



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME



LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

FOR

**UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI (UNIMAI) AND
TEACHING HOSPITAL, MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE**

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Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).
Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.
Compensation: payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cut-off-Date: the date of announcement of inventory of project affected items, upon which no new entrant or claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.
Economic Displacement: a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.
Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.
Head of the Household: the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.
Household: a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.
Involuntary Resettlement: resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project
Operational Policy 4.12: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

<p>Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.</p>
<p>Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.</p>
<p>Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.</p>
<p>Project-Affected Person: any person who, as a result of the 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.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.</p>
<p>Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.</p>
<p>Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.</p>
<p>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.</p>
<p>Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP): documented procedures or measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the persons affected by the development of a project.</p>
<p>Resettlement Assistance: support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. 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.</p>
<p>Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.</p>

<p>Squatters: squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.</p>
<p>Vulnerable group: People who by their mental or physical disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.</p>

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BOS	Balance of System
BOSEPA	Borno State Environmental Protection
BP	Bank Policy
C-GRC	Community Based Grievance Redress Committee
COVID-19	Corona Virus pandemic of 2019
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EEP	Energizing Education Programme
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIT	Feed in Tariff
FME _{Env}	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMPWH	Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HA	Hectare
ICMC	Institute of Mediators and Conciliators
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MW	Mega Watts
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
NUC	National University Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Operational Policy
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSRP	Power Sector Recovery Program
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder's Engagement Plan
SHS	Solar Home Systems
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nation
UNIMAID	University of Maiduguri
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Background of the study

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to un-served and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

Access to uninterrupted power supply in Federal Universities and University Teaching hospitals in Nigeria has been cited as a major challenge and barrier to effective learning, institutional operations and student residency. Considering the role of education in economic growth and socio-economic development in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing at the time, resolved to embark on viable projects that will ensure the availability of reliable, sustainable and affordable power to Nigeria's tertiary institutions. This led to the conception of the 'Energizing Education Programme' (the "EEP").

ES 2: Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Project Components

The project has four broad components as summarized below:

Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development

Component 2: Stand-alone Solar System for Homes and MSMEs

Component 3: Energizing Education

Component 4: Technical Assistance

Component 3 Activities Applicable to University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID)

The implementation of this project entails the following:

- Installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants
- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety
- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

ES 3: Objective of Livelihood Restoration Plan

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNIMAID.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- C o n s u l t with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

ES 4: Rational for Livelihood Restoration Plan

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in UNIMAID shows that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are staff and staff relatives of the University institution using the proposed land for subsistence farming. It states that the land users were offered the land by the University management for free following an application by them. The rational for this study is to further investigate this claim, determine if there are land owners, squatters or users and their rights to the land they are holding; and to determine those who may be vulnerable on the basis of the land under consideration. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

ES 5: Analysis of PAPs

The civil work in the project area will have adverse impacts on 7 persons hereby classified as PAPs, who cultivate on the proposed project land. The PAPs are all UNIMAID staff and staff relatives who obtained permission from UNIMAID Farm Manager to use the site for farming activities during rainy season only. No fee or rent is paid to the School for the use of the farm land by the 7 affected PAPs.

Similarly, the PAPs are made up of 5 females and 2 males. The 5 female PAPs are also head of their households and therefore, classified as vulnerable based on their gender.

ES 6: Discussion of Potential Project Impacts

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID), through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, other potential benefits of this LRP include livelihood restoration which will provide sustainable livelihood, increase income and quality of life of the people. The project will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons.

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as:

- Loss of access to farm land: About 6 hectares representing 30% out of the 20 hectares of land proposed for the project is used for agricultural purposes. This implies loss of access to the use of farm land by the PAPs who depend on farming as a secondary source of livelihood.
- Loss of Livelihood: Land take by the project implies a decline of source of livelihood and income since farming activities represent a huge source of secondary livelihood and income.
- Loss of crops: There will be loss of productive agricultural assets due to the project including loss of crops (including sorghum, millet and vegetables) by the crop owners/farmers.

ES 7: Impact Avoidance Measures

The impact avoidance measures undertaken during this LRP include the following:

- Announcement of cut-off date to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works;
- Allowing the affected farmers on the site time to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparing an engineering design of the required project land prior to kick-off to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated in the

design.

ES 8: Mitigation Measures

The key mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in consistence with the requirements of OP 4.12 for the project affected persons
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the university;
- Appropriate provision of alternative land with same value to the proposed land used for agricultural purposes;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

ES 9: Reconnaissance Survey

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 24th of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the University management staff including a representative from the Director of Works, Physical Planning and Development. The reconnaissance survey entailed a transient walk through the project site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project site vis-a viz the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impact. A four-point GPS coordinate of the land was also collected to produce a sketch of the project location.

ES 10: Public Consultation and Participation

The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the PAPs, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. These meetings were held duly observing the COVID-19 protocols in compliance with the NCDC guidelines.

ES 11: Census Cut-off Date

The cut-off date was set for 26th of August 2020. This was announced during consultation with UNIMAID management and PAPs. Therefore, any other person entering the site to

farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation.

ES 12: Approach to Livelihood Identification

First step in the livelihood identification for the EEP of UNIMAID was the identification of PAPs and their livelihood history in relation to the proposed EEP land. It was found that PAPs are staff and staff relatives of UNIMAID who have no access right to the land under consideration. Farming was rather a secondary livelihood activity for the PAPs, and in consultation with PAPs and the University management a decision to provide an alternative land to keep and accommodate the farming activities of the PAPs, within the University campus was reached. This decision was considered necessary to encourage PAPs to sustain farming activities given that there is huge availability of land in UNIMAID to accommodate their interest. However, the opportunity is considered as temporal and does not in any way confer land ownership right to the PAPs in the long run.

The next major step taken was to ascertain the location and soil nutrient of the land relative to the one from where PAPs will be displaced. This entailed collecting the soil samples in order to compare the fertility of both land locations.

Other steps taken were to determine the priority actions for strengthening the capacity of farmers and their output in order to ensure improvement in income and output which achieves the objective of this LRP.

ES 13: Grievance Redress Mechanism

This Livelihood Restoration Plan adapts the existing local grievance redress system and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The NEP GRM report is available at NEP PMU for further references.

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multi-layered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at local level. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

ES 14: Monitoring and Evaluation

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will involve an M&E resident staff at REA-PMU while an external M&E expert will be engaged periodically by REA.

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

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

ES 15: Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for UNIMAID site is Three Million, One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Naira (**N3,160,000**) only.

Item	Rate	Amount (Naira)	Responsibility
LRP Compensation cost including relocation expenses, labour, farm inputs and land preparation	Unit sum	810,000	UNIMAID Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	150,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring Logistics	Lump sum	200,000	UNIMAID Management
External Monitoring Logistics	Lump sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
LRP Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
Total		3,160,000	

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to un-served and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

Access to uninterrupted power supply in Federal Universities and University Teaching hospitals in Nigeria has been cited as a major challenge and barrier to effective learning, institutional operations and student residency. Considering the role of education in economic growth and socio-economic development in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing at the time, resolved to embark on viable projects that will ensure the availability of reliable, sustainable and affordable power to Nigeria's tertiary institutions. This led to the conception of the 'Energizing Education Programme' (the "EEP").

The EEP seeks to provide adequate power supply (up to approximately 100MW in total) to Thirty-Seven (37) Federal Universities ("the Universities") and seven (7) University Teaching Hospitals across the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It also aims to provide streetlights to promote and facilitate safe, secure and productive learning environments and develop and operate training centers to train university students in renewable energy technology innovations.

The EEP phase II, funded by World Bank will provide sustainable and clean power supply to 7 Federal Universities and 2 University Teaching Hospitals across the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria in which University of Maiduguri is selected.

1.2 Description of the project

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Project Components

Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development – This component will support the development of private sector mini grids in unserved and underserved areas that have high economic growth potential. The target is to provide access

to electricity to 300,000 households, and 30,000 MSMEs, with an estimated 15 mini grid operators.

Component 2: Stand-alone Solar Systems for Homes and MSMEs – The goal of this component is to significantly increase the market for stand-alone solar systems in Nigeria in order to provide access to electricity to more than one million Nigerian households and MSMEs at lower cost than their current means of service such as small diesel generator sets. In addition, about one million single solar lanterns are expected to be distributed during the course of the project

Component 3: Energizing Education – The goal of the Energizing Education is to provide reliable, affordable, and sustainable power to public universities and associated teaching hospitals. The project targets 37 public universities structured into two phases. Implementation under phase 1 is already on-going, while the LRP under consideration is for the phase 2 of the EEP which constitute of 7 universities as earlier stated.

Component 4: Technical Assistance – This component is designed to build a framework for rural electrification upscaling, support project implementation as well as broad capacity building in Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), Federal Ministry of Power, Works & Housing (FMPWH) and other relevant stakeholders.

Component 3 Activities Applies to University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID)

The implementation of this project will entail the following:

- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety
- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

The proposed intervention in this component are captive hybrid solar power plants which are OFF-GRID. It entails the installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants in University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID) and the Teaching Hospital under Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) with Rural Electrification Agency (REA) as the implementing Agency.

The proposed captive hybrid solar power plants will include the solar PV power plant, PV Inverters, Power Conversion Systems (Power converters/Battery Inverters), diesel generators, battery energy storage systems (BESS) and the associated Balance of System (BOS) (source: the FEED). The solar power plant is predicated on a lifespan of 15 years

and will provide power network upgrades in the university, street lighting and the training centres. Battery storage in conjunction with the power conversion system (PCS) will serve to actualize the captive operation of the plants by providing the reference voltage (grid forming function), and also increases the flexibility of system control and adds to overall system availability.

Simulations were carried out with Homer software to determine optimal systems sizes for the locations. Homer requires various information on the resources, system economics, constraints, and control methods. The input information included design variables like PV array size, convertor size, type and capacity of battery, control (dispatch) strategy, and average solar radiation (KWh/m²/day) for all the universities. The result of the simulation for optimal systems size for this location is as presented in Table 1:1 below

Table 1:1 Result of Analysis of Optimal System Sizes

Location	Pv(kW)	LITHIUM Battery Bank (MH)	Converter (kW)	Ren Frac (%)	Autonomy (hour)
UNIMAID	14000	55	7,386	67	13

Source: Front End Engineering Design (FEED), REA

The installation of the solar power plant and the ancillary investments including the proposed new street lighting and training centers will involve land use. In this project, no land acquisition is anticipated because the land already belongs to the University. Notwithstanding, the policy of World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) is triggered because the proposed project land has been a source of livelihood to occupants who have been farming on them prior to this period. Therefore, LRP is the appropriate instrument to ensure that affected farmers and land users are adequately consulted and restored to livelihood.

1.3 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNIMAID.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- C o n s u l t with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

1.4 Rational for Livelihood Restoration Plan

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in UNIMAID shows that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are staff and staff relatives of the University institution using the proposed land for subsistence farming. It states that the land users were offered the land by the University management for free following an application by them. The rationale for this study is to further investigate this claim, determine if there are land owners, squatters or users and their rights to the land they are holding; and to determine those who may be vulnerable on the basis of the land under consideration. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

1.5 Underlying Principles of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The key principles for Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) preparation and implementation are as follows:

- When cultivated land is acquired, it is preferable to arrange for land-for-land replacement. In some cases, as when only small proportions of income are earned through agriculture, alternative measures such as payment of cash or provision of employment are acceptable if preferred by the persons losing agricultural land.
- Lack of legal rights does not bar persons in peaceful possession from compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the individual or collective owner of the lost asset, without deduction for any purpose.
- Sites for relocating businesses, or redistributed agricultural land should be of equivalent use value to the land that was lost.
- Compensation should be paid prior to the time of impact, so that new houses can be constructed, fixed assets can be removed or replaced, and other necessary measures can be undertaken before displacement begins.

1.6 Study Methodology

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) preparation involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The following approaches were mapped out to guide the preparation of this LRP.

1.6.1 Kick-Off Meetings with REA-PMU and Engagement with World Bank and the Participating Universities

A kick-off meeting was held with the REA-NEP PMU on the 11th of March 2020. The objective was to discuss and agree on the work plan of the LRP and to identify and collect relevant project materials.

The second meeting took place on May 22nd 2020 and was attended by REA-PMU E&S staff, World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist and the consultant team. It was a virtual meeting with focus on the adaptation of Public Consultation Protocol in COVID-19 pandemic era with particular reference to safe and feasible measures to public consultations. The meeting provided guidance to the consultant to ensure that the work plan aligns with the COVID-19 response guidelines of the government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the guidelines of each state where project field work will take place.

Also, within the period, it was considered expedient to have a virtual meeting with the participating University. This meeting held on 18th of June 2020. The purpose was to inform the beneficiary universities of the requirement of the World Bank when a project will lead to loss of livelihood or assets. It was also aimed at eliciting commitment from the participating University on the adherence and implementation of World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of Nigeria guidelines on Public gathering during the Corona Virus pandemic. Further discussions included the roles and responsibilities of the universities during and after development of the LRP with particular focus on the proposed field work plan, in order to fast-track conduct of activities during field work.

1.6.2 Literature Review

We conducted a comprehensive review of received project documents including:

- Nigerian Land Use Act,
- Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank,
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- Front End Engineering Design (FEED) document,
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and
- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prepared for UNIMAID.

Based on the literature reviews, the nature of the social impacts and definitive approach to the study is well conceived and designed.

1.6.3 Reconnaissance Visit

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 26th of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the University management staff including a representative from the Director of Works, Physical Planning and Development.

The reconnaissance visit entailed a walk through the boundaries of the proposed site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project area vis-a viz the pattern of the encumbrances and to determine land use patterns.

1.6.4 Consultation with the Stakeholders

Sustainable project development requires that public and stakeholder consultation be mainstreamed throughout a project cycle. In line with this, the LRP study team consulted with the REA PMU, University management, and the project affected persons. Full texts about public consultation is presented in chapter seven.

A meeting was held with the REA-NEP PMU on the 11th of March 2020. The objective was to discuss and agree on the work plan of the LRP and to identify and collect relevant project materials as well as defining the scope of work and objective of the assignment.

1.6.5 Method of PAPS Identification

The LRP team worked closely with the University management team to identify affected staff and their relative members that will be affected by the project.

Consultation was held with the PAPs which featured a feedback dialogue on matters that bordered on the EEP project, their livelihood and demographic data.

1.6.6 Data Capture and Analysis

This was a post field activity that involved capturing and analysis of data using social science statistic application in accordance with the objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan as contained in the TOR. This task was featured at the end of data collection from the field.

1.6.7 Soil Sample Collection

Soil samples were collected from two locations (i.e. the proposed project land and the alternative land for relocation). Soil analysis was based on the need to ensure that the alternative land for relocation is equivalent in value and of similar fertility status with the proposed project land where agricultural activities were previously carried out.

CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overview of the Reviewed Documents

As a first step towards delivering on the assignment, project specific documents along with regulatory documents of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria were reviewed. The documents included the Land Use Act, Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank, FEED, RPF, PAD and the ESIA. The review of the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation) and the World Bank OP4.12 were helpful in understanding the convergences and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. The FEED document dealt with the engineering design, Bill of quantities and options considered by the project. It gave the LRP team meaningful understanding of the activities that will cause involuntary resettlement as well as the gains of the planned project. Similarly, the review of the ESIA studies carried out for each of the seven (7) sites identified the social and environmental issues to be grappled with. It offered mitigation measures which if implemented will ensure that the project does not exacerbate the biophysical environment and livelihood of the people. The RPF on the other hand was a framework prepared prior to project appraisal when the final selection of sites and specific details about the installations and work activities had not been sufficiently known. The RPF provided the procedures and guidelines that the project will follow to prepare site specific Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan when implementing specific sub-projects.

The sections below present details of the reviewed regulatory laws and policies.

2.2 The World Bank Safeguard Policies

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies of the World Bank are the fulcrum of its support towards sustainable poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries. The policies aimed at preventing and mitigating undue harm to the people and the environment in the development process. There is a total of ten (10) Environmental and Social Safeguard policies of the World Bank, of which only Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment and Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement- is triggered by the proposed Project, and its requirements will be taken into consideration in the LRP study.

2.3 The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents that include the World Bank Group expectations regarding industrial pollution management performance. The EHS Guidelines are designed to assist managers and decision makers with relevant industry background and technical information. This information supports actions aimed at avoiding, reducing, and controlling potential EHS impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phase of a project. The EHS Guidelines serve as a technical reference source to support the implementation of the World Bank policies and procedures, particularly in those aspects related to pollution prevention and occupational and community health and safety.

2.4 The regulations, guidelines and standards of Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) concerning Mini grid activities in Nigeria

The FMEnv is the primary authority for the regulation and enforcement of environmental laws in Nigeria. The Act establishing the Ministry places on it the responsibilities of ensuring that all development and industry activity, operations and emissions are within the limits prescribed in the national guidelines and standards, and comply with relevant regulations for environmental pollution management in Nigeria as may be released by the Ministry.

In furtherance of her mandate, the FMEnv developed laws, guidelines and regulations on various sectors of the national economy. The specific policies, acts, guidelines enforced by FMEnv that apply to the proposed Project are summarized in the following paragraphs:

National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised in 1999 and 2017)

The National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised 1999 and 2017) provides for a viable national mechanism for cooperation, coordination and regular consultation, as well as harmonious management of the policy formulation and implementation process which requires the establishment of effective institutions and linkages within and among the various tiers of government.

Federal Ministry of Power

The Federal Ministry of Power is the policy making arm of the Federal Government with the responsibility for the provision of power in the country. The Ministry is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act No 28 of 1988, the National Electric Power Policy, 2001, the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005, the Roadmap for Power Sector Reform, 2010, the National Energy Policy, 2013 and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015.

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) is an independent regulatory agency inaugurated on October 31, 2005. Its powers emanate from the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSR) 2005 in Section 31 Sub 1. Its principal objects relevant to the EEP among others includes maximizing access to electricity services by promoting and facilitating consumer connections to distribution systems in both rural and urban area; ensure safety, security, reliability, and quality of service in the production and delivery of electricity to consumers; license and regulate persons engaged in the generation, transmission, system operation, distribution and trading of electricity.

State and Local Government Environmental Authorities

In Nigeria, States and local government councils are empowered under the law to set up their own environmental protection bodies for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality in the areas of related pollutants under their control. The proposed Project will be located within UNIMAID campus in Jere Local Government Area (LGA) of Borno State. The key State and local government administrative authorities with statutory functions related to the Project are briefly described below:

Borno State Ministry of Environment

The Borno State Ministry of Environment is responsible for the protection and management of the environment in Borno State. It works with other relevant agencies and authorities to ensure a conducive and sustainable development of the environment in the State.

Borno State Environmental Protection Agency

Borno State Environmental Protection Agency (BOSEPA) is an agency of the Borno State government charged with protecting the environment and waste management matters in the state.

Jere Local Government Council

The Local Government Council has an Environmental Health Department which ensures compliance with environmental sanitation policy of 2005, which includes maintaining good housekeeping and proper management of waste, amongst others.

2.5 Nigeria Law/Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions

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

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

The concept of ownership of land as known in the western context is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder, for agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. However, the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

2.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

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

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

If local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7).

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

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

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

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

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6(5) of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again, the Act provides in section 30 that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from section 47 (2) of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a

judge in his own cause. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

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

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

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

2.6 Gap analysis between the policies of World Bank and the Land Use Act, 1978 of Nigeria

In this section a comparison is made between the Nigerian Land Use Act and the World Bank's operational policy

Table 2.1: Gap analysis between the policies of World Bank and the Land Use Act, 1978 of Nigeria

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Filling the Gaps
Minimization of resettlement	No requirement to consider all options of project design in order to minimize the need for resettlement or displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	Design of footprints of project-related activities, particularly commercial farmland, will be undertaken so as to minimize resettlement.
Information and Consultation	It's lawful to revoke or acquire land by the governor after issuance of notice. No consultation is required.	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on timing of payment	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or displacement	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before construction or displacement
Livelihood restoration	Makes no proscription on livelihood restoration measures	Requires that vulnerable PAPs be rehabilitated	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAPs
Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vexed with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative of PAPs and, prefers local redress mechanism. The law court is the last resort when available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAP	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early and existing local redress process shall be considered to address issues of project induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.

Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
Community land with customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Statutory and customary right Land Owners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Squatters settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops.	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land
Owners of	Cash compensation	Entitled to in-kind	Entitled to in-kind

¹ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

“Non-permanent” Buildings	based on market value of the building (that means depreciation is allowed)	compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of “Permanent” buildings, installations	Resettlement in any other place by way of reasonable alternative accommodation or Cash Compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

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

CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA

3.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STATE

Borno state is one of the north eastern states of Nigeria created in 1967 from the old Bornu Empire of the Kanuri tribe. Maiduguri is the state capital, its main industrial centre, and also its largest city. Borno state borders the Republic of Niger to the north, Lake Chad (and the Republic of Chad) to the north-east and Cameroon to the east; on the south and west it borders the Nigerian states of Adamawa, Gombe, and Yobe.

The vegetation in Borno state is mainly of the Sudan savanna type, which includes the acacia (a source of gum arabic), baobab, locust bean, shea butter, dum palm, and kapok trees; however, there is a region of Sahel savanna, mostly thorn scrub and with sandy soils, in the north. Prominent physical features include the Bornu Plains, the volcanic Biu Plateau, and the firki (“black cotton”) swamps south and southwest of Lake Chad. Most of the state is drained by seasonal rivers flowing toward Lake Chad. The far south, however, is drained by the Gongola River, a tributary of the Benue.

The Kanuri are the dominant ethnic group, but the area also contains clusters of other people. The growing of sorghum, millet, peanuts (groundnuts), onions, corn (maize), sesame, acha (“hungry rice”), cotton, and indigo and the herding of cattle are the chief occupations, with fishing significant around Lake Chad. The lake is connected to Maiduguri by a road from Baga, a town on a peninsula extending into the lake.



Fig 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria highlighting Borno
(Source: EnvAccord GIS, 2019)

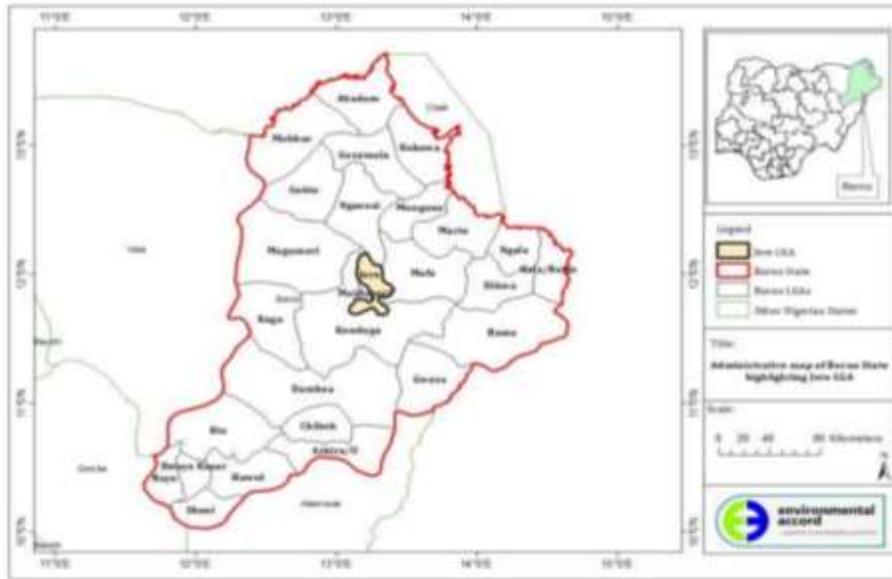


Fig 2: Administrative Map of Borno state showing Jere LGA

Source: EnvAccord 2019

3.2 Project Location

3.2.1 Social Overview of the University/ Teaching Hospital

University of Maiduguri is a Federal owned Tertiary Institution, with its campus situated along Bama road in Jere Local Government Area of Borno State, northeastern geo-political region of Nigeria. The University was created in 1975 as one of the second-generation Universities, which formed part of the programmes of the Third National Development Plan (1975-80) by the then Federal Military Government. At inception, the university did not have physical structures of its own, but in April 1976 it inherited the premises owned by the former North East College of Arts and Science (NECAS). The structures bequeathed to the University by NECAS were adequate in terms of office blocks, classrooms, staff quarters, laboratories and other physical structures requirement by a university of its size. The personnel of NECAS were equally absorbed into the University employment and this made it possible for the institution to commence its academic programmes in October 1976.

Owing to its unique location in the north-eastern part of Nigeria that borders Niger, Chad and Cameroon republics and its cosmopolitan nature, the University has attracted students from within and outside Nigeria. Thus, teaching and non-teaching staff have been employed by the university from Europe, Asia, the Caribbean Islands and African countries. The University has experienced tremendous growth in its student population and personnel in academic, administrative and technical departments. Specifically, by 2000 A.D

the student enrolment had reached 26, 000 and the number of faculties had expanded to eight (8) including a College of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. There were also 77 academic departments spread across these faculties. As at the end of 2016 the University had one college of Medical Sciences, a School of Postgraduate Studies and 12 Faculties. The faculties include; Agriculture, Arts, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Management Sciences, Pharmacy, Science, Social Sciences, and Veterinary Medicine.

3.3 Description of Project Intervention Area

An approximately 20.0 hectares (ha) of land within the UNIMAID campus has been allocated for the proposed solar-hybrid power plant and training centre. The Project site lies geographically within Latitude 11.793720N to 11.795640N and Longitude 13.301720E to 13.205100E. Its boundary is bordered to the east by Bama road, to the north by a praying ground, and to the west and south by unoccupied School land. There is a temporary military trench (about 1 m deep and 1 m wide) that runs diagonally across the site which was dug by the Nigerian Military during the height of terrorist attacks in Borno State. The trench will be closed even as a new one is already being dug away from the site of the EEP. The topography of the site is relatively flat and there are no rocky outcrops within the site. The Project site is largely characterized by seasonal vegetation which includes shrubs, grasses, trees and herbs.



Fig 3: Map of Jere LGA showing the location of UNIMAID



Source: *Enviplan 2019*

Based on the energy demand audit conducted by REA in conjunction with the National Universities Commission (NUC), a 10.0 megawatt (MW) power plant is proposed for UNIMAID. The power generated from the Project will be extended to the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital located about 4.5km away.

The preferred site is located close to the third gate of the University and the proposed project site is fenced round.

Fig 4: Aerial photograph of the proposed project site outlined in red



Fig 5: Aerial photograph of the proposed project site



Fig 6: Project Site Survey



Fig 7: An existing power plant



Fig 8: Soil sample collection from the proposed site



Fig 9: Beacon of the proposed project site

3.4 Land Use Status of the Proposed Project Site

The proposed land for this project belongs to the University of Maiduguri through allocation by the Federal Government of Nigeria. Some portion of the Proposed Project Site (about 30 %) is used temporarily for subsistence and low scale commercial farming by relatives of UNIMAID staffs. Seven (7) farmers were identified within the Project site during consultation; and they were all UNIMAID staff/staff relatives who have no legal access right to the land but obtained permission from UNIMAID Farm Manager to use the site during rainy season only. Also, the site is not known to fall within any gazetted grazing reserves, breeding areas, or animal migratory routes.

There is no community anthropogenic activities or presence (i.e. residential buildings, and firewood/fruit-gathering activities) within the proposed Project site. The nearest community to the Project site is Mairi which is located about 2.2 km away from the University.

There will be no additional land acquisition.

3.5 Description of the Alternative Site for the displaced PAPs



Fig 10: Map of the project Area showing both the proposed site and the Relocation site

Source: Factor Resources LRP Team, 2020

The Project site lies geographically within Latitude 11.80317N to 11.80356N and Longitude 13.21032E to 13.20987E. It is situated close to the Works Department and shares boundary with the Veterinary Department which borders the proposed dual carriage road that traverses gate 3 to the new Faculty of Arts. The land is characterized by trees, grasses and shrubs with a relatively flat topography.



Fig 11: Aerial photograph of the alternative site Fig 12: Soil sample collection from the alternative site

3.6 Social Baseline of the Community

Mairi is a popular community in Jere Local Government Area of Borno State. It is a semi-rural settlement, with a community leader who administers social, cultural and economic activities. The socio-economic characteristics of Mairi community is based on information gathered through direct observations, key informant's interviews and surveys as summarized below:

Table 3:1 Social baseline of the community

Variables	Description
Religion	Islam is the most prevalent religion in the community
Ethnicity and Language	Mairi community is relatively heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and language as there are many tribes in the community with Kanuri, Hausa and Fulani being the major tribes
Educational Institution	The University of Maiduguri is a major institution situated within the community
Main Livelihood	Trading and farming are the common livelihood activities in the community
Access to Telecommunication	The community have access to all the available telecommunication networks in Nigeria such as MTN, AIRTEL, GLO and 9MOBILE. This makes it easy to communicate socially and also carry out business transactions within any part of the community
Housing	The settlement pattern in the community is nucleated, the houses are built with cement block, corrugated iron sheet/aluminium roofing
Source of drinking water	There are private boreholes and wells located in different areas as a significant proportion of people have access to these sources of water
Access to Electricity	The community has access to public electricity supply from the national grid
Public Infrastructure	The internal road networks are paved and tarred, the road networks within the community are fairly motorable
Leadership	The leadership structure is made up of four tiers in hierarchy consisting of Shehu as the paramount ruler of the entire Borno Emirate , followed by the he Aja, (the district head), Lawan (Ward Head) and the Bulama (Neighbourhood Head).

Source: ESIA report 2019

CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Approach to Impacts Identification

Identification of impacts of the project was determined through:

- 1) investigating the type of activities and the extent of land requirement during project implementation using ESIA studies prepared for the project
- 2) a transient walk through the proposed site
- 3) Consultations with the relevant stakeholders including the university management and project affected persons (PAPs) in which their perception, concerns and inputs were elicited.
- 4) analysis of questionnaire administered to respondents during field work

4.1.1 Discussion of potential project impacts

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Maiduguri (UNIMAID), through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, Project will improve social economic activities within the University from reduced costs in generator operations as well as provide employment opportunities associated with the proposed project for skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workforce during project implementation

Other potential benefits include livelihood restoration which will provide sustainable livelihood, increase income and quality of life of the people. The project will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons.

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as:

- Loss of access to farm land: About 30% out of the 20 hectares of land proposed for the project is used for agricultural purposes. This implies loss of access to the use of farm land by the PAPs who are dependent on farming to a large extent as a secondary means of livelihood.
- Loss of Livelihood: Land take by the project implies a decline of source of livelihood support since subsistence farming engaged by PAPs provides improvement to their households' livelihood.
- Loss of crops: There will be loss of productive agricultural assets due to the project including loss of crops by the crop owners/farmers.

4.2 Impact Avoidance Measures

The impact avoidance measures undertaken during this LRP include the following:

- Announcement of cut-off date to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works;
- Allow the affected farmers on the site to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparing an engineering design of the required project land prior to kick-off to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated in the design.

4.3 Mitigation Measures

The key mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in consistence with the requirements of OP 4.12 for the project affected persons
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the university;
- Appropriate provision of alternative land with same value to the proposed land used for agricultural purposes;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

4.4 Identification of PAPs

Consultation with the University Management reveals that those who will be affected by the project are seven (7) in number, made up of 5 women and 2 men who farm on the land for subsistence purposes and as a secondary source of livelihood. Similarly, the PAPs are made up of 1 UNIMAID staff and 6 staff relatives. The PAPs have no access right to the land in focus. They obtained permission from UNIMAID Farm Manager to use the site during rainy season only. No fee or rent is paid to the School for the use of the farm land by the affected PAPs.

Similarly, the PAPs are made up of 5 females and 2 males. The 5 female PAPs are also head

CATEGORY	CHARTS	RESULT OF FINDINGS
Population	There are a total number 7 Project Affected Persons	

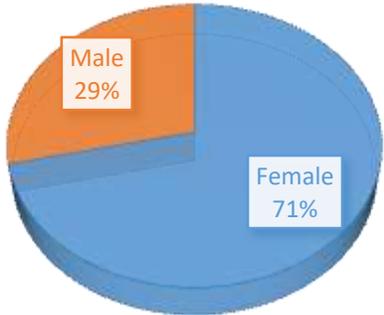
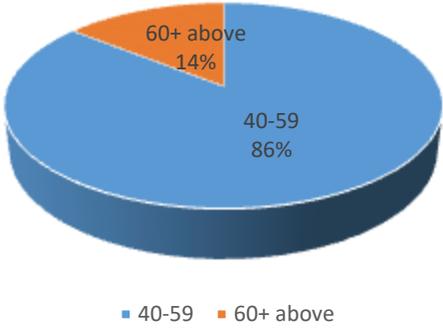
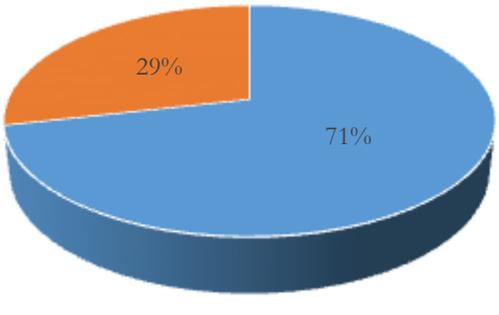
of their households and therefore, classified as vulnerable based on their gender.

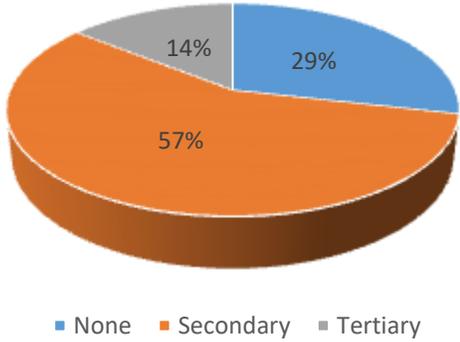
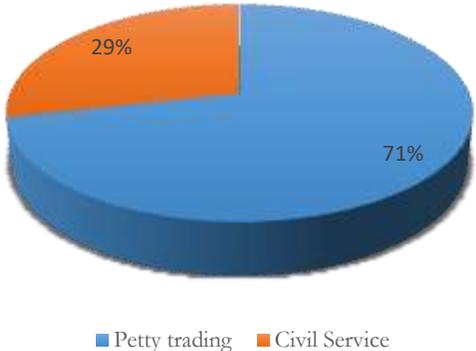
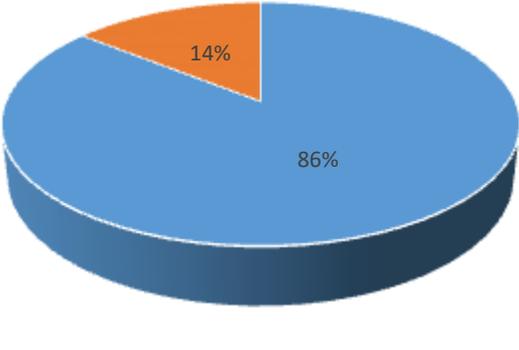
4.5 Socioeconomics Profiling of PAPs

PAPs were interviewed and their demographics were collected which covered the following thematic areas: gender, age, marital status, literacy level, occupation and income.

Table 4.1 below shows the result of the findings.

Table 4:1: Social Profiling of PAPs

<p>Gender</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GENDER</p>  <p>A 3D pie chart titled 'GENDER' showing the distribution of PAPs by gender. The chart is divided into two segments: a larger blue segment representing 'Female' at 71% and a smaller orange segment representing 'Male' at 29%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Male	29%	Female	71%	<p>PAPs constitute of 2 males (29%) and 5 females (71%). The female PAPs are considered as vulnerable groups as they are unlikely to have equal chances as the men to participate in livelihood restoration process, and thus should be given need-based special assistance to ensure equal gender participation during the project implementation</p>
Gender	Percentage							
Male	29%							
Female	71%							
<p>Age</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AGE DISTRIBUTION</p>  <p>A 3D pie chart titled 'AGE DISTRIBUTION' showing the distribution of PAPs by age group. The chart is divided into two segments: a large blue segment representing '40-59' at 86% and a smaller orange segment representing '60+ above' at 14%. A legend below the chart identifies the colors: blue for '40-59' and orange for '60+ above'.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40-59</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60+ above</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Percentage	40-59	86%	60+ above	14%	<p>The age distribution of PAPs ranges between 40-59 (86%) and 60+ above (14%). Age can be an indicator as to the type of livelihood options that can be suggested in this LRP. As presented above, more of the PAPs would be able to engage in activities that would restore their livelihood considering that they fall within the active age group.</p>
Age Group	Percentage							
40-59	86%							
60+ above	14%							
<p>Marital Status</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MARITAL STATUS</p>  <p>A 3D pie chart titled 'MARITAL STATUS' showing the distribution of PAPs by marital status. The chart is divided into two segments: a large blue segment representing 'Married' at 71% and a smaller orange segment representing 'Widow' at 29%. A legend below the chart identifies the colors: blue for 'Married' and orange for 'Widow'.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marital Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Married</td> <td>71%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Widow</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marital Status	Percentage	Married	71%	Widow	29%	<p>PAPs are 5 married (71%) and 2 widowed persons (29%) who have sizeable household members that depend on them for upkeep. They include 1 staff of the University and 6 relatives of some staff of the University.</p>
Marital Status	Percentage							
Married	71%							
Widow	29%							

<p>Level of Education</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LEVEL OF EDUCATION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ None ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary</p>	<p>The findings show that a significant proportion of PAPs have formal education. The higher level of education implies that PAPs could be of importance to make meaningful decision during project implementation and could embrace easily better new livelihood opportunities.</p>
<p>PAPs Main Occupation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OCCUPATION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ Petty trading ■ Civil Service</p>	<p>The predominant means of livelihood engaged by 2 of the PAPs is civil service and they are directly employed by the University. About 5 of the PAPs who are staff relatives engage in petty trading as their primary means of livelihood while farming is their secondary means of livelihood which will be affected as a result of land displacement from the EEP. This development will deplete their income and wellbeing, and therefore, should be considered for livelihood restoration.</p>
<p>Income Distribution</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INCOME DISTRIBUTION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ 10,000-29,000 ■ 100,000+Above</p>	<p>The income distribution pattern reveals that 5 out of the 7 PAPs, who are relatives of University staff earn below N30,000 per month. This shows that majority of the PAPs cannot maintain reasonably, good standard of living.</p>

4.6 Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerable PAPs are defined as people who by their mental or physically disadvantaged conditions will be more economically impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS, elderly household's head of 60 years and above.

In view of the above, 5 female PAPs were identified as vulnerable on the account of their gender. These female PAPs are considered as vulnerable groups because they are unlikely to have equal chances as the men to participate in livelihood restoration process and therefore should be given need-based special assistance provided either in cash or in kind. This special assistance will help to ensure equal gender participation and livelihood enhancement during the project implementation.

4.7 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining category of PAPs

The criteria used to determine eligibility for this LRP based on the policy guideline of the World Bank's OP4.12 is that PAPs are those who have claim or access to land before the cut-off date whether or not they have legal right to the land.

4.8 Census Cut-off Date

A cut-off date was announced to restrict further development on the land. The cut-off date was 26th of August 2020. This was announced during consultation with UNIMAID management and PAPs. Therefore, any other person entering the site to farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation or assistance. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows '*provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx*'

4.9 Entitlement Matrix for Eligible PAPs

Table 4.2 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs for UNIMAID project site, types of losses as well as entitlement plan for each category. The entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for relocation to alternative land and special assistance to be administered by the proponent.

Table 4.2: Entitlement matrix

Types of Losses	Entitled Persons	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable	1.1 Occupants/squatters	1.1 Land for land compensation is feasible and desirable given the availability of land in UNIMAID

subsistence land		(b) Land preparation assistance shall be provided in cash
2.1. Permanent loss of access to land for cultivation	2.1 Cultivator/farmer occupying land	2.1. Relocation to an alternative land to be provided by UNIMAID
2.2. Loss of agricultural crops,	2.2 Owner/s of crops includes crops owned by encroachers/squatters	2.2 Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, there will be Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average annual production value
3. Vulnerability due to the project	3. Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless within the host community.	3. Needs-based special assistance in consultation with vulnerable PAP to be provided either in cash or in kind. 3.1. Re-establishing and/or enhancing the livelihood of PAPs

CHAPTER FIVE: LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION

5.1 Current Livelihood Underlying Input and Practices

Given the availability of alternative land to keep and accommodate the farming activities of the PAPs, the consultant team took a step-in consultation with the management of

University of Maiduguri to inspect and validate the proposed alternative land for PAPs.

The objective was to ascertain the size of the land relative to the one from where PAPs will be displaced and to carry out soil sample in order to compare the fertility of both land locations.

Therefore, since there is availability of sufficient land within the University to accommodate the farming interest of the PAPs who are members of the University staff and staff relatives, it was a right decision to provide alternative land to encourage the PAPs to sustain their livelihood and income which is in line with the principles of OP 4.12 and the Resettlement Policy Framework of NEP. However, PAPs were informed that the alternative land provided to them was a temporal sustenance measure, because the University continues to own and exercise their right over the entire land. They were also assured of some form of training on improved farming techniques, inputs and land preparation assistance to be funded by the University to ensure better result output in their livelihood.

5.2 Factors that have influenced the existing Livelihood

Crop farming is practiced on the proposed project land as earlier identified. One of the PAPs (farmers) is on direct employment with the Institution while others are Staff relatives. Outcome of consultation with the farmers reveals the factors that influenced their farming livelihood in the area as:

1. Availability of expanse of land in the area
2. The need to complement their low salary/income earning from their primary livelihood for improved welfare of their households.
3. The fact that it is allowed under the extant law of public service rule (code of civil service) for workers/employees to own or practice farming (source: Nigerian Civil Service Hand Book)

5.3 Underlying Inputs for the Current Livelihood Activities

The underlying inputs for Crop farming as evident in this project area are land, fertilizers, hoes and machetes. There is no mechanized farming or high-tech farming equipment in use by the farmers.

5.4 Soil Sampling and Discussion of Results

Based on the terms of reference for the assignment, soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative site where farmers will be relocated. This section therefore presents the method of soil sampling as well as analysis and discussion of the result of the samples.

5.4.1 Method of soil sampling

Two (2) soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative/relocation site, as stated in the contract terms. The samples were taken at 0 – 15cm (topsoil) and 15 – 30cm (sub soil) depths respectively using a stainless-steel hand auger and homogenized. Soil samples were collected into clean decontaminated containers and stored for transfer to the laboratory for physical and chemical analyses. Sub samples for microbial analysis were wrapped up using aluminium foil. All samples collected were preserved in ice chest and transported to the laboratory for analysis. Lab result indicating place of sample analysis is attached as annex 3.

5.4.2 Analysis of Results of Soil Samples

Table 5.1: Data for composition of the soils in both locations

Location	Soil Composition/structure				Textual Class	Type	Appearance	Porosity (%)
	Sandy	Silt	Clay	Total %				
Proposed site (UN 1)	82.31	0.07	17.54	99.9	Sandy loamy	Sandy	Fine	58.8
Relocation site (UN 2)	87.49	0.01	12.49	99.9	Loamy Sandy	Sandy	Coarse	55.3

5.4.3 Discussion of Result

The result of Table 5.1 does not show significant variation in soil composition. However, the soil classification type and porosity ratio indicate that the proposed site for the Solar hybrid project is sandy loamy and bias towards sandy, while the relocation site is more of loamy sandy. The analysis depicts the proposed project location soil type as sandy and the relocation soil area as Sandy. It also shows that the project location site has 58.8% porosity ratio compared to 55.3% for the relocation soil location.

5.4.4 Implication of Results

The sandy nature of the relocation site at 55.3% porosity ratio is better than the proposed project site at 58.8%. However, it is still not likely to sufficiently retain water at this high porosity ratio. The higher the porosity ratio the more the likelihood of occurrence of loss of

soil nutrients. This is because sandy soil is more likely to lose potassium due to leaching. Plants deficient in potassium are unable to utilize nitrogen and water efficiently and are more susceptible to disease.

5.4.5 Discussion of Results

Soil fertility enhancement at the relocation site is desirable and should include increase in the application of potassium.

5.5 Result of the Heavy Chemicals in Soil

Table 5.2 below presents the result of the heavy chemicals in the samples collected from the proposed project site and the alternative/relocation site.

Table 5.2: Result of Heavy Chemical in Soil

	RESULT OF HEAVY CHEMICALS IN SOIL ANALYSIS UNIMAID SS1, SS2										
	Concentration of the Heavy Metals (mg/Kg)										
	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	V	Cd	Co	Hg	As	Cr	Ba
Proposed site (UN SS1)	2.1	8.6	3.67	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	65.36	0
Relocation site (UN SS2)	2.4	13.91	4.56	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	101.39	0
FAO/FME Limit	150	200	200	100		1			1	100	

5.5.1 Results of Heavy Chemicals

The result of the heavy chemicals in soil for the UNIMAID proposed project site and the relocation site showed no significant difference except in the concentration of chromium. The concentration of chromium in the relocation site (101.39 mg) is higher than the 65.36 mg measured in the proposed project site and is a little above the 100mg/kg FAO threshold for agricultural land.

5.5.2 Implication Results of Heavy Chemicals

High level of chromium poses toxicity in the environment, especially in water and soils. Symptoms of chromium toxicity in crops/plants comprise decrease of germination, reduction of growth, inhibition of enzymatic activities, impairment of photosynthesis and oxidative imbalances. Accumulation of chromium in edible plants may represent a potential hazard to animals and humans.

Chromium exists mainly in three oxidative states Cr(0), Cr(III), and Cr(VI), which are the most stable forms of Cr. As Cr(0) is the metallic form, the forms of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) are the most preponderant in soils and water.

5.5.3 Recommendation

Project implementers should remediate the soil by adding organic matter. This can be achieved by the use of 15mg of bacterial biomass/g of soil (Eary and Rai, 1991).

CHAPTER SIX: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out the inter-correlated activities, milestones, responsibilities and result frameworks to be undertaken by the project implementers and stakeholders to ensure the achievement of the expected outcome of this LRP.

6.2 Result Framework Design

A result framework is a planning, communication and management tool that emphasizes on results to provide clarity around the key project priorities for which this LRP is prepared.

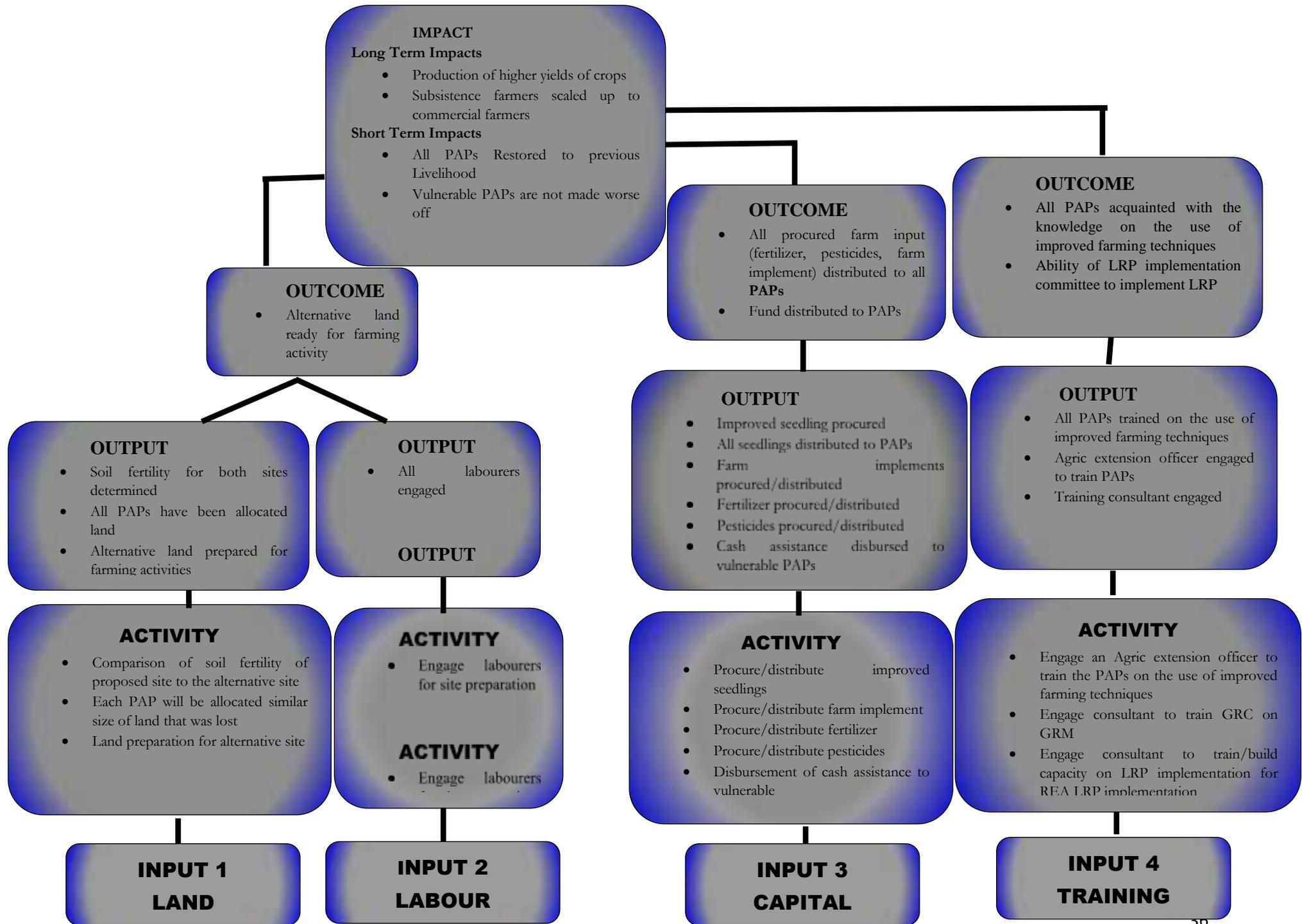


Figure 13: Algorithm depicting the Result Framework

6.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

This LRP involves a set of measurable and monitorable inputs, outputs and outcome factors as well as the responsible parties, implementation schedule and cost. Project implementers can track the result framework by monitoring progress at Input level, Output level and Outcome level respectively as shown in Table 6.1

Table 6.1: Result framework for monitoring the implementation of the LRP.

INPUTS	ACTIVITY	MONITORING INDICATORS	SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST (N)
1ST LEVEL: INPUT FRAMEWORK					
Land	Compare soil fertility of proposed site to alternative site.	Have soil samples been collected?	During LRP preparation	LRP consultant	Built in consultant's contract
	Allocate similar size of land that was lost to PAPs	Number of PAPs allocated land	Before displacement of PAPs	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	-
	Carry out land preparation measures in the alternative site (pesticides and fertilizers)	Size of land prepared	Before displacement of PAPs	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	300,000
Labour	Engage 10 labourers for site preparation	Number of Labourers engaged for site preparation	Before displacement of PAPs	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	100,000
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 10bags of improved seedlings (1 bag each of maize, groundnut, beans, etc) Distribute improved seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of seedling bags purchased Number of PAPs that received seedlings 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	100,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure farm implements (14pieces each of cutlass, hoes, shovel and knap sac) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farm implements purchased Number of PAPs that 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	160,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute farm implements 	received farm implements			
	Disburse cash assistance to 3 vulnerable for 1-month subsistence during relocation	Amount of money approved	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	150,000
Training	Engage an agricultural extension officer to train PAPs on improved farming techniques	Number of PAPs trained	1 week, during LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP Implementation committee, UNIMAID management	200,000
	Engage a consultant for training/capacity building on LRP implementation and grievance redress process for NEP/REA LRP implementation and GRC committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of NEP/REA-PMU Staff and committee members trained Training manual Date of training 	2 Weeks, during LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	REA- PMU	300,000
2ND LEVEL: OUTPUT FRAMEWORK					
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil fertility for both sites determined All PAPs allocated land Alternative land prepared for farming activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result of soil analysis Size of land allocated to each PAP Size of land cleared 	<p>During LRP preparation</p> <p>During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)</p>	LRP consultant, LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Labour	Labourers engaged	Size of land cleared	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved seedling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required number of 	During LRP implementation	LRP implementation	Provided under input

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> procured Seedlings distributed to PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seedlings procured Number of PAPs that received seedlings 	(Before displacement of PAPs	committee	level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm implement procured Farm implement distributed to PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required number of farm implement procured Number of PAPs that received farm implement 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizers procured Fertilizers distributed to PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required number of fertilizer bags procured Number of PAPs that received fertilizer 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of pesticides Pesticides distributed to PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required quantity of pesticides procured Number of PAPs that received pesticides 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance disbursed to the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PAPs have received payment 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agric extension officer engaged to train PAP All PAPs trained on use of improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract) Training 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level

	farming techniques	certificate and training report			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training consultant engaged to train NEP/REA-PMU Staff and GRC • NEP/REA-PMU Staff and GRC trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract) • Training certificate and Training report 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
3RD LEVEL: OUTCOME FRAMEWORK					
Land	Alternative land ready for farming activity	Report from site visitation	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Labour	Alternative land ready for farming activity	Report from site visitation	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procured farm input including seedling, implements, fertilizer and pesticide distributed to all PAPs • Cash assistance disbursed to PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from distribution record • Evidence of payment 	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
Training	All PAPs acquainted on the use of improved farming techniques	Percentage of PAPs positively appraised	During LRP implementation (Before displacement of PAPs)	LRP implementation committee	Provided under input level
	Ability of NEP/REA-	Percentage of PMU	During LRP	LRP implementation	Provided

	LRP implementation committee to implement LRP and GRC to address grievances	Staff GRC positively appraised	implementation (Before displacement of PAPs	committee	under input level
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CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Description of Consultation

Stakeholder and PAPs consultations are key to the success of this LRP. Consultation is important both as a tool for information gathering and for carrying the stakeholder along in order to achieve sustainability. Consultation will extend this LRP preparation stage up to the project implementation and evaluation stages.

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this LRP are to:

- Notify project affected persons about the project set up and development objectives
- Establishing and maintaining a two-way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholder
- Elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success

7.2 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Identification of COVID-19 response guideline and protocol in the project area
- Adherence to NCDC COVID-19 protocols and WB guideline on COVID 19 all through the period of consultations and fieldworks by providing hand sanitizer, distribution of face masks, conducting temperature check for all participants and ensuring social distancing.

Other activities of the consultation process include:

- Site visit of the project site parameter
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with the university management
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Identification of PAPs and their socio-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets

7.3 A summary of Consultation held with Stakeholder Groups

The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the PAPs and mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the PAPs, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. However, these meetings were held duly observing the COVID-19 protocols in compliance with the NCDC guidelines. The Summary of the public discussions held during the field work is shown below.

Summary of Meeting Proceeding held with Implementing Institutions of the Energizing Electrification Project (EEP) including UNIMAID representative

VENUE	Virtual (zoom platform)
DATE	18/06/2020
PARTICIPATION	Representatives of Rural Electrification Agency , World Bank, Michael Okpara University, Federal University of Gashua, University of Abuja, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta and the Consulting Firm – Factor Resources Nigeria Limited
PREAMBLE	The meeting was called at the instance of the consultant. It was aimed at informing the implementing institutions about the planned LRP and the need to understand the expectations and areas of cooperation throughout the process of the LRP preparation. Anchored by Susan Igata, the Social Development Specialist in REA, the introduction of participants took place and was followed by discussion of the agenda of the meeting.
Discussions of the meeting	<p>The Consultant representative, Oliver Nwuju thanked all the participants and made the following presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the preparation of the LRP is critical as a requirement of the World Bank aimed at ensuring that all project affected persons including those whose livelihood are likely to be affected by the planned project such as farmers, traditional land owners are identified, consulted and provided with alternative that will meaningfully improve their livelihood, or at least restore them to their socioeconomic status prior to the project implementation. He reiterated that the fieldwork has been delayed due to the restriction on traveling posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. During the field work, expected to commence when inter-state travel ban is lifted, there will be need to take cognizance of the NCDC covid-19 protocol in all aspect of public gathering/consultation and field exercise. This will

	<p>entail awareness creation of COVID-19 and the NCDC protocol, provision of sanitation (water, hand sanitizer, soap) at the venue of the public consultation, provision of face masks for participants and observation of social distancing in the sitting arrangements;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. The consultant also stated that meetings may be held in multiple batches (where necessary) to accommodate all the parties in response to the limit allowed in public gathering by respective states.4. The consultant appealed to the implementing institutions to assist in the identification of local leaders and institutions of relevance that need to be visited during field visit. They are also to assist in the identification and mobilization of the affected persons and groups.5. It was informed that during field work the consultant team will be visiting the proposed land for the intervention and the alternative land apportioned for resettlement of the project affected persons to validate its appropriateness in terms of size and fertility relative to the original land under acquisition for the planned project. He (the consultant) stated that part of the activities to be carried out is to collect soil sample from the intervention land and from the alternative land designated for Livelihood Restoration for laboratory test.6. The consultant also want the implementing institutions to avail the team on the mode of communication appropriate to the various stakeholder groups within their localities as well as the suitable language of communication. This is to enable the team to make adequate planning for fieldwork.7. Finally, the consultant used the platform to reemphasize the requirements of operational policy 4.12 of the World Bank and the importance of Disclosure of the LRP report in 2 local newspapers and display at all designated centers
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	<p>for accessibility by interested stakeholders according to the country requirement and also to be published at World Bank website.</p> <p>8. The participants were encouraged to respond to the issues being shared, make their inputs and ask questions as necessary.</p>
<p>Concerns and questions</p>	<p>Questions raised by stakeholders are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given the lost time due to COVID-19 pandemic, how soon will the project implementation be effective? 2. Who will be responsible, between the Universities and the Rural Electrification Agency to fund the disclosure of the Livelihood Restoration Plan? 3. The World Bank Specialist asked the participating institutions to inform the consultant about the existing COVID-19 response protocol in their localities/states for purpose of planning and adherence during field work
<p>Response to questions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Social Development Specialist from REA informed the participants that it will be difficult to ascertain when project implementation will take place because the restriction on inter-state movement and public gathering is still on, and field work cannot be embarked upon presently until the restriction is lifted. However, all other activities of the project not involving field work are going on remotely to ensure acceleration of work 2. The Senior Social Development Specialist from the World Bank stated that it is the responsibility of REA as the implementing agency to fund and facilitate disclosure of the LRP document in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment. He however, stated that the respective participating Universities have the responsibility to make available to REA the names of locations where the display of the documents

	<p>will take place within their localities for collation and publication in the newspaper advert.</p> <p>3. On the issue of the existing COVID-19 protocol, it was unanimous that the respective states are keying into the NCDC guideline. In line with that, various specific measures are adopted across the Universities and states. For example, part of the COVID-19 responses adopted by the University constituted COVID-19 committee at MOUA is rotational work schedule where all staff do not have to come to work every day as a response plan to avoid crowding.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The World Bank specialist reminded the participating institutions to indicate in the letter of invitation going to the stakeholders the need to come with their face masks as a requirement to participating in public gathering.</p> <p>The meeting came to a close with an advice by the REA social development specialist that the email channel of the REA should be used to provide any further input or questions that may not have been dealt with in this meeting.</p>

Summary of Consultation with the Project Affected Persons

Date	25 th August 2020
Attendance	Director of Works, Physical Planning and Development Department, Engineer, LRP Consultant and his team.
Language of communication	English
Venue	Office of the Director of Works, Physical Planning and Development Department
Pre-meeting activity	The meeting observed the COVID-19 Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) Guidelines. In accordance with the guidelines, all participant's temperature was checked to make sure that nobody with COVID-19 symptoms was permitted into the meeting. Face mask and hand sanitizer were provided and used by all the participants during the meeting, while social distancing was observed in the sitting arrangement.
Introduction	<p>The Director Works, Physical Planning and Development Department welcomed the consultant and his team.</p> <p>The Consultant gave a brief about the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). According to him, the LRP is one of the World Bank's requirement to ensuring that the livelihoods of the persons to be affected by the Energizing Education Programme (EEP) Phase II are restored, and also to ensure that adverse economic impacts resulting from the project activities are adequately mitigated. He informed the management that the LRP work activities will involve identification of occupants of the land (i.e. Land users). He made them to understand that those who will be eligible for LRP will be provided with alternative</p>

	<p>choice of Livelihood, or relocated to alternative land.</p> <p>The consultant probed to know the relationship between the University and Mairi community within the project location and further inquired to know the status of the land, the land users in order to consult with them</p>
Remarks	<p>The Director Works, Physical Planning and Development Department in his remarks commended the effort of the Rural Electrification Agency so far to ensure that the proposed solar installation project comes to a reality.</p> <p>According to him, the proposed land for the project has been legally acquired by the University through the Federal Government of Nigeria and therefore, has no existing legal issues with Mairi community. Although, temporary farming activities is being carried out on the land by the staff/ward of the university, the land is given based on application and is not paid for. He also stated that at the conception of the EEP Solar Hybrid project all land users were informed about the project and the need to move to an alternative site. Hence provisions have been made for their relocation to an alternative land by the management to enable continuity of livelihood activities</p>
Conclusion	<p>The consultant requested the management to mobilize the land users for consultation and also requested to visit the proposed alternative location. This was agreed to, and visit and consultation took place the next day.</p>



Fig. 13: Consultation with UNIM AID Management showing observation of COVID-19 protocol in sitting arrangement, distancing and use of face masks

Date	26 August 2020
Attendance	Representative of University Management, PAPs, LRP Consultant and his team.
Language of communication	English
Venue	Proposed Project Site
Introduction	<p>Pre meeting preparation was the arrangement for necessary sanitation and safety measures for participants to adhere to the Nigeria Government NCDC COVID-19 protocols at public meeting. Thus, all participants were fitted with facemask, subjected to temperature check and hand sanitizing in addition to social distancing in sitting arrangements</p> <p>Engr. Mohammed Bello introduced the consultant and his team to the land users/farmers. He informed them that the team had been engaged by the Rural Electrification Agency to carry out Livelihood Restoration Plan as a requirement to ensure that farmers who may be affected as a result of the proposed solar project are adequately consulted and restored to livelihood.</p> <p>In his address, the consultant gave a brief about the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), the objective and scope of work. He informed them that they are identified as stakeholders whose livelihood</p>

	<p>sustainability need to be prioritized irrespective of their legal rights to the land. He corroborated the information about land ownership, land use and knowledge of the project from the farmers.</p> <p>According to the farmers who were 7 in number including 5 females and 2 males; they are staff/Staff relatives of UNIMAID and are into farming as a secondary means of livelihood.</p>
<i>Questions asked by the consultant</i>	<p>Questions asked by the consultant are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant wanted to know if the PAPs are aware of the solar hybrid power plant project • How they think the project will affect their livelihood • What kind of crop is being cultivated? • What is the time of harvest for the cultivated crops
<i>Questions raised by the PAPs</i>	<p>The questions raised by the PAPs include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aisha Bukar asked if she was going to be allowed to harvest her crops after the LRP inventory. • Regina asked if she will be paid for leaving the land and what if the alternative land is not made available to the farmers?
<i>How questions by the consultant were addressed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They PAPs said that they are aware of the project • The project will not affect their livelihood since an alternative land has been provided for them to continue their farming • They crop cultivated are okro, beans, pumpkin, spinach and groundnut. The type of crop to be planted is specified by the university because of security reasons. • The crops will be harvested before December
<i>How PAPs questions were addressed by the consultant</i>	<p>The consultant addressed their questions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers were assured that they will be allowed to harvest their crops before the installation work commences since, such harvests will take place before end of the year 2020. • There will be no form of land compensation since they have no formal right to the land; but an alternative land will be made available by the school to enable them continue with their

	farming activities in the next season. After the next farming season, the farmers may relinquish the right to farm in the school land except if granted based on application.
Conclusion	The consultant informed the participants that the Project will continue to carry them along, and will inform them early regarding the time of work commencement.



Fig 14: Hand sanitizing



Fig 15: Temperature checks



Fig 16: Consultation with PAPs and data collection

7.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Overview of SEP

The SEP is a useful tool for managing communications between NEP/REA and its stakeholders. It seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves interactions between identified groups of people and to provide stakeholders with a platform to raise their opinions and concerns that may influence project decision (e.g. by way of meetings, surveys, interviews and focus group discussions) and ensure that gathered information is taken into consideration in project design.

The Stakeholder Engagement processes will be free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible format and location, in a culturally appropriate manner.

7.5 Principles for effective stakeholder engagement

The SEP will ensure that the following key principles are applied to all engagement activities:

- Ensure that engagement is free from coercion, undertaken prior to key decisions and informed by provision of objective and meaningful information, and that feedback is provided to stakeholders after engagement has concluded.
- Timing and number of engagement events designed to maximise stakeholder involvement and to avoid disruption to the ‘daily businesses of local stakeholders and also stakeholder ‘fatigue’;
- Engagement events to occur in line with the SEP schedule so that there is clear linkage between engagement activities and the project stages;
- Ensure that engagement is accessible and managed so that it is culturally appropriate, adequate and timely information and opportunities are provided to all stakeholders to be involved.
- SEP will always comply with existing COVID-19 protocols including avoidance of crowd gathering, social distancing in public sitting arrangement and in the provision of PPEs such as face masks and hand sanitizers at situations that require physical public meetings.

The project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) shall be informed by a set of principles defining its core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on “International Best Practice” include the following:

- **Commitment:** demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the stakeholder is recognised and acted upon early in the process;

- **Integrity:** occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- **Respect:** created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognised;
- **Transparency:** demonstrated when stakeholders concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner;
- **Inclusiveness:** achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities; and
- **Trust:** achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a stakeholder's beliefs, values and opinions.

7.6 Overall objectives

The overall objectives of SEP are stated below:

- To identify the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders and ensure their participation in the complete project cycle
- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagements that will help NEP/REA identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship between them and the relevant stakeholders
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project- affected persons throughout the project life -cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format, taking special consideration for the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- Provide project-affected person with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow NEP/REA to respond to and manage such grievances.
- To devise a plan of action that clearly identifies the means and frequency of engagement of each stakeholder
- To allocate budgetary and other resources in the project design, project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for stakeholder engagement and participation.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stage	Objective	Key Activities	Target Stakeholder	Schedule
Preliminary Engagement	To gain a preliminary understanding of the scope of the project, appropriate and legislated engagement requirements and relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-off meeting with REA-PMU, World bank and participating university • Dissemination of engagement materials (relevant document) 		March 2020
Public Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet key stakeholders and introduce them to the Project and LRP Process; • To gather issues of concern and through this identify a list of potential impacts; • To consult key stakeholders on the next steps in the LRP process • To generate feedback on the Draft Scoping Report, including the scope, approach and key issues to be investigated further for the LRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visit; • Stakeholder identification • Meetings with key stakeholders to facilitate the broader stakeholder engagement process • Consultation on the proposed Project (LRP) through meetings with identified stakeholders. • Identification of issues, concerns and feedback from stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant institutions/agencies • PAPs/ Vulnerable Groups 	August 2020
LRP Disclosure	<p>To disclose the Project in the public domain to all interested and affected stakeholders;</p> <p>To discuss the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures with stakeholders allowing for their input; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the Draft LRP report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of Draft LRP Report to all stakeholders. • Copies of the LRP report will also be distributed in public buildings in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project. • Availability of the Draft LRP Report will be advertised through print and electronic media for public review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant institutions/agencies • PAPs/ Vulnerable Groups 	December 2020

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on the Draft LRP Report. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of impacts in the LRP and proposed mitigation; ○ Identification of stakeholder concerns and opinions on the impacts identified; ○ Involvement of stakeholders in assessing the efficacy and appropriateness of the proposed mitigation measures; and ○ Identification of revisions or additions to the draft LRP report where necessary. 		
Implementation of relocation activities in the alternative site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineation of the land area to the respective PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with PAPs and show them the alternative land • Educating PAPs on improved methods to farming and management activities that will improve livelihood and welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs/ Vulnerable Groups 	December 2020

7.7 Monitoring Stakeholder Engagement Activities

It is important to monitor the ongoing stakeholder engagement process to ensure that consultation and disclosure efforts are effective, and that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. The final SEP will have a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) action plan which will guide all M&E activities related to the SEP.

7.8 Review of Engagement Activities in the Field

During engagement with stakeholders the LRP team assessed meetings by asking questions to participants, depending on the stakeholder group, to ensure that messages are being conveyed clearly. Conduct debriefing sessions with the UNIMAID management team while in the field. This helped to assess whether the required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved and provided the opportunity to amend the process where necessary.

The use of engagement tools developed through the LRP engagement includes:

- a) Stakeholder database
- b) Issues and Response table, and
- c) Meeting records of all consultations held.

7.9 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities

There will be opportunity to review and assess performance in-between the engagement sessions depending on the level of feedback received from stakeholders during these periods.

Evaluation of performance will be assessed to ascertain the extent to which the engagement activities and outputs meet the objectives/targets outlined in this SEP. In assessing performance, indicators will be crafted around the following areas:

- Materials disseminated: types, frequency, and location
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholder groups (e.g. university management, PAPs, etc.)
- Number of comments received on specific issues, type of stakeholder and details of feedback provided
- Numbers and type of stakeholders who come into contact with the Project team by mail, telephone and any other means of communication
- Meeting minutes, attendance registers and photographic evidence
- Numbers and types of feedback and / or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution, and
- The extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented.

CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP

8.1 Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Plan combines the existing local grievance redress system and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). It was informed during consultation that a culturally acceptable GRM system is in place at the local level. This system is embedded in the local leadership in the order of leadership hierarchy from the ward head to the district head of the community. The local GRM addresses social and civil cases within the community but invites the law enforcement agencies and institutions on criminal and security breach matters. The NEP GRM report is available at NEP PMU for further references.

The EEP grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multi-layered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at local level. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a culturally acceptable and people-oriented platform to mediate on conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

8.2 GRM for EEP

8.2.1 Objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EEP project

The broad objectives of the assignment are to: Develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EEP project, identify personnel required for collecting, collating, analyzing and documenting complaints and other necessary information relating to project activities and to support the NEP-PMU to operationalize the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Potential Issues that could cause grievances

In the course of actualizing the project objectives, it is anticipated that, among other likely issues, subprojects under Components 3 (Power Systems for Public Universities and Teaching Hospitals) will lead to the acquisition of land and various construction and installation activities, which could result in displacement of persons, restriction of access or loss of livelihood. Similarly, in situations where land had been acquired by the institution, it's not inconceivable that part or all of the land is being utilized for agricultural activities by persons within or outside the institution who will be faced with loss of livelihood as a result of the displacement/takeover of the land for the purpose of Solar PV Hybrid Plant project.

Resulting from the above are potential grievances induced factors to monitor including:

- Land acquisition, restriction of access and displacement
- Non-inclusion of community members in paid labour/workforce
- Unrealistic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expectations from the university or contractors by community members
- Omission of eligible PAPs
- Uncompensated loss of assets
- Under Compensation for loss of assets
- Delay in execution of LRP leading to breakdown of trust
- Non-implementation or discrepancies in the implementation of LRP as stipulated in the report.
- Potential risk of Gender based violence/sexual harassment of locals and students as a result of labour influx

Potential Interest Groups

The key interest groups in this regard are:

- Community-based influencers supporting the project who are liable to be accused of benefit capture, exclusion and marginalization
- Touts seeking employment, extortion and opportunity for other vices around project site; capable of starting unprovoked conflict
- Local Vigilantes, Police, National Security & Civil Defence Corps
- Students
- Women groups
- Farmers
- Community Leaders
- Youth groups
- Local NGOs focused on Renewable Energy or Environment

Key vulnerable groups:

- Employed labour from within the communities
- Women (especially girls and widows)
- Potential child labourers and hawkers
- Vulnerable persons from Host Community.
- Unemployed youth open to violence

Core Institutions for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure

The core institutional blocks for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure are:

- University Authority (office of the Vice Chancellor)
- Dean of Students' Affairs
- Teaching Hospital Authority (Office of the Chief Medical Director)
- Corporate Affairs/Public Relations Unit of Teaching Hospital
- Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractors
- PMU Social Safeguards Specialist (GRM Coordinator)
- PMU Environmental Safeguards and M&E Specialist
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Women's Right Focused NGO and the Police
- Representative of the Head, NEP PMU
- Zonal Liaison Officer

Method and Structure for Reporting and Addressing Grievances

Method of Reporting: Diverse methods for reporting grievances that are culturally appropriate are to be used and they should permit for self-identified, confidential, or anonymous procedures (professional letter writers, suggestion boxes, Email, toll-free telephone etc). Avenues for verbal complaints are:

- Complaints to members of the local grievance redress committee (GRC)
- Social Safeguards & Communications desks at the NEP-PMU
- Open community mediation sessions
- Town hall meetings

Avenues for written complaints are:

- Complaint Boxes in the community, University VC's office or by hand
- Letters or Email to the NEP-PMU

Dedicated telephone lines shall include:

- NEP-PMU hotlines
- University hotlines

An email feedback system shall be established at the PMU. This will link the GRM Coordinator with potential complainants. This email will be designed to auto respond/acknowledge complaint emails.

Grievance Uptake Structure

Grievance uptake and resolution shall be constituted at 3 levels while the law court shall be the final resort for any case not resolved within the GRM structure of this project. These are: community/site based GRC, NEP PMU GRC and alternative dispute resolution/independent mediator.

Community/Site based Grievance Redress Committee

In the event of a grievance, the complainant shall register their complaint at the Community based Grievance Redress Committee (C-GRC) either directly or through their representatives (Executives of Corporate or Local Community Leaders). The Secretary of the community-based GRC shall receive and record all grievances alongside the contact details of the Complainant to facilitate feedback. Feedback from the community-based GRC to a complainant shall not exceed 5 work days.

Members of the community-based GRC under this component shall consist of:

- Representative of the office of the VC (Coordinator)
- Representatives of the Traditional Ruler of the host community (Secretary)
- 2 Representatives of women group from host community
- Bursar or Head of Accounts
- Dean of Students' Affairs Department
- Head of Corporate Affairs Unit of a University Teaching Hospital
- Representative of the Solar Hybrid plant operator

Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GRC)

A complainant who is not satisfied with the feedback on outcome of the mediation by the community-based GRC shall have the option of appeal to the PMU GRC for mediation.

Membership of the PMU-GRC shall consist of:

- PMU Social Safeguard Specialist (Coordinator)
- Communication Specialist (Secretary)
- Environmental Safeguard Specialist
- M&E Specialist
- A representative of the Minister of Women Affairs Ministry
- A representative of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

The PMU GRC shall log, investigate, mediate and provide feedback within 14 days in grievances certified by GRC members as serious or pertaining to loss of livelihood, income or project governance and administration. A complainant who is not satisfied by the outcomes of the mediation and feedback by the PMU GRC shall have the option of an

alternative dispute resolution through an independent mediator sought from the Institute of Chartered Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC) (not less than the rank of a Fellow of the institute) presented.

Alternative Dispute Resolution/Independent mediator

In the event that a complainant is not satisfied with the mediation by the PMU GRC, the complaint is referred to the state Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution. In a case where such a facility for ADR does not exist, a member of the Institute of Chartered Mediation and Conciliation (ICMC) of ranking not less than a 'Fellow' shall be engaged by the NEP or assigned holders to the rights of operation of the electrification project, in the case that the NEP has handed over the project, to mediate in the matter for not more than 14 days. GRMs do not substitute for, and should not obstruct—judicial and administrative remedies, such as mediation or arbitration, which are necessary for disputes beyond the scope of GRMs. A key function of a GRM is to address emerging concerns before they reach a level that may warrant judicial or administrative proceedings.

Court – Litigation

Where the grievance is not resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution, the complainant shall be given the option of referral to a competent court of law in Nigeria.

Grievance Redress Procedures

1. Receipt, Acknowledgement and Registration of Feedback or Grievance
2. Verification/Screening

Potential complaints in the Component 3 GRM would be classified under the following categories:

Category 1: Exclusion claims

Category 2: Physical and/or economic displacements caused by land acquisition or any other project activities

Category 3: Security, Crime and Enforcement Issues (including GBV or sexual harassment)

Category 4: Labour issues

Category 5: Environmental Management lapses (including consequent mishaps)

3. Implementation and Case closing

4. Feedback

At the time of acknowledgement of the feedback or grievance, the complainant will be provided with the following information:

- (i) Grievance Reference Number to facilitate monitoring and reminders by complainants.
- (ii) Expected time of redress (As prescribed for each component).
- (iii) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

If the grievance is not redressed within the expected time, the complainant should be provided with the following information:

- (i) Information on reasons for delay
- (ii) Updated expected time of redress
- (iii) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

At the time of final redress, the complainant will be provided with information on

- (i) Final action taken for redress and
- (ii) Avenues for pursuing the matter further

8.3 GRM structure for Gender Base Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

All complaints related to GBV shall be treated in a private and confidential manner, limiting information to what the survivor or complainant is freely willing to provide. A separate register shall be opened for this category of cases and shall ONLY be accessed by the community based GRC secretary, the GRM coordinator at the PMU (and any female GRC member empowered to handle GBV cases where the Chairman and Secretary are all male). The complainant (if a survivor) shall be attended to with empathy, assurance of safety and confidentiality. In the event that the complainant is not willing to divulge any information, this view should be respected by the GRM officer, and the complainant referred to the appropriate nearest medical Centre, approved available GBV service provider or police, depending on the complainant's choice. Such a complaint should be reported to the World Bank Task Team as well by the PMU GRC. Other considerations for the handling of GBV/SEA grievances include: No GBV data on anyone who may be a survivor should be collected without making referral services available to support them. All GBV complaint should be referred to the right service provider and other relevant institutions, information to be requested should be limited to:

- The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning)
- If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
- If possible, the age and sex of the survivor

Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Communicate to Build Awareness

1. Educating local people, contractors and mini grid developers about the grievance mechanism is an essential and on-going responsibility. It does no good to have a perfectly designed GRM that no one knows about.
2. For an effective operation of the Project GRM, the objectives of it, its procedures, available channels for submitting complaint and responsible officers will have to be properly communicated to those who will use it so that they will not only be eager to access it but also to own it, taking cultural peculiarity of each community into consideration.
3. There is the need for a sensitization / validation forum with the various communities, to acquaint the stakeholders of the project with the guideline and workings of the GRM. This workshop will rally representatives of the states, local governments, traditional institutions as well as key groups and personalities in the project areas including community members.
4. Accessing the grievance redress system will depend so much on the level of awareness about the mechanism among potential users. This therefore will require both group and mass methods as well as all the media forms available.

Basic Communication Channels:

- Mass Media
- 'Face-to-face' Communication
- Social media
- Mid-Media and IEC Materials
- Grassroots Mobilization

Training and Support to Participants

This will involve orientation and training for beneficiaries, GR implementers, relevant staff of the contractors, security personnel etc. and provision of external consultancy and support staff to strengthen organizational capacity.

The training requirements for the GRM are multifaceted, diverse and layered through the orientation and implementation phases.

Training Outlay

S/N	Participants	Training	Facilitator
1	GRM committee members, relevant project staff of the University including the social safeguard officer and the communication officer Members of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Training in conflict resolution, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and grievance management.	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
2	PMU GRM Team (including GRM Administrator)	To include procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances; training in management of the grievance redress process (Developing flow charts) particularly GBV/SEA related complaint, assigning roles, monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives.	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
3	Community-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Basic ADR “decide together” problem-solving skills. Skills for conducting receipt and registration, referral processes, communication to	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

		complainants, GR logging, monitoring and record keeping etc.	
4	Secretary of the Community based GRC	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
5	Mini Grid Operators, Community Liaison officer	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making; and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
6	Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centres	ADR Training for staff lawyers. Membership of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
7	All GRM officers	Training on confidential, respectful and survival centred response to GBV complaints.	Consultant or the Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

Summary Action Plan and Budget Estimate for Implementation

Project Management Unit and Mini Grid Developer:

- Conduct All Preliminary Stakeholder Engagements/Awareness Building on GRM
- Set up GRM (Social Infrastructure and Processes), including Grievance Redress
- Committees (set up and inauguration, with considerations for gender balance), Uptake points & materials, grievance drop boxes, registers, telephone hotlines, emails and publicity materials, including GBV related complaint uptake points.
- Conduct training and capacity building for GRCs
- Work with GBV Expert or Consultant on modalities for handling potential GBV/SEA complaints
- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes - Operate GRM training and Capacity Building as well as monitoring of progress

Community-based Grievance Redress Committees:

- Elect principal officers (consider gender balance)
- Agree on meeting/mediation days, venues and other logistics requirements e.g. location of complaint drop boxes
- Participate in training/capacity building sessions (including GBV case handling)
- Receive work tools and materials from PMU
- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes
- Participate in monitoring and trainings/capacity building

Budget

The Lump sum of N500,000 has been ascribed to the operationalization of the GRM processes of this LRP for UNIMAID as contained in table 9.3. It is also noteworthy that provision for funding of GRM has been made in the GRM document prepared by NEP. In light of this, the responsibility for funding the GRM of this project resides with NEP/REA.

CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT, SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

9.1 Implementation Arrangement

The PMU at the University headed by the director of Works and planning is responsible for the LRP implementation while the REA-PMU coordinates supervision, monitoring and training. The Federal Ministry of Environment will also ensure that its extant law on public disclosure is complied with by the project. Details of the implementation arrangement is presented further as follow:

REA-PMU

- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop the EEP projects to ensure success;
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for the Project Management Team at the site level so that they can carry out consultations with communities/PAPs, and implement the compensation/LRP in a timely and appropriate manner
- Review LRP report
- Monitor Implementation of LRP
- Submission of reports to World Bank

FME_{env}

- Provides guideline to be followed in LRP report disclosure
- Monitor the implementation of LRP
- Ensure environmentally safe and soundness of sites where PAPs are been relocated to

VC UNIMAID

- Approves fund for LRP implementation
- Ensure that the commitment plan signed with REA on LRP implementation is adhered to

Social Safeguard Specialist REA PMU

- Coordinate and organize stakeholder workshop
- Provides advice and guidance on World Bank policies on OP 4.12;
- Work in collaboration with FMEN_v to ensure disclosure of LRP report
- Ensure that the University management sets up the GRC
- Ensure that members of the GRC are trained

- Reviews the LRP report before it is submitted to the World Bank

Director of Works & Planning at UNIMAID

- Ensure that PAPs/vulnerable persons are restored to livelihood in line with the recommendation of this LRP
- Sets up the GRC for hearing and addressing grievances
- Reports the implementation of the LRP to the VC and REA PMU

Grievance Redress Committee

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from the loss of their livelihood/assets
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee;
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and,
- Ensure that grievances are resolved locally and in time, as much as possible

World Bank

- Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the LRP.
- Provide monitoring oversight of the LRP implementation

PAPs/beneficiary vulnerable persons

- Give inputs and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,
- Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this LRP;
- Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful;
- Implementation and livelihood restoration

9.2 Implementation Schedule for the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The schedule for the completion of the LRP can be seen in Table 9.1 below. The LRP implementation has to be completed and PAPs Livelihood adequately restored before commencement of work on the site.

Table 9.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time					
1	Submission of Draft LRP Report	Consultant, REA						
2	Review and comments of draft	REA						
3	Update of draft report	Consultant						
4	Submission of final LRP	Consultant, REA						
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	NEP, REA						
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB						
7	LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB						
		REA, Implementat						
9	LRP Implementation Monitoring	REA, Stakeholders						
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor						

9.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the UNIMAID EEP PMU in the understanding and implementation of LRP, it is established that there is need to train the project staff on the OP 4.12 protocol and implementation process. Other parties to receive capacity training and enlightenment are PAPs, LRP implementation committee and grievance redress committee.

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2: Recommended Training and Education

Item	Module	Course Content	Who to Train	Estimated Amount(N)
1	World Bank Operational Policy 4.12	Involuntary resettlement, Objective and targets	UNIMAID EEP Project staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee, PAPs	500,000
2	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in LRP	UNIMAID EEP Project staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee	
3	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Book keeping	UNIMAID EEP Project staff and PAPs	
4	Improve Farming techniques by Agric extension Trainer	1) Application of improved farming technique for high agricultural yield 2) Introduction to high	PAPs/farmers	
TOTAL: N500,000				

9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. The key objectives of monitoring the LRP implementation would be as follows:

- Transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources

- Providing constant feedback on the extent to which the LRP implementation are achieving their goals
- Identifying potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions
- Providing guidelines for the planning of future projects and,
- Improving project design.

9.4.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the NEP/REA-PMU. Implementation of the LRP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/ Social Safeguard Specialist.

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

9.4.2 External /Independent Monitoring

The PMU will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of the LRP progress. The selected firm/consultant should have extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work and will be guided by the result framework of this LRP. The PMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the firm/consultant, as well as the proposed research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats.

The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in the LRP process and implementation, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person.

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

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation assistances have been done in

accordance with the NEP Resettlement Policy Framework and this LRP.

- Assess if the LRP objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the LRP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this LRP.

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified firm will be prepared by the REA PMU and approved by World Bank.

9.5 Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for UNIMAID site is Three Million, One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Naira (**N3,160,000**) only. This amount is composed of the breakdown in Table 9.1

Table 9.3: Breakdown of budget estimate for LRP for UNIMAID

Item	Rate	Amount (Naira)	Responsibility
LRP Compensation cost including relocation expenses, labour, farm inputs and land preparation	Unit sum	810,000	UNIMAID Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	150,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring Logistics	Lump sum	200,000	UNIMAID Management
External Monitoring Logistics	Lump sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
LRP Report Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
Total		3,160,000	

9.6 Public Disclosure

This LRP will be disclosed by the REA-PMU in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment, in two national dailies for 21 working days in line with the extant EA law and will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. In addition, it shall be displayed in designated centers for the ease of accessibility of stakeholders. The display centers shall include State Ministry of Environment, the office of the Director of Works, Physical Planning and Development Department at the UNIMAID/University.

REFERENCES

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Resettlement Policy Framework for Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electricity Act No 28 (1988).

Nigeria Land Use Act (1978).

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Front End Engineering Design (FEED) Document,

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University, Gashua Yobe State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta Ogun State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike Abia State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Abuja

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 5.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Calabar, Cross River State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 10 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Maiduguri, Borno State

Annex 2: ATTENDANCE LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER (Uwani 08.1.17 10G1)

STATE: Benue
 COMMUNITY: MAKI, ANIMAB
 DATE: 24/01/2018

S/N	Name	Designation/Community	Phone Number	Sex	Signature
1	Eng. Michael Belle Dashi	Electrical Engineer/Unimab	08065844523	M	
2	Eng. Yeshua Bala	Electrical Engineer/Unimab	08069355716	M	
3	Eng. Sule Kaba Usman	Electrical Engineer/Unimab	08062442520	M	
4	Eng. Yelija Habu	Director of Works	07027795632	M	

STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER (FARMERS)

STATE: Borno
COMMUNITY: Mama, UNIMAD
DATE: 26th August, 2020

S/N	Name	Designation/Community	Phone Number	Sex	Signature
1	Vesta Danladi	owner	08182222	F	[Signature]
2	Abdullahi Musa	Unimad	0806600000	M	[Signature]
3	Musa Yigis	Voluntary Dtm	09062222	M	[Signature]
4	Aisha Abubakar			F	[Signature]
5	Regina Martins	Assist Registrar	07061520531	F	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE FOR ENGAGEMENT MEETING HELD WITH IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS OF EEP

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	ANITA OTUBA	REA
2	SUSAN IGATA	REA
3	ELIJAH SIAKPERE	WORLD BANK
4	EMMA JONATHAN	REA
5	JORO SALLAU	REA
6	TOSIN IPAYE	REA
7	MICHAEL OKOH	REA
8	JOSEPH INUWA	
9	PAUL TAKOU	UNICAL

10	CHINONSO NJOKU	REA
11	TIMOTHY SHEKARAU	
12	PROF IWE	MOUA UMUDIKE
13	ENGR ISA IBRAHIM	FUGA,
14	OLIVER NWUJU	CONSULTANT, FACTOR RESOURCES
15	ENGR AKINYELE	FUA ABEOKUTA

ANNEX 3: RESULT OF SOIL ANALYSIS



LABCHEMNEC JANS LTD SCIENCE LABORATORY TEST & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES & SAFETY DIVISION

(ACCREDITED BY FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT/Reg. No. 002214 and NESREA No. 430. A/Note with FM 56A7)



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Owner FACTOR RESOURCES NIG. LTD **Objective:** To investigate selected characteristics of Soil from Mando & Atadi Communities & Bor
Action: Result of physical, chemical and microbial analysis of Soil samples
Date Sample Received 17/27/08/2020 **Date Analysis Commenced** 17/08/2020
Date Analysis Finished 7/9/2020 **Date to Issue Certificate** 8/9/2020
Purpose Quality Control **Collection Date/ Time** 8/09/2020 2.00 pm
Type of Sample & Qty Soil (Composite) total Six (6), Depth 0 - 30 cm.
Location: Mando Community Kaduna State & Atadi Community, Abeokuta, Ogun State and Borno State
Packaging of Sample Soil packaged in plastic with site identification numbers and labels.

Laboratory No. UJ/LA/QC/003/SOIL/FRNLtd/MDA/FUNAB S51 & S52, UNIMAIID S51, S52/AUG/20
Laboratory Address: Labchemnec Jans Ltd, No. 5 Port-Loko Str. Zone 3 Wuse, Abuja GSM 08055608917

I hereby certify that we have analyzed the above described samples in the condition we received them and state hereunder our findings.



8/9/2020

James O. Nwachukwu – Environmentalist (Lab Services Consultant, Lecturer Env. Science & Sanitation)
Public Analyst (Lab) MIPAN No. 777, Chartered Sc. Technologist F096, FNE5, MISCT London.

LABORATORY RESULT FOR FACTOR RESOURCES NIG LTD

Field No	RESULT OF PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL FROM NDA SS1, SS2 AND FUNAAB SS1 & SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2															MUNSELL CHART		
	Sand Fractions (%)					(% Total)					Bulk Density Dry Permeability					Color	Hum	
	VCS	CS	MS	FS	VFS	SAND	SILT	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY	CLAY
	2000-1000	1000-500	500-250	250-100	100-50	50-2µm < 2 µm	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
NDA SS1	17.16	28.07	34.97	8.28	0.08	88.56	0.24	11.2	100	Loamy Sand	Clayey	Fine	50	1.136	1.429	0.04	Grey	10YR5/4
NDA SS2	16.05	20.28	29.27	11.17	0.25	77.02	0.22	22.7	99.94	S. Clay Loam	Sandy	Coarse	55.5	1.389	1.613	0.031	Brown	10YR4/6
FUN SS1	18.75	23.64	36.66	10.17	0.8	90.02	0.32	9.34	99.68	Loamy Sand	Sandy	Coarse	63.2	1.316	1.563	0.038	Brown	10YR5/3
FUN SS2	6.49	16.74	51.27	13.42	0.13	88.05	0.11	11.75	99.91	Loamy Sand	Sandy	Coarse	64.7	1.471	1.667	0.025	Brown	10YR5/3
UN SS1	3.33	10.17	31.81	36.68	0.32	82.31	0.07	17.54	99.9	Sandy Loam	Sandy	Fine	58.8	1.47	1.67	0.039	Brown	10YR6/6
UN SS2	28.11	20.84	23.43	14.7	0.41	87.49	0.01	12.49	99.9	loamy sandy	Sandy	Coarse	55.3	1.32	1.47	0.028	Grey	10YR7/2
Min	3.33	10.17	23.43	8.28	0.08	77.02	0.01	9.34	99.68				50	1.136	1.429	0.025		
Max	28.11	28.07	51.27	36.68	0.8	90.02	0.32	22.7	100				64.7	1.471	1.67	0.04		
Mean	15.166	19.75	35.26	17.42	0.36	85.06	0.163	14.63	99.88				57.78	1.339	1.564	0.0333		

Field Code	RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL FROM NDA SS1, SS2 AND FUNAAB SS1, SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2															EC	NO ₃			
	pH	OC (%)	T-Phos (mg/kg)	PO ₄ (mg/kg)	T-Nitro (ppm)	Na	K	Mg	Mn	Ca	Ratio Na:K	SO ₄	CL	THC	OM			O/G	%	%
NDA SS1	7.01	0.004	35.81	120.3	5.5	11.2	31.2	72.32	90.67	120.62	1:3	35	10	0.001	0.007	0	79	185.4		
NDA SS2	7.02	0.005	44.74	137.2	3	441.4	2951	84.17	171.4	171.55	1:7	40	10	0.001	0.008	0	53	203.17		
FUN SS1	6.99	0.046	22.72	24.9	14	6.4	59.1	65.7	102.5	66.38	1:9	32	10	0.001	0.079	0	57	50.9		
FUN SS2	7.02	0.011	54.12	49.8	13	59.09	417.4	178.6	474.5	98.63	1:7	30	10	0.002	0.019	0	61	48.1		
UN SS1	7.01	0.005	5.24	17.08	5.46	452.3	330.3	55.79	54.77	34.25	1:6	30	12	0.001	0.008	0	108	101.46		
UN SS2	7.02	0.012	7.06	27.75	4.67	385.9	403.5	306.7	107.3	756.33	1:7	35	35	0.001	0.021	0	168	566.51		
Min	6.99	0.004	5.24	17.08	3	6.4	31.2	55.79	54.77	34.25	1:3	30	10	0.001	0.007	0	53	48.1		
Max	7.02	0.046	54.12	137.2	14	452.3	2951	306.7	474.5	756.33	1:9	40	35	0.002	0.079	0	168	566.51		
Mean	7.01	0.017	28.63	66.41	7.83	226.9	896.8	140.7	191.3	254.7925	1:6	34	16.5	0.001	0.028	0	93.375	221.27		

RESULT OF HEAVY CHEMICALS IN SOIL ANALYSIS NDA SS1, SS2 & FUNAAB SS1, SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2
Concentration of the Heavy Metals (mg/kg)

	Fe	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	V	Cd	Co	Hg	As	Cr	Ba
NDA SS1	187.9	5	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	42.5	0
NDA SS2	1181.98	5.203	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	138.9	0
FUN SS1	155.35	4.001	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	78.6	0
FUN SS2	1165.9	6.023	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	595.4	0
UN SS1	977.34	2.1	8.6	3.67	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	65.36	0
UN SS2	1,015.67	2.4	13.91	4.56	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	101.39	0
Min	155.35	2.1	0	0	0		0	0			42.5	0
Max	1181.98	6.023	13.91	4.56	0		0	0			595.4	0
Mean	752.684	4.10625	4.5525	1.59875	0		0	0			207.50625	0

RESULT OF MICROBIAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL NDA SS1, SS2 & FUNAAB SS1, SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2												
THF	THB	THUB	THUF	TCC	FCC MPN /100ml	E.COLI	SALMO	SHIGE	SDM	Pseudo	Aspergi	
Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	Cfu/ml	NELLA	LLA	Chloro	monas	illus Sp	
Bacteria/Fungi isolates												
NDA SS1	3.7×10^4	2.1×10^2	35×10^2	75×10^1	27×10^0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
NDA SS2	3.9×10^3	2.3×10^2	5×10^2	1.0×10^1	38×10^0	0	9	0	1	5	3	
FUN SS1	3.5×10^1	2.0×10^3	8×10^0	1.6×10^2	22×10^0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
FUN SS2	4.4×10^4	3.1×10^2	37×10^2	32×10^1	12×10^0	0	0	0	2	1	4	
UN SS1	3.9×10^3	1.0×10^2	22×10^0	10×10^0	16×10^0	0	0	0	2	6	2	
UN SS2	4.2×10^3	2.1×10^2	3.0×10^1	20×10^1	9	0	0	0	2	2	3	
FEPA	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**ANNEX 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT
AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

ASSET SURVEY SHEET

Name of Site:

Name of State:.....

Date of Census:

**Pap Photograph, (Pls
Insert Phone Picture
No. captured against
Affected Property)**

IDENTIFICATION/ BIO INFORMATION

- 1.1. Full Name of PAP:
- 1.2. PAP Means of Identification
- 1.3. Sex:
- 1.4. Age:
- 1.5. Marital Status: Married..... Single..... Divorced..... Separated
- 1.6. No of wives.....
- 1.7. No of Children.....
- 1.8. PAP's Telephone Number:
.....

LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

- 1.9. Level of Education: (a) Tertiary (b) Secondary..... (c)Primary..... (d) None.....
- 1.10. Major Occupation: Additional Occupation:
.....
- 1.11. Total Income (Pls Insert Amount in Naira): Weekly: Monthly:
.....
- 1.12. If farmer, Type of farming practiced: (a) crop (b) Livestock
.....
- 1.13. In which category do you grade yourself as a farmer? (a) Subsistence farmer..... (b) Commercial farmer.....(c) Subsistence and Commercial farmer.....
- 1.14. What is the estimate of your income from farming alone per month? (a) <N5000 (b) N5000 to N20,000 (c) N20,000 to N90,000 (d) 100,000 and above

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

- 1.15. Preferred Means of information dissemination

Church/Mosque	Town	Radio	Text	Village	Phone
	Crier		Message	Meeting	Calls

1.16. Dispute Resolution

What body resolves land related conflict in this community?

.....

1.17. Are women consulted or involved in decision-making concerning activities or development projects carried out in this community?

Yes=3, No=2, I do not know=1

1.18. Do women own land in this community?

1.19. How do you acquire land in this community?

Inheritance	Community Allocation	Gift	Lease	Govt. Allocation	Buying from Individuals or Government

AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS

1.20. Trees Information

GPS track/ waypoint number	Tree type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

Codes:

Tree type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (a) M ² (b) Ha (c) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)
------------	--	---	--

1.21. Crops Information

GPS track of plot ²	Crop type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status
Codes:					
Crop type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (d) M ² (e) Ha (f) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)		

1.22. **Land:**

1.23. Land ID(GPS):

²In cases of intercropping, the same track number will be entered in more than one row, with each row containing information on each type of intercropped crop. E.g. Maize 70%, Legumes 30%

- 1.24. Who owns this land? A) Community... b) School c) My family
- 1.25. If Jointly own by joint family members, List the name & Phone numbers of co-owners:
- A: Phone.....
- B: Phone.....
- C: Phone.....
- D: Phone.....
- 1.26. Type of Right PAP has over affected land: **Pls tick**
- (a) Certificate of Occupancy..... (b) Community Recognized Right(c) Documented Agreement..... (d) No legal right.....
- 1.27. Land use: (a) Agricultural..... (b) Industrial..... (c) Commercial (d) Building/structure..... (e) Others (please specify clearly)
- 1.28. Size of Land in the site farmed/used by PAP.....

FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MANHOUR

- 1.27. What type of business would be affected?
- 1.28. What are your average daily income/sales
- 1.29. How many days in the week do you operate your business
- 1.30. How many staff/workers has the business employed?
- 1.31. What implication will relocating have on your business?
- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- 1.32. How do you think this impact can be minimized?
- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

Endorsements

I/we certify that this is the correct account of my/our land, crops and/ or trees:

Claimant(s) signature/thumb print: Date:

1.33. Name of Interviewer/Enumerator:

.....

1.34. Phone number of

Enumerator.....

1.35. Signature.....

ANNEX 4: OUTLINE OF THE LRP REPORT

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms and their definition
- Executive Summary
- **Chapter 1: Introduction**
- Description of the project
- Objective of LRP
- **Chapter 2: Legal and Institutional Framework**
 - Description of Legal Context within which the displacement operation will take place;
 - Analysis of local legislation, international standards requirements;
 - Gaps between the two and how the project should fill the gaps
 - A description of the NEP grievance mechanism and its relevance to livelihood restoration

Chapter 3: Socio-Economic Environment & Baseline Survey Findings of Affected Area

- Description of the area of influence and baseline of affected communities
- Inventory of assets and socio-economic survey

Chapter 4: Identification of Project Impacts and Consultation with Stakeholders

- Outline the project economic displacement impacts
- Summary of local views expressed in the consultation and engagement process

Chapter 5: Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), including:

Institutional Arrangement/Roles and Responsibilities and accountabilities:

- The Valuation and compensation Methodology
- Entitlements
- Eligibility matrix
- Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement

- Vulnerability Assessment and livelihood restoration measures
- Implementation Schedule and Compensation Budget

Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

- Description of plans for livelihood monitoring and evaluation

Chapter 7: Summary, Recommendations and Conclusions

Annex 1: Screening Checklist for Census of Affected Assets and Affected Persons

Annex 2: List of Persons met

Annex 3: Summary of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Annex 4: Public Consultation Summary and minutes

Annex 5: Photos