Gender

3.4.3 Relationship to Household Head versus Social Group/ Vulnerability
20% (2 out of 10) of the total PAPs are vulnerable. These persons are Female Heads of Households (FHH). Thus, vulnerability issues should be taken into consideration in the implementation of the intervention.

**Figure 3-7: Relationship to Household Head versus Social Group**

![Chart showing relationship to household head versus social group]

3.4.4 Age Distribution of PAPs

The age distribution of PAPs is as presented in the chart below, with 20% (2 out of 10) being between 19 – 35 years while 30% are between 36 – 50 years. 50% are above 50 years.

**Figure 3-8: Age Distribution of PAPs**
3.4.5 Average household size of PAPs
The socio-economic study revealed that 60% of PAPs have large households (above 7 persons). This is a major reason why improving their standard of living is paramount upon displacement from their current farming activities.

Figure 3-9: Household size

3.4.6 Category of PAPs
All the PAPs as indicated by the assessment are encroachers. This means that they are not the owners of the land. As stated earlier in this report, the entire gully site is owned by the government (bought from the community for building of public infrastructures). The PAPs therefore were only permitted to cultivate on the land but have no ownership claims to the land. Their claims are only for the crops/ economic trees cultivated.

3.4.7 Indigeneship
Like every urban settlement, non-indigent settlers are present in Umuzuocha (community hosting the gully). As such, only 40% (4) of PAPs are indigenes while 60% (6) are non-indigenes.

Figure 3-10: Indigeneship

3.4.8 Income status of PAPs/ Poverty Level
The total income of PAPs is a combination of the monthly incomes from Primary and Secondary occupation. Income analysis shows that some persons have a single source while others have two sources of income. Findings reveal that the income of 20% (2 out of 10) of PAPs falls between 11,000 to 20,000; 30% (3 out of 10) earn between 21,000 to 30,000; while 50% (5 out of 10) earn above 30,000.

The World Bank Global poverty line has progressively been reviewed upwards from $1 per day per person to $1.9 in 2015. In October 2017, it was further increased to $3.2 per day per person. Going by this poverty line, individuals who earn less than $3.2 per day are considered to be extremely poor. Applying the current US Dollar to Nigerian Naira exchange rate of ₦360 to $1 gives an equivalent
poverty line of ₦27,648.00 (considering inflationary rate in Nigeria, it can be approximated to 30,000 as poverty line in this study).

Therefore, 50% (5 out of 10) of PAPs are extremely poor because their total monthly income is below ₦30,000; while 50% of PAPs earn above 30,000 and are therefore not poor, being above the poverty line.

It is therefore expected that the compensation of these PAPs will enhance their livelihoods for improved standard of living. This is necessary in order to achieve relevant NEWMAP development objectives.

**Figure 3-11: Total Monthly Income/ Poverty Level of PAPs**
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

Sustainable project development requires that the public and stakeholder perspectives be mainstreamed throughout a project cycle through adequate and regular interaction. As such, discussions were held with key players in the intervention program in order to have a holistic view of the gully situation and the proposed intervention measure, which became beacons for the development of this important document. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were not left out as they also made relevant input towards the production of this document for the achievement of the NEWMAP Project Development Objective (PDO). The following interactions were held:

4.1 Consultative meetings with the SPMU

Several meetings were held with the SPMU prior to commencement of field visits for discussion on the project. These consultations which provided relevant insight and guidance continued even after the submission of the inception report. The importance of such interaction cannot be over emphasized as it creates a synergy between the consultant and the SPMU in achieving the NEWMAP objectives in line with the consultants ToR.

4.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/ other Stakeholders’ Engagement

Series of meetings were held with the PAPs and other stakeholders such as staff of the Federal High Court who gave detailed information on the situation and origin of the gully (as contained in the history of the gully in section 2.1 above) including the human activities around the project area. It was as a result of such interaction that PAPs were identified with evidence of their activities in the project area.

The predominant land use here is basically administrative due to the presence of office complexes (secretariat) and a high court that serves judicial purposes. This reveals that the project site is not residential, having few farmlands which were verified for the determination of owners captured as PAPs. A total of 10 PAPs (4 males and 6 females) were identified. They are all encroaching farmers as the entire gully is on a government owned land. Crops/ trees within the verified farmlands are predominantly Cassava, 3-leaf-Yam, ugwu and Plantain.

See Annex for detailed profile of PAPs showing GPS coordinates, farm size and their claims. Also attached at the annexes are the Minutes of various meetings held with PAPs and the attendance sheets.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Consultant during verification of farmlands at the Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site in Awka, Anambra State
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following policy and regulatory frameworks which guided the preparation of this ARAP were reviewed accordingly.

5.1 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared as a guide to set out the general terms under which land acquisition/encroachment, and/or any form of involuntary displacement of persons from the land or right of way of the intervention sites can take place, to comply with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP4.12-Involuntary Resettlement). The main objective of the RPF is to describe and clarify the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by NEWMAP in the course of implementation. The RPF is formulated to establish and clarify the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to sub projects which will be prepared during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans in accordance with the RPF will subsequently be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for approval when relevant and specific information on the sub-project’s activities becomes available.

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

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

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the project;
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to the pre-project Condition.
In the overall, a major objective of the RPF was to ensure that PAPs are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process and are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and in a fair and transparent process.

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

The World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12) states that all occupants of an area who must be displaced are eligible for assistance that permits them to replace lost assets, recover their living standards and incomes to at least the pre-project state. This is irrespective of whether they are formal occupants (those with land titles) or not.

The policy did not cover occupants who would come to occupy after the “cut off date”. This means that the Bank policy (OP/BP4.12) did not cover those who would later come to a land or an area around the project corridor or site to take advantage of compensatory assistance being offered to those who have been living/using the place, up to the period of PAPs census/inventory.

The preparation of this ARAP is therefore, consistent with the provisions of the aforesaid guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of NEWMAP.

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

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

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

Legacy issues in the context of social impacts are also commonly understood as impacts that remain after a development project, factory, business, mine, or similar project enterprise has ceased operations. The ESMF specifies that the interim guidance note of the World Bank may not sufficiently cover such legacy issues because those types of legacy issues may require situation-specific approaches or other approaches not well addressed through the use of the Bank’s Safeguards work. In order words, there is need to complement the interim guideline with local legacy procedures. Following this, the preparation of this ARAP consults with, and mainstreams the local legacy procedures of the people of the project area to ensure enduring and sustainable legacy and grievance redress.
Furthermore on legacy issues, properties/assets previously engulfed by land degradation before intervention are not qualified for valuation and compensation. However, claimants of such assets and properties may be considered for inclusion into the NEWMAP community interest groups for empowerment.

5.3 **Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)**

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

5.4 **Nigeria Law/ Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures**

The Land Use Act, Cap202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

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

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

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

5.4.1 **Requirements of the Land Use Act**

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

In addition, each State is required to setup a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be titled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation. (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section6)(6).

If local government refuses or neglects within areas on able time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation of the holder or occupier. (Section6)(7).

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

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

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

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

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different person sent it led to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6(5) of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptor directive as to who shall been titled to what.
Again the Act provides in section 30 that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from section 47(2) of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his own cause. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

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

- In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.
- With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

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

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

In this section a comparison is made between the Nigerian Land Use Act and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement.
### Table 5-1: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP 4.12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>NIGERIA LAW</th>
<th>OP 4.12 of World Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: (statutory Rights)</td>
<td>Cash compensation based upon market value</td>
<td>Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: (customary rights)</td>
<td>Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land</td>
<td>Equivalent value. If not, cash at full Replacement value, including transfer costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenants</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land.</td>
<td>Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Users</td>
<td>Land users without title rights be it customary, CofO or RofO are not entitled to any form of compensation or assistance</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation for crops and entitled to land replacement and income loss compensation form in imal of the pre-project level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of Non permanent Buildings</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on prevailing market value</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of permanent Buildings</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on prevailing market value</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**State Legislations**

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

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

5.6 International Guidelines

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects recognize this highly especially in development that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues.

The World Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement will be applied in any sub-project of the NEWMAP that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take. Where there is conflict between national legislation and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter policies shall prevail.

5.6.1 The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP. 4.12) and The ARAP for Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square gully erosion site

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

Persons displaced shall be:

i. Duly consulted and should have opportunity to participate in the planning and execution of the resettlement;

ii. Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to civil works;

iii. Assisted with the move and supported during the transitional period in the resettlement site;
iv. Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least to restore them.

Rehabilitation of Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion site- NEWMAP
For the nature of the Rehabilitation of the Gully site in Federal High Court/ Ekwueme Square, which will also involve some road constructions, the World Bank required the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan which will guide the execution of a sustainable resettlement or compensation process for all the PAPs.

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

5.6.2 Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank’s Policy (OP4.12) on Compensation
In this section a comparison is made between the World Bank policies (OP4.12) and the Nigerian Land Use Act. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's OP4.12 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by an announced cut-off date.

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank Safeguards Policy OP/ BP 4.12 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank OP4.12.
In the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria Land Use Act.
CHAPTER SIX

6.0 PROJECT SOCIAL IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

6.1 Approach to Impacts and PAPS Identification

To identify impacts of the planned erosion control intervention, assessments were carried out to determine:

1) The type of activities and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation
2) The perception of the community on socio-economic and cultural properties and occupations that will be lost.

6.1.1 Type of Activities and land acquisition requirement

Some typical activities that may trigger involuntary resettlement and impacts are structural land management measures and civil works such as cross-drainage, check dams- gabions, terracing and other slope stabilization works, river groynes, afforestation and realignment of watercourses. Also, land acquisition of 10m will be required as a set back from the gully site. There will be no cases of land acquisition because the entire project area belongs to the Anambra state government.

6.1.2 Community Perceptions on Socio-Economic Impact

Findings from socio-economic assessment revealed a number of concerns from the PAPs. The ownership of land in the site is unique because the gully is located on a government owned land which is not residential and commercial. This fact relative to the involuntary policy of the World Bank was well explained to the community and mutually understood. That is to say that OP 4.12 takes cognizance of persons that will be affected physically or economically as a result of the activities of the project which the Bank is funding.

6.2 Discussion on Project Socio-Economic Impact

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

6.2.1 Potential positive impacts

The following positive social impacts were identified for this project:

- Arrest soil erosion and the degradation of available land;
- Emotional and psychological relief from potential damage to, or loss of properties as well as loss of remaining ancestral lands;
- Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project;
- Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along these access roads;
- Opening of the affected area to further public infrastructural development;
- Improved landscape vista is anticipated with a sustained corridor of economic trees within the project area;
- Several temporary employment opportunities will be created by the project. During the construction phase, both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities.
6.2.2 Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impacts (WB OP 4.01)
The proposed project will lead to temporary environmental impacts such as loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation, among others. In addition the workers' activities during implementation may lead to pollution of ground and surface water during rainy seasons. It is recommended that construction works be done cautiously to avoid or to minimize negative impacts.

Loss of Vegetation
The proposed project will result in the removal and/or destruction of vegetation. Removal of vegetation will result in immediate and long-term loss of habitats for land, flora, fauna, and endemic species. The magnitude of this impact is however considered high given the size of land involved. Additionally, the project staging areas will suffer increased vegetation damage during construction phase.

Mitigation Measures:
a) All construction areas not part of the gully rehabilitation corridor where vegetation is destroyed during construction shall be allowed to re-vegetate immediately following the construction phase.
b) As much as possible appropriate vegetation shall be replanted in all areas to provide effective soil coverage and prevent erosion.

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

Mitigation Measures:
Dust control shall be achieved through dust suppression using water spray mechanism. It is necessary to ensure that water spray tankers are always available during construction activities.

Socio-Economic Impacts (WB OP 4.12)
As stated in previous sections in this document, the intervention area in question is neither residential nor commercial because it is government owned for construction of public infrastructures. Though several administrative buildings are being threatened by the gully, implementation activities will only result in the displacement of encroaching farmers that cultivated various crops and economic trees (plantains) around the gully corridor. It is important to note that these farmers were duly permitted by the relevant authorizing environment to cultivate on the land not as land owners but as encroachers who are only entitled to their crops/ economic trees.

Loss of land
There will be no loss of land because the land was procured from the Umuzuocha community by the Government.
**Loss of Economic Trees/ crops**
Economic trees/crops within the ten meters of construction easement required as construction buffer zone and for the stabilization of the gully walls may be destroyed.

**Mitigation Measures:**
Owners of damaged economic trees/crops shall be compensated based on fair market values. A list of claimants to crops ownership is included at the Annexes of this document. A key aspect of the mitigation measure is the planting of appropriate economic trees or plants along the easement of the gully to prevent erosion in the future.

Additionally, one of the control measures for gully erosion in this community will incorporate the sensitization of the people on the need for rainwater harvesting and tree planting.

**6.3 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**
Identification of Project Affected Persons in this site is precisely based on ownership of Economic crops along the gully corridor as would be required for the purpose of creating the buffer zone or stabilizing the gully walls.
The table below provides further detail on Impact significance and need for compensation. 10 PAPs were identified, including 2 vulnerable persons. These PAPs are people whose crops will be affected by the project. They are basically encroachers (not land owners).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Identified Project Impact</th>
<th>Impact Significance</th>
<th>Need for Resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Owners of structures within 25m of gully edge</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Owners of buildings located near construction areas</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residents/ tenants of buildings identified in (1) &amp; (2) above</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land owners whose lands are required to stabilize gully walls</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Trees/ crops owners along the gully corridor where lands are required to stabilize deep gully walls</td>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Yes. Compensatio n is required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA = Not Applicable
Table 6-2: Project Affected Crops/ Economic Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ N</th>
<th>Gully location</th>
<th>Potential Affected Land</th>
<th>Project Affected Land</th>
<th>Economic Crops/ Trees</th>
<th>Number of PAPs’ households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square erosion site, Umuzocha</td>
<td>11,622.9 m²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cassava, 3-leaf-Yam, Ugwu and Plantain</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 11,622.9 m² land mass is not to be compensated for. It only represents the total area covered by the crops. Only the crops (Cassava, 3-leaf-Yam, Ugwu and Plantain) will be compensated.

6.4 Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable group refers to the people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Of 10 persons identified as PAPs, 2 of them are considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of gender and marital status. The 2 persons are:

1. vulnerable on account of physical disability/ illness of Husband;
2. vulnerable on account of needy widowhood,

Hence, they are Female Heads of Households (FHH).

6.5 Public Dissemination of Cut - Off-Date.

The Staff of Federal High Court informed the Consultant that the Farmers that cultivated on the project site live within the surrounding villages. They mentioned one Mr. Ezenagu Eke whom they said was permitted to cultivate on the land and also to look for other interested persons.

The Consultant got the contact of Mr. Ezenagu Eke through the Staff of Federal High Court, invited him and explained the State Governments interest on the Gully Site. He was mobilized and given from January 12, 2018 to end of February 12, 2018 to gather all other farmers since he was the one that allocated the portions to them.

The Consultant held several meetings with the PAPS where detail explanations on the intended project were made known. Based on their acceptance and their willingness to have a solution to the gully menace their farm plot sizes were measured and crops evaluated through the services of an Estate Surveyor. They were well informed of the Governments intention to compensate them on the affected crops before commencement of the intervention. They were also informed of the urgency of the intervention considering the closeness of the rainy season and that work will likely start by the end of March, 2018. Their phone contacts, next of kin and evidence of identification were obtained.
CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 THE PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 The Valuation Methodology

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

7.2 Replacement Cost Method for Assets/ Structures

The method is used in estimating the value of property/structures and is premised on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development or asset attracts a similar cost of reinstating the development/assets taking into consideration intermediary cost and current market value of labour, material and other incidental cost. The summation of these represents the cost of the assets or properties as at the time of valuation.

This ARAP study did not embark on valuation of structures given the fact that the intervention site hosts administrative buildings of Anambra state MDAs, Federal High court complex and a public square (Ekwueme Square). The focus here was basically on crops/plantain stands belonging to PAPs of different ethnic mix resident around the vicinity, within the upper sub-catchment corridor as encroachers on government land. Thus, the table below depicts the market valuation of assets (crops) in January 2018 within Awka metropolis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7-1: Market survey Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-leaf-Yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugwu leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil bean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** NA = Not Applicable  
Exchange rate used is 1 US Dollar = 360 Naira
Table 7.2: ARAP Valuation Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSET</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Crops/ Trees on the fields cultivated by those affected | 1: verification of farmlands was conducted  
2: Crops were identified  
3: Crops identified include cassava, ugwu, Plantain and 3-leaf-yam. | Economic Trees/ Crops:  
Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people such trees/ crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/ crops.  
Counting of identifiable affected trees will be done by a registered Valuer and Anambra State government agent in the presence of the owner.  
Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at Anambra State government offices, or through the Traditional Ruler’s office. |
| Other Assets such as land, structures, etc. | No other asset was identified for compensation | No other asset was identified for compensation, primarily due to the fact that the project area is not residential and the land is owned by the government |

7.2.1 Method of Valuation for compensation

The method of valuations has been communicated to and dialogued with the PAPs during consultations. Cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and the economic trees/ crops which will be affected.

To qualify as project affected person (PAP), the individual must be identified as a candidate for any of the following: resettlement, relocation, loss of land, and/ or loss of economic trees/ crops. Resettlement refers to the involuntary displacement of a person from his/ her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition of a structure to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary displacement of a person from his/ her regular place of residence or business as a result of an adverse environmental and/ or human health condition to
allow for project activities. These displacements shall require some compensation in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12 and other statutory requirements.

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

7.2.1.1 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/ crops
Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people, such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Compensation will be based on the size of cultivated land by the PAP and the computed unit cost of the cultivated crops. Payments will be made either at ANSG offices or through an SPMU-identified NGO or CBO with relevant government functionaries present.

7.2.1.2 Resettlements/ Land losses/ structures/ Displacements / Pollution and other types of compensation apart from the aforementioned
There are no resettlements, land losses, structures, displacements, and other types of compensation besides the aforementioned identified. This is possibly due to the fact that the project site is not residential/commercial and the land is owned by the government.

7.3 Entitlements
Based on the World Bank’s OP 4.12, the following three criteria are recognized:

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

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

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

Those covered under (a) and (b) above according to the guiding policy are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy. PAPs covered under (c) above are to be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary to achieve the objective of them not being economically worse off because of the development.

Although all PAPs irrespective of their legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching on land are eligible for some kind of assistance under the policies of the WB, such PAPs must be those captured in the census. In other words, persons that encroach on land/ ROW after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any form of assistance or compensation.
Evidence in the field show that all PAPs captured under this study are encroachers on Government land along this corridor. This fact is buttressed by a written and signed affidavit stating their status to entitlement as indicated in annex 14.5 as attachment.

**7.3.1 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs**

The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project and types of losses as well as entitlement plan for PAPs. The Entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for compensation budget, resettlement and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent. The subsequent section further provides explanation of the entitlement matrix under eligibility criteria for entitlements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Description of Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Permanent loss of land</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Cultivable/residential/commercial land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 By severance of agricultural holding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of income and livelihood</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates b) Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Entitled Person</td>
<td>Description of Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Permanent loss of Structures</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Residential and commercial structures</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures / facilities</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/ installations</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1. Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpected adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA = Not Applicable

7.4 Eligibility Matrix

7.4.1 Eligibility: The resettlement committee/NGO will consider the presentation of eligibility certificate as a means of identifying eligible PAPs for entitlements. In case of lose or misplacement, other forms of evidence as proof of eligibility will also be acceptable but limited to the following:

- Identification based on phone number and name and passport supplied during the census stage
- PAPs are expected to produce their code number (GPS coordinates), which will be sent to them via their Mobile phone lines.
- PAPs with no phone numbers will be identified by their Township or community leader so long as the name being used for claim is one recognized in the census register.

The only persons who will be considered as qualified for compensation are PAPs that were present in the project area before the cut-off date of February 12, 2018. These people will be entitled to compensation for loss of crops.
7.5 Formation of Dispute Resolution Committee

It is recommended that for dispute resolution – the PAP Committee (PAPC) – be established for the resolution of disputes arising from the ARAP implementation of the Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square gully erosion project. The PAPC shall provide specific necessary support and resolution of the potential PAP related issues in accordance with provisions of this ARAP.

The PAP Committee shall consist of at least the following:

- One State NEWMAP officer;
- Three project affected persons to be nominated by the PAPs (at least one must be a woman);
- Two representatives of Project Site Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.0 BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 Budget For Resettlement Activities Related with the Rehabilitation Project

Since the State Ministry of Environment (SMEnv) of Anambra are the ones impacting livelihoods, it will be their responsibility to fund the ARAP budget. It will be financed through the projects administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project.

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

The SMEnv being responsible for funding the compensation entitlement, final approval for payments above the limit for the Project Coordinator must be approved by the Chief Accounting Officer of the Ministry (Commissioner).

8.2 Summary of Compensation Budget for PAPs

Table 8.1 Components of Compensation budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type of Crop</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Estimated Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost/ Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Naira</td>
<td>US Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crops and Vegetables</td>
<td>3-leaf Yam</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>13,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>287,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ugwu</td>
<td>Bunch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Stands</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total for Compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>529,250</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.0299%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training and Enlightenment of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.485%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Operating Cost including implementation and monitoring of ARAP implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.485%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,429,250</td>
<td>3,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total budget for administering/implementing the ARAP for the Civil Works for Rehabilitation of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion project is **One Million, Four Hundred and Twenty Nine Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty Naira (N 1,429,250.00)**.
Table 8-2: Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ No</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST (NAIRA)</th>
<th>ASSUMPTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land acquisition</td>
<td>Per hectare</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of crops</td>
<td>Per Bag/ Stand of crop lost</td>
<td>Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation for buildings and structures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cost of relocation assistance income</td>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of individual income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of household income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of training</td>
<td>Per participant</td>
<td>Depends on the number of stakeholders selected for training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cost of management</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Incurred by MDA stakeholders such as ministries and local agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost of monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Dependent on the sub-project site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Addition of all cost incurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Sum of the total and contingency cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 Procedure for Delivering of Entitlements

8.3.1 Engagement of Consultant (NGO)
The SMEnv shall engage the services of a Consultant (in this case an NGO) for preparation and management of entitlement to the PAPs. The Consultant will be responsible for facilitating the ARAP compensation process described below.

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

- **Public participation**: Public participation with the PAPs which had been part of the process of this ARAP would continue even at the ARAP implementation phase. Using the entire identified medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which alternatives for income restoration and compensation will be discussed and agreed. During this meeting, eligible PAPs without clearance certificate for entitlement will be issued with certificates. This assignment will be facilitated by the Consultant that will oversee the ARAP compensation.
• The Consultant shall identify and work closely with Township liaison, CDCs, etc. within the project area to ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs
  • Type of choice (cash and/or in-kind) made by PAPs shall be documented. This shall be done by issuing PAPs with an order form to be completed and signed by PAPs. PAPs who cannot read or write will be assisted to do so
  • PAPs will specify clearly within the provision in the order form their transfer instruction (for those receiving cash), stating their Bank Account Name, Name of Bank, Account Number and Sort Code.
• Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts. This is important due to;
  ❖ Government of Nigeria is moving towards a cashless economy which may pose difficult for PAPs receiving their entitlements.
  ❖ Operating a bank account will be a plausible option to manage PAPs income restoration program
  ❖ Carrying cash to the house by PAPs poses a security treat to PAP and may also lead to increase poverty scenario of PAPs
• Notification - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs for inclusive participation.

8.5 Compensation Payment Administration
The resettlement budget details prepared in this ARAP shall be the guide for the Consultant to be engaged for ARAP payment. After the processes elaborated above has been exhausted, the consultant will prepare the payment documentation stating the Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details and amount entitled. The submission will be made to the Project Coordinator at the PMU.

The Project Coordinator will verify the submission by the consultant using the ARAP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the attention of the Consultant will be drawn for reconciliation. When fully verified, the payment mandate/report shall be sent to the Commissioner for approval of fund and payment.

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

8.6 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works
Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this ARAP. Alternative structures and relocation sites where applicable should have been prepared and witnessed by State Ministry of Environment and the community leaders/CDCs. PAPs that would not need to relocate, especially
those that their Fence/balcony/relaxation outdoors will be impacted must be informed/given the civil work schedule which at least provides a two weeks prior notice to PAPs before actual civil works in the area or site. Resettlement monitoring of income restoration measures shall however be continuous throughout the project cycle together with other project activity implementations.
CHAPTER NINE

9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the erosion control project have been greatly consulted. Nevertheless, in the event that grievances arise this redress mechanism has been prepared. Already, the affected persons have been helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected person through project implementation.

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

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

9.1 Grievance Redress Process

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

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

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

9.2 Grievance Redress Committee

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

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

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

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

Aggrieved parties are to report directly to the Focal NGO & SPMU via GRM Logbook, Telephone calls, SMS and e-mails for action.

Nevertheless, the Site Committee members will deal with any grievance that comes up. This will ensure equal treatment across cases and elimination of nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.
If this fails, the Community head will intervene in resolving the grievances.
Should this fail, the Local Government Desk Officer, who liaises with the Site committee members and the Grievance Committee as well as the SPMU will try and resolve the grievance.
If this fails, the local government Chairman will step in.
If this fails as well, the Social Safeguard Specialist of the SPMU who will liaise with the Resettlement Implementation Committee will deal with the issues of grievance.
If this fails aggrieved party will have the option of resolving the issues with the Project Coordinator of SPMU. If the Project Coordinator is not able to resolve it then the Resettlement Advisory Committee resolves it. If this is not sufficient the Honourable Commissioner of Environment will try to resolve the issue that is contentious.
The judicial system will be the last resort to redress the issues if informal conciliation does not resolve the matter. This, admittedly, is a costly and time-consuming procedure. Nevertheless, affected persons will be exempted from administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to this grievance redress procedure.

9.2.1 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the SPMU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or other must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation.
It should be understood that all or any of the following is or are expected from the project management/ channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- Acknowledgement of their problem,
- An honest response to questions/ issues brought forward,
- An apology, adequate compensation,
9.3 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

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

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

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

d. Any informal grievances will also be documented.

9.4 Grievance Log and Response Time

The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus the person affected by the project will file a Grievance Form with the Grievance Redress Committee. The Form/Log (Table 9) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the date the complaint was reported; date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database; date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.

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

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

9.5 Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SPMU Social Safeguard Officer
• Initiate Resettlement Action Plan (whenever the project involves displacement of homes or businesses) or land acquisition of any kind).
• Review and approve Contractor’s Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the ARAP
• Liaise with the Contractors and the SPMU on implementation of the ARAP
• Coordinate on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc.
• Monitor and supervise regularly the implementation of ARAP
• Observe payment of Compensation to PAPs.
• Identify and liaise with all relevant Stakeholders pre and post Project implementation.
• Sensitization of and Consultations with relevant Stakeholders during and after (where necessary) Project Implementation.
• Charged with the responsibility of safeguard requirements and ensuring the sustainability of project.

3. Monitoring & Evaluation Officer/ Consultant
• Develop the monitoring and evaluation protocol
• Conduct monitoring of ARAP implementation activities.
• Provide early alert to redress any potential problems.
• Monitor target achievements and slippages.

4. **State Steering Committees (SSCs)**
   • Apex decision-making bodies for the operation in the State.

5. **State Technical Committees (STCs)**
   • Reviewing and updating the Joint Annual Work Program for State NEWMAP activities (each activity identifies a lead MDA as provided for in the work plan).
   • Developing inter-sectoral MOUs if needed.

6. **NEWMAP Technical Officer**
   • Acts as a link between the SPMU and the LGA;
   • sits at the LGA where the site intervention is taking place.

7. **State PMU Engineer**
   • Provide technical support

8. **Individual MDAs (State and Federal Levels)**
   • Participate deeply in the annual joint work programming process facilitated by the Federal/State PMU.

9. **Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)**
   • Carry out meeting with each PAPs.
   • Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of prices offered.
   • Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
   • Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
   • Ensure the Implementation of the ARAP without any conflict
   • Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ARAP
   • Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to SPMU for appropriate response and management

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

To ensure a broad representation with the intent of minimizing any conflict, it is recommended that a Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) be set up and members be drawn from amongst the following:
• Affected Local government Chairman as Chairman
• Physical Planning / land officer and forester
• Representative of affected Communities,
• PAPs represented by local trade / Union leaders
• Coordinated by the Safeguard Unit of SPMU.
• Rep of the Site Committees

10. Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)
• Provides an oversight and advisory role in overall project management including resettlement planning and implementation
• Establishes and maintains the project management systems
• Reinforce the State level structures
• Supervises through missions

11. Federal Steering Committee
• Direct the FPMU in overall project coordination, alignment of project content and approach, and oversight of activities taking place across participating State.

12. Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) is the lead coordinating agency
• Lead coordinating agency and hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU).

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

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

15. Community Liaison and Support Professional
A liaison between the watershed community/communities and the SPMU in close contact with community members on a frequent and continuous basis,

- Assist in the formulation of community plans for livelihoods.
- Community sensitization and social mobilization.
- Assisting communities to form a representative Community Association.
- Helps the community to identify, select and implement livelihood sub-projects.
- Mobilizes cooperative labour for physical works.
- Provides support to the community for participatory monitoring.

16. Technical Officer in Local Government Areas
- Act as liaison to SPMU, MDAs and other organisations working with communities.
- Provide senior technical skill-set and advisory services to communities and LGAs.
- Convene affected and directly participating communities (liaising with neighbouring LGAs as needed).
- Closely interact with community stakeholders and the community facilitators.
- Support site monitoring.

17. Site Committees/ Community associations (CA) sub-grants (Local and community actors)

Site oversight.

- Identifies erosion problems and helps select and monitor solutions.
- Selects livelihood opportunities.
- Oversee physical works.
- Participate in site monitoring.
Cooperate with neighbouring communities and LGAs as needed for trans-boundary sub-catchments.

18. Community Interest Groups (CIGS)
- Coordinate community inputs to sub-catchment planning, implementation and monitoring, with guidance from support professionals and technical providers such as extension agents.
- Participating in site monitoring.
- Mobilise Youth and Women’s groups.

19. Grievance Redress Committee
- Receive, assess and process and decide on complaints related to compensation assistance
- Support PAPs in resolving issues related to ARAP.
- Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time.
- Inform SPMU about any serious cases.
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions regarding them.

20. Contractors
- Comply with relevant contract clauses on resettlement issues
- Establish good community relations;
- Train the workforce, and avoid any form of discrimination in terms of gender, religion or tribe;
- As much as possible employ the workforce from the project catchment area, and also make procurement therein;
- Try to provide local infrastructure and services in the course of executing the project;
- Ensure that workers and site staff are sensitive to the customs and way of life of the communities.
- Promptly repair any damage to utility services or infrastructure of the community in implementation of the project;

21. Traditional authority
- Support in the identification of the right PAPs
- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs
- Ensures that social values are not interfered with.

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

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

24. Witness NGO
• An independent observer to witness the whole compensation resettlement process for the duration of the Project, so as to verify the compliance of the ARAP implementation with the SPMU commitments.

25. World Bank
• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the ARAP.
• Conduct regular supervision for satisfactory ARAP implementation, fulfillment of community liaison and provide support role throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the project construction.
• Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
CHAPTER ELEVEN

11.0 TIMETABLE OF EVENTS COORDINATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

11.1 Timetable for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before operation in the designated ROW of the project.

The timeline is only indicative since the external factors not envisaged at this period such as delay in reviewing and addressing comments and other administrative and operational matters may cause a delay in the project timeline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of PAP Committee (PAPC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of ARAP Implementing Agent (AIA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Community and PAP Capacity Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensate All PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to Grievances/ Complaints and Address Them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.2 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the SMEnv in the understanding and implementation of ARAP, it is recommended that they Contract technical assistance to provide training and operational support to the project implementation unit (PMU) and other agencies involved in the ARAP implementation.

It is necessary that the PMU and the Dispute resolution committee be educated on the modus operandi of involuntary resettlement and how to manage grievance cases and also for PAPs to understand optimal measures for livelihood restoration and the opportunities to possibly take advantage of.
CHAPTER TWELVE

12.0 MONITORING PLAN INCLUDING SUITABLE INDICATORS FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

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

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

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

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. Under internal monitoring the Anambra State Ministry of Environment will hire a monitoring and evaluation officer to work in the PMU while an external monitoring and evaluation officer will be engaged periodically by SMEnv.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the PMU. Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/ Social Officer in coordination with staff of the NEWMAP-PMU.

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

12.2 Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

- Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets, lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory and ARAP.
- Oversee that the ARAPs are implemented as designed and approved.
- Verify that funds for implementing the ARAPs are provided to the respective local level (district) in a timely manner in amounts sufficient for their purposes and that such funds are used by the SMEnv in accordance with the provisions of the ARAP.
- Ensure the identification and signature/thumb print of PAPs before and during receipt of compensation entitlements.
- Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

12.3 Independent Monitoring

An independent agency will be retained by the SMEnv to periodically carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ARAP. The independent agency will be either an
academic or research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGO) or an independent consulting firm. They should have qualified and experienced staff and their terms of reference acceptable to the funding partners.

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

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

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

12.4 Monitoring Indicators

They include:

- Delivery and usage of compensation and resettlement entitlements;
- Allocation of replacement land and residential plots, where applicable;
- Reconstruction of new houses and other infrastructure, where applicable;
- Compensation measures applied to compensate for damage during construction activities;
- Reported grievances and action taken;
- Problems encountered and action taken;
- General issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.
- Implementation progress;
- Compensation and resettlement policies;
- Delivery of entitlements, including replacement land where applicable;
- Changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,
- Consultation with and participation of PAPs and other Stakeholders.

12.5 Implementation Schedule

The table below summarizes the implementation schedule of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan by phase, responsibilities and completion time for the construction and rehabilitation project.
Table 12-1: Summary of Responsibility for Implementation of ARAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT CYCLE</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING</td>
<td>Scoping and Screening</td>
<td>Initial site visit &amp; consultations.</td>
<td>ARAP Consultant; Supervision by the Social Safeguards officer, Anambra State NEWMAP PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identification of Resettlement and Social issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Application of safeguard policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Categorization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Screening Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WB NoObjection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGN</td>
<td>Preparation of ARAP and consultations</td>
<td>Draft ARAP Consultations <strong>WB NoObjection</strong></td>
<td>ARAP Consultant; Supervision by Anambra State NEWMAP PMU. World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disclosure of ARAP locally to WB Info Shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Finalization and Final version of ARAP</td>
<td>ARAP Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporation</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ARAP into contract documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WB NoObjection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTION</td>
<td>Implementation and monitoring</td>
<td>Implementation Monitoring &amp; reporting on environmental and social mitigation measures</td>
<td>Anambra State NEWMAP PMU, Environmental and Social Safeguard Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS (POST-IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
<td>Maintenance Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and social livelihood issues</td>
<td>Anambra State NEWMAP PMU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER THIRTEEN

13.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The proposed intervention work is designed to halt the ongoing gully erosion menace at Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square axis of Umuzuocha and to improve erosion and watershed management resulting from storm water flow in the area. This will provide for:

- Reduced damage to infrastructure including roads, Administrative buildings, etc.
- Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
- Effective control of storm water flow within Catchment.
- Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation).
- Progressively restore vegetative cover,
- Improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates expected to result in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

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

The ARAP has revealed that:

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

Generally, the study has indicated that the establishment of the proposed project will immensely impact positively on the existing environmental, social, health and safety conditions of the community.
REFERENCES


NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank Safeguards Policies


Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
### ANNEXES

#### 14.1 Annex Spreadsheet Showing all Project Affected Households and Businesses the Amount of Land taken the total remaining landholding the Entitlements Selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ N</th>
<th>PAP Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Next of Kin</th>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Type of Crop</th>
<th>Unit Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost/ Crop</th>
<th>Total Cost/ PAP</th>
<th>Size of Farmland</th>
<th>Coordinate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raphael Nwobodo</td>
<td>Cyril Okafor</td>
<td>Cousin</td>
<td>3-leaf-Yam</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225 m²</td>
<td>N 06 12 55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 05 00.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chukwu Sunday</td>
<td>Eunice Nnenna Chukwu</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>116 m²</td>
<td>N 06 12 55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 05 00.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ezenagu Eke Nwogbo</td>
<td>Chinaza Eke</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3927 m²</td>
<td>N 06 16 55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 05 29.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ukadike Jessinta Ifeyinwa</td>
<td>John Chukwu Ukekwe Ukadike</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2520 m²</td>
<td>N 06 14 25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 04 85.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chinaza Samuel</td>
<td>Chukwuebuka Innocent Ogbodo</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120 m²</td>
<td>N 06 14 25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 04 84.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nonye Onwudinjo Grace</td>
<td>Onyedika Kingsle</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>262.7 m²</td>
<td>N 06 14 23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E 007 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/ N</td>
<td>PAP Name</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Next of Kin</td>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Type of Crop</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Estimated Quantity</td>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>Total Cost/ Crop</td>
<td>Total Cost/ PAP</td>
<td>Size of Farmland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Okoro Loveth Ukamaka</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onwudinjo</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>618.7 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fidelia Echetabu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ezekiel Chukwuma Okoro</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>701.4 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Onwudinjo</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ugwu Bunch</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Elizabeth Mark Omez</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emmanuel Idika Mark</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1747.2 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Onwudinjo</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Abisodu Mary Daniel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thank God Daniel</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>636.4 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>PAP Name</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Next of Kin</td>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Type of Crop</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Estimated Quantity</td>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>Total Cost/ Crop</td>
<td>Total Cost/ PAP</td>
<td>Size of Farmland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>448.5 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>50Kg bags</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Stands</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,622.9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.2 Survey Questionnaires for PAPs

IDENTIFICATION
Community: ___________________________ Date____________________
Name of Interviewer____________________________

Name of the Respondent: ______________________________________
Phone No___________________________
Relationship to Household head _____________________________
Age___ Sex___
Address: __________________________________________________
Nationality__________ Nativity ___________
Length of stay within the community______________________

GENERAL INFORMATION
Religious Group: Christians____Muslim___ ATR ___ Others (specify) ___
Social Group: Vulnerable___ General___
Family Pattern: Joint___ Nuclear___ Individual_______
Size of Family: Small (2-4) ___ Medium (5-7) __ Large (Above7) ____

FAMILY PARTICULARS (Start from head of the household)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S / N</th>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Relationship to HH-head</th>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household’s Main Occupation ______________________ and Monthly income (₦)__________
Secondary Source ______________________ and Monthly Income (₦)__________ No. of Adult
earning members: ________ No. of dependents: ___ Family annual expenditure: (₦)__________

COMMERCIAL/ SELF EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

Type of Shop/ Business Enterprises (SBEs)
Hotel____ Provisionstore____ Repair & Workshop____ Other Shops (Specify)
_________________ Other Enterprise (Specify) ____________________ No. of Partners: ___
Employment Pattern
Owner/Operator____Employed 1 to 5 persons___Employed above 5____

VULNERABILITY
HH becoming BPL as a result of loss of livelihood/ asset___ Female headed household___

PUBLIC UTILITIES
How would you describe the condition of the following amenities in town you live/ community?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amenities</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roads to the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads within the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Postal Service, Telephone)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public recreation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the major source of water available to your household?
(i) River____ (ii) Borehole (commercial)____ (iii) Borehole (private)____ (iv) Public pipe-borne water____ (v) Pond____ (vi) Water Vendor____ (vii) Well water____

How long does it take you in minutes/ hours to get to your water source____

What is your primary source of electricity
(i) Hurricane Lamp____ (ii) Private Generators____ (iii) Community Generators____ (iv) State Government Utilities Board____ (v) Company Operating in your community____ (vi) PHCN (National Grid)____

What is your secondary source of electricity?
(i) Hurricane Lamp____ (ii) Private Generators____ (iii) Community Generators____ (iv) Company Operating in your community____

What is the main fuel you use for cooking?
(i) Firewood____ (ii) Charcoal____ (iii) Kerosene____ (iv) Gas____ (v) Electricity____ (vi) Crop residue/ Saw dust____ (vii) Animal Wastes____ (viii) Others____

HEALTH AND SANITATION
What type of toilet facility do you use?
(i) Pit ___ (ii) Bush ___ (iii) Bucket ___ (iv) Water Closet ___ (v) Others (Specify) … …

How do you dispose of your household refuse?
(i) Private Open Dump ___ (ii) Public Open Dump ___ (iii) Organized Collection ___ (iv) Burning ___ (v) Bush ___ (vi) Burying ___

Which of the following diseases/condition is most common in your area
(i) Malaria ___ (ii) Typhoid ___ (iii) Diarrhoea ___ (iv) Cough ___ (v) Respiratory Disturbance ___ (vi) Others ___

PROJECT PERCEPTION
Are you aware of the proposed Erosion Rehabilitation Project? Yes ___ No ___
If Yes, Source of information ____________________________
What is your opinion about the project? Good ___ Bad ___ Can’t say ___
If good, what positive impacts do you perceive? ________________________________
If bad, what negative impacts do you perceive? ________________________________

INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY
GPS Coordinates: __________________________
Name of PAP __________________________________________
Phone No ____________________________________________
Category of PAP: Titleholder ___ Encroacher ___ Tenant ___ Squatter ___ others (specify) ______

Type of document possessed to certify ownership type ________________________________
If not owned, state name and Address of owner _______________________________________

If informal use right, state type of agreement ________________________________
Number of years used ___ Rent paid/month (₦) ______

Details of the structure
Type of Use: Residential ___ Commercial ___ Residential/ Commercial ___ Other (Specify) ___
Construction Type: Mud ___ Brick ___ Mud/ Thatched roof ___ Brick/ Zinc roof ___
No. of Rooms/ Storey ___ Impacted Area (m²) ___ Total Impacted Area (m²) ___
Utility Connection: Electricity ___ Water ___ Phone ___ (P-Partially F-Fully)

Other Affected Assets
Compound wall/ fence ___ Tree ___ Farmland ___ Borehole/ well ___ Others (Specify) ______
Replacement Value (₦) ______
Assets distance to the wall edge ____________________________
**Agricultural Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crop</th>
<th>Owner of Crop</th>
<th>Total yearly production</th>
<th>Average yield</th>
<th>Average value of crop</th>
<th>Number of labor used for production</th>
<th>Crop products sold at market (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Average yearly household income from agriculture (₦) __________

**Trees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Tree</th>
<th>Number of affected Tree</th>
<th>Average yield of fruit bearing trees</th>
<th>Average yearly income from fruit tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

In case you are displaced (residentially) where and how far do you prefer to be located?

Within the area ___ Outside the area ___ Place name _____________ Distance ___ (km)

Which is your preferred replacement Option?

Land for land lost ___ Cash Assistance ___ House in Resettlement Site ___ Shop in Resettlement Site ___ Other (Specify) ___

Factors to be considered in providing alternate place

Access to family/friends ___ Income from friends ___ Income from Business activity ___ Daily Job ___ Close to Market ___ Other (Specify) ___
14.3 Attendance for PAPs Engagement

14.4 Minute of Meetings during Consultation with SPMU, PAPs and other Stakeholders

14.4.1 Minutes of the Meeting between the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court / Ekweume Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on 11/1/18 at the site.

1. Opening: The meeting was called to order at 11:00am at the gully erosion site.

2. Opening Remark:

The ARAP consultants welcomed the PAPs to the meeting and thanked particularly Mr. Ezenagu Eke herein referred to as Contact Person who helped to gather other PAPs that were not easily contacted. On the first visit, the ARAP Consultants used the forum to disclose to the PAPs the reason for the meeting which borders on the proposed intervention that will impact negatively on their farms as their means of livelihood. He further sought for their cooperation at all times to ensure proper documentation of their assets (crops) and supposed entitlements that will accrue during valuation.

3. Response from PAPs:
On behalf of the PAPs, Mr. Ezenagu Eke thanked the team and expressed satisfaction with the information given and the State Government readiness to intervene on the ongoing gully menace. He also expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Consultants to ensure a smooth conduct of the exercise.

4. **Adjournment:** The meeting was adjourned to 12/1/18 at the site by 12:30pm. The Consultants requested that the PAPs should gather for field verification.

5. **Closing:** The meeting came to a close by 1:00pm

---

**14.4.2 Minutes of the Meeting Between Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on 12/01/18**

1. **Opening:** The meeting was called to order at 11:00pm at the gully erosion site project.

2. **Opening Remarks:**

   The consultant welcomed the PAPs to the meeting and thanked them for their zeal in responding to calls for the interaction on the way forward.

   The PAPs were intimated on the need for field verification on the claims which is crucial to the exercise since it involves compensation. He stressed that the state government will not attend to any vicious claims, not verifiable in the field. Besides, no PAP shall be attended to in proxy.

   He further explained that the procedure involved PAP standing by their farm plots in order to capture their images accordingly and thereafter take measurement of farm sizes for quantification and valuation.

3. **Response from PAPs:**

   In response, Mrs Fidelia Echeta, one of the PAPs expressed satisfaction in the procedure involved in compensating for their crops. She admitted that government officials initially advised them to make use of the land, pending when intervention work shall commence; a period that they were not certain about.

4. **Field Verification:**

   Based on the explanation given by the consultant and the response from a representative of the PAP, the team in conjunction with the PAPs undertook measurement of beneficiaries’ farm sizes, their photographs and geographical coordinates of the farm locations.

   The exercise was a success. The PAPs appreciated the team.
5. **Adjournment**: The meeting was adjourned to 13/1/18. The consultant requested the PAPs to come around on 13/1/18 at 10am for questionnaire administration and awareness on means of identification.

6. **Closing**: The meeting came to a close at 6:30pm

---

**14.4.3 Minutes of the Meeting Between Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Federal High Court - Ekwueme Square Gully Erosion Site with the ARAP Consultants on the 13/01/18 at the site**

1. **Opening**: The meeting was called to order at 2:00pm at the gully erosion project site.

2. **Opening Remark**: The consultant welcomed the PAPs at the meeting and re-affirmed the essence of the meeting for the day which borders on filling the questionnaires accurately and enlightenment on the correct means of identification.

3. **Questionnaire Administration**: The questionnaire were distributed to the PAPs by the consultants and retrieved.

4. **Enlightenment on the means of identification**: The consultant enlightened the required documents to produce as means of identification. These include the following:

   a) National Identity Card
   b) Driver’s License
   c) Voter’s Card OR
   d) International Passport

   In addition, they were told to ensure that their names were consistent on their means of identification at all times. However, where there are discrepancies in the spelt names on their means of identification, an affidavit can be taken to buttress the claims.

   The consultant also requested the PAPs to submit their two passport sized photographs for documentation.

5. **Adjournment**: The meeting was adjourned to 15/1/18 at 10am for the consultant to collect their passport and to confirm their Identity cards.

6. **Closing**: The meeting came to a close at 6:45pm.
14.5  PAPs Afidavit

RESOLUTIONS REACHED AMONG TEN UNDER LISTED PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) OF JUDICIARY/ EKWUHEME GULLY EROSION SITE, AWKA IN THE PRESENCE OF ARAP CONSULTANTS.

We the Project Affected Persons of Judiciary /Ekwume gully erosion intervention site, Awka have agreed that the said portion of land captured by the Consultant during Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan Study (ARAP) belongs to the Anambra State Government through land acquisition.

- That we do not have personal entitlement to the said property.
- That we cultivated agricultural crops on the land as a way of supporting our livelihood, pending the time the state government will have need of it.
- That we agree that the state government should carry out the necessary rehabilitation measures to retrieve the said land from gully erosion menace.

We hereby consent to the resolutions made this day 12th January, 2018 at the project site.

Append our Signatures below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>State of Origin</th>
<th>Phone No.</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chukwu Emma (A)</td>
<td>Public servant</td>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>08138714669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chinaza Semiu</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>08131614228</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Eyeminy Gike</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>0705463661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ochuko Jemimah</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>07040418919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nwadi Oluwabien</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Enugu</td>
<td>08155738091</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Elizabeth Nkwu</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>0813857244</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Abial Oluwabien</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>08173202677</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nnaya Onunayo</td>
<td>Church clerk</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>08161798896</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Adefin Celestina</td>
<td>Trader</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>08061474386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Raphael Madubuko</td>
<td>Security guard</td>
<td>Anambra</td>
<td>08170285583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>