



**GOVERNMENT OF ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
ANAMBRA STATE NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(NEWMAP)**

**FINAL
ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN (ARAP) REPORT**

**FEDERAL HIGH COURT (PHASE 2) GULLY EROSION
PROJECT
AWKA. AWKA SOUTH LGA
ANAMBRA STATE. NIGERIA**



December 2019

**FINAL REPORT
ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)**

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PROJECT
AWKA SOUTH LGA, ANAMBRA STATE**

Submitted To:

**Anambra State NEWMAP
State Secretariat Complex
Awka, Anambra State
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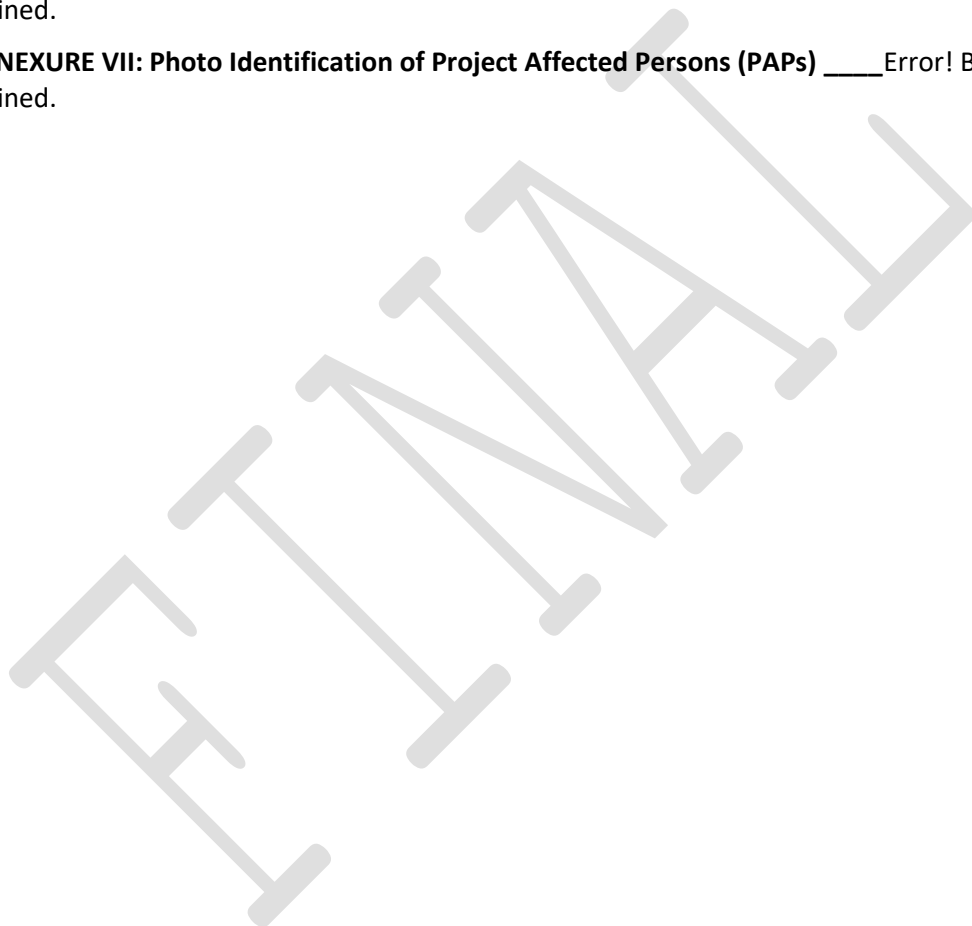
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIA	RAP Implementing Agent
ANS-NEWMAP	Anambra State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Program
ANSG	Anambra State Government of Nigeria
RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CA	Community Association
CAI	Community Administrative Institutions
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIG	Community Interest Group
CIP	Community Involvement Program
CRMCI	Community Resource Management and Conservation Initiative
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESO	Environmental Safeguard Officer
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
OTG	OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project-Affected Person

PC	Project Coordinator
PG	President General
PRS	Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
OP	Operational Policy
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SLO	Social & Livelihood Officer
LORAJ	Loraj Nigeria Limited
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

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 and International Development Association (IDA), is being implemented in Anambra State, Nigeria and other participating states to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability in the States and to develop the States' watersheds. Nodu village in Okpuno town and Umuzocha in Awka town both in Awka South Local Government Area (LGA) are part of the many towns in Anambra State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow. Each passing year, the uncontrolled stormwater flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. Through the NEWMAP opportunity, Anambra State NEWMAP is targeting to remedy and rehabilitate the existing Awka Federal High Court erosion gully and reduce the impacts.

The extension of the Federal High Court Awka (FHC) gully erosion control project will rehabilitate the existing gullies affecting Nodu village of Okpuno Town and Umuzocha village of Awka Town both in Awka South Local Government Area (LGA) of Anambra state, Nigeria. The project will also help reverse land degradation within the affected communities.

Objective of the consultancy

The objective is to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) that updates the initial ARAP prepared for the emergency project in 2018 and to specifically identify, evaluate and document the adverse social impacts that will result from the proposed extension of the ongoing emergency remedial works.

Project Description

The proposed remedial extension works for the Awka Federal High Court gully erosion project will address, prevent and reverse land degradation for the long-term at the site and will involve stabilization and rehabilitation of the existing gully. The ground interventions consist of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and vegetative development along the major active gully corridor as well as two finger gullies. The rehabilitation and construction activities will involve civil works as well as bio-restoration at various sections of the gully corridors which will cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank's OP 4.12 - the World Bank Resettlement Policy.

Need for this RAP

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for an emergency remedial intervention at the project site was prepared in 2018. The initial ARAP has since been applied to the ongoing emergency project construction works and has been successfully implemented. However, the scope of the emergency intervention works has been determined to be inadequate to ensure control of the gully erosion downstream as well as appropriate protection of the lower watershed areas. It has therefore become necessary to ensure that the gully erosion control project is extended beyond the designed emergency intervention points and to terminate at the ultimate outfall located at the Obibia River.

A revised engineering design concept was developed for the extension of the Federal High Court Awka gully erosion control project. With the revised design, additional properties and assets along the gully corridor will be impacted by the project. This ARAP has specifically identified, evaluated and documented the additional adverse social impacts not covered in the initial ARAP taking into consideration the additional affected areas under the extended scope of the gully site remedial and rehabilitation project to be implemented.

This ARAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the WB OP4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

Project Location

The FHC Gully Erosion Site is located across Nodu and Umuzocha villages within Okpuno and Awka towns, respectively with the gully head at the Judiciary Road, Awka, off the Enugu-Onitsha Expressway. The gullied areas lie within the co-ordinates: 6°14'13.3" N, 7°04'53.2" E and 6°14'37.2" N and 7°04'33.7".

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 Nodu and Umuzocha whose 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 particularly, government facilities located in the area; 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 5895m² of land acquisition is needed as Setback for the purpose of 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. A total of four project affected persons (PAPs), including the two communities jointly represented by their respective Traditional Rulers are identified. No vulnerable persons have been identified for this project. Of the four PAPs, two individuals have only their lands affected along the gully corridor while the two communities (jointly) and one individual will have their farmlands and economic trees/crops (etc.) affected by the project. All the land owners whose lands shall be permanently acquired for gully stabilization should be appropriately compensated for the land as well as any loss of economic trees/crops in accordance with the WB and Nigeria Policies on land acquisition. It is envisaged that activities of some sand miners will be significantly diminished due to the project. The livelihood of these miners will therefore be threatened.

Mitigation of Potential Impacts

It is important that prior to civil works, compensation and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Owners of acquired land and any economic trees/crops there-on should be compensated. The sand miners whose livelihood sources are identified to be affected by the project should be included in the State developed livelihood restoration program.

Public Participation and Consultations

Public participation and stakeholders' consultations were conducted in the course of this ARAP to ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously. This ARAP 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 (March 21, 2019) 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 Okpuno and Awka communities and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, as necessary. There is also the WB-approved NEWMAP grievance redress committee process which has been put in place. It is anticipated that this will allow unencumbered 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.

ARAP Coordination and Implementation

The State has appointed a Focal NGO (FNGO) who is expected to serve as part of the ARAP implementation process. The FNGO will provide technical support to the SPMU and ensure monitoring & evaluation of the implementation process. The primary responsibility for the ARAP 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 projected ARAP implementation timetable is as shown below.

Summary of Implementation Schedule

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DURATION			
	1 st Week	2 nd Week	3 rd Week	4 th Week
Ensure the Formation of ARAP Implementation Committee (AIC)	←→			
Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations	←→			
Conduct Community and PAP Capacity Building		←→		
Compensate All PAPs		←→		
Identification of Contractor	←→			
Listen to Grievances/Complaints and Address Them		←→		
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation	←→			
Programme Administration	←→			

The budget estimate for compensation for the permanent acquisition of land and loss of economic trees/crops under this ARAP, including cost of administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N4,459,313.75** (Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Thirteen Naira Seventy Five Kobo) only. The cost details are shown in the Table below. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, it should be included in the overall project budget.

Summary of ARAP Implementation Costs

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	NIGERIA NAIRA	%
A	COMPENSATION		
A1	LAND ACQUISITION (5,895m ²)	1,473,750.00	
A2	DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGES TO CROP	2,576,800.00	
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	N4,050,550.00	90.8%
B	RESETTLEMENT		
	TOTAL RESETTLEMENT	0.00	0.0%
C	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION		
C1	VULNERABLE GROUPS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	0.00	
C3	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT	100,000.00	
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS	N100,000.00	2.2%
D	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
D3	IMPLEMENTATION LOGISTICS	50,000.00	
D5	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	50,000.00	
D6	CAPACITY BUILDING	0.00	
D7	END-OF-PROJECT AUDIT	100,000.00	
	TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	N200,000.00	4.5%
E	CONTINGENCIES (5%)	108,763.75	2.5%
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	N4,459,313.75	100.0%

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance, monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP implementation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The Anambra 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 requirements.

Review and Disclosure

This ARAP 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 Anambra State and on the World Bank's website. Display centers will include Anambra NEWMAP SPMU office, NEWMAP FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA NEWMAP Liaison office, the Palaces of Okpuno and Awka Traditional Rulers, and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government matters.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Purpose

The extension of the Federal High Court Awka (FHC) gully erosion control project will rehabilitate the existing gullies affecting Nodu village of Okpuno Town and Umuzocha village of Awka Town both in Awka South Local Government Area (LGA) of Anambra state, Nigeria. The project will also help reverse land degradation within the affected communities.

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for an emergency intervention at this site was prepared in February 2018. Since the preparation of the initial ARAP, project construction works has since commenced but the scope of the intervention works was determined to be inadequate to ensure control of the gully erosion downstream as well as appropriate protection of the lower watershed areas. It therefore became necessary to ensure that the gully erosion control project is extended beyond the designed emergency intervention points and to terminate at the ultimate outfall located at the Obibia River. The ARAP was intended to provide social and livelihood safeguards to the designed emergency intervention works.

A new engineering design is being developed for the extension of the Federal High Court Awka gully erosion control project. With the new design, additional properties and assets along the gully corridor may be impacted by the project. This ARAP seeks to update the initial ARAP and to specifically identify, evaluate and document the adverse social impacts not covered in the initial ARAP taking into consideration the new affected areas under the extended scope of the gully site remedial and rehabilitation project to be implemented.

The main objective of this ARAP is to provide the social and livelihood safeguards for the proposed extension of the Federal High Court Awka (FHC) gully erosion control project beyond the emergency intervention works in support of Anambra State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP). This ARAP will discuss all the key elements consistent with the provisions of OP4.12.

1.2 Site Location and General Description

The FHC Gully Erosion Site is located in Okpuno and Awka towns with the gully head at the Judiciary Road, Awka, off the Enugu-Onitsha Expressway. The gullied areas lie within the co-ordinates: 6°14'13.3" N, 7°04'53.2" E and 6°14'37.2" N and 7°04'33.7". Fig. 1-1 and 1-2 show the location of Anambra State within the Southeast of Nigeria and the location of Awka South LGA in Anambra State.



Fig. 1-1: Map of Nigeria Showing Anambra State

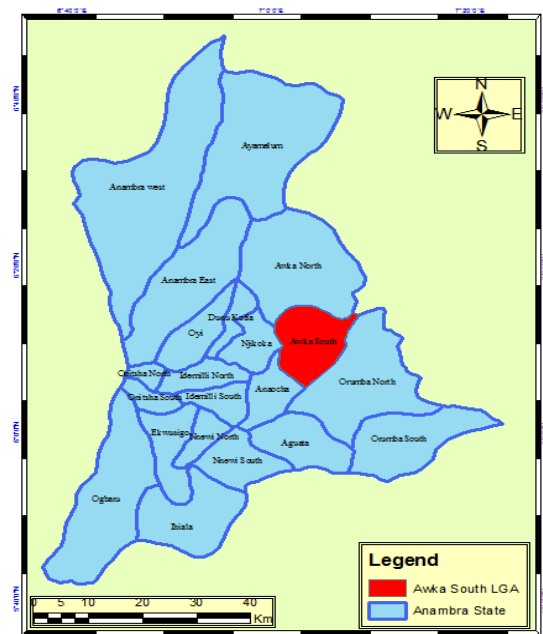


Fig. 1-2: Map of Anambra State showing the LGA

The Federal High Court Awka gully erosion site is located about one kilometer off the Onitsha-Enugu Road on the western valley side behind the Alex Ekwueme Square. The main access to the gully heads is through the Judiciary Road off the Onitsha-Enugu Express Road by ABS Junction. The landscape slopes gently from Alex Ekwueme Square to the Obibia stream. The gully-heads located by the fence of the Federal High Court and at the uncompleted Federal Secretariat Complex form part of the gully system receiving emergency intervention.

Construction work is currently ongoing beyond the gully heads at the site as well as along the first 500 meters of the gully corridors. The ongoing construction works consist of cascading lined canals with vertical impact wall drop structures and junctions made of reinforced concrete. The gully heads receive flow from the Federal High Court Area, the Federal Secretariat construction area side drains through 2m wide and 1.5m high concrete lined canal and then flows downstream for about 250-500m through the newly constructed concrete drain channels to discharge into a main concrete drain channel that then flows through the gully to finally discharge into the River. The main gully is about 3.6km long with the width ranging over 50m wide. The deep sections of the main gully have a depth of up to 12m and the flow meanders within the gully system until it discharges into the river downstream.

The gully corridor can be seen from the satellite view of the Federal High Court Awka gully area shown in Fig. 1-3. There are two gully arms (one main and two finger gullies) running through the unpopulated areas of the towns within the lower watershed and causing damage to existing lands.



Fig. 1-3: Satellite View of Federal High Court Awka Gully Site Showing the Gully Corridor

1.3 NEWMAP Component 1A Activities

The Component 1A activities consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works (construction of drop structures, drainage channels, check dams, etc.) and vegetative works (gabion protection, tree planting, etc.) to prevent

erosion and provide aesthetic view along the channel as well as prevent further encroachments of the floodplain.

The principal features of the remedial measures based on the project design concepts prepared by LORAJ Nigeria Limited (LORAJ) include:

- i) The construction of concrete and Reno-mattress drainage canals, gully bank protection works, chutes and stilling basin structures for the main gully and the finger gully sections. There will also be the upgrading of the access road approach and road side longitudinal and cross-drainage structures.
- ii) Stabilization of the existing components of the Main Gully (MG) (head, gully wall, gully bed) using stone pitching and Vetiver grass; Provision of toe protection for the MG and finger gullies (FGs) through installation of a collector or trunk drain at the toe and bed of the gullies;
- iii) Gully bank stabilization measures that include gabion retaining wall, Reno-mattress bedding, slope cutting with geogrid bedding and Vetiver grass, bio-remediation using Vetiver grass protection.
- iv) Bio-remediation measures will be used to protect the gully bank walls. This provides important resistance to erosion forces and will be more aesthetic and environmentally friendly than other structures.

1.4 ARAP Objectives:

The WB Policy requires that persons involuntarily resettled resulting from a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level. Project affected persons are required to participate in the benefits of the project and should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living.

Therefore, the objective is to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) which specifically identifies, evaluates and documents the additional adverse social impacts not covered in the initial ARAP prepared in 2018 taking into consideration the additional project affected areas. The ARAP will also ensure that the PAPs associated with the extended areas of the project site will not be impoverished by the newly identified socioeconomic impacts of the project.

1.5 Impact Arising from the New Engineering Design:

Civil work and other Component 1A activities along the Federal High Court gully erosion corridor will involve construction of civil works and rehabilitation of the flood plain. Although the initial emergency construction activities are still ongoing, several sections of the gully corridor has expanded (widened and elongated) beyond the original points. In the widened and elongated state of the gully, some new areas that were not previously impacted by the proposed project activities are now affected.

The proposed erosion control measures include the main structures for the gully bed system and bank stabilization measures. As with the initial design, the control measures for the changes in the gully bed system comprise of the following structures:

- Drain Inlet Structure;
- Lined canal for a total length of 1.63km;
- Chute structure with stilling basins;
- Drop structures; and,
- Exit system/outlet structure

The bank stabilization measures include:

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

According to the project designs concept, stone pitching bank protection will be implemented without terracing on the steeper slopes of the gully corridor to prevent surface erosion because of its impervious character.

The project will provide a lined canal for a total of 1.63km length and vegetative gabion rehabilitation of the gully corridor. 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. The required Setback will range from zero at the shallow gully sections to 5m at the deep gully sections. As a result of these activities, farm lands, tree crops or farm produce, and any residents of buildings within 20m of the gully edge may be affected by the project activities.

This supplementary ARAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard OP4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

1.6 Policy and Administrative Overview

In developing this ARAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Anambra State, the WB Safeguard Policies OP4.12 and international conventions which are relevant to land acquisition and resettlements were reviewed and documented. This ARAP has been developed in line with these policies and requirements. The main objective of this ARAP is to provide guidelines for compensating the project affected persons (PAPs) so as to ensure that their livelihoods are improved or are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level.

1.7 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). The provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (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. In this ARAP, where there are gaps between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, the policy that provides better compensation package and resettlement assistance shall be applied.

1.8 Social Issues/Risks

Involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. Urgent intervention is therefore needed at the site to save lives, property and infrastructure and to restore the people's confidence in Government.

2.0 FINDINGS FROM FIELD INSPECTION

2.1 Observations During Field Inspection and Area Reconnaissance

Generally, the soil is poorly graded, often dominated by uniformly and gap graded soils as well as porous soils making it easily erodible. There are two streams and a river along the gully corridor namely; Iyi-Owa and Imo-Oka streams, and Obibia River. The Iyi-Owa stream flows into the Imo-Oka stream which then drains into Obibia River.

As a result of sediment deposition, the Iyi-Owa stream has been completely silted at the source area. However, this source area appears to remain perpetually saturated allowing water seepage that results in trickled flow towards the Imo Oka stream. The Imo-Oka stream corridor is heavily silted resulting from the upstream soil erosion and sediment deposition. At the time of field inspections, sand mining activities were observed along the Imo-Oka stream corridor exacerbating the already degraded project area. With the implementation of the project, it is envisaged that activities of the sand miners will be significantly diminished. The livelihood of these miners will therefore be threatened.



Iyi – Owa stream



Iyi- Owa flowing into Imo-Oka stream



Imo - Oka stream



Obibia River - Erosion Outfall Area

2.2 Cultural Resources

There are no known designated historical, archaeological or cultural resources within the new project areas. There are also no shrines existing in close proximity to the project corridor.

2.3 Potential Impact Areas

The gully rehabilitation activities involve civil construction and biological works that will require permanent acquisition of land for stabilization of gully slopes and destruction of economic trees and crops. Based on the project design concepts and the Consultant field observations, direct impacts on the identified population include socioeconomic effects on the people. There are no existing buildings along the entire gully corridor that will be structurally impacted by the project.

The remediation and rehabilitation activities along the gully corridor involve civil construction and biological works that include: soil cutting and filling; 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. Table 2.1 below summarizes the additional possible impact areas and affected assets. The identified impacts are detailed under Section 5.

Table 2.1: Summary of Possible Project Impact Areas and Affected Assets

S/No	Project Component	Gully Section Length	Possible Assets Affected by Project		
			Structures within 20m of Gully Edges	Land	Economic Trees/Crops
1	Main Gully (Upper section)	0.37 km	0	1338m ²	Varied
2	Main Gully (Middle section)	0.26 km	0	940m ²	Varied
3	Main Gully (Lower section towards the stream)	0.54 km	0	1953m ²	Varied
4	Gully Finger-1 (Upper Section)	0.29 km	0	1049m ²	Varied
5	Gully Finger-2 (Lower Section)	0.17 km	0	615m ²	Varied
TOTALS		1.63 km	0	5,895m²	

CHAPTER 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

In developing this ARAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Anambra State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. The ARAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/programme 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 under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. The Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria, as amended in 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 on 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 multiple sub-projects is involved. This ARAP 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 discomfort. The main objective of this ARAP 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 imperative 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 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 ARAP 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 ANSG/Anambra 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 gaps between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, Bank policies 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. This is discussed in more details under Section 7.0.

4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Introduction:

The socioeconomic elements and characteristics for the project area (Nodu and Umuzocha villages of Okpuno and Awka towns, respectively) including population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system are considered and detailed under this Section. The socioeconomic profiles and census of the new PAPs included in this ARAP are discussed in the following sections.

4.2 Socioeconomic Survey:

A pre-defined socio-economic questionnaire at the household level was administered for the new project areas not previously captured during the original ARAP. At the community general meeting, the expected project impacts were explained to the community members and a cut-off date of March 21, 2019 was set for the socioeconomic survey documentation. The community members were given opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the project development while avoiding negative impacts and reducing possible conflicts. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations, particularly with the project affected persons were discussed to minimize possible conflicts.

Also, census of the PAPs was also conducted to fully characterize the impact on each affected person. Awka South LGA has a projected population of 249,155 for 2018 based on the 2006 population census.

4.3 Public/Stakeholder 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. The public meetings were held in one location within the project immediate impact areas. The location was the Nodu Community Village Hall. Minutes of, and attendance to, these meeting are included in Annexure V

4.4 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.

4.5 Cultural Environment

4.5.1 Population

Based on the 2006 national population census records and the 3.0% annual population growth factor recommended by the national population commission (NPC), Awka South LGA has a projected population of 249,155 for 2018.

4.5.2 Ethnic Groups

The people of Nodu and Umuzocha villages consist of one of Nigeria's major ethnic groups – the Igbos. 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 groupings. The Igbos have elaborate 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 Ibo and English languages.

Nodu and Umuzocha villages are essentially a semi-urban communities whose residents are generally businessmen and women. 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. Each town traces its origin from genealogical ties. Politics in the town are done within the framework of clanism. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for the citizens. Clanism and kinship are the elemental forces in control of political and cultural institutions as well as service points. As previously stated, the project area, FHC gully corridor, is not significantly urbanized.

4.5.3 Religion

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

4.5.4 Land Use Pattern

There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Igboland – (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.

Federal High Court gully corridor can be characterized as a predominantly semi-urbanized area with residential and commercial properties occupying mostly the upper sections of the community while the area close to the outfall is used for agricultural purposes. Less than 10% of the community land use is 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) The frontal land areas in the vicinity of, and along the Judiciary Road corridor, are predominantly residential and commercial property development areas;
- ii) There are some structures (both residential and commercial) in close proximity to the upper section of the gully corridor. These structures are proposed to be appropriately protected during the remedial construction phase of the project.
- iii) The land areas closest to the gully corridor towards the hinterland are essentially dominated by agricultural farmlands and protective bamboo trees.

4.5.5 Cultural Resources

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

4.6 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey

The measurement of precise impacts of the project on persons living or earning their living along the gully corridor cannot be effectively established without appropriate and accurate social and economic baseline data. The socioeconomic study helps 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.

4.6.1 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey

The primary objectives of the socioeconomic survey are as follows:

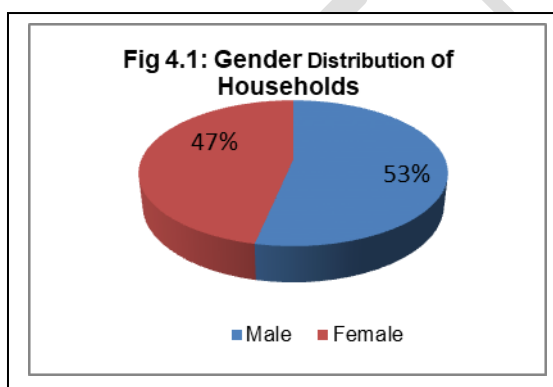
1. To collect information regarding existing socioeconomic conditions of the project area population;

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 gully corridor;
- (2) Owners of any buildings or structures located in areas to be used as construction possible 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/users along the new gully rehabilitation areas whose lands would be required for the purpose of the project;
- (5) Economic trees/crops owners along the gully side Setbacks whose lands would be required for the purpose of stabilizing the gully edges.

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. A sample questionnaire used for this purpose is included as Annex C. The analysis is based on respondents to the questionnaire 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.



4.6.2 Respondent and Household Distribution in Project Area

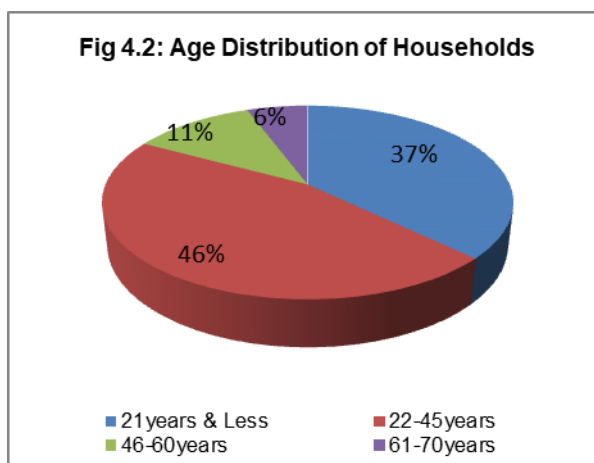
The following Sections show how the residents of the project area responded to the socioeconomic survey administered to them. A total of 17 questionnaires were administered with a 100% return. The 17 respondents have a total of 105 household members.

4.6.3 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution

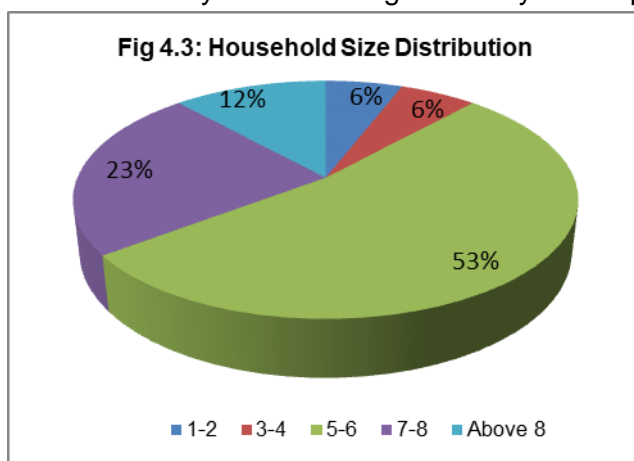
The survey data indicates that of the respondents' household data reflects a 6% difference on the Male/female distribution for the project area as shown in Figure 4-1.

Women in the project area are mainly involved in petty trading and home-keeping. Both men and women are mobile and both are equally involved in general pursuits to provide for the family.

The age distribution data (Figures 4-2) of households indicate that 37% of the households are 21 years of age and below while only 6% are above 60. The survey further shows that 46% of the households are within the youthful ages of between 21 and 45 years. 11% of the household members are between the ages of 45 and 60 years.



There is clearly an increasing trend of youthful persons taking up residency within Nodu and Umuzocha villages as reflected in the percentage of youths in the households (Figure 4-2).

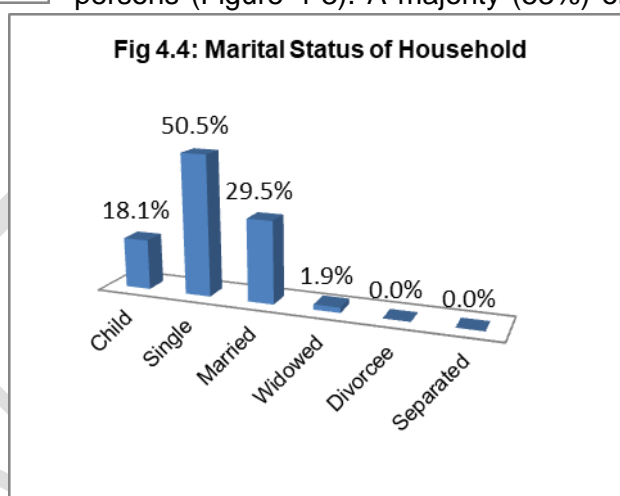


The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 11 persons. The average size of households is 6 persons for the respondents. On the extreme household size ends, 6% of the respondents have household sizes of one to two members while another 12% have household members of more than 8 persons (Figure 4-3). A majority (53%) of

the respondents has household sizes of 5 or 6 persons and 23% has sizes of 7 or 8 persons. The data shows 82% have household sizes of between 3 and 8 persons.

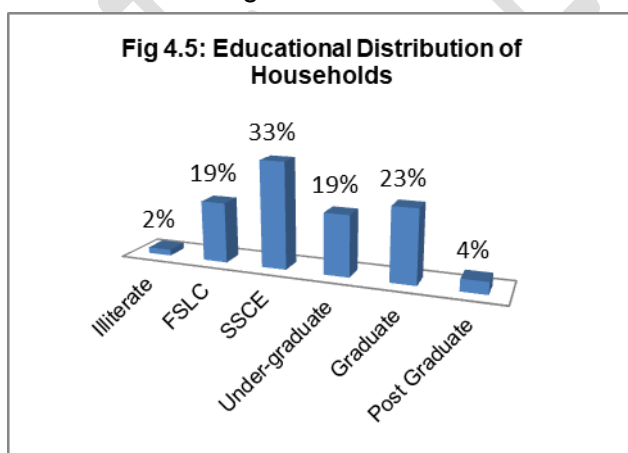
4.6.4 Marital Status of Respondents

Figure 4-4 shows the marital status of respondents in the project area. About twenty-nine percent (29.5%) of the respondents are married while about 50.5% are single and 18.1% are children. Over one percent (1.9%) of the respondents are widowed.



4.6.5 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 project area is relatively high with 98% of the surveyed population having attained the basic primary (FSLC) level of education and higher. The data further shows that 23% of households are graduates of universities while 52% attended and/or have graduated from the primary and secondary education. This high literacy level within the project area is also a reflection of the literacy rate in the Awka and Okpuno communities as a whole.



Generally, education in Awka and Okpuno communities 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 project area to serve the communities.

4.6.6 Access to Health Infrastructure

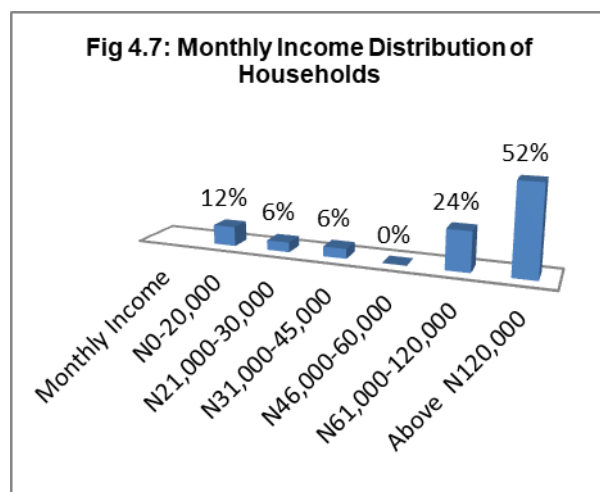
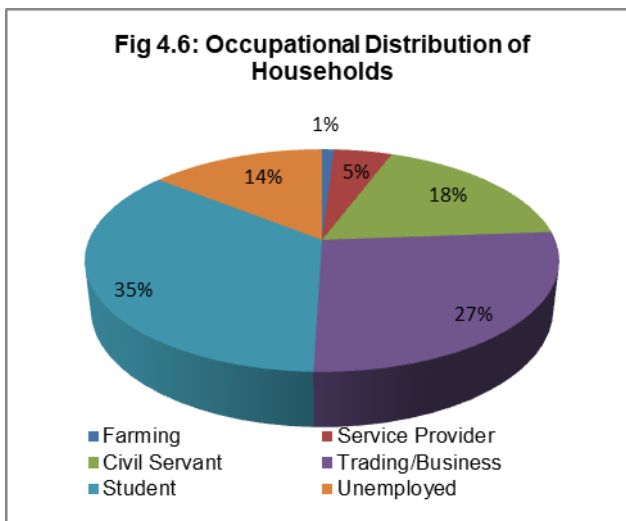
The common diseases in project area (Nodu and Umuzocha villages) include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases resulting mainly from malnutrition and lack of hygiene. Several private clinics and hospitals exist within one kilometer of the project area. However, due to poverty, the quality of the health care services in the area is generally poor with most residents patronizing quacks and medicine shops for their medical treatment.

4.6.7 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure

The socioeconomic infrastructures (roads system, electric power and access to water) in the area are also generally in poor to fair state. Public access to potable water is non-existent and power is generally not steady. Some medium market facilities exist in Awka and Okpuno town, and these are fairly complimented by numerous home-based commercial shops located throughout the project community.

4.6.8 Occupational and Income Distribution of Respondents

The occupational distribution data indicate that 14% of Nodu and Umuzocha households are unemployed and 35% of them are students.



Only about 1% are engaged in farming, 5% are self-employed while 18% are employed in either the private sector or civil service (Figure 4-6). The main source of income for the households surveyed is income from trading/business across the community. About 27% of the respondents reported owning a business. Based on the income data provided by respondents in the survey, 12% of households earn less than N20,000 monthly with 6% earning up to N30,000 monthly (Figure 4-7). Worthy of note is that over 82% of the households in the Nodu and Umuzocha earn more than N30,000 per month. The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the

respondents may have grossly inflated the data provided with the intent to receive compensations in accordance with incomes indicated in the survey. The data provided could not be independently verified.

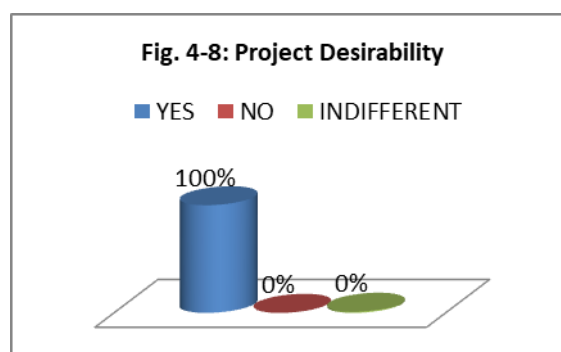
4.6.9 Household Waste Disposal

Most of the respondents indicate that their household wastes are disposed of at convenient locations including crevices. In many areas, the wastes are also indiscriminately dumped inside the gullies or at illegal dumpsites created only as a matter of convenience. Solid waste management in the project area is a considerable hazard to the health of the population and the effective functioning of the storm water drainage systems. The unmanaged refuse causes regular obstruction of the storm water drainage systems.

Most residents dispose their domestic refuse randomly outside their residential compounds and the 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 the country, majority of households typically dispose of their domestic refuse inappropriately outside their residences. During the wet season, solid waste is transported by flowing storm water through unplanned drainage paths leaving a trail of refuse.

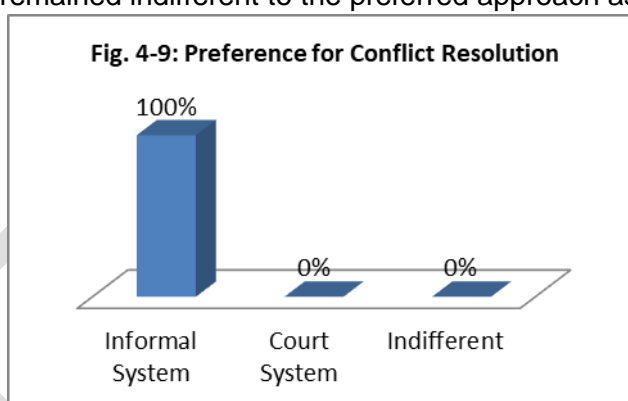
4.7 Desirability of the Project

Most of the respondents in the survey (100%) indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed as shown in Figure 4-8. Many of them expressed a clear wish for the project to proceed before the next round of rainfall.



4.8 Conflict Resolution

All respondents in the survey (100%) 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 to resolve issues but no respondent favoured it as a means of resolving conflict. None of the respondents remained indifferent to the preferred approach as shown in Figure 4.9. Notwithstanding, a grievance framework has been recommended for this supplementary ARAP built on the already existing structures as well as the grievance redress committee (GRC) framework approved by the World Bank.



4.9 Community Participation

The direct involvement and active participation of relevant stakeholders and the local level people 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 and increased benefits and expanded opportunities for the communities 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 with a stake in the project.

Table 4.1: Summary of Findings for All Socioeconomic Indicators

S/No	Socioeconomic Indicator	Findings
1	Population	Based on the 2006 national population census records and the 3.0% annual population growth factor recommended by the national population commission (NPC), Awka South LGA has a projected population of 249,155 for 2018. The survey data indicates that Nodu village in Okpuno and Umuzocha village in Awka have male-female populations with about 6% differential higher female ratio between them at the household level. It is noted that most of the women appeared to be grossly involved with petty trading activities.
2	Ethnic Groups and Language Spoken	The people of Nodu and Umuzocha villages consist mostly of one major Nigerian ethnic group – the Igbos. The people generally speak and write mainly the Igbo 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. 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.
3	Religion	The members of Nodu and Umuzocha villages are predominantly of the Christian faith, mostly Catholics and Anglicans with some traditionalists and negligible Muslim community.

S/No	Socioeconomic Indicator	Findings
4	Land Use System	The major customary land tenure system existing within Nodu and Umuzocha villages is the individual land ownership. The lands have essentially changed hands from family and/or communal land ownership to individual land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family (as well as inherited individual lands) and Communities lands have been sold to individuals who have built up the area for residential purposes. The less than 5% land left 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, 17 respondents with 105 household members were documented in Nodu and Umuzocha villages.
6	Gender, Age and Household Size of Respondents	The survey shows that the male/female distribution for the project area is about 53%/47%. About 37% of the households in the communities are below the age of 21 years while about 57% are between the ages of 22 and 60 years. The percentage of the respondents' household members that are above the age of 60 years is about 6%. Household size distribution in the project area range from 1-11 persons with an average household size of 5 persons for the community.
7	Marital Status of Respondents	About 29.5% households in Nodu and Umuzocha villages are married while about 68.6% are single and about 1.9% of the households are widowed
8	Access to Education	There is a relatively high literacy level within Nodu and Umuzocha villages 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 (17%) in the community. This situation could pose some serious social risk when not properly managed
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 stormwater drainage systems. Unmanaged refuse disposal causes regular obstruction of the stormwater drainage systems.
11	Health Services	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.
13	Conflict Resolution Mechanism	100% of survey respondents prefer that their conflicts be resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution. No respondent favoured resolution through the court system or expressed indifference.

5.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Community Meetings and Consultations

Physical inspection of the entire length of the gully corridor (from the Federal High Court to the outfall) was conducted between March 14-19, 2019 to assess the extent of possible impacts that may be associated with project implementation and to observe changes that have occurred along the corridor since the initial ARAP. The findings were subsequently discussed with the Traditional Ruler of Okpuno, His Royal Majesty (HRM) Igwe S.I. Okafor (March 26, 2019) and Traditional Ruler of Awka, His Royal Highness (HRH) Eze Uzu II, Obi Gibson Nwosu (April 5, 2019) at meetings held in their respective Palaces. The meetings discussed how best to effectively approach the mobilization of the community members particularly those that will be affected by the proposed rehabilitation project. A mobilization/sensitization meeting within the community was held on Thursday March 18, 2019. Considering that most of the project affected lands belong jointly to Nodu and Umuzocha communities and held in trust by the Traditional Rulers and since only a few other persons are identified as PAPs, the focus group discussions (FGD) usually involving the community elders, women and the youths were not held.

5.2 Outcome of Community Meeting and Consultations

The meetings at the Palaces were to brief the Traditional Rulers on the project scope, the need for the ARAP and Consultant findings from the field inspections. Both Traditional Rulers expressed their appreciation on behalf of themselves and the communities they represent. They offered their royal blessings and promised full support and cooperation for the intervention activities.

At the enlarged community meeting held on March 18, 2019 the need for the revised project design and the associated potential impacts to the community members living or farming within or near the affected areas 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 III. Issues pertaining to permanent land acquisition, loss of economic trees and crops (ETC) and compensations for such losses were discussed at the meetings.

During the community meeting, several participants expressed their views, and made comments and suggestions relative to the project. The speakers expressed their appreciation and gratitude of the community to NEWMAP, the Anambra State Government, the Federal Government and the World Bank for the initiative to remedy the gully erosion devastation within their communities and hope that the proposed intervention works will be sustained. They promised to give full cooperation and support to the activities of the Consultant and any new construction contractors.

6.0 IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT DESIGNS

6.1. Identified Project Impacts

The proposed project, based on the revised engineering design concepts, will potentially create socioeconomic impacts in some areas not previously included in the initial ARAP. 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.

6.1.1 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 project area 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) Temporary employment opportunities will be created by the project. During the construction phase, both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities.

6.1.2 Methodology Adopted

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

- Is asset currently affected by the gully? If so, has asset been subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 20m (for buildings) and 5m (for land/ETC) 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.

Identification of the project affected population/persons was based on the review of the gully rehabilitation designs and the field observations by the RAP team along the project corridor. The identified population groups considered as targets that may be affected by the various project activities include the following:

Impact No.1: Owners of buildings/structures within the 20.0 meters of the gully edge on both sides of the gully;

Impact No.2: Owners of land within 5.0 meters on each side of the gully wall to be permanently acquired as Setback for gully wall stabilization, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor;

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 building structures located within 20m of the edge of

the gully corridor who may be considered vulnerable persons; and,
Impact No.6: Economic trees/crops owners along the 5 meters Setback land for the deep gully wall slope stabilization.

Impact No.7: Sand mining activities will be significantly diminished along the river corridor resulting from the project.

6.1.3 Negative Project Impacts

Component 1A activities for this project will entail land acquisition which has direct negative socioeconomic impacts on PAPs. The identified specific negative impacts include:

- i) Loss of agricultural land;
- ii) Loss of economic trees and crops (ETC); and,
- iii) Loss of livelihood source for sand miners.

Based on Section 6.1.2 considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement/relocation/compensation was developed. This is summarized in the Table 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 20m of gully edge	No potential loss/damage to existing buildings/ structures	Not Significant	No resettlement/ compensation required
2	Owners of land within 5.0m Setback land on each side of gully edge required for gully wall stabilization	Permanent loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Compensation required
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	There shall be no permanent loss of shelter (whether rental or non-rental). No residents/tenants will be affected by the project	Not Significant	No resettlement/ compensation required
5	Residents/tenants of buildings/ structures located within 20m of the edge of the gully corridor who may be considered vulnerable persons	No vulnerable persons based on age, disability, woman head of household, etc. are identified	Not Significant	No vulnerability provisions required
6	Owners of trees/farm crops within the Setback land for gully wall stabilization	Permanent loss of economic trees/farm crops	Significant	Compensation required
7	Soil miners whose livelihoods will be impacted as a result of project implementation	Potential minimized livelihood source from diminished soil mining activities	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	All affected miners shall be included in the State developed livelihood restoration program;

** = "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).

6.2 Identification of Project Affected Population

The identified project affected assets are summarized in Table 2-1. Based on the physical field inspections and the verified land assets of persons who made themselves available, the land area documented for permanent acquisition in this supplementary ARAP is 5,895 square meters. A total of four project affected persons (PAPs), including the two communities jointly represented by their respective Traditional Rulers are identified. No vulnerable persons have been identified for this project. Of the four PAPs, three are those whose farmlands and economic trees/crops (etc.) would be affected while the communities jointly would have only their lands affected along the gully corridor. The identified PAPs represent owners of farmlands located within 5m of the gully edge. There are no sharecroppers or tenants within the affected land areas.

6.3 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. No persons are identified or considered vulnerable for this ARAP.

6.4 Impact Mitigation Measures

Loss of land

A maximum of 5 meters of land is required (permanently) as Setback on each side of the gully edge for the stabilization of the gully walls, particularly at the deep sections of gully corridor.

Mitigation Measures:

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. ANSG is unable to provide land for land compensation. Consequently, cash for land compensation has been adopted in this ARAP. Compensation shall be at full land market value.

Loss of Economic Trees/Farm Crops

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

Mitigation Measures:

Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values plus the cost of regrowth of those economic trees (replacement cost).

Loss of Livelihood Source for Sand Miners

With the implementation of the project, it is envisaged that activities of the sand miners will be significantly diminished. The livelihood of these miners will therefore be threatened and diminished.

Mitigation Measures:

Identified sand miners shall be included in the programme developed for livelihood restoration for the project.

7.0 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Eligibility

The only persons who are considered as qualified for compensation must be pre-identified project affected persons (PAPs). To qualify as PAP, the individual must be identified as a candidate for any of resettlement, relocation, loss of land, and/or loss of economic trees/crops and must have been identified within the census cut-off date. Resettlement refers to the involuntary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition of a structure to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of an adverse condition/requirement of the project. Vulnerable persons for this project are considered to include women, children and elderly people suffering from illness.

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.

7.2 Loss of Assets

Compensation will be for assets on 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 PAPs. All persons who own economic trees/crops on the affected lands regardless of their legal status are considered eligible for compensation.

7.3 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. Consequently, these PAPs, particularly the vulnerable ones will not only suffer loss of income from the trees and crops but may also suffer permanent loss of livelihood. Thus, the project should consider livelihood compensations and programmes designed specifically for these PAPs.

7.4 Resettlement Measures

There are no buildings/structures, whether residential or commercial, that will be demolished in this ARAP and therefore no owners are required to be resettled.

Table 7.1: Types of Impacts and Compensation Provided

S/N	Type of Impact	Quantity Impacted	Compensation Amount (Naira)
1	Community Land	3,980m ² (Community)	N995,000.00
	Individual Land	1,915m ² (3 persons)	N478,750.00
2	Economic Trees/Crops (Community)	Varied	N2,507,200.00
	Economic Trees/Crops (Individuals)	Varied	N69,600.00
3	Buildings/Structures	N/A	N/A
4	Loss of Income (Livelihood)	To be included in the State livelihood	N/A

		restoration program	
5	Tenants	N/A	N/A
6	Vulnerable Persons	0	N/A

7.5 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance

The WB preferred land for land option is not available from the State for land losses due to the nature of the project. Consequently, cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and the economic trees/crops which will be affected.

7.5.1 Compensation for Land Losses

The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 5,895m². This is calculated as sum of the product of the total length of the setback land required for gully wall stabilization and the width of land required as setback. Appropriate compensation will be paid for the land marked for permanent acquisition.

7.5.2 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 full replacement value for loss of production trees based on life of species and maturity/productive value.

7.5.3 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. 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 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 and income lost

7.6 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 7-2: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Identified Categories of PAPs

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
<p>1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential/commercial land</p>	<p>1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant</p>	<p>1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable because no replacement land is available anywhere nearby and the PAP land losses are only a small portion along the gully corridor. 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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. No project impact is envisaged</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</p>	<p>3.1 Cultivator occupying land</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.</p>	<p>3.2 (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) Tenant</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of permanent loss of land they were cultivating</p>	<p>3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity</p>	<p>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.</p>	

7.7 Valuation Procedures

The valuation process adopted in developing this ARAP complies with the Laws of Nigeria and the World Bank guidelines. This process is summarized in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: RAP Valuation Process

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Land with Structures	Steps: No structures are expected to be affected. Compensation for structures is therefore not expected.	a) The required land without structures needed for project is approximately about 5895m ² .
Land without structures	a) Inventory: As part of the ARAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The ARAP 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 5895m ² of privately owned land without structures to be permanently acquired as setback for gully side slope stabilization. Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on land.	b) Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG will pay replacement cost including any fees, taxes, and other cost for land without structures acquired for project. c) 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.
Crops/Trees on the fields cultivated by those affected	Economic Trees/Crops: Crop owners will be given the opportunity to harvest their crops before land acquisition. Notwithstanding, to assure safety of the people such crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at ANSG offices, or through the offices of an appointed NGO.	d) Notwithstanding the provisions in item (c) 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.

7.8 ARAP Implementation/Resettlement Committee (AIC)

The NEWMAP SPMU has established an implementation/resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the ARAP 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 ARAP report;
- Provide assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this ARAP report;
- Implement, monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the ARAP 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 PMU; 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 resettlement committee.

7.9 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process and procedure shall be as set out by the ARAP Implementation/Resettlement Committee (AIC) under the supervision of the NEWMAP SPMU and the FPMU Social/livelihood Officer. The AIC 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.

7.10 Dispute Resolution and Grievance Redress Procedure

7.10.1 Dispute Resolution

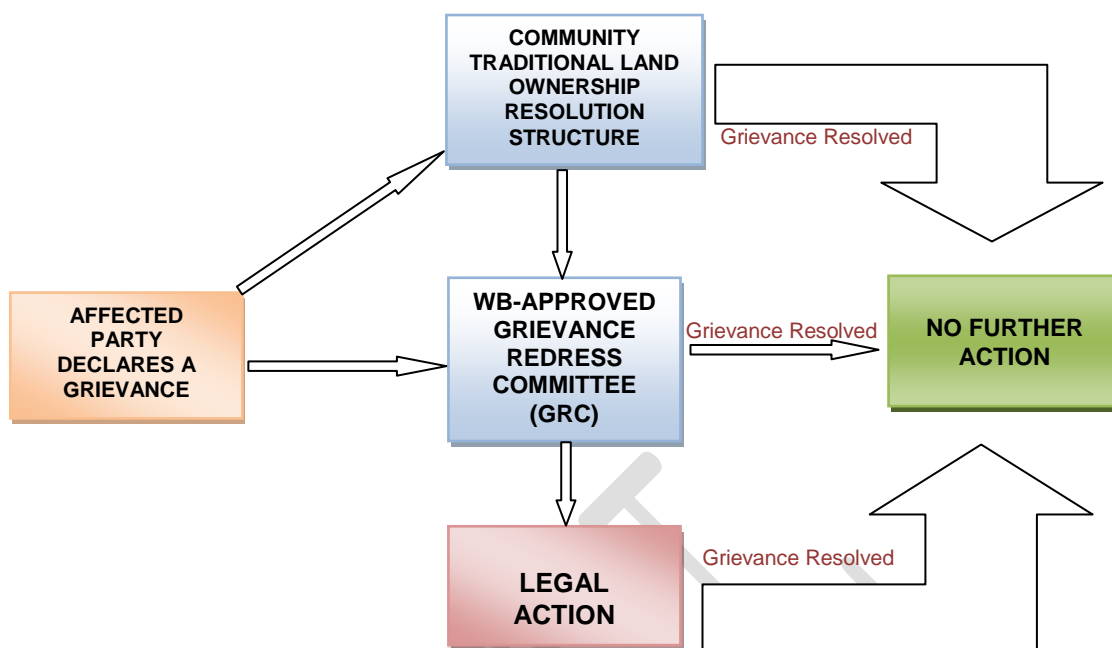
It is for the benefit of the State, the project and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the “court 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.

During community consultation process, it was understood that the community has established traditional mechanisms by which land ownership disputes are resolved. 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.

7.10.2 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. Awka and Okpuno communities have their traditional land dispute resolution system that hinges on historical knowledge of family descendants. The grievance framework recommended for this supplementary ARAP is built on the already existing structures as well as the grievance redress committee (GRC) 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 7-1.

Figure 7-1: Grievance Redress Procedure



7.10.3 Formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The NEWMAP SPMU has established a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) overseen by NEWMAP to address complaints from this ARAP implementation. The committee will be coordinated as provided for at each level. The composition of the GRC comprises as follows:

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

1. Members of Community Grievance Committee as elected
2. Representative of Focal NGO (Coordinator)
3. The Local Government Liaison Officer
4. PAP (Complainant)

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

1. PMU Grievance Committee
2. Representative of Focal NGO
3. Chairman of Community Grievance Committee
4. Secretary of Community Grievance Committee
5. Project Coordinator (Coordinator)
6. PAP (Complainant)

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

1. Commissioner or PS (Coordinator)
2. Project Coordinator
3. Chairman of Community Grievance Committee
4. Secretary of Community Grievance Committee
5. Representative of Focal NGO
6. State Safeguards Officers (Social & Environment)
7. PMU Communication Officer
8. PAP (Complainant)

FOURTH LEVEL: (FED-GRC)

1. Umbrella NGO or Ombudsman (Coordinator)
2. National Safeguard Specialists (Social & Environment)
3. State Project Coordinator
4. President General of the Community (PG)

5. Chairman of Community Grievance Committee
6. Secretary of Community Grievance Committee
7. Representative of Focal NGO
8. PMU Communication Officer
9. PAP (Complainant)

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. 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.

7.10.4 Training of the Grievance Redress Committees

The various Grievance Redress Committees shall be provided with training to enable them adequately perform their responsibilities. The trainings 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.

7.11 ARAP Implementation/Resettlement Committee (RIC)

The NEWMAP SPMU shall establish an implementation/resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the ARAP 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 ARAP report;
- Provide assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this ARAP report;
- Implement, monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the ARAP 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 PMU; 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 resettlement committee.

7.12 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, at 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 Focal NGO will work in consultation with the RIC and report regularly to the SPMU and ANSG.

Through the ARAP 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 ARAP 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.

7.13 Completion Audit

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

8.0 ESTIMATED COST OF ARAP

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and vulnerability considerations under this supplementary ARAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N4,459,313.75** (Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Nine Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirteen Naira Fifty Kobo) only. A breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs is shown Table 8-1. Details of the cost estimates are shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-1: Compensation and Resettlement Cost

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	NIGERIA NAIRA	US DOLLARS	%
A	COMPENSATION			
A1	LAND ACQUISITION (5,895m ²)	1,473,750.00		
A2	DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGES TO CROP	2,576,800.00		
A3	STRUCTURES			
A4	COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE			
A5	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE			
A6	CONTINGENCIES-OTHER COMPENSATION			
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	N4,050,550.00		90.8%
B	RESETTLEMENT			
B1	RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE			
B2	RESETTLEMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT			
B3	HOUSING CONSTRUCTION			
	TOTAL RESETTLEMENT	0.00		0.0%
C	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION			
C1	VULNERABLE GROUPS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	0.00		
C2	COORDINATION OF ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS			
C3	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT	100,000.00		
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS	N100,000.00		2.2%
D	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS			
D1	SURVEYING AND ASSET VALUATION	0.00		
D2	STAKEHOLDER ALLOWANCES	0.00		
D3	IMPLEMENTATION LOGISTICS	50,000.00		
D4	LEGAL ADVICE	0.00		
D5	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	50,000.00		
D6	CAPACITY BUILDING	0.00		
D7	END-OF-PROJECT AUDIT	100,000.00		
	TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	N200,000.00		4.5%
E	CONTINGENCIES (5%)	108,763.75		2.5%
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	N4,459,313.75		100.0%

Table 8-2: Breakdown of Cost Estimates

S/NO	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE (N)	TOTAL COMPENSATION COST (N)
1	Displacement	Compensation for displacement of shrines.	No.	0	0.00	0.00
2	Relocation expenses	Compensation for transport and resettlement expenses and allowances for affected units	No	0	0.00	0.00
3	Land Acquisition	Compensation for 'setback' land acquisition (4 persons)	m ²	5895m ²	250.00	1,473,750.00
4	Economic trees/crops	Destruction and damages to economic trees/crops (2 persons)	Varied	1	2,576,800	2,576,800.00
5	Vulnerable Group Consideration & Livelihood Restoration	To be considered as part of the livelihood restoration programme	No.	0	NA	NA
6	Capacity building for skill development	Preparatory resettlement forums and awareness to affected persons	LS	0	0.00	0.00
		Trainings on enterprise development and job creation	LS	NA	NA	0.00
		Trainings on community project participation and sustainable management	LS	0	0	0.00
7	Professional services	Surveying & Valuation	LS	0	0	0.00
		Legal services	LS	0	0	0.00
		Grievance management	LS	1	100,000	100,000.00
		Implementation logistics	LS	1	50,000	50,000.00
		Monitoring and evaluation costs	LS	1	50,000	50,000.00
		End of project audit cost	LS	1	100,000	100,000.00
Sub-total						N4,350,550.00
8	Contingency		5%			108,763.75
GRAND TOTAL						N4,459,313.50

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation and management of the ARAP schedule should be designed to facilitate necessary temporary relocation and compensation of PAPs. The ARAP 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 ARAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 9-1 below. The period of the first week will be used to develop and set up all structures necessary to support all aspects of the programmes.

Table 9-1: Implementation Schedule – Development Phase

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	DURATION			
	1 st Week	2 nd Week	3 rd Week	4 th Week
Ensure the Formation of ARAP Implementation Committee (AIC)				
Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations				
Conduct Community and PAP Capacity Building				
Compensate All PAPs				
Identification of Contractor				
Listen to Grievances/Complaints and Address Them				
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation				
Programme Administration				

10.0 DISCLOSURES

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed by Anambra NEWMAP and ANSG which will make copies available at its head office in Awka and copies distributed to the leadership of the community (the offices of the Traditional Ruler and President General of Awka Town 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 ARAP will be subjected to reviews and comments of the FPMU and the WB, and should be disclosed on the World Bank's website.

11.0 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.

REFERENCES

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NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank Safeguards Policies

IreAwkaGully Erosion Site Intervention Design

Darghouth S., Ward C., Gambarelli G., Styger E., and Roux J. (2008): *Watershed Management Approaches, Policies, and Operations: Lessons for Scaling Up, Water Sector Board discussion Paper Series Paper No. 11, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank*

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Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development (2008): *Environment and Social Management Framework for Global Environment Facility Sustainable Urban Transport Project, September*

Darghouth S., Ward C., Gambarelli G., Styger E., and Roux J. (2008): *Watershed Management Approaches, Policies, and Operations: Lessons for Scaling Up, Water Sector Board discussion Paper Series Paper No. 11,*

Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2010): *Resettlement Policy Frame Work for Growth and Enterprises and Markets in States (GEMS) Project, Prepared by Earth Guard, March*

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I: Template of Socioeconomic/Census Data Forms

Socioeconomic/Census Data Forms

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER

ONE PASSPORT-SIZE
PHOTO OF RESPONDENT
REQUIRED

ANAMBRA STATE NIGERIA EROSION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (PLS-NEWMAP)

FEDERAL HIGH COURT GULLY EROSION PROJECT

[Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of Gully Corridor]

NAME OF COMMUNITY: _____

DATA COLLECTION CONSENT & SURVEY FORM

CONSENT:

We are conducting/preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the above gully erosion project under the Anambra State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Programme (ANS-NEWMAP). The data collected will help to assess and identify the persons and assets that may be affected by the gully rehabilitation and redevelopment project. To enable us achieve this objective, this socioeconomic survey and your voluntary consent for the survey are required.

Respondent Name: _____

Signature: _____

Gender	Phone Number(s)						
Your Village/ Community	No of years lived in area?:				Do you desire to see this project happen?		
No. of Persons in Your Household:	MALE	FEMALE			Highest Education	NS/F/S/UG/G/PG	
What is your age range?	0-21 yrs	22-45 yrs	46-60 yrs	61-70 yrs	Above 70 yrs		
Are you married?	YES	NO	Your Occupation				
Household Age Distribution	0-21 yrs	22-45 yrs	46-60 yrs	61-70 yrs	Above 70 yrs		
Household Educational Distribution	No School (NS)	FSLC (F)	SSCE (S)	Undergrad (UG)	Graduate (G)	Post Grad (PG)	
Household Marital Status:	Child	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	
Household Occupational Distribution:	Student	Farmers	Daily Labor	Civil Servant	Trader/ Business	Industrial Worker	Unemployed
Monthly Household Income:	Below N21,000	N21,000- 30,000	N31,000- 45,000	N46,000- 60,000	N60,000-120,000	Above N120,000	
How will this project affect you, your household or your community?	Improve Movement	Increase Land Value	Improve Trading	Improve Communication	Others		
What was the frequent illness(es) in your family in the past one year?							
Where does your family seek medical treatment from?	Hospital	Pharmacy/ Chemist	Native Drugs	Self-Medication			
How far is this facility from your place?	Walking Distance	Upto 2.0km	Over 2.0km	Outside Community			
INTERVIEWER: (Full Names)				PHONE NO.			
SIGNATURE				DATE:	D:	M:	2019

Socioeconomic/Census Data Forms

Household Composition and Personal Information

Household Members	Surname	Other Names	Relationship With H.H	Gender	Age	Disability	Educational Level	Occupation
Head of Household								
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.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT?

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

Years of Occupation of Affected Property (if applicable):.....Years

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

Affected Structure Details:

Type of Use	Monthly Rent	Utility Connections	Distance to Gully Edge (m)	No of Rooms	Floor Level	Total Area (m2)	Type of Construction		
							Roof	Wall	Floor

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

Crops grown on land & How long?

Immovable assets likely to be affected: Trees.....; Orange.....; Mango.....; Apple.....;

Others.....

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

ANNEXURE II: Template of Assets Verification Form

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

NEW JUDICIARY/FEDERAL HIGH COURT DOWNSTREAM EXTENSION GULLY EROSION PROJECT
VERIFICATION OF AFFECTED ASSET DETAILS

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 the form)

NEXT OF KIN: _____ PHONE NO: _____

LAND COORINATES (At least 2 points on land or property): _____

ACCESS TO LOCATION _____ Easy _____ Difficult

TYPE OF ASSET:

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

If Agriculture, is land Wet; Dry; Other

WHAT ARE THE CROPS GROWN ON LAND?

.....

If Structural, what type of Structure?, is structure: Temporary; Permanent;

WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF THE STRUCTURE?

Open Wall.....; Closed wall.....; Wood.....; Block.....; Bamboo.....; Bldg Extention.....;

.....

WHAT ARE OTHER IMMOVABLE ASSETS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED:(Indicate growth stage)

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

Others.....

.....

.....

Growth Stage Legend: PM – Premature; MP – Mature Peak MA – Mature Aged

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: _____

ANNEXURE III: Summary Of World Bank Safeguard Policies

The social safeguard policies of World Bank applicable here are summarized as follows:

Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12):

Key objectives of the World Bank's policy on involuntary land acquisition are to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production level, or at least in restoring them; encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in relocation, or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected people must move to another location. When the policy is triggered, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), must be prepared. An abbreviated plan may be developed when less than 200 people are affected by the project. In situations, where all the precise impacts cannot be assessed during project preparation, provisions are made for preparing a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RAP/RPF must ensure that all Bank's policy provisions detailed in OP 4.12 are addressed particularly the payment of compensation for affected assets at their replacement cost.

Disclosure Policy (OP 17.50).

This policy supports decision making by the Borrower and Bank by allowing the public access to information on environmental and social aspects of projects. Mandated by six safeguard policies that has specific requirements for disclosure in country (Before project appraisal in local language and in English) and World Bank INFO-Shop (Before project appraisal in English). Documents can be in draft but must meet WB standards

ANNEXURE IV: Summaries of Minutes of Meetings with Traditional Rulers and communities

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH NODU TRADITIONAL RULER

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Anambra State NEWMAP ARAP and ESMP
2. Community:	Nodu, Awka South L.G.A.
3. Date:	March 26, 2019
4. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
5. Introductions and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 5:05pm in the palace of the traditional ruler HRM Igwe Engr S. I. Okafor. HRM welcomed the visiting consultant's team and all present with traditional kola-nuts ceremonies.
6. Remarks of Principal Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu	<p>Dr. Odili Ojukwu, the principal consultant introduced the members of his project consultant team and thanked HRM 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 HRM and inform him formally of the commencement of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for his community under the Anambra state NEWMAP with the assistance of FGN and World Bank. • 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 team have meet with the larger segment of the benefiting communities and settlements to sensitize them on the study and solicit their supports and inputs. He also told HRM that his teams were in the community for 3 days to document all who would potentially be affected and while filling the form one passport photograph and a photocopy of government issued identification were collected. • The communities were 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 maintain the projects when completed. • 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
7. Remarks of HRM:	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.
8. Response of the Consultants	The consultants thanked HRM for his support and told him that his team is coming for verification on March 27, 2019 by 7:00am.
9. Closing:	The meeting closed at about 6:15pm. It was attended by 8 persons.

NIGERIA EROSION AND WATER SHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
 ESMP/SAP NEW JUDICIARY / FEDERAL HIGH COURT DOWN STREAM EXTENSION GULLY PROJECT
 CONSULTANT CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH TRADITIONAL RULER
 MARCH 26th 2018

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/N	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE/ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Mr. Idris Umar S-I. DKA	M	Iqwe Okpara	08039421422	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Igboka Tagbo	M	Nedu Okpara	08035997539	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Abasi Charles	M	OTG	0803770562	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Ake Okwudi	M	OTG	08037972731	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Ikemai Clement D	M	OTG	08024206039	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Ona Adura	F		0806202204	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Dr. Olu. Quinlan	M	Consultant	08066500070	
8	Uwaeze Chisala	F	Consultant	08037431525	<i>[Signature]</i>
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH AWKA TRADITIONAL RULER

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Federal High Court Gully Erosion Project
2. Community:	Awka Awka-South, L.G.A.
3. Date:	April 5, 2019.
4. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
5. Introductions and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 11:15am in the palace of the traditional ruler HRH Obi Dr. Gibson Nwosu. HRH welcomed the NEWMAP and the consultant's team. Mr Achebe Emeka (Communication Officer) introduced himself, Mrs. Okafor Blessing (Social and Livelihood Officer) and the Principal Consultant Dr. Odili Ojukwu.
6. 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) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for his community under the Anambra state NEWMAP with the assistance of FGN and World Bank. • 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 team have meet with the larger segment of the benefiting communities and settlements to sensitize them on the study and solicit their supports and inputs. He also told HRM that his teams were in the community for 2 days to document all who would potentially be affected and while filling the form one passport photograph and a photocopy of government issued identification were collected. • The communities were 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 maintain the projects when completed. • He kindly solicited the blessing and support of HRH 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.
7. Remarks of HRH:	<p>HRH once again welcomed the consultants and expressed his happiness as well as that of his community with the study but was displeased that the consultants meet the community before coming to pay homage to him.</p> <p>HRH asked of his role to play in the project and he promised his full support and offered his royal blessings for the success of the exercise.</p>
8. Response of the Consultants	The consultant thanked HRH for his support and apologized for meeting his community before him. He also told HRH that his role in the project is to assign someone to monitor the project.
9. Closing:	HRH assigned Mr Okeke Paulson to be his contact person in the project. The meeting closed at about 12:40pm. It was attended by 10

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	persons.

NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
ESMP/RAP JUDICIARY/FEDERAL HIGH COURT DOWNSTREAM EXTENSION GULLY PROJECT
CONSULTANT CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH COMMUNITY TRADITIONAL RULER
APRIL 05, 2019.

ATTENDANCE SHEET

SNo	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	HRH OBI DR. GIBSON NWAGU	Male	Obi of Awka Awka Community	08033511850	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Paulson Okere	Male	UmuZoch's	08033658208	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Emeka Achior	Male	ANS - NEWMAP	0803470039	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Chika Blessing C.	Female	ANS - NEWMAP	0803335064	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Dr. Chidi Okeke	Male	Consultant	0803280000	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Chidi Okeke	Female	Consultant	0814594677	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Oba Abasi	Female	Consultant	0803280007	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	D'Anwachukwu Nancy	Female	Consultant	08065947014	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Umesoye Chiechi	Female	Consultant	08054734595	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Abasi Charles	Male	Consultant	0803770000	<i>[Signature]</i>
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH UMUZOCHA AND NODU COMMUNITIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1. Project:	Federal High Court Gully Erosion Project
2. Communities:	Umuzocha and Nodu, Awka South L.G.A.
3. Date:	March 18, 2019.
4. Language of Communication:	Igbo and English
5. Introductions and Protocols:	The meeting started at about 10:47am at Nodu community hall.
6. Remarks of Principal Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu	<p>Dr. Odili Ojukwu, the principal consultant introduced himself and members of his project consultant team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He explained that the purpose of the meeting was to inform the communities formally of the commencement of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in their communities under the Anambra state NEWMAP with the assistance of FGN and World Bank. • 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. • He told them that his team would be in the Nodu community hall for 3 days to document all who would potentially be affected, and he also told them while coming to fill out the forms they should come with a passport photograph for identification purposes and a photocopy of any form of government issued identification cards. After the documentation exercise, Verification will be done. • The communities were 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 maintain the projects when completed, to know and understand their roles in the project. • He kindly solicited the blessing of the communities 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.
7. Questions/Concerns of the Community:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Can we visit the site before the documentation? ii. How will you know the project will affect you?
8. Response of the Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, we can visit the site tomorrow March 19, 2019 by 10am. • If you know you have assets whether Economic Trees/Crops, Structure or Land within 20m from the gully edge than you can document.
9. Closing:	The consultants thanked the communities. The meeting closed at about 12:10pm. It was attended by 23 persons.

NGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)
ESMP/RAP NEW JUDICIARY/FEDERAL HIGH COURT DOWNSTREAM EXTENSION GULLY PROJECT
CONSULTANT CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH COMMUNITY
MARCH 15, 2019

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S/No	NAME	GENDER	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Amwobilo PC	M	Nodu Okpano	07064420729	[Signature]
2	Hon Charles Anze	M	Unzochia - Anke	08032030000	[Signature]
3	Hon Paulson Okeke	M	"	08033028208	[Signature]
4	Emmanuel Okeke	M	Hada Okpano	08109615946	[Signature]
5	Cyriacus Egeke	M	Otu	08053477012	[Signature]
6	Obanreolu E. Idorobun	M	Nodu Okpano	07054226149	[Signature]
7	Anthony Okeke	M	Nodu Okpano	08160062387	[Signature]
8	Asatim Uchukwu	M	Nodu Okpano	0807733293	[Signature]
9	Vicent Obi	M	Nodu Okpano	08088212498	[Signature]
10	Igboka Taybo	M	Nodu Okpano	08035997539	[Signature]
11	Uhefuna Chinyere	M	Nodu - Okpano	08090833525	[Signature]
12	Ukefuna Chinyere	M	Nodu - Okpano	0703149357	[Signature]
13	Ahika Uhefuna	M	Nodu - Okpano	0809499857	[Signature]
14	Uhefuna Chinyere	M	Nodu Okpano	0803262338	[Signature]
15	Alhaji Usi Anayo	M	Nodu Okpano	08052617771	[Signature]
16	Regina Okonkwo	M	Nodu Okpano	0706259118	[Signature]
17	Okonkwo Regina	M	Nodu Okpano	08135097458	[Signature]
18	Heanem Chinyere	M	Otu	08024206539	[Signature]

ANNEXURE V: Photos of Community Meeting

Consultation Meetings With Umuzocha and Nodu Community Leaders



Consultation Meeting With Igwe of Nodu





Consultation Meeting With Obi of Awka



Cross-Section of Federal High Court Gully Erosion Site Visit Pictures.




ANNEXURE VI: Letters Verifying Joint Community Ownership of Land
Letter from HRH Obi of Okpuno, Igwe (Engr) S. I. Okafor.

	HIS ROYAL MAJESTY IGWE ENGR. S.I OKAFOR (M.ENG, MNSE, MIICA, MCAI, JP, KSP) IGWE OGENE OKPUNO	
<small>ADDRESS: ORA PALACE 29 IGWE ENGR. OKAFOR AVE. OKPUNO</small>	<small>Deputy Chairman Anambra State Council of Traditional Rulers</small>	<small>Tel: 08037421423 08123205517 E-mail: sunsac2000@gmail.com</small>

Our ref.....Your ref.....Date:.....

10th May 2019.

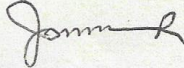
CHIEF MICHAEL IVENSO
PROJECT CO-ODINATOR
FEDERAL HIGH COURT GULLY EROSION PROJECT
NO. 14 ONYECHI STREET
OFF ENUGU- ONISHA EXPRESSWAY
AROMA AWKA (ST BETWEEN ANSIPPA AND
TOTAL PETROL STATION.



RE: FEDERAL HIGH COURT GULLY EROSION PROJECT
PROJECT ACTIVITIES ON LAND JOINTLY BELONGING TO NODU IN OKPUNO AND
UMUZUOCHA IN AWKA COMMUNITIES.

Thank you for your memo dated 29th April 2019 on the above – named object. We appreciate the magnanimity of the state Government to provide a “token” compensation for any assets (land, structure (etc) that may be destroyed or acquired by the project.

The property enjoys joint ownership of Nodu and Umuzuocha, Village and the determination of portions belonging to either is unnecessary. We therefore opt for equal privileges for both communities.

Signed 

HIS MAJESTY
IGWE ENGR S.I. OKAFOR
OGENE OKPUNO

Letter from HRH Obi of Awka Ezeuzu II, Dr. Gibson Nwosu



Ezeuzu's Palace,
No. 1 Gibson Nwosu Avenue,
Udoka Housing Estate,
Awka, Anambra State - Nigeria.
Tel: 08188368015,
E-mail: ezeuzu2royale@yahoo.com



ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA
Office of His Majesty
OBI OF AWKA EZEUZU II
Dr. Gibson Nwosu OON
D.sc (Hons. UDU), KSJ.



USMAN DANFODIO UNIVERSITY SOKOTO:
Office of the Chancellor,
Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto,
P. M. B. 2346, Tel: (060) 234009, 236688.
Chancellor's Lodge: 060-234675

13th May 2019

CHIEF MICHAEL IVENSO
PROJECT CO-ODINATOR
FEDERAL HIGH COURT
GULLY EROSION PROJECT
NO.14 ONYECHI STREE
OFF ENUGU-ONITSHA EXPRESSWAY
AROMA AWKA (ST BETWEEN ANSIPPA AND
TOTAL PETROL STATION).



RE: FEDERAL HIGH COURT GULLY EROSION PROJECT
ACTIVITIES ON LAND JOINTLY OWNED BY NODU IN OKPUNO
AND UMUZOCHA IN AWKA COMMUNITIES.

Your memo on the above dated 29th April 2019 refers. My community appreciates the magnanimity of the State Government to provide a "token" compensation for any assets that may be destroyed or acquired by the project.

The property as it stands enjoys joint ownership of Nodu and Umuzocha Villages and the determination of portions belonging to either is not only unnecessary but tedious. We therefore opt for equal privileges for both communities.

His Majesty,
Dr. Gibson Nwosu, OON
Obi of Awka, Ezeuzu II

FINALS

EMMA