



GOVERNMENT OF DELTA STATE

**NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(NEWMAP)
DELTA STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

FINAL REPORT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**OBOMKPA GULLY EROSION PROJECT
ANIOCHA NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE. NIGERIA**



March, 2020

FINAL REPORT
FOR
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

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**OBOMKPA GULLY EROSION PROJECT
ANIOCHA NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE**

**Delta State NEWMAP
16 Governor's Street, West End
Asaba, Delta State
Nigeria**

March, 2020

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CAI	Community Administrative Institutions
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIP	Community Involvement Program
DTS-NEWMAP	Delta State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
DTSG	Delta State Government of Nigeria
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRASS	Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LGA	Local Government Area
MOE	Ministry of Environment, Beatification and Ecology
NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OP	Operation Procedure of the World Bank
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PG	President General
PRS	Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
Aurecon	Aurecon Consulting Engineers Nigeria Limited
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and funded by the World Bank (WB) and International Development Fund (IDF), is being implemented in Delta State, Nigeria and other participating states to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability in the States and to develop the States' watersheds. Obomkpa is one of the towns in the State acutely being degraded and destroyed by active gully erosion and perennially suffer huge losses resulting from the impacts of the gully erosion. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow threatens lives and properties as the existing gullies become widened and more menacing. Through the NEWMAP, Delta State NEWMAP is targeting to remedy and rehabilitate the existing Obomkpa gully and reduce the impacts.

The Obomkpa gully erosion control project will address and prevent the perennial exacerbation of existing gully across the three villages of Obomkpa as well as reverse land degradation within the community. The overall objective is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Obomkpa gully erosion project. The RAP seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken at the villages to eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works.

The objective of the WB Resettlement Plan is to restore persons affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than the pre-project or without project situation. This RAP also provides monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before the remedial construction and rehabilitation works to eliminate or reduce to acceptable levels the identified adverse environmental and social impacts.

Project Description

The Obomkpa gully erosion project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil and bioremediation works along the gully corridor. The proposed ground interventions will address, prevent and reverse land degradation for the long-term and will involve rehabilitation and reconstruction of the existing gully corridor. The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will involve civil works as well as bio-restoration activities acquisition of land along the gully corridor and will cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank's OP 4.12 - the World Bank Resettlement Policy.

Need for RAP

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for NEWMAP indicates that the number of potential project affected persons (PAPs) in the sub-projects would be less than 200. According to World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, this would require the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as the social safeguard documentation for the sub-project. This RAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the WB OP 4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Delta State and the Local Agencies.

Project Location

Delta State is located in the South South geopolitical zone of Nigeria. Obomkpa town is located within the co-ordinates: latitude 6° 7'N and 6° 15'N and longitude 6°50'E and 6° 86'7'E and situated in Aniocha North LGA in the northern part of the Delta State. The project area affected by this RAP is 33,194 square meters.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

The Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978, amended under the Amended Land Use Act of 2004, Chapter L5 provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria. Under the World Bank, the Operational Policy OP 4.12 addresses land acquisition and involuntary

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

Potential Impacts

There are both positive and negative impacts associated with this project. On the positive side, this project will provide a huge emotional and economic relief to residents of Obomkpa whose building properties, ancestral lands and livelihoods are under imminent threat of destruction by gully erosion. Additionally, the project will improve flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion; reduce costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads; improve livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation; improve the landscape vista; and provide temporary job opportunities for both skilled and un-skilled labors.

The identified major negative socioeconomic impacts of the project include loss of arable land and economic trees/farm crops. Mitigation of these impacts to acceptable levels has been proffered. About 33194 m² of land acquisition is needed as the setback for stabilizing the gully walls, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor and there will be loss of economic trees/ farm crops within this area of land to be acquired. The project does not envisage any involuntary displacement of persons due to destruction of existing structures. However, 123 project-affected persons (PAPs) and 29 persons who are considered vulnerable on account of their age, fragility, disability, etc. have been identified. Also identified are eighteen of the 123 PAPs whose residences are too close to the project impact areas and may be temporarily relocated to allow for safe completion of works. All the land owners whose lands shall be permanently acquired for gully stabilization would be appropriately compensated for the land and improvements on their land as well as any loss of economic trees/crops in accordance with the WB and Nigeria Policies on land acquisition.

Mitigation of Potential Impacts

It is important that prior to project implementation, resettlement and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Owners of acquired land and any economic trees/crops thereon would be compensated. Residents/tenants of building structures who are identified as PAPs and vulnerable persons due to age, fragility, disability, etc. who may likely be adversely impacted by project activities would be temporarily relocated during the construction phase and be compensated for the inconveniences of relocation.

Public Participation and Consultations

Public participation and stakeholders' consultations were conducted in the course of this RAP to ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously. Local level consultative forums serve as community voices and these have become part of the entire project process. This RAP documents those that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and the Consultant response to these concerns. 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 13, 2018) during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved has been devised. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the "court of first appeal", as necessary. The SPMU has grievance redress structure/committee which has been put in place. The Grievance Redress process was conveyed and discussed extensively with the stakeholders including the PAPs at the stakeholder's forum. It is anticipated that this will provide a platform for people to express their dissatisfaction over any matter as well as avoid unnecessary legal delays and cost overrun of the project. All grievances or complaints must

be registered and compiled regularly for project management. The devised mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement/relocation and compensation process.

RAP Coordination and Implementation

The State has appointed a Focal NGO (FNGO) who is expected to serve as part of the RAP implementation process. The FNGO will provide technical support to the SPMU and ensure monitoring & evaluation of the implementation process. The primary responsibility for the RAP implementation is on the SPMU. The SPMU, may therefore appoint consultants/agents to provide 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 the permanent acquisition of land, loss of economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost of administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N18,975,125.00** only. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, it should be included in the overall project budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Review and Disclosure

This RAP is expected to be subjected to public review and it should be disclosed to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in Delta State, Federal Government and on the World Bank website. Display centers will include Delta NEWMAP SPMU office, NEWMAP FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA NEWMAP Liaison office, Project Community, and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government matters.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Obomkpa Gully Erosion Project in Aniocha North Local Government Area (LGA) of Delta State in Nigeria. The Obomkpa project is being undertaken as a part of the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP). The RAP seeks to identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken for the Obomkpa project to eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works associated with the project.

This Report also includes measures needed to implement the identified actions and address the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements. It also provides guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation, including rehabilitation/resettlement operations in order to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) will not be impoverished by the adverse social impacts of the project.

1.2 Background

NEWMAP was initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability and to develop watersheds in some States of Nigeria. The project is funded by the World Bank (WB). Delta State is located in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria and is known to be under flood and erosion impacts.

Obomkpa is located within the co-ordinates: Longitudes $N6^{\circ}24'55''$ and $N06^{\circ}41'52''$ and Latitudes $E006^{\circ}29'29''$ and $E006^{\circ}49'13''$ and situated in Aniocha North LGA in the northern part of Delta State. The town is located about 34.5km south of Asaba. Obomkpa is one of the many towns in Delta State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from storm water flow. With each passing year, uncontrolled storm water flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. In an effort to reduce the impacts of erosion on Obomkpa town, the Delta State Government (DTSG) has proposed to rehabilitate and remedy one of the existing gullies – Obomkpa gully erosion corridor through the NEWMAP opportunity. Figure 1.1 shows the location of Delta State within the South-south of Nigeria. Figure 1.2 shows the location of Aniocha North LGA in Delta State.



Fig. 1.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Delta State



Fig. 1.2: Map of Delta State showing Aniocha North LGA

The project intervention at the Obomkpa erosion corridor is expected to have widespread positive impacts on overall socio-economic status and livelihoods of the residents of the area. The project will however, also have some negative impacts especially to those who are resident in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The project intervention activities and the associated socioeconomic impacts trigger the WB Safeguard policies that include involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for NEWMAP indicates that the number of potential project affected persons (PAPs) in the NEWMAP sub-projects would be less than 200. However, because of the significantly high level of social impacts resulting from land acquisition, it becomes necessary that a full RAP should guide the operations of this project.

This RAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 and the Nigerian National Social Policies, Guidelines and Assessment procedures as well as those of Delta State and the Local Agencies.

1.3 Responsible Lead Agencies

The lead Agencies for NEWMAP at the federal and state tiers of government are as follows:

Federal Lead Agency:

Federal NEWMAP
Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)
The Federal Ministry of Environment
Abuja, Nigeria

State Lead Agency:

Delta State NEWMAP
State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
State Ministry of Environment,
Asaba, Delta State

1.4. Obomkpa Gully Description

1.4.1 Gully Terrain Features and Properties at Risks:

The Obomkpa Gully Erosion Site is located in Obomkpa town in Aniocha North LGA. The gullied areas lie within the co-ordinates: Longitudes N6⁰24'55" and N06⁰41'52" and Latitudes E006⁰29'29" and E006⁰49'13". The gully system consists of an active Main Gully (MG) with an average width of 18 meters at the top and average height of 10 meters and one finger gully (FG) having an average width of 10 meters at the top and an average height of 8 meters. The area of the gully sub-watershed is estimated at 449,601 m² with a slope gradient of 10-17%. The gully-head is located at Ogbe Obi while the outfall is located at Iyi Ocha River, meandering through a total distance of about 2.5 kilometers. The Obomkpa erosion project site is located about two kilometers off the Asaba - Benin Express Road exiting at the Issele Ukwu junction. The gullies traverse the three villages of Obomkpa namely, Ogbe-Obi, Ogbe Onie and Ukpatu. The gully corridor can be seen from the satellite view of the Obomkpa gully area shown in Figure 1.3.

Major destruction has occurred along the gully banks. Additionally, the gully bank failures have continued to occur at several locations subjecting buildings and land masses to the imminent risk of collapsing. The upper village areas continue to release their surplus water directly to the main collector trunk over the gully bank resulting in sloughing of the gully bank walls.

1.5. Project Rationale:

The Obomkpa gully corridor runs through the populated areas of the town with critical infrastructure resulting in continued damage to existing infrastructure (roads, drainage channels and utilities). Within the upper watershed are located the rural people, major farmlands and residential properties. Several infrastructures exist along the corridor of the gullies and are seriously threatened. The inter-community roadways have been dislodged by the gullies resulting in long detours for the people and their goods. Large areas of farmlands have been majorly impacted with many homes and families losing their means of livelihoods. Many residential and business properties may collapse without timely intervention. People are afraid of losing lives, particularly children, to caving gully banks or landslides while economic activities are often disrupted with increased cost of movement as more land areas and properties are destroyed by the gullies.

Involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties. Community ties, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and well-being. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. Consequently, urgent intervention is needed to salvage the environment, save lives, property and government infrastructure and to restore the people's confidence in Government.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

2.1 Site Location

Obomkpa is located within the co-ordinates: Longitudes N6⁰24'55" and N06⁰41'52" and Latitudes E006⁰29'29" and E006⁰49'13" in Aniocha North Local Government Area (LGA) in the northern part of the State. The project site is located about two kilometers off the Asaba-Benin Express Road, and accessed through the Idumogo-Issele-Uku Road.

2.2 Project Activities

Based on the engineering design reports prepared by Aurecon Consulting Engineers Nigeria Limited for Obomkpa gully erosion project the proposed remedial structural and non-structural developments include civil works (drop structures, drainage channels, check dams, etc.) and vegetative works (gabion protection, tree planting, etc.) to prevent erosion and provide aesthetic view along the gully corridor as well as prevent further encroachments of the floodplain.

The proposed erosion control measures include the main structures for the main road, gully bed system and the bank stabilization measures. The designed main road and gully bed system comprise of the following structures:

- Concrete side drains and asphalt roads;
- Drain Inlet Structure;
- Lined canal for a total length of 2.5 km;
- Baffled chute drop structure with stilling basins;
- Trapezoidal articulated concrete drainage channel; and,
- Discharge culvert system/outlet structures

The designed bank stabilization measures include:

- Gabion retaining wall;
- Slope cutting with geo-textile and Vetiver grass; and,
- Bio-remediation using Vetiver grass.

The principal features of the above remedial measures include:

- 1) Construction of 1500 mm x 1000 mm rectangular concrete channel with asphalt road for 1.8km (includes main road and bypass road)
- 2) Construction of concrete and Reno-mattress drainage canals, gully bank protection works using stone pitching and Vetiver grass, provision of toe protection, provision of box culverts, chutes alignment, energy dissipaters, stilling basin and drop structures for the Main Gully and the Finger Gully.
- 3) Stabilization of the existing components of the Main and Finger Gullies using reinforced concrete canals, bio-remediation using Vetiver grass; The proposed work for gully slope stabilization consists of planting fast growing Vetiver grass used as a natural and effective bio-engineering tool to control erosion and stabilize slopes against sheet flow erosion.
- 4) Cutting of the slopes in 1:1.5 on both sides with 3 m berms in some areas and bio-remediation measures will be used to stabilize and protect the gully bank walls and prevent erosion. The interlocking bedding, gabion, concrete lined canals and Vetiver grass protection all help to provide important resistance to erosion forces and will be more aesthetic and environmentally friendly than other structures.

Civil Construction Works:

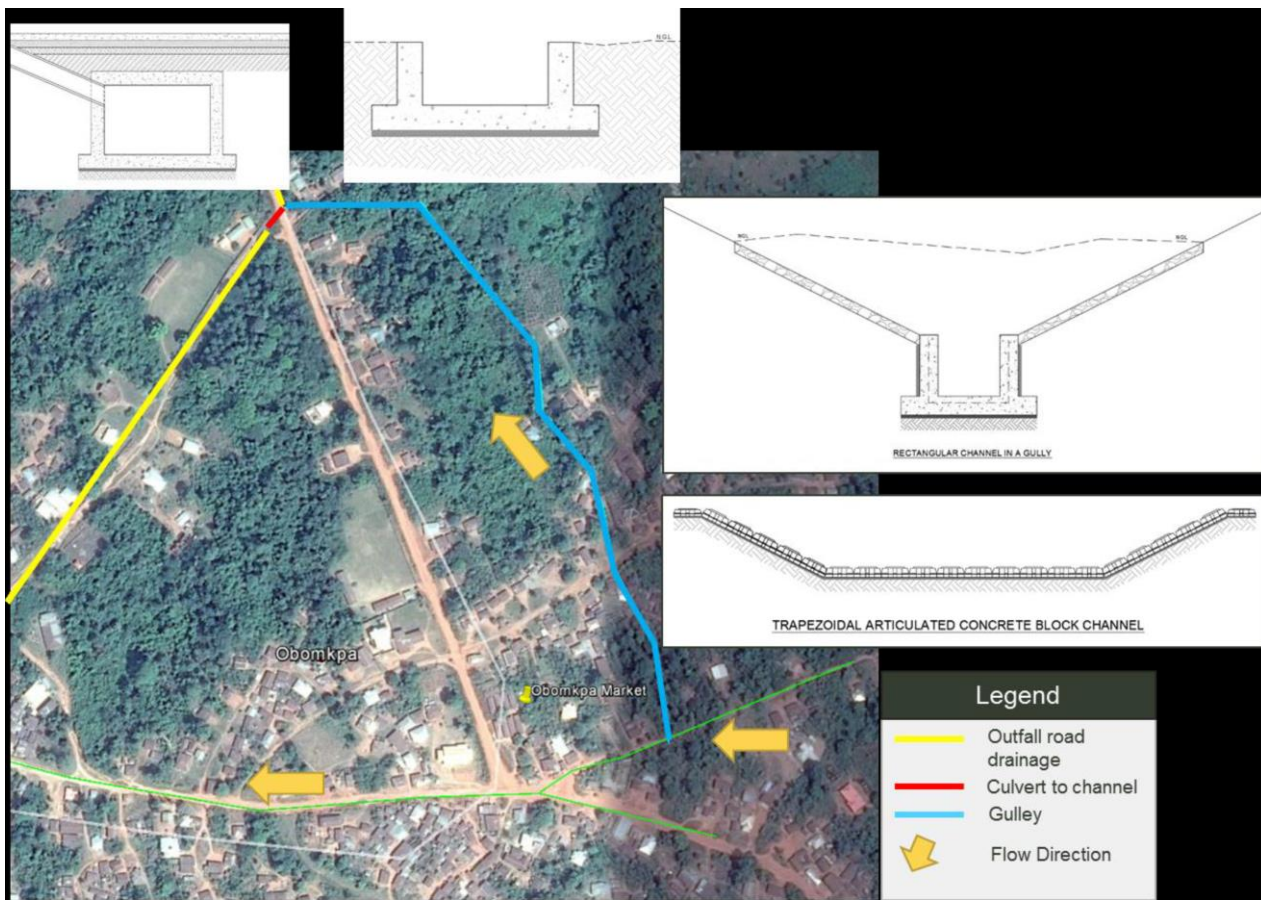
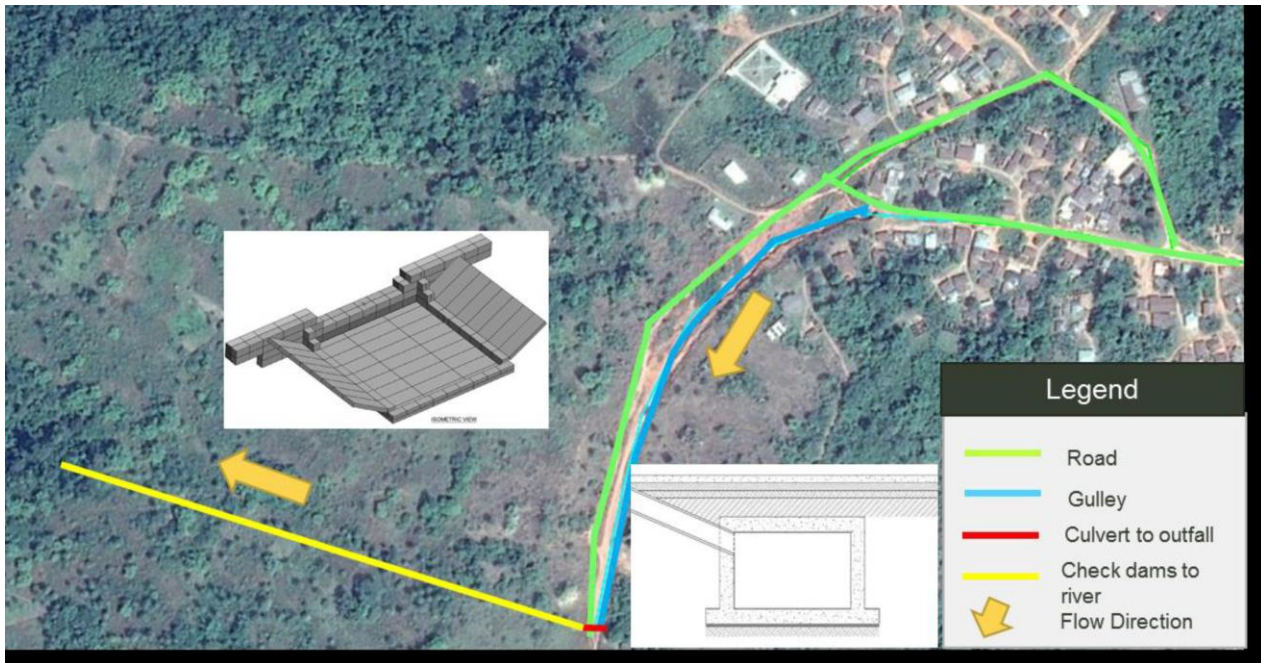
- The key activities in putting up the civil works include:
 - cutting and filling for percentage recovery

- concrete casting
- assembling of structures and,
- slope stabilization.
- The foundations of the lattice structures and concrete casting may be dug mechanically. The depth will be consistent with the geotechnical study and the engineering designs.
- Vegetation clearing will be done manually.
- A number of transport vehicles shall be employed in the project but there will be no on-site maintenance of vehicles.
- Powered equipment is expected to be used in the construction (as required) as well as earth moving equipment such as excavators, compactors, bulldozers and pay loaders;
- Skilled and unskilled labour shall be employed in the project.

2.3 Perimeter of Project Influence

Obomkpa is an agrarian community whose residents are generally involved in agricultural pursuits. The residents and land users in the immediate vicinity of the gully corridor live in constant fear of not knowing whether with the next heavy rainfall, building structures, farm lands, economic trees and crops, and their basic means of sustaining their livelihoods will be washed away by collapsing gully walls and heavy stormwater flows. The project is designed to rehabilitate the degraded access and bypass roads and restore drainage channels, and provide a combination of structural channelization and vegetative gabion rehabilitation of the gully corridor. Based on the project engineering designs, an average of about six meters of land will be required as Setback on each side of the gully for the stabilization of the gully walls along the corridor, particularly at the deep sections of the gully. Consequently, it is envisaged that any building structures, farm lands, tree crops or farm produce, and any residents of buildings within 20 m of the gully wall along the corridor may be adversely impacted during construction depending on the specific nature of activity at the particular location.

The gully corridor outfall is the Iyi Ocha River. This river has been overly silted partly from the deposition of all kinds of debris from erosion. The siltation and high levels of contamination of the river affects the aquatic life in Iyi Ocha River as well as the River Niger into which Iyi Ocha ultimately empties. The impact on aquatic life affects the fishery business that runs along the River Niger coastlines. With the fishery business majorly impacted by the gully, fish supply to the urban centers of Asaba and Onitsha is principally affected. The effects of this project, on a regional scale, are therefore significantly felt far beyond the boundaries of Obomkpa.



3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

In developing this RAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Delta State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. The RAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/program must comply with the provisions of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement. The several statutes that handle the issue of land, infrastructure development and resettlement are summarized below. Section 3.2 and the sub-sections give a brief description of what constitutes land related legal issues in Nigeria.

3.2 Nigerian Land Related Legal Issues

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

3.2.1 Customary Land Tenure

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

3.2.2 Statutory Tenure

The basic legal framework for the acquisition of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act 1978 as amended under the Amended Land Use Act of 2004, Chapter L5 under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria. The Part 1 of the amended Act 2004 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that state. Land within the rural areas of the state is vested in the Local Government. The law provides for compensation to the holder of any land title when such land is to be acquired for public purposes. For developed land, the Governor (in the case of urban areas) or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative accommodation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder's right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

3.3 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IRP) outlines the conditions under which the World Bank will fund a project if it displaces persons or affects their social and economic well-being. The objective of the Bank's resettlement policy is to ensure that population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. As a pre-requisite, the WB requires the preparation, in advance of the project implementation, of a Resettlement Action Plan/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/ARAP) where impacts are known or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) where impacts are not known before project appraisal. This RAP document is based on the best practices and criteria of involuntary resettlement provided in the OP 4.12.

The gully rehabilitation project may potentially cause the displacement of some residents of the project area leading to loss of income and other forms of livelihood impacts. The main objective of this RAP is to identify any project affected persons (PAPs) and provide guidelines for compensating the PAPs so as to ensure that their livelihoods are improved or are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level. Housing, infrastructure, and other

compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population and pastoralists who may have customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title of land by such groups should not be a limitation to compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

- Notice to vacate land prior to development;
- Right to harvest crops in case the affected land is agricultural;
- Tenants are provided with cash compensation in lieu of unexpired lease if agricultural land is acquired; and,
- In case of loss of standing trees, owners should be compensated with cash compensation based on the market value. In case of loss of community property resources the resource should be provided afresh or relocate to new site.

For unidentified impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed based on the Best Practices or Guiding Principle of involuntary resettlement and other regulating laws.

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

The resettlement process of PAPs must recognize both provisions of the Nigerian policy on land acquisition as stated in the constitution and its legal provisions and the policy provisions of the World Bank (as provided for in OP 4.12). Where there are differences between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, Bank policy shall be applied. The provisions of RPF developed for NEWMAP provide necessary guidelines to harmonizing the Nigerian legal requirements and the WB requirements for this project. Under the RPF provisions, any loss

of livelihoods or displacement resulting from this project shall be fully compensated for in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12.

4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Introduction

The cultural/socioeconomic elements and characteristics of the project area considered in this Consultancy include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system.

Qualitative and quantitative mixed method of assessment was adopted in this project. This offered an effective means of interacting widely with the stakeholder groups, the Delta NEWMAP team, as well as individual stakeholders and affected persons. Participatory community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Community elders, Local leadership, and Delta NEWMAP Officers, among others) were held in the course of the Consultancy.

4.1.1 Socioeconomic Survey

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

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

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

4.1.2 Public Consultation

This was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as perceived by the communities. Public meetings were held in one location within the project immediate impact area. The meeting location was the Ogbe Obi Hall. Minutes of, and attendance to, these meeting are included in Annexure B.

4.1.3 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 the project area population including health related status of respondents;
- Establishing the structural assets to be affected by project;
- Establishing area of land to be affected and the associated livelihood issues.

4.2 Cultural Environment

4.2.1 Population

Based on a 2017 population projections using the 2006 national population census records and the 2.9% annual population growth factor recommended by the national population commission (NPC), Aniochia North LGA has a projected population of 133,636

4.2.2 Ethnic Groups

The people of Obomkpa consist of one of Nigeria's major ethnic groups – the Igbos of the Enuani dialect. The ethnic group has its unique culture, social organization and traditions. The social and cultural aspects in the project area are closely intertwined with the ethnic grouping. The Igbos have elaborated cultural practices that include strong kinship linkages with organizations spanning from localized social groups to strong clan relations. The cultural associations and social interactions are epitomized during cultural and religious ceremonies and festivities. The people generally speak and write mainly the Igbo and English languages.

Obomkpa town and its villages is essentially a rural community whose residents are agrarians. The local dwellers rear domestic animals such as goats and sheep, and maintain chicken farms, most of which are carried out within their residential compounds. The village traces its origin from genealogical ties. Politics in the villages are done within the framework of clans. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for the citizens. Clans and kinship are the elemental forces in control of political and cultural institutions as well as service points. The town consists of groups of households whose families are inter-related via marriages.

4.2.3 Religion

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

4.3 Land Use Pattern

There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Igbo land: (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and. (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold. Such family lands are generally retained for communal development and sometimes are rotationally shared among the members of the community for agricultural purposes but are not for sale.

Obomkpa can be characterized as a rural area with residential and commercial properties occupying a section of the community while the hinterland is predominantly used for agricultural purposes. Over 80% of the community land use is however still committed to agricultural production of food crops. The crops include maize, cassava, yams, plantain, vegetables, etc.

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

- i) There are several residential structures in close proximity to sections of the gully corridor. These structures are proposed and designed to be appropriately protected during the remedial construction phase of the project.
- ii) The land areas along the gully corridor in the hinterland and towards the Iyiocha River outfall are essentially dominated by agricultural farmlands and protective bamboo trees.

4.3.1 Cultural Resources

There are no known designated historical, archaeological or cultural resources within the project area.

4.4 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey

The measurement of precise impacts of the project on persons living or earning their living along the flood corridor cannot be effectively established without appropriate and accurate social and economic baseline data. The socioeconomic study will help to assess the social economic changes that may occur in the living conditions of the project area population as a result of the project impacts.

4.4.1 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey

The primary objectives of the socioeconomic survey are as follows:

1. To collect information regarding existing socioeconomic conditions of the Obomkpa population;
2. To use the collected socioeconomic information to develop baseline data for the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the project;
3. To analyze the patterns of relationships that exist among various socioeconomic or demographic components of the project area;
4. To obtain perceived views of respondents on the effects of project on the environment and their vulnerability to socioeconomic changes due to the project; and,
5. To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate improvements in the future.

The respondents to the socioeconomic survey included the following:

- (1) Owners of any buildings or structures located within 20 meters from the edges of the Obomkpa Gully Erosion corridor;
- (2) Owners of any buildings or structures located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;
- (3) Residents/tenants of the buildings or structures identified in items (1) and (2) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
- (4) Land owners along the proposed gully rehabilitation corridor whose lands would be required for the purpose of the project;
- (5) Residents/tenants of any buildings or structures along the access road which lead to the FG sections of the project area, irrespective of whether the structures are permanent or temporary, residential or commercial;
- (6) Economic trees/crops owners along the gully banks whose lands would be required permanently as Setback for the purpose of stabilizing the gully walls.

The socioeconomic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census of the project affected persons to profile the impacted project area and provide baseline data against which mitigations measures and support will be measured. The analysis is based on the responses to the questionnaire administered to the group of persons listed above who are most likely to be impacted by the project. On the basis of the responses obtained in the exercise, the following determinations are made.

4.4.2 Respondents to Administered Questionnaire

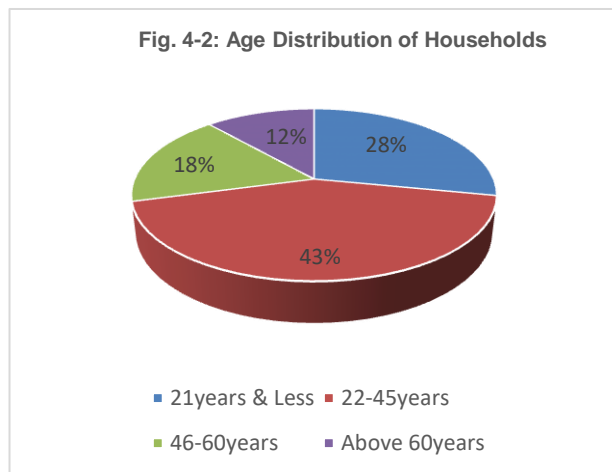
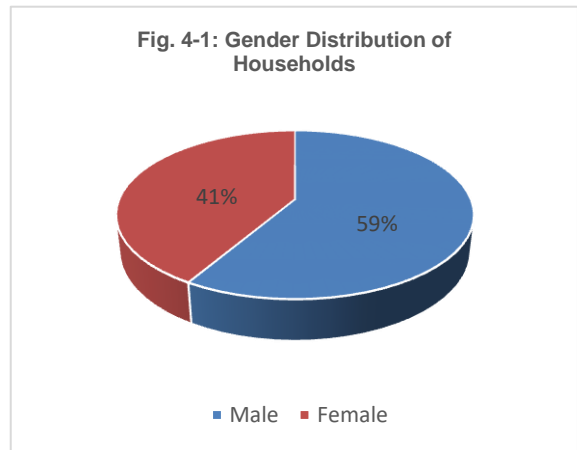
The residents of the project area (respondents) were requested to respond to the socioeconomic survey questionnaire that was administered to them and members of their households.

Each survey questionnaire was completed by the head of the household. A total of 136 questionnaires were administered with a 100% return. The total number of household members for the 136 respondents was 752.

4.4.3 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution

The survey data indicated a household male/female ratio of 59:41 for the project area as shown in the Figure 4-1.

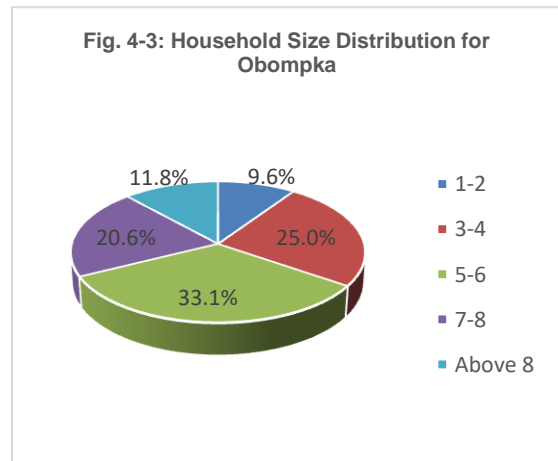
Some of the women in Obomkpa operate retail



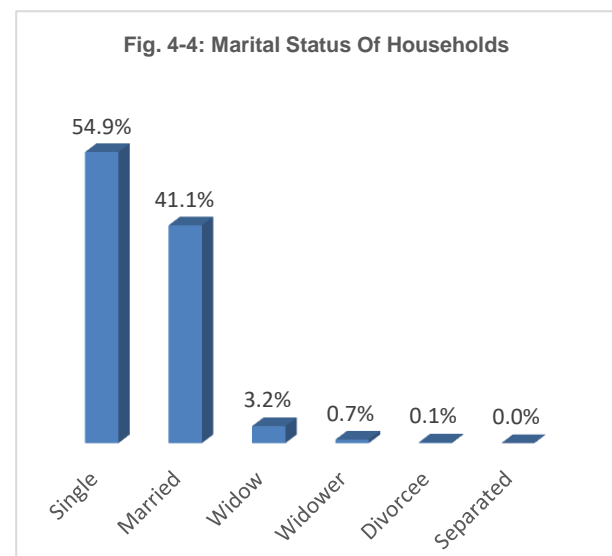
stores and are also storekeepers at the few merchandizing outlets in the town. The men however, are generally more mobile than the women as the men are more involved in general pursuits to provide for the family. Women in the project area are also largely involved in traditional agriculture.

The age distribution data of the household members (Figure 4-2) indicate that 28% of

the household members are 21 years of age or less while 12% are 60 years or more. The survey further shows that 43% of the household members are within the youthful ages of between 22 and 45 years, and 18% of the household members are between the ages of 46 and 60 years. The percentage of household members of ages 60 or more is consistent with the population trend in the community and also reflective of urbanization effect in the area.



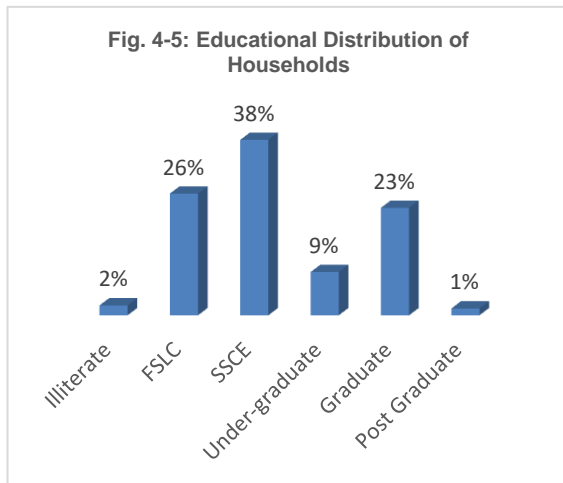
The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 11 persons. The average size of households is 6 persons for the respondents. Households with one to two members are 9.6% while household sizes of more than 8 persons are 11.8% (Figure 4-3). A majority (33.1%) of the households have sizes of 5 or 6 persons while 20.6% has sizes of 7 or 8 persons. The data shows 25% of the households have sizes of between 3 and 4 persons.



4.4.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Figure 4-4 shows the marital status of

respondents in the project area. About forty one percent (41.1%) of the respondents are married while about 54.9% are single. Approximately six percent (3.9%) of the respondents are widowed while less than one percent (0.1%) of the respondents is divorced or separated.



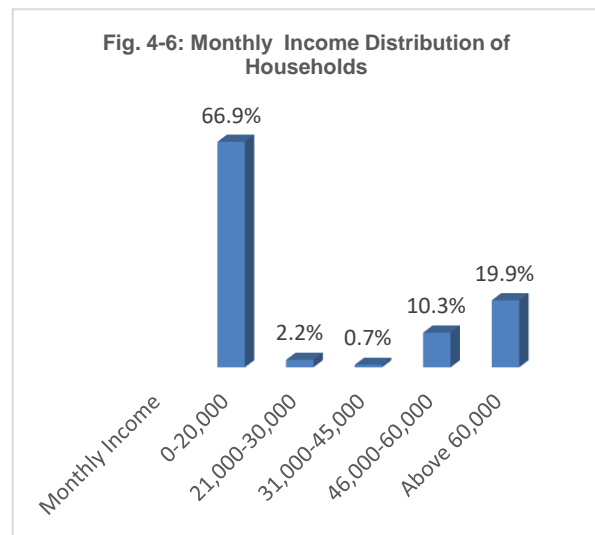
4.4.5 Access to Education

The survey responses indicate that only 2% of the population of schooling age never attended school (Figure 4-5). The level of basic education for the surveyed households is relatively high with 98% of the surveyed population having attained the basic primary (FSLC) level of education or higher. The data further shows that 98% of the population has attended and/or graduated from primary and secondary education. This high literacy level within the project affected area is also a reflection of the literacy rate in the Obomkpa community as a whole. Generally, education in

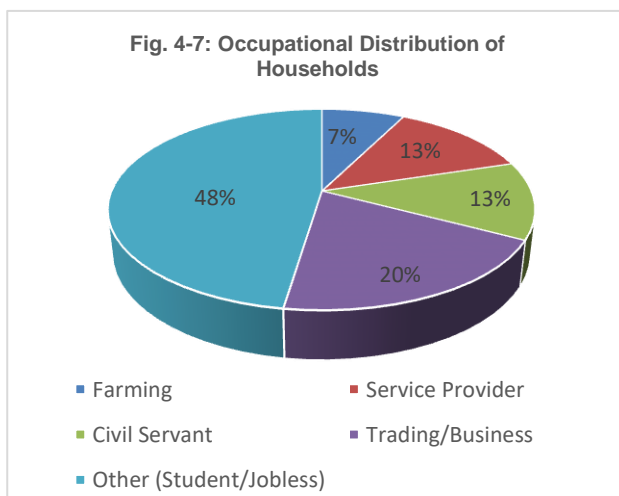
Obomkpa and indeed the entire LGA seem to be strengthened by the existing educational infrastructure support within the area. There are several primary and secondary schools located within and around Obomkpa village.

4.4.6 Occupational and Income Distribution

The occupational distribution data from the survey indicate that 48% of Obomkpa households are either unemployed or are in school. Approximately, 7% are engaged in farming, 20% are self-employed (trading/business) while 13% are employed in the private sector and in the civil service, respectively (Figure 4-6).



The main financial sources for the households surveyed are income from trading/business across the community. About 33% of the respondents reported owning a business or being self-employed. A significant number of persons (27%) in the community are unemployed. Based on the income data provided by respondents in the survey, 19.9% of households in Obomkpa earn over N60,000 monthly with 13.2% earning between N21,000 and N60,000 monthly (Figure 4-7). About 66.9% of the households in the community earn less than N21,000 per month. The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the respondents may have provided grossly inflated data with the intent to receive compensations in accordance with the level of incomes they

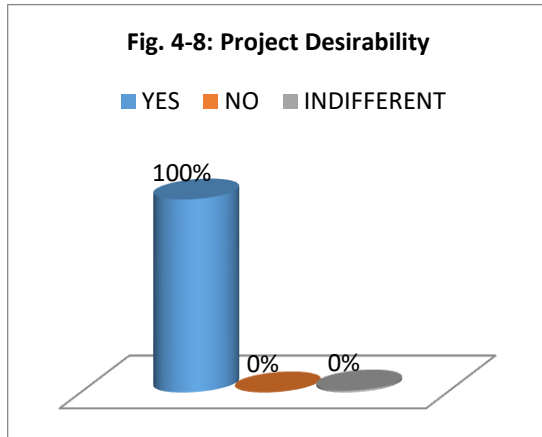


indicate in the survey. The data provided could not be independently verified.

4.4.7 Household Waste Disposal

Most of the respondents indicated that their household wastes are disposed at convenient locations including natural or man-made crevices. In many areas, the wastes are also indiscriminately dumped inside the drainage channels, gullies or at illegal dumpsites created only as a matter of convenience. Solid waste management in the project area is a considerable health hazard to the residents and also impedes the effective functioning of the storm water drainage systems. The dumped refuse usually causes regular obstruction to storm water flow and the drainage network, resulting in cases of flooding in the affected areas.

Most residents dispose their domestic refuse randomly outside their residential homes and



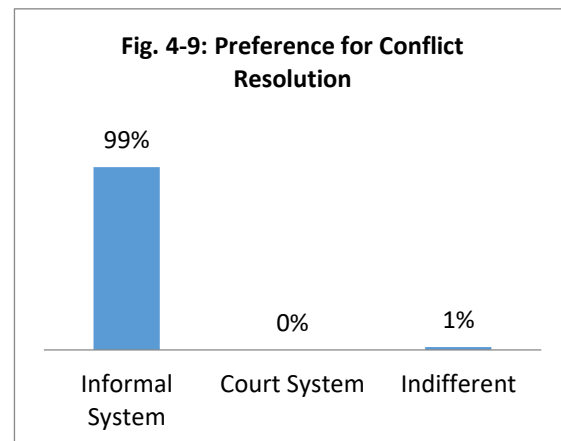
flood-prone areas are also treated as de-facto waste disposal sites. The situation in the project area indeed is a reflection of the poor waste management and waste disposal mechanisms in most part of the state. As with other parts of Nigeria, majority of households typically dispose of their domestic refuse inappropriately outside their residences. During the wet season, solid waste is transported by flowing stormwater through unplanned drainage paths leaving behind unsightly trails of refuse.

4.5 Desirability of the Project

All the respondents in the survey (100%) indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed as proposed (Figure 4-8). Most of them also expressed a desire for the project to proceed before the next cycle of rainfall.

4.6 Conflict Resolution

Most respondents in the survey (99%) prefer and find it most convenient to have conflicts resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution which currently exist within the communities. The court system is seen as an alternative means of resolving issues but no respondent considered it as a first mode of conflict resolution. One percent (1%) of the respondents remained indifferent to the preferred approach as shown in Figure 4-9.



4.7 Community Participation

The direct involvement and active participation of relevant stakeholders and the local Obomkpa residents in the planning and management processes of the project assures that any potential disharmonious issues within the community are resolved speedily. There will also be maximization of resource use, increased benefits and expanded opportunities for the community in the project area.

Community participation improves understanding of the project and communication between the SPMU, the consultants or contractors and the community. The decision-making process for the project will also be enhanced by actively involving relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons and organizations that have a stake in the project. The Community and Stakeholder involvements are discussed in more details in Section 5.

Table 4.1: Summary of Findings for all Socio-economic Indicators

S/No	Socioeconomic Indicator	Findings
1	Population	Based on the 2006 national population census records and the 2.9% annual population growth factor recommended by the national population commission (NPC), Aniocha North LGA has a projected population of 133,636 for 2017. The survey data indicates that Obomkpa has about 18% difference in the male-female population ratio at the household level. It is noted that the women appeared to be grossly involved with petty trading activities and farming.
2	Ethnic Groups and Language Spoken	The people of Obomkpa consist of one major Nigerian ethnic group – the Igbos. The people generally speak and write mainly the Ibo and English languages. Clanism and kinship are strong elements and driving forces in control of political and cultural institutions and service points. The villages consist of groups of households whose families are inter-related through marriages.
3	Religion	The members of Obomkpa community are predominantly of the Christian faith, mostly Catholics and Anglicans with some traditionalists.
4	Land Use System	Three major types of customary land tenure system exist in Obomkpa, viz: – (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and. (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold but mostly used for agricultural purposes. About 80% of land is committed to agricultural production of food crops which include maize, cassava, yams, plantain, vegetables, etc.
5	Household Distribution in Project Area	Based on the survey, 136 respondents with 752 households were documented in Obomkpa.
6	Gender, Age and Household Size of Respondents	The survey shows that about 28% of the households in the community are below the age of 21 years while about 43% are between the youthful ages of 22 and 45 years. The percentage of the respondents' household members that are above the age of 60 years is about 12%. Household size distribution in the project area ranges from 1-11 persons with an average household size of 6 persons for the community.
7	Marital Status of Respondents	About 41.1% of household members in Obomkpa community are married while about 54.9% are single and about 3.9% of the households are widowed. One percent (0.1%) of the respondents is divorced.
8	Access to Education	There is a relatively moderate literacy level within Obomkpa community with 98% of the surveyed population having attained the FSLC level of education and higher. Only about 2% of respondents have not attained the basic primary education
9	Occupational and Income Distribution of Respondents	The occupational distribution data shows a moderately high rate of unemployment (48%) in the community. This situation could pose some serious social risk when not properly managed. The community however, in recent times, has witnessed an influx of persons from other parts of the state/country who have settled in the area mainly for trading purposes.
10	Household Waste Disposal	Household wastes are indiscriminately dumped at illegal points or dumpsites adjacent to the gully corridor. Solid waste management is a considerable hazard to health and the effective functioning of the storm water drainage systems. Dumped wastes/refuse in the project area causes regular obstruction of the storm water drainage systems.
11	Health Services	There is a primary health care centre along the project corridor serving Obomkpa residents. Records show that common diseases in project area include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases due to malnutrition and lack of hygiene. The quality of the health services in the project area is generally poor. Most people go to quacks and medicine shops for minor medical treatment.
12	Desirability of Project	100% of survey respondents indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed expeditiously.
13	Conflict Resolution Mechanism	99% of survey respondents prefer that their conflicts be resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution. While no respondent favoured resolution through the court system, 1% of the respondents expressed indifference.

5.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Objective of Community Consultation

The objectives of the public participation and consultation process are:

1. Solicit inputs, views and concerns from the affected Obomkpa community as they relate to the project and obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
2. Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs, and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and that benefits are maximized;
3. Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues; and increase public confidence in the project.
4. Provide opportunity for the public to influence the project designs and implementation in a positive manner and improve transparency and accountability in decision-making;

5.2 Public Participation Process

The potential project affected individuals and group of persons identified as stakeholders in this project include those who live in close proximity to the channelization corridor; those who by virtue of their proximity to the project site will be directly affected by noises, odors or activities; those who may be forced to temporarily relocate because of the project; those who have interest either traditionally or administratively, over developmental activities or policy changes in the project area (they may or may not necessarily live in the proximity of the project); and, those who infrequently use the land on which the project is located.

Community consultation was driven in a manner that encouraged active and sustained participation of the Obomkpa community members, through which the active gully transverses. This was to promote community ownership of the project and to enhance sustainability.

A socio-economic questionnaire at the household level was administered to the Obomkpa village community. The consultations in this project expectedly will remain an ongoing exercise throughout the duration of the project to give the community the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations, particularly with the project affected persons will continue to be handled to minimize chances of possible conflicts.

5.2.1 Stakeholders' Identification

Generally, five broad categories of stakeholders were identified by the Consultant for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or group of persons. These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 5-1.

The adopted process consists of:

- i) Identification of any parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally have direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully remedial activities;
- ii) Establishment of the stakeholders list and identification of specific stakeholder interests in relation to the project. The issues considered include: (a) the project's benefit(s) to the stakeholders; (b) potential changes to the routine activities of the stakeholders that may occur due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the stakeholder;

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

Table 5-1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS
Group-1	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These are people who either reside within 20 m from the gully edge or carry out their daily livelihood activities within the gully corridor including vulnerable groups.	The identified persons or group of persons in this category may ultimately represent the project potentially-affected persons (PAPs) or households (PAHs)
Group-2	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of developmental activities within the project area.	This category of persons serves as mobilization points around which the Consultant will reach out to the other members of the community.
Group-3	Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area. These are people who either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities outside the gully corridor but within the communities in which the project is located.	This category of persons may or may not be affected by the project but may be significant contributors to the long term sustainability of the project.
Group-4	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs who provide frequent interface with the community members who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities.	This group of organizations essentially provides on a continuous basis spiritual and physical welfare as well as environmental health of the community.
Group-5	Individuals or group of persons who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members and developments within the project areas.	This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the community, among others within their respective geo-political zones.

Table 5-2: List of Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

GROUPS	IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER	AREA OF INTEREST IN PROJECT
Group-1	Residents of Obomkpa Village living/farming near the gully corridor	PAPs/PAHs
Group-2	Office of the Chairman of Obomkpa Watershed Management Committee	Environmental welfare of Obomkpa Community
	Office of the President General, Obomkpa Development Union	Development and welfare of Obomkpa Community
	Office of the Obomkpa Traditional Ruler, HRM Onyemaechi Joshua Jonathan	Development and welfare of Obomkpa Community
Group-3	Residents of Obomkpa town	Individualized livelihood issues
Group-4	Community-based Organizations (CBOs)	Watershed protection and management
	Faith-based Organizations in the Village (churches)	Community spiritual and physical welfare
	Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Protection of environmental health of the community
Group-5	Office of the Chairman – Aniocha North LGA	Development of the Aniocha North LGA
	Office of the Hon. Member – Delta State House of Assembly	Development of the Aniocha North in state constituency
	Office of the Hon. Member – Aniocha North & South Federal Constituency	Development of Aniocha North & South federal constituency
	Office of the Distinguished Senator – Delta Central Senatorial Zone	Development of Delta Central Senatorial Zone

5.2.2 Community Consultations and Meetings

The Consultant team conducted a physical inspection of the gully erosion corridor through Obomkpa on Tuesday January 28, 2018 and subsequently held a consultation meeting with the respective community leaders of Obomkpa village and Obomkpa Development Association. The meeting discussed how best to effectively approach the mobilization of the community members towards the proposed project and consequently scheduled a public mobilization/sensitization meeting within the community on Wednesday January 31, 2018. A total of three public/stakeholder consultation sessions were held between January 28 and February 28, 2018. Additionally, three focus group discussions (FGD) were also held on March 3, 2018 involving the community elders, women and the youths, respectively.

At the community meetings, the need for the project and the associated potential impacts to the community members living or farming within the project corridor were discussed. The community members' concerns and general thoughts were solicited and noted. The minutes of these meetings and the list of attendees are included as Annexure B. The community members particularly welcomed the project and expressed anxiety that remedial work should commence expeditiously to prevent occurrence of further gully erosion and flooding damages from the next rainy season. It is expected that additional meetings will be held prior to the commencement of field construction work. Such meetings will include the project-affected persons and households. Issues pertaining to relocations and compensations for losses (means of livelihoods and properties) shall be discussed at such meetings.

The community consultation meetings helped to structure the participation of the stakeholders and segments of the community including the PAPs in the project process. The community members were actively and enthusiastically engaged in all matters relating to the project and eagerly assisted the Consultant in identifying pertinent socio-cultural issues relevant to the project.



5.3 Social Issues/Risks

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

1. Community safety – Concerns regarding community safety with the next cycle of the rainy season was keenly expressed. The community is quite apprehensive of the advancement of the gullies particularly in relation to safety risks posed to existing homes, human lives and farmlands;
2. Further gully erosion and flooding in the area would lead to damages and loss of crops and livestock, personal possessions, spread of diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, and malaria, and cause pit latrines to overflow;
3. Livelihoods – loss of access to roadways, crop lands and pasture.
4. Resettlement – impacts and compensation measures for economic and physical displacement during project implementation.
5. Awareness creation was necessary for the long-term success of the project; and manpower development should be included in the program to enhance project sustainability.

5.4 Guiding Principles

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

Principle 1: Resettlement must be avoided or minimized

The project civil and biological works have been designed so as to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption while maximizing the effect of flood and erosion control in the project.

Principle 2: Genuine consultation must take place

The primary concern of MOE and Delta NEWMAP is to ensure that the rights and interests of the PAPs are considered seriously as it places focus on resettlement. For this reason, local level consultative forums serve as community voices and become part of the entire project process.

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data

To support the successful reestablishment of affected property, the following activities will be undertaken prior to displacement.

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

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

Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available

DTSG will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people whose lands will be disturbed to ensure appropriate rehabilitation of the gully corridor, or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the project in proportion to their loss.

Principle 5: A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated

Compensation will be paid for land and economic trees/crops that are disturbed in accordance with the World Bank policy and rates derived from market value comparable for trees/crops.

Principle 6: Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for

Members of vulnerable groups will include people who are physically weaker, and may need special help, female-headed households, aged persons and very young children. Account was taken of this group in the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures.

Principle 7: Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost

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

Principle 8: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place

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

Principle 9: World Bank's operational procedure on forced resettlement

The World Bank's operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement will be adhered to. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. The Delta NEWMAP and this RAP aim to adhere to these standards.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

6.1 Field Findings

The primary project objective is the remediation and rehabilitation of the gully erosion corridor traversing Obomkpa town. Access to the upper and middle segments of the project location is through the Idumogo Road leading to Obomkpa from Issele-Uku. The paved road is moderately good although there are some potholes along the way. Some segments of the road are currently undergoing rehabilitation/upgrade to support heavy duty road construction equipment. The rehabilitation of this road involves re-grading of the existing paved roadway and the construction of appropriate drainage channels. The road serves as a major transportation and trading links between the residents of the Obomkpa village and the other neighboring communities whether on social and business interfaces. The intra-community roadways within Obomkpa are currently in disrepair resulting from the gully existence and years of soil erosion and roadway degradation.

Based on the project engineering designs and Consultant field observations, several direct and indirect impacts on the population groups were identified. The impacts include potential physical, socioeconomic and cultural effects. The designs indicate however that no existing building structures along the entire gully corridor will be structurally damaged by the project since appropriate and necessary remedial steps will be taken to ensure the safety of such building structures.

6.2 Potential Project Impact Areas

The remediation and rehabilitation activities to be undertaken along the gully corridor involves civil construction and biological works that include: cutting and filling for percentage recovery; compaction of soils; concrete casting; assembling of structures, gabion-based slope stabilization, terracing; structured vegetation; specific trees planting with known root strength; and, economic trees planting. The identified project impacts are detailed under Section 6.3 below.

6.3. Identified Project Impacts

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

6.3.1 Potential Positive Project Impacts

The following positive social impacts are identified for this project:

- i) Arresting soil erosion and the degradation of available land;
- ii) Emotional and psychological relief from potential damage to, or loss of properties as well as loss of remaining ancestral lands;
- iii) Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project;
- iv) Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along these access roads;
- v) Improved livelihoods for Obomkpa residents due to reduced cost of transportation and business penetration;
- vi) Opening of the affected area to potential investors;
- vii) Improved landscape vista is anticipated with a sustained corridor of economic trees within the project area;
- viii) Several temporary employment opportunities will be created by the project. During the construction phase, both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities.

6.3.2 Negative Project Impacts

Socioeconomic Impacts (WB OP 4.12)

Component 1A activities for this sub-project entails land acquisition which has direct social and economic impacts on PAPs. Impacts include loss of agricultural land, disruptions to convenient access to market, interruptions to communities' social, trading and cultural interactions as well as school children traveling longer distances to go to school.

Identification of impacts on project affected population/persons was based on the review of the gully rehabilitation designs, digital satellite imageries, the projected road rehabilitation activities, and the field observations by the RAP team along the project corridor. The identified population groups which were considered as targets that may be affected by the different project activities include the following:

- i) Owners of building structures located within the 20 meters of the gully edge on both sides of the gully;
- ii) Owners of building structures located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;
- iii) Residents/tenants of the buildings structures identified in items (a) and (b) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
- iv) Land owners within the 12.0 meters (6.0 m on each gully wall side) of acquired setback for the gully wall stabilization, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor;
- v) Residents/tenants of buildings structures along the access roads which lead to the upper and middle sections of the project areas, whether the structures are permanent or temporary, residential or commercial; and,
- vi) Economic trees/crops owners along the 12 meters setback for the gully wall slope stabilization;

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

- Is asset currently affected by the gully? If so, will the asset be subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 20 m of the edge of gully corridor?
- Will asset be impacted by project activities?
- Are persons associated with asset impacted by project activities?

A "yes" to all the above questions marks the household as a target for potential resettlement, relocation (whether permanent or temporary) or some form of compensation.

Loss of land

About 6 meters of land is required as setback on both sides of the gully edge for the stabilization of the gully walls, particularly at the deep sections of gully corridor and for necessary construction activities. The required land shall be permanently acquired for the project and, where necessary, shall be maintained by the community at the completion of the construction works.

Displacement of persons

The engineering designs for this project provide for a minimal impact on building structures abutting the gully at all points. This implies that existing building structures abutting the gully will not suffer structural damage but shall first be strengthened to gain structural stability where necessary. However, residents/tenants of such building structures and other building

structures within 20 meters of the gully edge on both sides with fragile health conditions, such as asthma or advancement in age, etc., may likely be adversely impacted by the project activities. Such identified persons will be considered as project affected persons and/or vulnerable persons, and may be required to be temporarily relocated during the construction phase of the project. Additionally, some residents/tenants of the building structures within 20 meters of the gully edge on both sides may suffer disruptive life inconveniences for which some compensation may need to be made.

Loss of Economic Trees/Farm Crops

During the construction phase, economic trees/farm crops within the acquired Setback land required for construction activities and for the gully wall gabion stabilization may be destroyed.

6.3.3 Impact Mitigation Measures:

Loss of land:

Owners of acquired land shall be compensated for land in accordance with the WB and Nigerian Policies on land acquisition. Where however, there are any improvements to the land, compensations will also be considered for those improvements including any economic trees and farm crops.

Displacement of persons:

Identified PAPs with fragile health conditions, such as asthma or advancement in age, etc., living within 20 meters of the gully edge on both sides who may likely be adversely impacted by the project activities shall be either temporarily relocated during the construction phase of the project or appropriately compensated for the inconveniences. Temporary relocation shall not exceed six months overall within which period the major aspect of the project intervention works ought to have been complete in accordance with construction schedule. If the critical aspect of the project intervention is not completed within the period of six months, the assistance to the relocated persons and vulnerable people will continue until such a period the project intervention critical phase is completed.

Loss of Economic Trees/Farm Crops

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

6.3.4 Summary of Identified Impacts Areas:

Impact No.1: Owners of buildings/structures within the 20 meters construction zone from the edge of the gully;

Impact No.2: Owners of land within the 12 m of the gully edge required for gully wall stabilization;

Impact No.3: Owners of land located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;

Impact No.4: Residents/tenants of the buildings structures identified in items (1) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;

Impact No.5: Residents/tenants of buildings structures along the three Access Roads which lead to the upper and lower sections of the project areas, whether the structures are permanent or temporary residential or commercial;

Impact No.6: Residents/tenants of building structures located within 20m of the gully edge who may be considered vulnerable persons; and,

Impact No.7: Economic trees/crops owners along the 12 m along the gully corridor required for gully stabilization.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential need for resettlement/compensation was developed. This is summarized in the following Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential Need for Resettlement

Impact No	Population Group	Identified Impact Description	Impact Significance**	Need for Resettlement
1	Owners of buildings/structures within the 20m from the gully edge construction zone	Loss/damage to existing buildings/structures	Significant	Resettlement/ compensation required
2	Owners of land within the 12m setback required for gully stabilization	Permanent loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Compensation required as part of this RAP
3	Owners of land located within construction staging areas	Temporary loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Compensation may be required for temporary land use based on agreement
4	Residents/tenants of buildings identified in (1) above	Permanent loss of shelter (whether rental or non-rental) and difficulty to find a new place	Significant	Resettlement/ compensation required for permanent displacement in accordance with WB Policy
5	Residents/tenants of buildings along the main and bypass access roads who may be considered vulnerable persons	Vulnerable persons based on age, disability, woman head of household, etc.	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Vulnerability provisions required as part of this RAP
6	Residents/tenants of buildings/ structures located within 20m of the edge of the gully who may be considered vulnerable persons	Vulnerable persons based on age, disability, woman head of household, etc.	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Vulnerability provisions required as part of this RAP
7	Owners of trees/farm crops within the setback for gully stabilization	Loss of economic trees/farm crops	Significant	Compensation required

** = "Significance" (Social and Economic) is an objective judgment measure (threshold) about importance of Social impacts on people and communities, and economic impacts on material wellbeing and economic activities (Burdge, 2002; Vanclay, 2002).

6.4 Identification of Project Affected Population

The maximum land area required for the gully setback is 33194m². The identified project affected persons based on project activities and the various impact areas are summarized in Table 6.2. A total of 123 project affected persons (PAPs) within the 20 m setback, and 27 vulnerable persons have been identified. Of these, 103 persons have farmlands that would be affected and 29 persons have economic trees/crops (ETC) along the gully corridor. The identified PAPs represent owners/residents/tenants of buildings located within 20m of the gully edge, and vulnerable persons living in close proximity to the construction corridor.

6.5 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. Twenty seven persons are identified and considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of age (elderly person over 70 years old) and disability. The 27 persons are:

- (1) vulnerable on account of physical disability; and,
- (2) vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)

In addition to the compensation to be paid to the 123 PAP group, special provision for the vulnerable group has been made to enhance their livelihood through subsistence allowance

at a rate N10,000.00 per month for a total of six months within which period the major aspect of the project intervention works ought to have been complete. If the project intervention is not completed within the period of six months, the assistance to vulnerable people will continue until such a period the project intervention is completed.

A summary of the PAPs and the different impacts are given in Table 6.2 below.

Table 6.2: Summary of PAPs and the Various Impacts

S/N	Impact Area	Description	Total No. of PAPs	PAPs with over 20% Loss of farmland	PAPs for Physical Relocation
1	Buildings/Structures	Concrete block fence wall	1	NA	NA
2	Loss of land (Owners)	-	103	NA	NA
3	Loss of land (Renters)	-	0	NA	NA
4	Damage to Structures/Buildings	Permanent displacement of persons (Owners & Renters)	NA	NA	NA
		Temporary displacement of persons (Owners & Renters)	NA	NA	NA
5	Loss of economic trees and crops (ETC)	-	29	NA	NA
6	Vulnerability (due to age, illness, etc.)	Temporary displacement of vulnerable persons	27	NA	3
7	Relocation Discomfort	-	18	NA	18

NA = Not Applicable.

7.0 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Eligibility

The only persons who will be considered as qualified for compensation must be pre-identified PAPs. To qualify as PAP, the individual must be identified as a candidate for any of resettlement, relocation, loss of land, loss of building/structure 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/livelihood/income as a result of demolition of a structure or acquisition of land to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary or permanent displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of an adverse condition/requirement of the project. Vulnerable persons for this project are considered to include women, children and elderly persons, as well as people with disabilities.

Acquisition of land for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons, who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance. Before the commencement of the project, compensation of PAPs should be completed to avoid household economic difficulties that may result from loss of land and/or economic trees/crops.

7.1.1 Loss of Assets

Compensation will be for assets on the land, as well as other assistance in order to mitigate the adverse consequences that affect people and communities when they give up property for public good. In this project, there is loss of mainly agricultural lands resulting from the project. The process of mitigating the project impacts on PAPs will involve only cash compensation. The project does not envisage permanent destruction of any structural assets. Consequently, there will not be any physical permanent relocation of the PAPs. All persons who own economic trees/crops on the affected lands proposed for permanent acquisition regardless of their legal status are considered eligible for compensation as described in Table 6-3.

7.1.2 Loss of Livelihood

It is noteworthy that some PAPs have grown economic trees and crops within the land required as Setback for gully side slope stabilization, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor. Consequently, these PAPs will not only suffer loss of income from the trees and crops but may also suffer permanent loss of livelihood. As part of the Livelihood mitigation measures the Community Interest Group (CIG) program being developed by the SPMU is designed to provide the livelihood cushion to PAPs whose livelihoods are affected by the project.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

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

For the purpose of this report and bearing in mind that land ownership is statutorily vested in government, the entitlement list will include persons appropriately defined as follows:-

- Persons who have a right to the needed land;
- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land on any form of arrangements; or

- Persons whose standards of living are adversely affected as a consequence of the project activities.

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

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential/commercial land	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable due to nature of project. Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. By excavation from borrows for earth for construction use. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. No project impact is envisaged	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill.
3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1 Cultivator occupying land	3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of permanent loss of land they were cultivating	3.2 (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) Tenant 3.3 Persons working on the affected lands	3.2 (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2 (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates b) Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid
4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and	4.1. One block fence wall may be impacted by the project	Compensation is expected for the owner of this structure

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
commercial structures		
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations	4.2 Persons officially responsible for the up keep of any identified facility. However no facilities were identified that may be impacted.	Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1.Re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless	5. Needs-based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable Affected Persons (APs) that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.2 (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5.2 (a) &(b).Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

7.3 Valuation Procedures

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

Table 7.2: RAP Valuation Process

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Land with Structures	Steps: There is only one fence wall identified that will be affected by the project. Compensation shall be paid for the fence wall at replacement value.	a) The required land without structures needed for project is approximately about 33194 m ² .
Land without structures	a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for crops and trees lost. c) Payment: The project requires about 33194 m ² of privately owned land without structures to be permanently acquired as Setback for gully side slope stabilization. Delta NEWMAP/DTSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on Land.	b) Delta NEWMAP/DTSG will pay compensation for land without structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land Policies. c) Delta NEWMAP/MOE will provide transportation support for the PAPs that will be temporarily relocated for necessary construction works and back to their residences after completion of works. Cash compensation in lieu of transportation could also be made to the affected
Lost business profits and employee earnings	Obomkpa is essentially an agrarian community. Permanent loss of their land implies permanent loss of the business outlets or their means of livelihood. Compensations for business profit losses or earnings may be expected.	
Crops/Trees on the fields cultivated by	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	

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
those affected	considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Computation of the costs has been done according to market rates and payments hereafter will be made either at DTSG offices, or through the offices of an appointed NGO.	persons.
Temporary relocation to allow for construction activities	<p>a) Inventory: The names and contact details of all persons who may be affected by activities of the project and need to be temporarily relocated have been documented as part of this RAP.</p> <p>b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation/inconvenience and for what periods of time.</p> <p>c) Payment: The Delta NEWMAP/DTSG is expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and also provide the transportation support to move these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the construction activities have been completed.</p>	<p>d) The owners of economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to safely remove any crops they wish to salvage within one week of notification to do so.</p> <p>e) Notwithstanding the provisions in item (d) above, owners of affected economic trees/crops will be entitled to compensation for those trees/crops within acquired land for project. Compensation will be at the prevailing market rates and as outlined in Table 7-1.</p>

7.4 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance

Cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and the economic trees/crops which will be affected. Necessary assistance will also be provided to PAPs for temporary relocation to allow for necessary construction activities to take place during project implementation.

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 the need to allow project construction activities to take place. 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, elderly people and persons with disability. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

7.4.1 Resettlement Measures

There are no permanent relocations identified for this project since no structures whether residential or commercial are expected to be damaged by the project with the exception of one concrete fence wall.

7.4.2 Compensation for Land Losses

The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 33,194m². This is calculated as a product of the total length of the Setback required for gully wall stabilization and the width of land required (12meters) as Setback. Appropriate compensation will be paid for the Setback land marked for permanent acquisition.

The WB Policy OP4.12 requires that appropriate compensation be paid to involuntarily displaced persons to a level that improves or at least restores their income and living standards after displacement. In accordance with this policy, all persons whose lands shall

be acquired for the purpose of establishing the Setback for gully side slope stabilization in the project shall be compensated according to the Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAPs (Table 7-1).

7.4.3 Compensation for Relocations

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

7.4.4 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/crops

Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people, such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Compensation will be based on the size of cultivated land by the PAP and the computed unit cost of the cultivated crops. Payments will be made either at DTSG offices or through an SPMU-identified NGO or CBO with the office of the Traditional Ruler and President General of the Obomkpa Town serving as facilitators for effectiveness.

7.5 RAP Implementation Committee (AIC)

The NEWMAP SPMU has established an implementation/resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the Obomkpa RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

- To hold meetings with PAPs, site committee and community associations on the processes for carrying out resettlement and compensation;
- Engage with stakeholders and ensure successful land acquisition, residential construction and assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report;
- Provide assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report;
- Implement, monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the RAP and,
- Carry out post implementation audit and reporting.

The composition of this committee shall include:

- Representative of the PAPs;
- Representative of the Site Committee;
- Representative of Community Association;
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment;
- Representative of Focal NGO;
- Social and Livelihood Officer from the SPMU; and,
- Project Accountant from the PMU

The Committee shall be headed by the Representative from the Ministry of Environment while the Social and Livelihood Officer shall be the secretary to the committee.

7.6 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process and procedure shall be as set out by the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) under the supervision of the NEWMAP SPMU and the FPMU Social/livelihood Officer. The RIC will verify the affected households against the list of eligible persons enumerated at cut-off date to ensure that the correct compensation amount

is paid to eligible persons. The AIC will acknowledge the compensation offers in addition to acknowledgement of receipt of compensation by the PAPs.

Copies of the respective identity cards of all identified PAPs were provided as part of the PAP Census exercise and should be used to identify the PAPs to be compensated. These identity cards are now on record.

7.6.1 Relocation Times

The PAPs to be temporarily relocated will be given a relocation time of at least two weeks and will be assisted in the process. This process and timing will be properly chosen to minimize transfer disturbances.

7.6.2 Livelihood Restoration

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

Other factors considered in relation to livelihood restoration include:

- Development of the capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment skills and enterprise development
- Development of programs for provision of assistance to the entire community in areas requiring development of soil erosion prevention and control programs, sustainable watershed management and environmental sustainability programs.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for lost assets, relocation inconveniences and income loss

8.0 DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE

8.1 Dispute Resolution

It is for the benefit of the State, the project and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved. All disputes arising from implementation of this RAP shall be handled by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will take all necessary steps to ensure speedy and effective resolution of any disputes. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, where relevant. The resettlement and compensation process will ensure that, if necessary, corrective action is taken expeditiously. Such mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

The GRC will be housed within the community and will document and facilitate the dispute resolution process, ensure effective and timely resolution thereby reducing the risk of escalation of conflicts and avoiding unnecessary delays. If and where necessary, the community Traditional Leadership shall be asked to provide recommendations as to how an issue is to be addressed. The Committee shall ensure careful documentation of grievances and remedial actions to enhance accountability and to reduce liability.

8.2 Dispute Over Land Matters

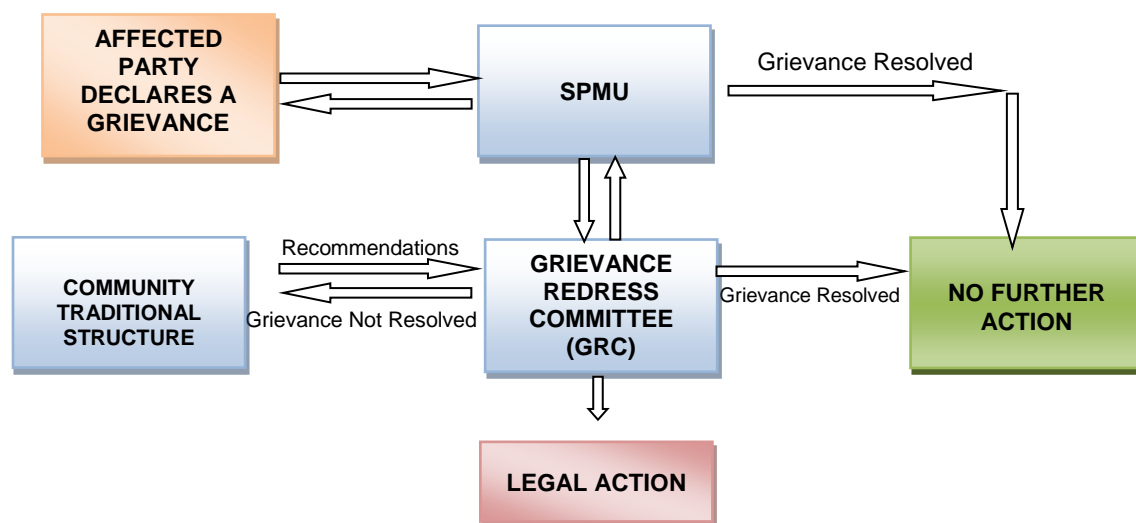
The GRC shall ensure that any disputes arising from land matters are amicably resolved. During the community consultation process of this RAP, it was understood from the community that there are established traditional mechanism by which land ownership disputes are resolved. The GRC may adopt this mechanism if considered effective and timely. This mechanism borders on the community’s historical knowledge of every family within each village and the family’s ancestral land heritage. Consequently, all land ownership disputes are normally resolved along the lines of known family heritage and the well-established and entrenched traditional norms. In the event of multiple land ownership disputes, the matter should be referred to the Community Traditional Leadership which will facilitate a speedy resolution of the matter.

8.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) are essential tools for allowing affected persons to express their concerns about the resettlement and compensation process as they may arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken expeditiously. Obomkpa community has its traditional land dispute resolution system that hinges on historical knowledge of family descendants. The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on the already existing structures as well as the grievance redress committee (GRC) and NEWMAP Grievance Redress framework approved by the World Bank. The recommended land system together with the WB-approved grievance redress committee framework is depicted in the Grievance Redress Procedure shown in Figure 8.1.

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

Figure 8.1: Grievance Redress Procedure



8.4 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The objective of the GRC is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally, in addition to the existing formal administrative and legal procedures.

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

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

The NEWMAP SPMU has established a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) overseen by NEWMAP to address complaints from this RAP implementation. The GRC shall provide specific necessary support and resolution of the potential PAP related grievances in accordance with provisions of this RAP. The Committee will be coordinated as provided for at each level and the compositions of each level of the GRC comprises as follows:

FIRST LEVEL: COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (COM-GRC)

The first stage of the GRC shall grievance process shall be the community-based GRC (Community GRC) which shall be coordinated by the Focal NGO (FNGO) and shall be made up of the following:

- 1 Representative from each of the Community Associations
- 1 Representative from the traditional ruler of the Community
- 1 Representative of the Local Government Area
- 1 Representative of Ministry of Lands, Survey and Physical Planning.
- 1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Social and Livelihood Officer in SPMU as the Secretary
- 1 Representative from the Focal NGO as coordinator

This committee shall be the place of first recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the site. The timeline for addressing/resolving the issues raised by a complainant by this GRC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

SECOND LEVEL: PMU GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (PMU-GRC)

Where the Com-GRC is unable to resolve the matter, the Complainant may seek redress from the Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GRC). This Committee shall be coordinated by the Project Coordinator of the SPMU and made up of the following:

- 1 Representative from the department of Flood and Erosion Control in the Ministry of Environment
- 1 Representative from the Ministry of Lands and Survey
- 1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- 1 Representative from the Focal NGO
- Social and Livelihood Officer in SPMU as the Secretary
- Project Accountant in the SPMU
- Project Coordinator of the SPMU as the Coordinator

This committee shall be the second place of recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the site. The timeline for addressing/resolution of the issues raised by a complainant by this PMU-GRC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the Com-GRC to resolve the matter.

THIRD LEVEL: NEWMAP STEERING/TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (STATE-GRC)

Where the PMU-GRC is unable to resolve the matter at this level, the Complainant may seek redress from the NEWMAP Steering and Technical Committee GRC (STATE-GRC). This Committee will be coordinated by the Chairman of the Steering Committee, who is the Honourable Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment. The timeline for addressing/resolving Issues raised by a complainant by this Committee shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PMU-GRC to resolve the matter. The composition of this Committee shall be as follows:

- The Federal Social and Livelihoods Specialist
- Representative of the Umbrella NGO
- Social and Livelihood Officers from 2 neighboring NEWMAP states who have experience in handling grievance matters
- Project Coordinator of the SPMU as the Secretary

The timeline for addressing/resolving issues raised by a complainant by this STATE-GRC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PMU- GRC to resolve the matter.

FOURTH LEVEL: THE COURTS

Where the Complainant is not satisfied with the decisions of the STATE-GRC, he/she may seek redress in the law Courts.

All grievances will first of all be address at the First Level. It will only move on to Second Level if the first level agreement was not accepted by the party involved and then to third and forth under similar situations. If negotiated settlement of grievances cannot be achieved through the normal procedural steps outlined in the grievance mechanism, the complainant has the right to approach the courts. The GRM procedure will be included in the community engagement plan to ensure that all PAPs know and understand the process and are able to

access it whenever they feel the need. The effectiveness of the GRM will be one of the crucial monitoring indicators.

8.5 Training of the Grievance Redress Committees

The various Grievance Redress Committees shall be provided with training to enable them adequately perform their responsibilities. The training shall be organized by the SPMU who shall provide logistics such as: writing materials, per diem, transportation, training venue and time.

The details of the training including time and date shall be adequately communicated to all members for their attendance. At the end of the training, members of the intervention community shall be adequately sensitized on the procedure for submission of complaints and grievances.

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E)

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

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

Monitoring will focus on:

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

9.1 Performance Indicators

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

Table 9.1: Monitoring and Performance Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Performance Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up is in place. • Budgeted RAP costs released and placed at disposal of RAP implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the PAPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and PAPs committees notified for continued consultations and participation of PAPs in RAP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule. • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to reestablish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan.
Restoration of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored along the

standard and income	<p>intervention corridors and at relocation sites outside intervention limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of PAPs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RAP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to PAPs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with PAPs (male and female) to explain RAP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of PAPs (male & female) participated in the meetings. • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable people with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation. • Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation. • Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation • Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards • Changes occurred for vulnerable groups benefiting from the project.

9.2 Completion Audit

SPMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit shall be undertaken after RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure SPMU's liability for resettlement.

10.0 ESTIMATED COST OF RAP

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N18,975,125.00**. A breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs is shown Table 10-1.

The underlying assumptions, consistent with the WB resettlement Policy framework (RPF) developed for NEWMAP sub-projects, upon which the RAP costs were developed are included in Table 10-2. Details of the cost estimates are shown in Table 10-3.

Table 10-1: Compensation and Resettlement Cost

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	NIGERIA NAIRA	US DOLLARS	%
A	COMPENSATION			
A1	LAND ACQUISITION	8,298,500.00		
A2	DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGES TO CROP	1,884,000.00		
A3	STRUCTURES	540,000.00		
A4	COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE			
A5	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	1,080,000.00		
A6	CONTINGENCIES-OTHER COMPENSATION			
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	N11,802,500.00		61.17%
B	RESETTLEMENT			
B1	RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE			
B2	RESETTLEMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT			
B3	HOUSING CONSTRUCTION			
	TOTAL RESETTLEMENT	0.00		0.0%
C	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION			
C1	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	Provided through CIG		
C2	VULNERABLE GROUPS	1,620,000.00		
C3	COORDINATION OF ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS			
C4	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT	500,000.00		
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS	N2,120,000.00		11.94%
D	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS			
D1	SURVEYING AND ASSET VALUATION	0.00		
D2	IMPLEMENTATION LOGISTICS	1,550,000.00		
D3	EXTERNAL MONITORING	500,000.00		
D4	CAPACITY BUILDING	1,750,000.00		
D6	END-OF-PROJECT AUDIT	350,000.00		
	TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	N4,150,000.00		22.13%
E	CONTINGENCIES (5%)	903,625.00		4.76%
	GRAND TOTAL	N18,975,125.00		100.0%

Table 10-2: Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation

S/No	ITEM	COST (NAIRA)	ASSUMPTIONS
1	Compensation for land acquisition	Per hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria
2	Compensation for loss of crops	Per hectare of farm lost	Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food
3	Compensation for buildings and structures	N/A	N/A
4	Cost of relocation assistance income	Per household	This cost is to facilitate transportation
5	Cost of restoration of individual income	N/A	N/A
6	Cost of restoration of household income	N/A	N/A
7	Cost of training	Per participant	Depends on the number of stakeholders selected for training
8	Cost of management	Per sub-project site	Incurred by MDA stakeholders such as ministries and local agents
9	Cost of monitoring and evaluation	Per sub-project site	Dependent on the each sub-project site
10	TOTAL	Per sub-project site	Addition of all cost incurred
11	Contingency	Per total cost	5% of the total cost
12	GRAND TOTAL	N/A	Sum of the total and contingency cost

Table 10-3: Breakdown of Cost Estimates












S/NO	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE (N)	TOTAL COMPENSATION COST (N)
1	Damage to structures	Compensation for damages to structures	LS	1	540,000	540,000.00
2	Displacement	Compensation for temporary displacement (disturbance) from residence	No.	18	50,000	900,000.00
3	Relocation expenses	Compensation for transport and resettlement expenses and allowances for affected units	No.	18	10,000	180,000.00
4	Land Acquisition	Compensation for 'setback' land acquisition	M ²	33,194	250	8,298,500.00
5	Economic trees/crops	Destruction and damages to economic trees/crops (29 persons)	Varied	1	1,884,000	1,884,000.00
6	Livelihood Restoration	Compensation to enable livelihood restoration	Provided through CIG			-
7	Vulnerable Group Consideration	Compensation for vulnerability (6mos maximum)	No.	27	60,000.00	1,620,000.00
8	Capacity building for skill development	Preparatory resettlement forums and awareness to affected persons	LS	1	650,000	650,000.00
		Trainings on enterprise development and job creation	LS	1	650,000	650,000.00
		Trainings on community project participation and sustainable management	LS	1	450,000	450,000.00
		Grievance Management	LS	1	500,000	500,000.00
		Implementation logistics	LS	1	1,550,000	1,550,000.00
		External Monitoring	LS	1	500,000	500,000.00
		End of project audit cost	LS	1	350,000	350,000.00
Sub-total						18,072,500.00
10	Contingency		5%			903,625.00
GRAND TOTAL						N18,975,125.00

11.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

The RAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 11-1 below. The period of the first week will be used to develop and set up all structures necessary to support all aspects of the programs.

Table 11-1: Implementation Schedule – Development Phase

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DURATION IN MONTHS			
	1 st Month	2 nd Month	3 rd Month	4 th Month
Disclosure of RAP Report				
Formation of Project Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)				
Formation of RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)				
Identification of Contractor				
Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations				
Listen to Grievances/ Complaints and Address Them				
Execute Capacity Building Programmes				
Compensate All PAPs				
Supervision of RAP Implementation				
Monitoring & Reporting on RAP Implementation				
Programme Administration				

DISCLOSURES

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed by Delta NEWMAP and DTSG which will make copies available at its head office in Asaba and copies distributed to the leadership of the community (the offices of the Traditional Ruler and President General of Obomkpa Community Association) prior to implementation of the project. Display centers will also include NEWMAP FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA NEWMAP Liaison office, the Palace of the Traditional Ruler, and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government matters. The RAP will be subjected to reviews and comments of the FPMU and the WB, and should be disclosed on the World Bank's website.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ITUA, E.O. (2011). Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project. Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria

NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

O.K. Agagu, E.A. Fayose, S.W. Petters; (1985); Stratigraphy and sedimentation in the Senonian Anambra Basin of Eastern Nigeria; *Journal of Mineralogy and Geology*, 22, pp. 25–36

Obomkpa Gully Erosion Site Intervention Design

World Bank Safeguards Policies

ANNEXURE A

LIST OF CONTACTED STAKEHOLDERS

The following persons were contacted during the course of the Consultancy:

Table AN-1: List of Contacted Stakeholders

GROUPS	CONTACTED STAKEHOLDER	MODE OF CONTACT
Group-1	Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area <u>OR</u> whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities.	General meetings, phones and personal contacts using a facilitator.
Group-2	Office of the Chairman of Obomkpa Watershed Management Committee	Phone and personal contacts
	Office of the President General, Obomkpa Development Union	Phone and personal contacts
Group-3	Office of the Chairman – Aniocha North LGA	Phone contacts
	Office of the Hon. Member – Delta State House of Assembly	Phone contacts
	Office of the Hon. Member – Aniocha North & South Federal Constituency	Phone contacts

ANNEXURE B

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL RULER AND ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Delta NEWMAP: RAP
2. Community:	Obomkpa Aniocha North L.G.A.
3. Date:	27 January, 2018
4. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
5. Introductions and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 1:25 pm in the palace of the traditional ruler HRM. Onyemaechi Joshua Ironta. HRM welcomed the visiting consultants team and all present with traditional kola-nuts ceremonies.
6. Remarks by the SPMU:	Mr Lucky Oyibo—the SPMU Communication Officer (CO), spoke on behalf of the SPMU. He introduced and presented the consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu to the leaders informing them that the consultant would brief them on the reasons for the meeting. Also present at the meeting was the State NEWMAP Social and Livelihood Officer—(SLO), Mrs Theodora Oyibo.
7. Remarks of Principal Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu	<p>Dr. Odili Ojukwu, the principal consultant introduced the members of his project consultant team and thanked HRH for his words of welcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He explained that the purpose of the meeting was to pay homage to HRH and inform him formally of the commencement of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for his community under the Delta State NEWMAP with the assistance of FGN and World Bank. • He informed the attendees that it was the challenges of the Obomkpa gully erosion, with its consequent displacements of homesteads, businesses, farmlands and other assets that precipitated the meeting. • Specifically, the study will identify and document those whose assets and means of livelihood would be impacted by the proposed works. Also an appropriate capacity building programme would be recommended to enable the beneficiaries use the projects in a responsible and sustainable manner. • The consultant teams would meet with a larger segment of the benefiting community and settlements to sensitize them on the study and solicit their supports and input. These would include administering a socio-economic questionnaire to the attendees. After which Focal group discussions would also be held for the men, women and youth. • He also told them that his team would be in the community for 7 days to document all who would potentially be affected and that those who would be coming to fill out the forms should come with a passport photograph for identification purposes and a photocopy of any form of government accepted identification cards. • The community was enjoined to take ownership of the project by proactive engagement and instituting community-based monitoring and evaluation activities in the course of implementation, and to

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	<p>maintain the projects when completed, to know and understand their roles in the project. He went on to add that the GRM process has been established by the SPMU. He encouraged them to use the platform to resolve complaints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He kindly solicited the blessing and support of HRM and his community towards the success of the study pleading that the work is a time based work as such they should accommodate him when he calls and turn out for the betterment of the community
<p>8. Questions by the Community</p>	<p>Three questions were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can you know the areas to be affected? • What would happen to the identified assets and livelihood? • Can they get a copy of the design to be able to follow up on the construction works?
<p>9. Remarks of HRM:</p>	<p>HRM once again welcomed the consultants and expressed his happiness as well as that of his community with the study. He said that he wants development and progress for his community but the erosion issues pose great constraints. He promised the full support and offered his royal blessings for the success of the exercise.</p> <p>Various community leaders expressed their gratitude that their cries have been heard and promised to work as his HRM has said in cooperation with the consultant to make the work move smoothly.</p>
<p>10. Response of the Consultants</p>	<p>The Consultant thanked the community members for the questions asked and responded to the each question as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Areas that will be affected by the project are determined from the engineering designs planned for the project; b) Any identified assets or livelihood of persons that will be impacted by the project shall be compensated for to the extent of the impact on the assets or individual livelihoods; c) The community association may formally request for a copy of the project design from the SPMU to assist community follow-up on the construction works
<p>11. Closing:</p>	<p>The meeting closed at about 3:15pm. It was attended by 25 persons.</p>

**NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR OBOMKPA EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
CONSULTANT CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP**

DATE: JANUARY, 27th, 2018

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Ikem Onyemachi Isigbohan	m	Obi	09064700535	
2	Okereke James	M	OBOMKPA	08061632119	
3	Chinwoe Georgina	F	Obomkpa	08064384558	
4	Obuzoma Caroline	F	Ogbo-Obi Obomkpa	07035944939	
5	Ulche Chote	F	Ogbeonai Obomkpa	08147216541	
6	Alice Nkwunye	F	Ukpato Obomkpa	07034474973	
7	Bridget Moya	F	Ogbeonai Obomkpa	07032473052	
8	Uduye Ekene	M	Ukpato Obomkpa	08100288986	
9	Ikechukwu Ajumaka	m	Ogbe - obi	08067967051	
10	Peter Dike Abada	m	Ogbe - ome	08061587470	
11	MONYE FIDEAS (Am)	M	Ogbeonai	0803715789	
12	Aniexue Michael	M	Ogbeonai	08038096689	
13	Prince Iwanji Eze	M	Ogbe - obi	07032492437	
14	Obuzoma Sunday	M	Obomkpa	07033890031	
15	Chief D.S Dili	M	Ogbe - Obi - obi	08100034211	
16	Prince Eundichu Felix	m	Obomkpa	08035212391	
17	Prince Osta Ezeke	M	Ogbe - obi	08061662481	
18	OSTHENENOR SAMUEL	M	NEWMAP	08064339055	

S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
19	Luwuy Oyiabo	M	New map	08070496867	[Signature]
20	Mrs Oyibo Theodora	F	Newmap SLO	07038451768	[Signature]
21	Oba Adaeze S.	F	DTG	08079501207	[Signature]
22	Umerekapor Chinebo	F	DTG	08037739595	[Signature]
23	Dr Odili Okwue	M	DTG	08033380090	[Signature]
24	Ilesanni Clement D	M	DTG	08074706539	[Signature]
25	Ogwudili Akite	M	DTG	08037772731	[Signature]

**MINUTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
MEN'S GROUP**

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Delta State NEWMAP RAP Project
2. Title:	Elders' Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
3. Community:	Obomkpa, Aniocha North L.G.A
4. Date:	March 3, 2018
5. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
6. Introduction and Protocols:	<p>The meeting started at about 10.00pm at Ogbe-Obi hall, with opening prayers led by Mr. Uduje Ekene and a brief welcome speech was also made by Mr. Uduje Ekene, who is the site committee secretary of the community.</p> <p>The Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu was represented by Mrs. Okwusiunor Ngozi. and Ms. Adaeze Oba who formally introduced themselves as well as some of the community leaders present</p>
7. Remarks of the Consultant:	<p>Mrs. Okwusiunor Ngozi in her remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained that the purpose of the meeting was to follow up on the initial larger community sensitization meeting held earlier regarding the RAP project in Obomkpa. • The study will specifically document both the positive and negative impacts of the project on the social and Livelihood elements of the beneficiary community. Appropriate mitigation measures would be recommended for the negative impacts that are assessed to be significant. • Also relevant menu of capacity building activities would be recommended to enable the community use and maintain the projects when completed in a responsible and sustainable manner. • She stated that as elders in the community, it is their responsibility to ensure that there is peace and tranquility in the community • She reminded them on the need to take advantage of every peace and conflict mechanism/ architecture already in place in the community to settle disputes. Furthermore, the elders were also enjoined to make out time to preach the message of peace and mentor their respective families especially the youths on the need to embrace peaceful dispositions at all times. • She enjoined the elders as custodians of the customs and traditions of the land to guide their visitors on the norms and values of the community and also to be fair in their dealings with the outsiders. • The community was advised to take ownership of the project and mount a robust M & E activities during the implementation. • She then invited the community to ask questions or relate their concerns regarding the project as it affects them more than anyone else.
8. Remarks of the Community:	<p>The community remarks are summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the fate of those who were not able to meet up with the registration and verification of the properties within the time provided by the RAP consultant? • The fate of those who refused to register? • The issue representation of persons who were not physically present during registration and the implication on compensation, if need arises ?

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
9. Response of the Consultants:	<p>The consultant gave the following responses to the questions asked by the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attention of the elders was drawn to the responsibilities of the Grievance Committee and Community Association Committee which are in place and very functional in the community. Community members missed out during registration and verification exercises, were kindly advised to approach these committees with assurances that they will definitely be accommodated • On the fate of those who refused to register, the consultant is putting measures in place with FNGO and the existing committees to reach out to them on the importance of this exercise • On the representation of persons who asked some of their kinsmen to represent them, during the registration and verification exercise, letters of authorization would be required for the purposes of compensation from the traditional ruler.
10. Closing:	The meeting closed at about 12:00pm. The meeting was attended by 31 persons.

**NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR OBOMKPA EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
COMMUNITY FOCAL GROUP MEETING FOR MEN
DATE: 3RD MARCH, 2018**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Alfred Umunna	M	Obomkpa	07037107165	[Signature]
2	Abraham Peter D	M	Opebe-Obi	08061587470	[Signature]
3	Ezek Nkandu	M	Opebe-Obi	07061930576	[Signature]
4	Raymond Andrew	M	Opebe-Obi	04033655077	[Signature]
5	Isaac Opechie	M	Opebe-Obi	07054363664	[Signature]
6	Peter Nwankwo	M	Opebe-Obi	08167976430	[Signature]
7	Ugwenna Edward	M	Opebe-Obi		[Signature]
8	Francis Dankwa	M	Opebe-Obi	08138029210	[Signature]
9	Umarh Jusufula	M	Opebe-Obi	0706361751	[Signature]
10	Alfi Ekelle	M	Opebe-Obi	0806600037	[Signature]
11	Chukwimaka Okereke	M	UKPATA	08066632099	[Signature]
12	Agumuta Martins	M	Opebe-Obi	08069445777	[Signature]
13	Ude Paul	M	UKPATA		[Signature]
14	Nwagwu Patricia	M	OSBE-Obi	0816739778	[Signature]
15	Okereke Faithful	F	UKPATA	04067038174	[Signature]
16	Adonicha Jonathan	F	UKPATA		[Signature]
17	Udeh Onyiah	M	UKPATA		[Signature]
18	Oluks Festus	M	Opebe-Obi	07033740400	[Signature]

S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
19	Iduye Ekene-	M	Ukpata	087002889736	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Stephen Uleh	M	Ukpata	08060246602	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Sunday Kpomafar	L	Ukpata	08163769849	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Cynthia Idde	M	Ogbe-Obe	08032571309	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Okolo Austin	M	Ogbe-Obe	07033740203	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Oranwasi James	M	Ukpata	0810699275	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	OKOLO CHARLES O.	M	OGBE ONEI	07036993717	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Anikwa Michael	M	Ogbe-Obe	08035096689	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Chief D.S Ofuli	M	Ogbe Obe	08100034211	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Prince Ezeka Osta	M	Ogbe-Obe	0806662451	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Ikechi Kwa Ajumuka	M	Ogbe-Obe	08067967051	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Okwusiunor Ngog	F	OTG	08038996558	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Oba Adeze S.	F	OTG	08067805507	<i>[Signature]</i>

**MINUTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WOMEN GROUP**





ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Delta State NEWMAP RAP Project
2. Title:	Women Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
3. Community:	Obomkpa, Aniocha North L.G.A
4. Date:	3 rd March, 2018
5. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
6. Introduction and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 12.00pm at Ogbe-Obi hall, with opening prayers led by Mrs Nonye Akor. A brief welcome speech was made by Mr. Uduje Ekene, who is the site committee secretary of the community. The Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu was represented by Mrs Okwusiunor Ngozi. and Ms. Adaeze Oba who formally introduced themselves as well as some of the community leaders present
7. Remarks of the Consultant:	Mrs Okwusiunor Ngozi in her remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained that the purpose of the meeting was to follow up on the initial larger community sensitization meeting held earlier regarding the RAP project in Obomkpa. • The study will specifically document both the positive and negative impacts of the project on the social and Livelihood elements of the beneficiary community. Appropriate mitigation measures would be recommended for the negative impacts that are assessed to be significant. • She stated that as elders in the community, it is their responsibility to ensure that there is peace and tranquility in the community • She mentioned that as women and mothers, their roles and responsibilities in the society cannot be over emphasized. Women-specific perspectives to the study and their perception about the project are considered important. Hence the need for the meeting. • Speaking further on the importance of the role of women with respect to RAP activities, she said that it was obvious the women and children are the worst affected during disasters and such women should be seen playing frontline roles in issues affecting their immediate environment. Accordingly, she advised that they should support their respective families to apply due diligence in identifying those properties that fall within the erosion corridors for proper documentation. • She also told them that the project has a capacity to boost their economic income during the construction phases of the project such as buying and selling of food and other day to day needs of the incoming laborers’. • Sexual risks (HIV/AIDs etc.): She implored the women to advise their children on the need to guide themselves against unwholesome acts that would lead to sordid cases like; unwanted pregnancies, STIs/HIV/AIDS infections, kidnappings, robberies etc. • She then invited the community to ask questions or relate their concerns regarding the project as it affects them more than anyone else.
8. Remarks of the Community:	The concerns raised by the women are summarized as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would NEWMAP embark on any other activity apart from gully rehabilitation? 2. What may be the implications of not being able to control their grown up daughters?
9. Response of the Consultants:	The consultant gave the following responses to the questions asked by the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the gully rehabilitation, NEWMAP will carry out livelihood enhancement activities. RAP she noted is one of such activities by NEWMAP designed to improve the general well-being of people in all the affected communities. • It our responsibility to develop a behavioral change communication. Issues relating to sexual education should be taken seriously and modern/acceptable disease control and Gender Base Violence should be taught.
10. Closing:	The meeting closed at about 2:15pm. The meeting was attended by 22 persons.

**NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR OBOMKPA EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
COMMUNITY FOCAL GROUP MEETING FOR WOMEN**

DATE: 3RD MARCH, 2018

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Angenna Anana	F	Ogbe Obi		
2	Aguruyuka Regina	F	Ogbe Obi		
3	Caroline Okuzeme	F	Ogbe Obi	07035514939	
4	Nwadozi Maria	F	Ogbe Obi	0816 7785620	
5	Georgina Chima	F	Ogbe Ukpata	080 61438458	Ching
6	Patricia Kurue	F	Ogbe - Obi	08066858531	P.K.
7	Ezeka Angela	F	Ogbe Obi	07037970746	
8	Isikwei Theresa	F	Ogbe Oneji	08060574411	T.A
9	Uche Cheta	F	Ogbe-Oneji Village	08147216541	
10	Nonye Akor	F	Ogbe - Obi	08034205455	Mkon
11	Chinyere Udeye	F	Ukpata	082 6504	
12	MABU Appard	F	Ogbe Obi	08026504742	
13	Aniwecha Joy	F	Ukpata	08031939747	
14	Okekeke Satha	F	Ukpata	090 6793747	
15	Dumky Adacke	F	Ogbe Obi	07068331363	A.A
16	Monye Angela	F	Ukpata	07030100627	Ang
17	Njere Nkwuraye	F	Ukpata	07031479734	N.
18	Atoy Grace	F	Ogbe Obi	08066415317	










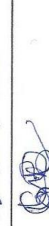





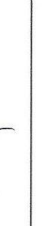
S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
19	Abada Onyise	F	Ajba Onime	0903655013	
20	Com. Ikwere Goddy	M	OIG	07034670362	
21	Okwusunor Ngozi	F	OIG	08038996558	
22	Oba Adaeze S.	F	OIG	05067805207	

**MINUTES OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
YOUTH GROUP**

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Delta State NEWMAP RAP Project
2. Title:	Youth Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
3. Community:	Obomkpa, Aniocha North L.G.A
4. Date:	March 3, 2018
5. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
6. Introduction and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 2.00pm at Ogbe-Obi hall. A brief welcome speech was made by Mr. Uduje Ekene, who is the site committee secretary of the community. The Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu was represented by Mrs Okwusiunor Ngozi. and Ms. Adaeze Oba who formally introduced themselves as well as some of the community leaders present
7. Remarks of the Consultant:	<p>Mrs Okwusiunor Ngozi in her remarks:</p> <p>Explained that the purpose of the meeting was to follow up on the initial larger community sensitization meeting held earlier regarding the RAP project in Obomkpa. The study will specifically document both the positive and negative impacts of the project on the social and Livelihood elements of the beneficiary community. Appropriate mitigation measures would be recommended for the negative impacts that are assessed to be significant.</p> <p>Speaking to them and stressing on the importance of youths as tools to drive the developmental process, she mentioned that the responsibility of providing security throughout the life cycle of the project lies on the youths.</p> <p>She said that in every society, youths are the drivers of developmental processes. She charged the youths to come up with very useful ideas and channel them through the appropriate quarters to foster the smooth implementation of RAP and other NEWMAP activities in the community. She appealed to them to shun acts like cultism, kidnapping, stealing and other social vices that are inimical to growth and development of the society.</p> <p>She then invited the community to ask questions or relate their concerns regarding the project as it affects them more than anyone else.</p>
8. Remarks of the Community:	<p>The concerns raised by the youth are summarized as follows:</p> <p>How many committees in the village are involved in NEWMAP RAP project?</p> <p>What happens to affected properties without Certificate of Occupancies (C of O's)?</p>
9. Response of the Consultants:	<p>The consultant gave the following responses to the questions asked by the community:</p> <p>Currently NEWMAP works with the Site Committee and the Community Association Committee already set up in the community as a liaison with the community people. A letter of attestation signed by the Traditional Ruler and Community Association would suffice for attestation purposes.</p>
10. Closing:	The meeting closed at about 4:20pm. The meeting was attended by 16 persons.

**NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR OBOMKPA EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
COMMUNITY FOCAL GROUP MEETING FOR YOUTHS
DATE: 3RD MARCH, 2018**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Uwakhai STEPHEN	M	UKPATU	08068615735	
2	UMUNNA KINGSLEY	M	"	8164774185	
3	Chikwemerele Stephen	M	Ogbe - Obi	88065977180	
4	Chicomeke UZORWA	M	ogbe onie	07033005975	
5	Bakwene Charles C.	M	UKPATU	08067204355	
6	OKPATU ANYASI	M	ukpatu	0803930702	
7	OGANA Ikietukwu	M	ogbe - obi	08036719170	
8	OBUZOME-ONYEISI	M	ogbe obi	07062274140	
9	Nwabueze Desmond	M	ogbe obi	09038362048	
10	Osiemeke Uche	M	ogbe obi	07039770909	
11	BARUOYE ONYINYE	F	ogbe obi	08138474123	
12	Barua Fatma	F	ogbe - Onie	09037618647	
13	MATA Eriete	M	ukpatu	080386762037	
14	com. Goddey Isikwe	M	ogbe - onie	07034670362	
15	Okonogworo Njisi	F	OTG	0803899655	
16	Oba Adaeze	F	OTG	05067305207	
17					
18					

ANNEXURE C

SAMPLE SOCIOECONOMIC/CENSUS DATA FORM

OBOMKPA GULLY EROSION PROJECT

DATA COLLECTION CONSENT FORM

Questionnaire Number	
-----------------------------	--

CONSENT:

We are conducting an assessment for the Delta State Project Management Unit (SPMU) of Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) under the Ministry of Environment, Delta State to enable us determine the people and assets that will be affected by the remediation and rehabilitation of Obomkpa erosion gully corridor under NEWMAP. Your consent for this assessment is required.

Respondent Phone Number(s): _____

Name of Property Owner				
Village:				
Kindred				
Residential Address:				
Consent (Sign):	YES		NO	
Interviewer:			Date:	

PLACE PASSPORT-SIZE
PHOTO OF
RESPONDENT HERE

ANNEXURE

**OBOMKPA GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY
GENERAL INFORMATION**

Name of Interviewer.....Date.....

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

.....

What is likely to be affected by the project?.....

Structure-1; Land-2; Structure and Land-3; Cash Crop-4; Others-5 (specify).....

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

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

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

AFFECTED PROPERTY INFORMATION

Affected Structure Details:

Type of Use	Property User Status	Monthly Rent	Utility Connections	Distance to Gully Edge (m)	No of Rooms	Floor Level	Total Area (m2)	Type of Construction			Structure			
								Roof	Wall	Floor	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	

Type of Use = Residence-1; Commercial-2; Residential-cum-Commercial-3; Animal Shed/Poultry-4; Other (specify)-5.....

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

Type of Construction: Wall = Mud-1, Thatched-2, Brick-3, Plank-4, Zinc-5

Roof = Zinc/Asbestos-1; RCC-2; Thatched-3; Tiles-4

Floor = Cement-1; Mud-2; Tiles-3 **Floor Level** = Bungalow-1, Storey Building-2

Utility Connection = Electricity-1; Water-2; Phone-3

AFFECTED LAND DETAILS

SIZE OF AFFECTED LAND.....

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

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

What are the crops grown on land?.....

What are other immovable assets likely to be affected: Trees.....; Orange.....; Mango.....; Apple.....; Other.....

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

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Household Composition and Personal Information

Household Members	Surname	Other Names	Relationship With H.H	Gender	Age	Disability	Marital Status	Educational Level	Occupation	Monthly Income	Skill Possessed
HH											
Spouse											
Member 1											
Member 2											
Member 3											
Member 4											
Member 5											
Member 6											
Member 7											

Disability = Blind-1; Crippled-2; Mentally Disabled-3; Physically Challenged-4, Other-5

Relationship = Self -1; Wife-2; Son/Daughter-3, Nephew/Niece-4, Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law-5, Grand Child-6, Parent-7, House Help-8, Others-9

Marital Status = Single-1, Married-2, Widow-3, Widower-4, Divorcee-5, Separated-6, Single Parent-7.

Literacy Level = Illiterate-1, Primary School-2, Secondary School-3, Undergraduate-4, Graduate-5, Post Graduate-6, Others-7.

Occupation = Crop Farming-1, Animal Husbandry-2, Service Provider-3, Civil Servant-4, Craftsmanship/Artisanship-5, Trade/Business-6, Industrial Worker-7, Daily Wage Labour-8, Other-9.

Household Income from Various Sources during Last One Year (Naira):

Agriculture		Industry	
Dairy		Goatery	
Business		Sheep Rearing	
Service		Others (specify)	
Others (specify)		Others (specify)	
Others (specify)		Others (specify)	

INFORMATION OTHER THAN AFFECTED PROPERTIES

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

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

Assets Ownership (Please Record Numbers)

TV	Fridge	Radio	Vehicles				Cooker	Any Other (specify)	Any Other (specify)	Any Other (specify)	Any Other (specify)
			Bus/Truck	Cars	Motor cycle	Keke Napep					

Live Stock Assets (Please Record Numbers)

Classification	Cows	Goats	Poultry	Sheep	Others	Others	Others
Give Number							

Household Health Status

Was any member of your family affected by any major illness in the past one year? Yes-1; No-2

If YES, Indicate the details:

S/No.	Type of Disease/Illness	No. of Cases	Treatment Taken		Type of Treatment Preferred	Distance Travelled for Treatment
			Yes	No		

PROJECT RELATED

Are you aware of the proposed gully intervention project? Yes-1; No-2

If yes, what is the source?..... TV-1; Newspaper-2; Govt Official-3; Friend/Relative-4; Other-5

What is your opinion about the project?..... Good-1; Bad-2; Can't Say-3

If good, what positive impacts do you perceive (can have multiple choice)? 1- Increase in employment opportunity; 2- Emotional relief
3- Increase in land price; 4- More value for local product; 5- Better infrastructure facility; 6- Increase in business opportunity.

If bad, what negative impacts do you perceive (can have multiple choice)? 1- Loss of land and income opportunity;
2- Pressure on existing infrastructure; 3- Influx of population; 4- Conflict with outsiders; 5- Increase in antisocial elements

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTIONS OF THE PAPs

Are you willing to resettle voluntarily?..... Yes-1; No-2

(Residence getting displaced)

- i) How far do you prefer to be relocated? 1- Within the village or town; 2- Outside the village/town
- ii) If outside the village/town, kindly give the name of the other place.....
- iii) How far is this place from the present location?.....
- iv) What is your preferred rehabilitation measure? (only one choice):
 - Replacement value & Rehabilitation grant
 - Plot on cost basis, Replacement value and Rehabilitation grant
 - Free plot and construction allowance (vulnerable)
 - Others (specify).....
- v) Infrastructure enjoyed by the household or entrepreneur at present moment.....
- vi) Infrastructure facilities expected at the relocation site.....

(Commercial Structure is getting displaced)

- i) How far do you prefer to be relocated? 1- Within the village or town; 2- Outside the village/town
- ii) If outside the village/town, kindly give the name of the other place.....
- iii) How far is this place from the present location?.....
- iv) What is your preferred rehabilitation measure? (only one choice):
 - Replacement value & Rehabilitation grant
 - Plot on cost basis, Replacement value and Rehabilitation grant
 - Free plot and construction allowance (vulnerable)
 - Others (specify).....

TENANT

(Residence getting affected)

- i) What do you prefer for rehabilitation?.....
 - Shifting allowance and rental allowance
 - Self relocation
 - Others (specify)

(Commercial structure getting affected)

- i) What do you prefer for rehabilitation?.....
 - Shifting allowance and rental allowance and training
 - Others (specify)

ANNEXURE D

SAMPLE OF AFFECTED ASSETS FIELD VERIFICATION FORM

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

**OBOBKPA EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
VERIFICATION OF AFFECTED LAND AND OTHER ASSETS**

NAME OF FIELD OFFICER: _____ DATE _____

NAME OF CLAIMANT: _____ GENDER: M / F AGE:

CLAIMANT'S VILLAGE: _____ PHONE NO.: _____

(One Passport Photo and Valid Identity must be attached to this form)

NEXT OF KIN: _____ PHONE NO.: _____

LAND COORINATES (At all corners of land or property): _____

TYPE OF LAND:

Agriculture.....; Residential.....; Commercial.....; Barren.....; Grazing Land.....

If Agriculture, is land Wet; Dry; Other

WHAT ARE THE TREES OR CROPS GROWN ON LAND?

.....
.....
.....
.....

WHAT ARE OTHER IMMOVABLE ASSETS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED (Give Numbers):

Trees: Orange.....; Mango.....; Pawpaw; Bamboo;.....Palm Tree.....

Others.....

.....
.....

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

FOR OFFICE USE

DOES ANY LAND COORDINATE FALL WITHIN THE GULLY CORRIDOR?

YES.....; NO.....;

SIZE OF AFFECTED LAND.....

VERIFYING OFFICER:

NAME: _____ SIGNED _____

DATE: _____

S/NO	SURNAME	OTHER NAMES	GENDER	AGE	CONTACT PHONE	REF NO	VULNERABILITY CONDITION
1	JIDEONWU	PATRICK. A	M	80	08037394124	OBM/001	BY AGE
2	OBIEZEKA	NNEKA ANGEL	F	80	07037970446	OBM/007	BY AGE
3	ISIKWEI	THERESA	F	73		OBM/010	BY AGE
4	OKAFOR	JOSEPH A.	M	74	08102694956	OBM/012	BY AGE
5	CHIEJINA	ERNEST T.	M	75	08133518719	OBM/017	BY AGE
6	MONVE	FIDELIS	M	73	08037715789	OBM/022	BY AGE
7	EBOLUM	EPHRAIM	M	71		OBM/024	BY AGE
8	OKORIE	UCHEBUAKO	M	75	07066637668	OBM/030	RHEUTHISM
9	AFAM	ISAAC	M	71	07054363664	OBM/034	BY AGE
10	MOKWUNYE	PETER	M	86	08167976430	OBM/037	BY AGE
11	OSIEGBU	ALICE	F	75		OBM/038	BY AGE
12	ANIKWE	BRIDGETH	F	71	08130542347	OBM/038	BY AGE
13	DUMKWU	JOHN	M	75		OBM/049	BY AGE
14	OLIKA	FESTUS	M	80	07033740400	OBM/053	BY AGE
15	EZE	EMMANUEL	M	70	07032492437	OBM/076	BY AGE
16	OGBUE	HELEN	F	74	08064703017	OBM/078	BY AGE
17	UYANWANNE	EDWARD	M	71	07037960855	OBM/083	BY AGE
18	OGBUE	MARY OTUBO	F	62	08056802255	OBM/087	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
19	ANINOICHA	OKEMUFUNA	M	74		OBM/105	BY AGE
20	NKWUNYE	ALICE	F	74	07034799736	OBM/106	BY AGE
21	ONYEMA	ANDREW	M	74	08162694274	OBM/120	BY AGE
22	OGEDI	FRANCIS	M	89	08136437848	OBM/122	BY AGE
23	OKWUTE	AFOLA JOSEPH	M	70	08130087068	OBM/131	BY AGE
24	CHUKWUEMEKA	STEPHEN IFEANYI	M	33	08063977100	OBM/132	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED
25	AWANYA	NKABU	M	70	09069725426	OBM/135	BY AGE
26	UDUJE	VICENT	M	86	08034201765	UDC/005	BY AGE
27	KMOAFA	JAMES	M	72	08106199275	UDC/015	BY AGE

ANNEXURE F

LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs) AND COMPENSATIONS OBOMKPA COMPENSATION LIST

S / N	NAME	GENDER	AGE	PHONE NUMBER	REF NO	PARTICULARS OF NEXT OF KIN	COORDINATES	STATUS OF PAP	LOCATION OF PROPERTY/ ASSET	AFFECTED LAND AREA IN SQM (A)	STRUCTURE/ BUILDING (B)	ECONOMIC TREES & CROPS (ETC) (C)	
												DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	ACHI EBELE JOSEPH	M	35	08066000237	OBM/018	ACHI OTITO 08145655127	N062450.022 E0062932.405 N062450.441 E0062932.932	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	168			
2	AGADINW ANYI SHRINE	M			UDC/030	OSITA EZEKA 08061682481	N062451.504 E0062920.560	CHIEF PRIEST	OGBE-OBI	0			
3	AGWUDU FELICIA	F	68		UDC/013	AGWUDU UCHIEMDI	N062501.901 E0062940.333 N062504.233 E0062939.703	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	231			
4	AJUMUKA FAMILY	M			UDC/008	AJUMUKA JOSEPH 08032587732	N062440.4 E0062902.2 N062442.3 E0062902.6	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	140			
5	AJUMUKA MARTINS	M	60	08069544677	OBM/113	MARTIN OLUCHUKWU 08130732941	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.51	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	280			
6	AJUMUKA MICHAEL	M	52	09034641085	UDC/028	AJUMUKA DESTINY 08142192624	N062451.864 E0062915.138 N062451.870 E0062915.564			0			
7	AJUMUKA ODENIGW E	M	61	08036710096	OBM/032		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.23		OGBE-OBI	217			
8	AJUMUKA SUNDAY	M	40	08060784244	OBM/005	AJUMUKA OKECHUKWU 08038382513	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.9	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	455			
9	AKOR FELICIA	F	36	08034205455	OBM/014	AKOR EMMANUEL	N062451.800 E0062913.468 N062452.980 E0062913.389	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	175			
10	AKUDI RAPHAEL	M	50	08064985598	UDC/025		N062452.841 E0063006.026 N062453.832 E0063005.939	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-OBI	294		CASSAVA	20
11	AKWUDI OZIOMA	M	43	09032919913	UDC/012	AKWUDI NGOZI	N062458.020 E0062955.157 N062458.180 E0062956.203	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-OBI	1092		BAMBOO	50
12	ANEMEKA PHILOMENA	F	40	09066129225	UDC/017	OKAFOR OBINNA 08105835165	N062501.901 E0062940.333 N062504.233 E0062939.703	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	70		PLANTAIN COCONUT	20 2
13	ANIONICHA ANGAJU JOY	F	74	08134939547	OBM/105	ANIONICHA ONUWA	N062450.208 E0062938.881 N062450.357 E0062938.058	LAND/CROP OWNER	UKPATU	196		PLANTAIN	10
14	ASIWA ANTHONY	M	61	07063972389	OBM/123	ASIWA AZUKA 07062290484	N062447.130 E0062927.673			0			
15	ASIWA UDENE DANIEL	M	60	08037420754	OBM/125	ASIWA LUCKY 08034557311	N062446.830 E0062928.803			0			
16	AWANYE ROSELINE	F	60	09034716698	UDC/003	ODIAKAOSE 08064419814	N062456.1 E0062950.0 N062456.3 E0062950.6	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	140			
17	BABUNDO JOSEPHINE	F	60	08163845686	UDC/002	BABUNDO UZOCHUKWU 08022982272	N062456.3 E0062950.6 N062456.6 E0062951.3	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	84			
18	BAKWUYI JOSEPHINE	F	48		UDC/007	BAKWUYI PROMISE 08101007744	N062450.3 E0062921.4 N062450.4 E0062921.8	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	56			
19	CHIEJINE ERNEST	M	75	08133518719	OBM/017	CHIEJINE KANAYO 08137381047	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.16	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	105			
20	CHRIST HOLY CHURCH INTER.			08038313929	OBM/128	AWOKE OKECHUKWU B. 07034330364	N062455.818 E0062949.074 N062456.231 E0062950.030	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-OBI	280		PLANTAIN	3
21	CHUKWUD IUFU HENRY	M	48	07067978204	OBM/013		N062445.746 E0062942.120 N062457.136 E0062942.505	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	371		GMELINA	2
22	DUMKWI CHARLES	M	55	08038202518	OBM/031	UDUJE EKENE 08100288936	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.22	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	224			
23	DUMKWI ELIZABETH	F	63	07068331368	OBM/049	MOKWUNYE KODILI 09065024556	N062450.809 E0062937.212 N062450.917 E0062937.380	LAND OWNER		0			
24	EBOAGWU FAMILYLAND			08034484351	OBM/060	EBOAGWU STEPHEN 08034484351	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.33	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	245			
25	EBOAGWU ISICHEI	M	44	08069030081	OBM/019	EBOAGWU ONYINYE 08100373753	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.17	LAND/CROP OWNER	UKPATU	182		PAWPAW	1

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												DESCRIPTION	QTY
26	EGWUENU GEORGE	M	67	08164073089	OBM/065		N062451.463 E0062318.618 N062450.905 E0062920.628	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	434			
27	EKWUMAN GBO PETER	M	44	08027483665	OBM/061	EKWUMANGBO JUDE 08030907219	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.34	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	154			
28	EMEKA UDO	M	34		UDC/039	EMEKA VICTORY	N062428.723 E0067858.763 N062433.311 E0062855.188	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	630			
29	EMELUE HENRY UCHE	M	66	8034000225	OBM/055	EMELUE CHUKWUNONSO 08034000225	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.32	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	854	BLOCK FENCE		
30	ENEANYA OZOEMEZE	M	62	08100084728	OBM/056	ENEANYA CHEKUBE 08035303282	N062450.131 E0062925.069 N062450.191 E0062925.410	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	56			
31	ENUDIOLU FELIX ATUINYI	M	54	08035212391	OBM/072	ENUDIOLU NNAMDI 07037612319	N06244.371 E0062849.236 N062434.2 E0062853.5	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	700		CASSAVA PALM TREE CASHEW	40 1 1
32	EZE IFEANYI EMMANUEL	M	70	07032492437	OBM/076	EZE IKEOSE 08136978369	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.38	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	749			
33	EZEH NGOZI	F	52	08133914198	OBM/104	ISIKA PROMISE 08100903520	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.47			0			
34	EZEH NKENCHOR	M	58	07061930556	OBM/054	ODOZIEZE GLADYS 07036043119	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.31	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	595			
35	IHUOKPU OSEBUA SHRINE				UDC/029	OSITA EZEKA 08061682481	N062450.963 E0062920.130	CHIEF PRIEST	OGBE-Obi	0		AKPU TREE	1
36	IKEAKANM EPHRAIM	M	67	08065174866	OBM/046	IKEAKANM GOODNEWS 08063219024	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.28	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	210			
37	ISIKWEI GODDEY	M	23	07034670362	UDC/033	ISIKWEI CATHERINE 08132080028	N062459.9 E0062941.1 N062500.8 E0062940.7	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	140			
38	ISIKWEI THERESA	F	71	08060514411	OBM/010	ISIKWEI SUNDAY 08066003341	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.12	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	420		NATIVE PEAR PLANTAIN	1 5
39	ISONG PEACE	F	25	07039770807	OBM/134	ISONG IFEANYI 08132121162	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.55			0			
40	JIDEONWO ANN	F	66	08161309732	UDC/031	JIDEONWO JUDE 07067509912	N062451.612 E0062916.020 N062451.552 E0062916.662	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	140			
41	JIDEONWO CHARLES	M	53	08037048500	OBM/041	JIDEONWO FORTUNE 08037803615	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.27	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	154		CASSAVA	240
42	JIDEONWO DESMOND	M	25	09038392048	UDC/016	NWABUEZE WILLIAMS 08057583739	N062451.492 E0062916.482 N062451.240 E0062917.117	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	133		KOLANUT	1
43	JIDEONWO PATRICK IA	M	80	08037394124	OBM/001	JIDEONWO KELVIN AZUKA 08037394124	N062452.201 E0062913.476 N062452.427 E0062911.880	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	427		NATIVE PEAR UGIRI PALM TREE	1 1 2
44	JIDEONWO PETER NWABUEZE	M	52	08143659429	OBM/066	JIDEONWO CHIAZOR 08143659429	N062450.460 E0062923.292 N062450.131 E0062924.804	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	371			
45	KPOMAFAMONYEJE FAMILY			09060076812	OBM/108	KPOMAFAMONYEJE WILLIAMS 09060076812	N062445.947 E0062931.405			0			
46	KPOMAFAM JAMES	M	72	08106199275	UDC/015	KPOMAFAM IKECHUKWU 09033229442	N062445.007 E0062931.001			0			
47	KPOMAFAM SUNDAY	M	68	07039061845	UDC/014	KPOMAFAM EMEKA 08145667578	N062445.468 E0062930.402			0			
48	KURUE NZEMEKE	M	30	07034853677	OBM/110	KURUE NNEKA 08031926460	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.49	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	147			
49	MADUAEMAGO PATRICIA AWELE	F	51	08162793056	OBM/048	MADUAEMAGO EGBOCHINA 08038822562	N062451.432 E006917.093 N062451.234 E0062517.862	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	140			
50	MADUBUOGOR KINGSLEY	M	43	08164774183	OBM/020	MADUBUOGOR CYNTHIA 09031128944	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.18	LAND OWNER		0			
51	MOBOSI BASIL MOFU	M	56	08052611755	OBM/043		N062449.895 E0062928.159 N062450.016 E0062928.861	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	154			
52	MOBOSI FAMILY			08035775232	OBM/051	MOBOSI EMEKA 07031330846	N062450.328 E0062931.554 N062450.424 E0062932.160	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	140			
53	MOBOSI PASCHALO	M	54	08038639094	OBM/073		N062450.034 E0062926.334 N062449.895 E0062928.159	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	434			

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												DESCRIPTION	QTY
54	MOBOSI ROSE NGBONK WOR	F	68	07067657122	OBM/045		N062450.321 E0062929.724 N062450.340 E0062930.347	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	147			
55	MOBOSI SOLOMON UDOKA	M	42	07037433626	OBM/044		N062450.203 E0062929.285 N062450.016 E0062928.861	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	189			
56	MOEMEKE UZU	M	42	07038267589	OBM/085	MOEMEKE EBELE 08148902837	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.44			0			
57	MOKWUN YE PETER	M	86	08167976430	OBM/037		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.26		OGBE-Obi	105			
58	MONYE ANGELA IFEOMA	F	51	07030100627	OBM/111	MONYE STEPHEN	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.50			0			
59	MONYE FIDELIS	M	73	08037715789	OBM/022		N062500.000 E0062941.466 N062501.901 E0062940.333	LAND/CTORP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	469		PLANTAIN NATIVE PEAR	81
60	MORDI UCHE	M	55	08023573442	OBM/068	MORDI NDUDI 08024004378	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.36	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	140			
61	NDUBUOK WU CLETUS	M	48	07037540521	UDC/011	NDUBUOKWU SUNDAY 07068227688	N062449.8 E0062925.8 N062449.8 E0062926.8	LAND OWNER	OGBE-UDI	294			
62	NDUBUOK WU PATRICK	M	56	08161739778	UDC/035	MAGRET NDUBUOKWU 07064529226	N062449.9 E0062924.2 N062449.8 E0062924.9	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	196			
63	NGALA ONYINYE	F	36	08133518713	OBM/027	NGALA NDUKA	N062454.324 E0062945.337 N062454.631 E0062446.284	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	245			
64	NGENE DADA PETER	M	62	08137001488	UDC/001	NGENE ROSE 08137001488	N062458.0 E0062955.4 N062454.9 E0062956.6	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	609			
65	NGENE ELIZABETH	F	68	08069848280	UDC/023	NGENE OSITA	N0624457.965 E0062954.438 N062458.020 E0062955.157	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	168			
66	NGENE FAMILY	M	38	08033675235	OBM/121	NGENE JEFFREY 08033675235	N0624457.552 E0062958.254 N062457.085 E0063000.000	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	315			
67	NJOKE THERESA	F	60	08060252034	OBM/006	NJOKE NNAMDI 08132567776	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.10	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	147			
68	NKABU AWANYE	M	48	09069725426	OBM/135	NKABU AZUKA 08060389764	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.56	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	231			
69	NKOSIANYI FELIX	M	44	08033414738	UDC/021		N062453.555 E0062943.764 N062654.577 E0062445.168	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	413			
70	NKWUNYE ALICE	F	74	07034799736	OBM/106	NKWUNYE JOHN 08089171582	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.48			0			
71	NNABUIFE ATUNYE MICHEAL	M	60		UDC/041		N062445.967 E0062931.425 N062449.811 E0062924.912	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	140			
72	NSUEBO EMMANUEL	M	34	08096105709	UDC/010	NSUEBO FAITH 08069456930	N062440.4 E0062902.2 N062438.0 E0062901.8	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	686			
73	NWABUEZE E FAMILY			08089780517	OBM/084	NWABUEZE PETER 08089780517	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.43			0			
74	NWABUEZE THOMAS	M	64	08064179216	OBM/116	NWABUEZE PATRICIA 07065429683	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.52			0			
75	NWACHI SIOKWU	M	50	08169522900	OBM/023	NWACHI ONYISI	N062451.191 E0062920.659 N062450.705 E0062921.888	LAND/CTORP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	252		AKPU TREE	1
76	NWANZE ERIC	M	57	08033126614	OBM/062	OKOLO STEPHEN 08107333607	N062504.602 E0062937.962	LAND/CTORP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	630		PLANTAIN PALM TREE	102
77	NWOKO FAMILY			08061632199	UDC/006	NWACHAI STEVEN 08068610735	N062450.4 E0062934.1 N062450.3 E0062934.3	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	91			
78	NZEDIUNOR UZOCHUKWU	M	61	08105107026	UDC/019	NZEDIUNOR IKECHUKWU 09071005707	N062444.952 E0062931.212			0			
79	OBI EPHRAIM	M	63	08132556421	UDC/020	NGOZI-CHIKA C STEPHEN 08037417612	N062440.914 E0062901.663 N062445.192 E00602.550	LAND-OWNER	OGBE-Obi	840			
80	OBI ONYEMACHI	M	30	09064700535	UDC/009	EZEKA NKEM 08086871781	N062450.6 E0062919.5 N062450.5 E0062920.9	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	399			
81	OBIEZEKA NNEKA	F	58	07037970446	OBM/007	CHIDI ANTHONY 07068410051	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.11	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	140			

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												DESCRIPTION	QTY
82	OBINABO SHRINE				UDC/026	OSITA EZEKA 08061682481	N062432.316 E0062300.018 N062433.708 E0062900.167	CHIEF PRIEST	OGBE-Obi	308			
83	OBOMKPA ACTION CONGRESS			07032492437	UDC/032	EMELUE HENRY 08034000225	N062452.182 E0062907.432 N062451.372 E0062906.318	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	315			
84	OBOMKPA COMMUNITY LAND			07032492437	UDC/042	EMELUE HENRY 08034000225	N062448.750 E0062904.135 N062445.091 E0062902.687	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	882			
85	OBOMKPA MARKET SQUARE			07032492437	UDC/027	EMELUE HENRY 08034000225	N062450.646 E0062936.270 N062450.718 E0062935.947	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	952			
86	OBULOEME SUNDAY	M	58	07033890031	OBM/082	OBULOEME CAROLINE 07035944939	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.41	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	805			
87	OFILI ANDREW	M	33	08099903509	UDC/034		N062450.9 E0062925.3 N062449.8 E0062925.8	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	147			
88	OFILI DARLINGTON SUNDAY	M	62	08100034211	OBM/015	OFILI NKEMDILIM 07067007083	N062450.99 E0062937.566 N062452.201 E0062939.936	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	616		PLANTAIN UGIRI NATIVE PEAR	15 1 1
89	OGBECHI E ISAAC	M	71	07054363664	OBM/034		N062453.184 E0062942.564 N062453.543 E0062943.721	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	280		GMELINA UGIRI	2 1
90	OGBUE BASIL	M	57	08033200260	OBM/069	CHUKWUDELU 08060232820	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.37	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	112			
91	OGBUE CYPRIAN	M	63	07067306948	OBM/090	OGBUE PATIENCE 07063564607	N062503.462 E0062939.330 N062504.967 E0062938.850	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	119		ORANGE	1
92	OGBUE HELEN	F	74	08064703017	OBM/078	OGBUE NGOZI 08131552820	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.40	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	70			
93	OGBUE SUNDAY	M	68	08061608368	OBM/087		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.45	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	217		PLANTAIN	10
94	OGEDI FAMILY	M	89	08136437848	OBM/122	OGEDI JUDE 07035740729	N062503.108 E0062939.049 N062503.276 E0062939.030	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	112			
95	OJIE ANDREW	M	64	07038952636	OBM/004	OJIE EKWUTOZIAM 08135429191	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.8	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	336		PLANTAIN	6
96	OKAFOR IFEANYI	M	32	08065948371	OBM/012		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.14	LAND/ROP OWNER	UKPATU	483		PLANTAIN GMELINA	40 1
97	OKOH ANTHONY IKE	M	46	07081207476	OBM/026		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.20		OGBE-Obi	280			
98	OKOLIE FAMILY			08135993217	OBM/036	OKOLIE GREGORY 08135993217	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.25	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	490		MANGO	1
99	OKOLIE NKEMDILIM	M	45	08063087161	OBM/002	OKOLIE EVELYN 09038087041	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.7	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	329			
100	OKOLO FRANCIS ILOBA	M	60	08032899613	OBM/071	OKOLO CYPRIAL 07038870477	N062400.556 E0062921.972 N062450.441 E0062922.518	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	119			
101	OKORIE U. SUNDAY	M	79	07066637668	OBM/030	OKOLIE AUGUSTINE 07033740403	N062455.351 E0063004.037 N062454.762 E0063004.752	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	217		CASHEW PALM TREE	2 1
102	OKWUOFU INNOCENT	M	59	08165516034	OBM/033		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.24		UKPATU	301			
103	OKWUTE AFOHA JOSEPH	M	45	08130087068	OBM/131	AFOHA SUNDAY	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.54	LAND OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	259			
104	OKWUWU ZO CHRISTIPHER	M	55	07060424292	OBM/101	MBO NKWO	N062451.930 E0062939.881 N062452.379 E006941.081	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-Obi	336		ORANGE	1
105	OLIKA FESTUS	M	80	07033740400	OBM/053	OLIKA MICHEAL 07063400127	N062451.228 E0062918.564 N062451.487 E0062917.610	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	1246		BAMBOO MANGO	20 1
106	OLIKA RICHARD DIKE	M	35		UDC/018	OLIKA SUSANA	N062451.228 E0062918.564	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	147			
107	OMEGAI PIUS	M	57	08037973791	OBM/119	OMEGAI CGOR 08062471892	N062503.738 E0062938.802 N062504.758 E0062937.818	LAND/ROP OWNER	OGBE-ONEI	301		PLANTAIN	10
108	ONYEDIGBO FELIX	M	55	08060882710	OBM/130		N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.53	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	308			
109	ONYEKEO NWEA FAMILY				OBM/067	ONYEKEONWEA NGOZI 08137456231	N062451.547 E0062916.800 N062451.780 E0062915.989	LAND OWNER	OGBE-Obi	238			

S / N	NAME	GENDER	AGE	PHONE NUMBER	REF NO	PARTICULARS OF NEXT OF KIN	COORDINATES	STATUS OF PAP	LOCATION OF PROPERTY/ ASSET	AFFECTED LAND AREA IN SQM (A)	STRUCTURE/ BUILDING (B)	ECONOMIC TREES & CROPS (ETC) (C)	
												DESCRIPTION	QTY
110	ONYEMA ANDREW	M	74	08162694274	OBM/120	ONYEMA CHICHI 07052982690	N062451.018 E0062918.485 N062451.234 E0062517.862	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	203			
111	OSIEGBU ALICE	F	75	08068392166	OBM/038	ANIKWE BRIDGET 07036993717	N062451.852 E0062913.476 N062452.997 E0062913.397	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	882			
112	OSIEGBU DANIEL	M	52	08065634564	OBM/008		N062452.367 E0062911.676 N062452.932 E0062910.235	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-OBI	371		COCONUT	1
113	OWEZIEM JUSTINE I.	M	48	08139329679	OBM/102	EBOAGWU PHILOMINA 08133518733	N062450.1 E0062930.9 N062450.3 E0062931.2			0			
114	SAMUEL MONDAY	M	42	08105504401	UDC/022	ANNA MONDAY	N062453.555 E0062943.764 N062654.577 E0062445.168			0			
115	ST.STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH	M		08063883687	OBM/115	REVEREND PETER OKOJIH 08063883687	N062450.507 E0062933.168 N062450.484 E0062934.776	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	420			
116	UDEH EMMANUEL	M	68	08132730397	OBM/077	UDEH UMEBYI	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.39	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	84			
117	UDEH FAMILY			08109769002	OBM/063	UDEH PAUL 08109769002	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.35	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	203			
118	UDEH STEPHEN	M	45	08060246602	OBM/029	UDEH STELLA 09068182482	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.21	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	511			
119	UDUJE EKENE	M	55	08100288936	UDC/004	UDUJE GIFT 09068781327	N062454.6 E0062946.3 N062455.1 E0062947.4	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	350			
120	UDUJE VINCENT	M	86	08034201765	UDC/005	UDUJE EMMANUEL 08052953281	N062453.8 E0062944.6 N062454.2 E0062945.5	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	266			
121	UKWUDIA MATTHEW O.	M	30	08069667420	OBM/025	UKWUDIA LILIAN	N062451.821 E0062913.777 N062451.870 E0062914.316	LAND/CROP OWNER	OGBE-OBI	126		OGBONO	1
122	UMUNNA UGO	M	37	07069438083	UDC/040	UMUNNA NKEM	N062434.2 E0062853.5 N062433.3 E0062855.2	LAND OWNER	UKPATU	350			
123	UYANWANNE THERESA	F	71	07037960855	OBM/083	UYANWANNE OKAMADU 08052433258	N062452.0 E0062912.0 N062451.7 E0062910.42	LAND OWNER	OGBE-OBI	70			
COMPENSATION TOTALS										33,194			