



The Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

FINAL REPORT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

FOR

**SOLUTIONS FOR THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED
AND HOST COMMUNITIES (SOLID) PROJECT**

**National Commission for Refugee Migrants, and
Internally Displaced Persons, North East
Development Commission**

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 person providing or acknowledged by the household to be providing the basic means of existence for the household.

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

Environmental and Social Standards 5 (ESS5): 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.

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.

Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.

Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.

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 (commercial, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Squatters: squatters are persons who may/may not have individual land plots outside the project corridor but are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.

Vulnerable group: People who by their 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES1: INTRODUCTION

The Federal government of Nigeria has applied for financing from the World Bank towards the cost of the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host communities Project (SOLID). Lessons from MCRP will inform the design and implementation approach of SOLID. The SOLID project aims to provide targeted development solutions to support building a better future for both IDPs and host communities, States and LGAs in Northern Nigeria while dealing with the immediate crisis effects of displacement, suffer from serious developmental challenges, including spatial, physical, institutional, economic and social challenges. These developmental challenges impede the ability of state and local governments to provide long-term solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities as highlighted in the National Policy.

To move from emergency crisis response to longer term development solutions for States affected displaced States and Communities with population of internally displaced persons, the project will provide both technical and financial support to: 1) Strengthen institutions at state and local levels for improved service delivery; 2) invest in resilient and participatory community-based infrastructure and services; 3) expand income-generating opportunities to IDPs, returnees and host community members.

ES 2: PROJECT COMPONENTS

The SOLID PROJECT is proposed to finance the below described components

- Component 1: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities (US\$200 million).
- Component 2: Community Development and Income Generating Opportunities (US\$80 million).
- Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National Policy (US\$ 20 million).
- Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0)

ES 3: OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE RPF

The objectives of this RPF is to provide policy and procedures to mitigate loss of private/ Public lands and non-land assets, as well as the resultant loss of income, due to the implementation of the SOLID Project in line with the World Bank ESF standards, specifically ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as the applicable Laws and Regulations of Federal government of Nigeria.

This Resettlement Policy Framework clarifies resettlement principles including mitigation measures based on these principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to sub-projects to be

prepared during project implementation. Specifically, the scope of work for the RPF assignment covers the elements, consistent with the provisions described in ESS5.

The principles of the RF:

The implementing states and agencies, and other entities who play a role in the implementation State of this RF commit to these principles and all relevant requirements of ESS5.

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant;
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

ES 4: METHODOLOGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RPF

To that extent the consultant collected information and reviewed all available documents on land tenure, involuntary resettlement and compensation from World Bank, Federal Government of Nigeria (Land Use Act), State laws on land expropriation and community laws/rules that guide land ownership and uses. Similarly, robust stakeholder identification, analysis, categorization and consultations were carried out during the preparation of this RPF.

The distinct phases for preparing this RPF include Literature Review, Stakeholder Consultation, Data Gathering for baseline conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity building assessment, including assessment of their current SOLID implementation. Gaps were noted and suggestive measures aimed at building their capacity to fill these gaps were documented.

ES 5: COMPARISON OF NIGERIA LAND USE ACT AND WORLD BANK ESS5

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank ESS5 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus, all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank ESS5.

In general, review of the World Bank ESS5 shows that primarily, the World Bank agree that PAPs be compensated or assisted irrespective of legal status of PAPs to the land/or place they occupy. The key concern articulated in this policy is to ensure that PAPs are compensated or assisted including income restoration measures to ensure that they are not economically worse off relative to pre-project period.

The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's ESS5 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. *Thus, it is noted in this RPF that in the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank ESS5 shall take precedence over Nigeria Land Use Act.*

ES 6: FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

The Government of the SOLID project participating States shall fund their respective state resettlement compensation. The State Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the various subprojects. Assisted by the Social Safeguards Specialist, s/he will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with applicable rules as presented in this framework.

ES 7: RAP BUDGET

Each RAP must include a detailed budget, using the indicative budget outline in this RPF. The RAP will include a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects for a particular subproject, including amongst others, costs of surveys, third party validations of voluntary land donation, land acquisition, loss of livelihood, loss of crops and other property, and allowances/in-kind assistance for the vulnerable members of the community and the implementation of the GRM. This would enable facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budget for resettlement and compensation. SOLID PIU will prepare the resettlement budget and will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other activity eligible for payment under the program. This budget will be subject to the approval of the World Bank

ES 8: METHODOLOGY FOR VALUATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS

This section of the RPF sets out the detailed requirements for determining the value of affected assets, and the scope of valuation covers all categories of impacts/assets identified during the social assessment and described in the entitlement matrix. The essence is to ensure appropriate procedure and fair compensation to the project affected groups that are in tandem with best practices which ESS5 supports. Therefore, the basis of this valuation is derived from the ESS5 of the World Bank and the Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement cost without depreciation (Table 4). The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damage caused by project operations.

ES 9: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS

World Bank's ESS5 stipulates that affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets.
- b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law, or
- c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

In line with the principles of ESS5, all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it before the entitlement cut-off date. This RPF provides clear eligibility criteria matrix for entitlements.

ES: 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

Disputes and grievances are expected in the project. It is envisaged that some of the project affected persons are likely to feel inadequately treated during the implementation of this SOLID project. In this regard, a well-structured and culturally appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. The grievance redress mechanism is aimed at reducing problems during implementation. It also looks at various issues/grievances that may arise because of the project implementation. This ranges from issues on land acquisition, in appropriate/unfavorable compensation, conflicts between community and contractors etc.

ES 11: MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The stakeholder consultation and participation process for this RPF is an ongoing, organized, and iterative process. That is, the project-affected households and communities (including host communities) will be involved throughout the process of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. Also, it is important that affected vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes.

The consultation process shall ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are consulted. Subject to NPMU approval, information about the project will be shared with the public, to enable meaningful contribution, and enhance the success of the SOLID project.

Public consultation should take place through workshops, seminars, meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, questionnaire administration, public reading and explanation of project ideas and requirements. SOLID Project will set their own verifiable indicators to assess the degree of participation of the key stakeholder during all the phases of project implementation.

ES12: MONITORING

The NPMU and SPCU will, at their respective state and federal levels, be responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project proponent/sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. The sponsor's M&E activities and programmes should be adequately funded and staffed. The safeguards specialist of the SPCU shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the NPMU, and the World Bank. The social safeguard unit of the various PCUs will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the Unit's portfolio. The PCU will consult and coordinate with the appropriate Federal and State agencies on social monitoring.

For major resettlement, the SPCUs will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The State agencies will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the World Bank.

Several objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being.

ES 13: DISCLOSURE

This RPF is expected to be disclosed in-country to the public for review and comment at designated locations in the participating States and in World Bank's external website. Individual RAP/ARAPs that must be prepared for each sub-project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in this RPF are also to be disclosed in the manner of the RPF.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, possesses substantial untapped economic potential. As a diverse federation of 36 autonomous states and the continent's largest country with a population exceeding 218 million, it boasts the largest economy in Africa, reaching a gross domestic product (GDP) of approximately US\$472 billion in 2022. Fueled by abundant resources, a youthful and entrepreneurial populace, and a vibrant private sector, Nigeria has the capacity to become a prominent player on the global stage. However, despite these prospects, the country faces significant challenges, including stagnant economic growth. Recognizing the need to change course, a new administration since May 2023 has undertaken bold reforms to restore the economic fundamentals for inclusive growth.

While economic reforms are promising, conflict is a severe constraint on poverty reduction in Nigeria. Alongside increasing climate shocks, conflict events have proliferated, displacing populations, disrupting markets, and interrupting Nigerians' livelihoods. Fatal conflict events have become more widespread across Nigeria in the past two decades, especially in the country's north. This corresponds to the onset of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009 in the North-East (NE) region, the rise of criminal gangs and banditry in the North-West (NW) region, and banditry, farmer-herder conflicts, inter-communal wars and boundary disputes in the North-Central (NC) region. Nigeria is considered an FCV country and has one of the largest and fast-growing populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world, as a result of conflict and natural events. In Northern Nigeria alone, conflict and violence have led to the displacement of over 3.5 million people.

Across Northern Nigeria, insecurity has fueled large waves of internal displacement. States and local government areas (LGAs) in the North, while dealing with the immediate crisis effects of displacement, suffer from five major development challenges. The first is spatial which have led the northern states to see a significant spatial redistribution of population, with a substantial inflow of IDPs into state capitals, such as Maiduguri (Borno), Yola (Adamawa) and Makurdi (Benue), and other towns (centers of other LGAs within the state). The second development challenge is physical - the inflow of IDPs has put additional pressure on already strained and obsolete infrastructure and services in host communities. Unplanned development has increased vulnerability to disasters in host communities lacking climate-resilient infrastructure and housing. The third development challenge relates to institutions - state and local governments have weak institutional capacity to cope with the rapidly changing IDP situation in host

communities. This is a preexisting challenge, but it is exacerbated by the influx of IDPs and concentration in a limited number of LGAs within displacement-affected states. The fourth development challenge relates to economic impacts of displacement on IDPs and host communities. Rapid and large-scale inflow of IDPs have prompted stress on already-strained local economies, which are largely agriculture-dependent. Overall, host communities are characterized by limited livelihood opportunities, especially for IDPs. Limited accessibility of land and roads, security risks, and increasing extreme weather events have constrained income-generating opportunities, impacting the availability of agricultural yields and heightening food insecurity. The fifth development challenge relates to significant social impacts caused by forced displacement.

Protracted displacement is a fundamental development challenge, requiring a development approach to solutions. There is a need to shift from addressing internal displacement as a humanitarian crisis to addressing protracted displacement with long-term inclusive solutions addressing the five challenges discussed above. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) recognizes internal displacement as a major development challenge and the importance of inclusion in sustainable solutions. In 2021, the FGN adopted the National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (National Policy, “NP” herein), which states the obligations and responsibilities of the government to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of IDPs, returnees and host communities. The National Policy serves as the official plan to guide all government levels, international partners and other stakeholders in their efforts to provide solutions for IDPs and for ending forced displacement. In 2022, a National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) was established with the mandate to implement the National Policy through the coordination of national-level actions and facilitation of sustainable solutions for the protection and assistance of all displaced people.

The Federal government of Nigeria has applied for financing from the World Bank towards the cost of the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host communities Project (SOLID). Lessons from MCRP will inform the design and implementation approach of SOLID. The SOLID project aims to provide targeted development solutions to support building a better future for both IDPs and host communities, States and LGAs in Northern Nigeria while dealing with the immediate crisis effects of displacement, suffer from serious developmental challenges, including spatial, physical, institutional, economic and social challenges. These developmental challenges impede the ability of state and local governments to provide long-term solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities as highlighted in the National Policy.

To move from emergency crisis response to longer term development solutions for affected displaced States and Communities, the project will provide both technical and financial support to: 1) Strengthen institutions at state and local levels for improved service delivery; 2) invest in resilient and participatory community-based infrastructure and services; 3) expand income-generating opportunities to IDPs, returnees and host community members.

1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The SOLID Project has four major components which include;

1. **Component 1: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure and Services for IDPs and Host Communities (US\$200 million).** This component will finance infrastructure and service delivery investments at the LGA and ward levels to improve livability and increase social, economic and climate resilience for IDPs and host communities in selected LGAs. The component will also support state and local government institutions through technical assistance and capacity building activities to transition to an integrated development approach in tackling the impacts of displacement through long term multisectoral planning solutions.

Subcomponent 1.1: Strategic investments for improved livability and economic development (US\$180 million).

Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening State and Local Government Institutions for Improved Service Delivery (US\$ 20 million)

2. **Component 2: Community Development and Income Generating Opportunities (US\$80 million).** This Component finances two main subcomponents to strengthen the capacity for resilient and inclusive community development planning and enhance access to sustainable income-generating opportunities. By achieving results in subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2, the project will contribute to strengthening social cohesion between IDPs and host community members, providing opportunities for bonding and bridging of groups within the selected communities. Activities will be carried out in collaboration with all stakeholders at the State and LGA level.

Subcomponent 2.1: Capacity-Building and Technical Support for Sustainable and Inclusive Community Development (US\$20 million)

Subcomponent 2.2: Investments in Value Chain Development, Marketing, and Innovation for Sustainable Livelihoods (US \$60M million)

3. **Component 3: Project Management and Support for the Implementation of the National Policy (US\$ 20 million).** This component will support the implementation of all activities in accordance with the World Bank's policies and guidelines. This will include the following: (a) project management, including technical planning, financial management (FM), procurement, social and environment risk management, security analyses and response plans, and communications; (b) project monitoring which includes a geo-enabled monitoring system (GEMS) and beneficiary feedback/grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (c) impact evaluation; (d) continuous conflict analyses; (e) just-in-time studies as and when needs arise; (f) financing for third-party monitoring as required by the security conditions; and (g) PCU operating costs. The component will also finance activities that support the FGN's efforts to operationalize the National Policy, through strengthening institutional capacity for the coordination of national-level actions and facilitation of sustainable solutions for IDPs and host communities, in line with the National Policy and state action plans.
4. **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$0).** A contingency emergency response component (CERC), initially without a budget allocation, will allow for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crises and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the Project, in accordance with the World Bank Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy, paragraphs 12 (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints). Activation of the CERC is triggered by (a) a declaration of a state of emergency by the Government and (b) Government request to the World Bank for activation of the CERC. Implementation modality and eligible activities to be financed under the CERC will be described in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).
5. **Component D: Contingent Emergency Response.** The component will address any unforeseen emergency infrastructure needs following a natural disaster. (See Project PAD for detail project component and subcomponents).

1.3 SCOPE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SOLID PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

At this stage of project preparation, the specific location(s) and details (volume, scope, scale and/or actual nature of activities, etc.) of subproject(s)

to be financed by the SOLID project are not yet known, it is therefore not possible in this situation to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP). However, risks remain regarding the possible physical displacements of landowners or squatters during the implementation of SOLID Project under the activities of component 1 of the project which will involve infrastructural development.

The ESS5 of the World Bank is relevant to the project to ensure that Project Affected Persons suffer no net losses because of the project. In line with the provisions of ESS5, the purpose of a Resettlement Policy Framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Given that subproject locations have not been identified and in absence of sufficient information to determine project's adverse social and economic impacts that are likely to result from land acquisition, restriction of land use and involuntary resettlement, the preparation of this RPF is a condition for project appraisal. The RPF will provide technical guidance during subproject preparation to address resettlement related risk, if any.

Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available and where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are determined unavoidable, the National Commission for Refugee Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons, North East Development Commission, under the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning will conduct a census to identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be affected by the subproject and establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected. Based on the census result, a site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed proportionate to the subproject's social risks and impacts. The extent of land acquisition for the project may vary depending on the scope of the intervention and other activities (mostly structural) proposed under components 1.

Therefore, a RPF consistent with ESS5 will be developed before the completion of Appraisal while Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) where relevant will be prepared and implemented before commencement of any structural works that would require physical and/or economic displacement. Similarly, temporary land might be required for storage of materials or for contractor's site. This land might be individual or communal land. To mitigate this risk, the contractors requiring such land would negotiate with the owners of such land in a willing buyer willing seller contractual situation. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the RPF will subsequently be submitted to the World Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available. It should be noted that the policy is designed to mitigate harm caused by displacement or land acquisition occurring in the process of SOLID Project Implementation. The RAP will be disclosed in the county and

The World Bank external website and shall be implemented prior to commencement of civil works. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until the implementing states submitted a compensation and resettlement assistance payments completion report through the Project Coordinating Unit to the Bank and obtained its clearance.

This RPF will be prepared in line with the requirement of the ESS5: Land acquisition, Restriction of land use and Involuntary Resettlement; and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure; and ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. The RPF shall also refer to Government of Nigeria's legal and institutional requirements. Any identified gaps between these two requirements will be clearly captured, explained how these gaps will be filled. The RPF shall serve as a practical tool to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the SOLID Project.

Scope of Work for the RPF:

1. Project Description: Provide a brief description of the project to place the RPF in the right context. This would include a summary of the background to the project, and the different components. Most importantly, the consultant should identify the possible resettlement issues that each component and subcomponents are likely to generate, and for which reason this RPF is being developed.
2. Country Legal and Institutional Guidelines and Requirements: This will require a review of the national laws governing land take and other assets. It shall also look at the various land tenure and ownership systems in Nigeria, the different legal instruments regarding government and individual acquisitions and resettlement and compensation policies. The consultant should describe any discrepancies identified in the different legal instruments. The RPF shall also identify the legally mandated institutions associated with these legal instruments and their respective roles. This should be at all levels where implementation of project activities is likely to take place. Attention should be given to local-based institutions and structures at the implementing project states. The institutional arrangement will include implementation and monitoring mechanisms that ensure inclusiveness and participation of all affected people, groups and communities.
3. Gap Analysis: The Consultant shall spell out the World Bank's ESS5: Land acquisition, Restriction of land use and Involuntary Resettlement and assess how this applies in the specific case of the Project. Attention should be paid to specific difference(s) between the Standard and Nigeria's laws and regulations on land acquisition if applicable and this should be properly documented; noting that where the differences are significant whichever policy is of a comparatively higher standard will apply.

4. Social Assessment and Socio-Economic Surveys: The RPF shall conduct an initial social and economic survey at the proposed state for the project activities required under the different components and subcomponents for which ESS 5 is relevant. The survey shall cover issues on the social structure, economic activities, social characterization of potential affected persons, and the numbers likely to be involved, the different social institutions, social capital and mechanism for social cohesion. The RPF shall also explore and describe existing conflict resolution mechanisms and potential for conflict situations that might arise while implementing the project. This information will serve as critical baseline data for a future RAP (to be reviewed as needed).
5. Estimated Population, Displacement and Categories of Affected People: This requires a record of the number of estimated people likely to be affected or displaced by the project activities as noted in the project component description. The distinct categories may include those who may be losing temporary access to land, ecosystem services and other livelihood enhancement resources that might be rehabilitated by the project. These are only examples of those who are likely to be affected through displacement. The RPF shall identify the right categories as per the impacts noted or expected.
6. Eligibility Criteria for various Categories of Affected People: The consultant shall determine the compensation type for the distinct categories, losses and affected persons. These may include persons affected by land take, rights of access to resources or properties like housing, and water sources, loss of livelihood, and loss of cultural properties (where it applies). The RPF shall take note of the multidimensional impact of the project and factor that into the analysis especially about different sites and different forms of social impacts that reflect the peculiarity of each state. The RPF shall pay attention to the different forms of impacts because of the project's nature and explore the relevant issues appropriately. The criteria for compensation should be as per national legal requirements and provisions of ESS 5, social sustainability and poverty reduction factors and fairness to avoid conflict and dissatisfaction. The section should also identify and document the unit of compensation, that is whether individuals, families or groups and indicate the scenarios or cases for the application of each unit of analysis or a combination of units where appropriate.
7. Entitlement Matrix for proposed Resettlement and Compensation Policy: Following from the above, the RPF shall develop a matrix that detail the type of compensation that each identified PAP will be entitled to and a rationale as part of the matrix explaining the reasoning behind the entitlement as will be proposed in the Matrix.
8. Methods for Valuing Affected Assets: This section shall describe in the methods used in valuing those assets that will be eligible for compensation. This method shall be consistent with both national policy requirements and regulations and ESS5. This process should capture the methodology for taking inventory of assets, values

assigned, and agreement reached with each identified PAP and consider inflationary realities in the final determination of values. The PAPs should have an opportunity to do their own valuation if they have doubts or misgivings through the facilitation of the project for further negotiations between the PAP(s) and the client. Valuing of assets should be a process of engagement with PAPs and not an imposition. The RPF shall demonstrate that the methods used for the exercise were engaging and acceptable to all stakeholders.

9. **Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements:** The RPF shall describe the process for organizational arrangements, responsibilities and roles. The RPF shall describe the approval processes for the various stages of the compensation work and which actors will undertake and have what roles and responsibility. This section will also spell out the actual process for delivering the entitlement including the roles for the different agencies and reporting formats.
10. **Methods for Consultation with and participation of Affected People:** The consultant should, as a matter of importance, describe in clear terms the methodology for consultation and participation by the PAPs in the process until they have received their entitlements. This process should be elaborate and clear to avoid and minimize confusion and suspicion. This could be done according to the various levels of consultations, the expected outcome from the various stages of the consultation and participation approach that would be adopted. The consultation process includes the development of the RPF and subsequent Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). The RPF should categorically emphasize the importance of documentation and other evidential indication for the consultation and participation process for this RPF and for subsequent RAPs. The record of consultation and participation for this RPF should be attached as an annex to the final RPF report for the client. As part of this, the consultant will develop a program for the disclosure of the RPF to facilitate the work of the client on this matter. The responsibility for both the disclosure and dissemination, however, lies with the client.
11. **Grievance Redress Mechanisms:** Under the grievance redress mechanism, the consultant shall describe the options available to PAPs to register complaints and seek redress under the RAP and below are examples of some complaints that may occur, i.e., the identification of eligible people for compensation, the valuing and corresponding compensations and any other complaints that PAPs may have during the RAP preparation and implementation processes. The RPF shall indicate how these would be disseminated and accessible to the PAPs. The grievance redress mechanism should also have an in-built monitoring mechanism to check on responsiveness to complaints or grievances lodged. The different forms of receiving the complaints should be clearly described together with the various stages of going through the process. In addition, the redress mechanism shall indicate alternatives, in case the proposed

mechanism, for any reason, does not respond to all grievances and complaints.

12. **Budget and Funding Arrangements:** The RPF should state the funding sources for subsequent RAPs and overall cost estimates for resettlement including monitoring of the activities. If there are multiple sites, the RPF should give an indicative budget for resettlement for each of the sites or communities. The financial responsibility of the relevant stakeholders, where applicable, should be categorically stated to avoid ambiguity of source of funds for resettlement activities. These budgets should take into consideration inflationary tendencies
13. **Monitoring Arrangements:** The RPF shall provide an appropriate mechanism for monitoring the resettlement activities. The consultant shall propose current and participatory monitoring methodologies that would involve the PAPs themselves. The roles of different players like the PAPs, civil society, traditional authorities, and local government authorities among others, in the implementation and monitoring process will need to be clarified. The RPF shall develop, as part of this, a template for monitoring with indicators based on the key issues identified and spelt out in the RPF.
14. **Implementation Schedule:** To avoid confusion with cut-off dates and other timelines especially because compensation will have to be paid prior to commencement of any civil works, it is important for the RPF to set out an implementation schedule for the resettlement. The RPF shall in addition to the implementation schedule, identify potential risks that could militate against the smooth implementation of the resettlement actions and suggest plausible mitigation measures to serve as a guide to the client and the team who will be working on the implementation.

1.4 TARGET STATES. LGA AND BENEFICIARIES

The Project will adopt a multi-tiered approach to select four to six states before project negotiation, based on defined criteria. All Northern Nigerian states that have displacement identified as one of the key challenges to their development agenda are eligible to participate in the Project. To participate, states must demonstrate commitment to the key strategies highlighted in the National Policy, including a commitment to removing barriers to the inclusion of IDPs in host communities and providing support to IDPs, returnees as well as host community members.

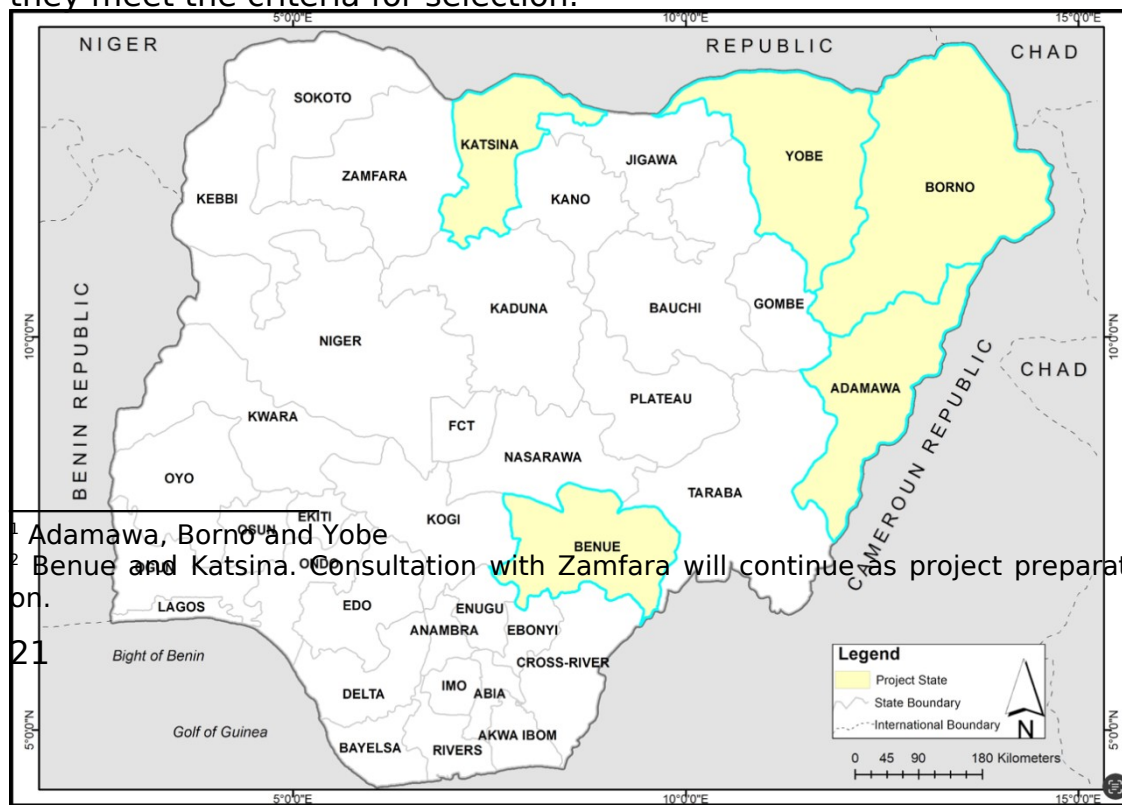
The project will mainly address displacement at the local level and will focus on selected displacement affected LGAs within the Northern Nigerian states. Within selected LGAs, the project will target host communities, at the neighborhood (ward) level, that have experienced protracted displacement (where people have been internally displaced for at least three years by a single event), will be designated to receive project support. Within selected host communities, support will be extended to both IDP and native

community members, with a special attention paid to women, youth, and people with special needs, as part of the project's support for local economic stabilization. Target communities at the ward level will be the focus of analysis once LGAs are selected.

Targeting of beneficiaries will be inclusive of IDPs and host community members, and the most vulnerable and hard to reach groups amongst them. A strong focus on youth and women will be maintained throughout the project. The target states have been divided into Tier 1 and Tier 2 states.

Tier 1 states are states with more than 150,000 IDPs and where IDPs' share of the total population of the state is less than 2.0 percent. Tier 2 states are states with more than 100,000 IDPs or where the IDP's share of total population is less than 1%. Tier 2 states will receive technical assistance during the first phase of the project to get ready to participate in the next phase of the project. Tier 1 states are eligible for both investment finance and technical assistance once they have demonstrated commitment by fulfilling the Demonstrated Commitment Criteria. Tier 2 states are eligible for technical assistance to support their eligibility (i.e., policy development, capacity building, etc.) and as Project implementation progresses, they might fully enter the program in its second stage. Out of the 14 states that have IDPs, 6 are categorized as Tier 1. The remaining states might be categorized as Tier 2 states.

For the preparation of this RPF, 5 states of the Tier 1 states were selected which comprise of 3 initial MRCP¹ states (and 2 New²/Prospective SOLID states as first representative states for study purposes. The map below shows the selected states. Consultations will continue with the Tier 2 states (Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, Bauchi and Plateau) as project planning goes on. The SOLID Project is expected to extend to other states in the future if they meet the criteria for selection.



1 Adamawa, Borno and Yobe
 2 Benue and Katsina. Consultation with Zamfara will continue as project preparation goes on.

on.
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Figure 1: Map of Nigeria Highlighting Proposed Tier 1 Project States

1.2.4 ENVISAGED INTERVENTION WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOLID PROJECT

The SOLID project is financing infrastructure and improve service delivery to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and host communities. The intervention would address immediate needs while building resilience, improving quality of life, and fostering positive relationships between IDPs and their host communities. The following details the strategic interventions that could be considered under the SOLID projects.

1. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Infrastructure

- Establishment of Boreholes and Water Points: Drilling boreholes and creating reliable water distribution points for IDP camps and host communities, reducing water scarcity and improving hygiene.
- Construction of Sanitation Facilities: Building latrines, shower blocks, and waste disposal units to prevent the spread of diseases.
- Community Hygiene Training Programs: Educating IDPs and host communities on hygiene practices, improving long-term health outcomes.

2. Healthcare Services and Facilities

- Mobile Health Clinics: Deploying mobile health units for regular visits, providing access to basic healthcare, maternal and child health services, and vaccinations.
- Permanent or Semi-Permanent Health Centers: Constructing health centers within or near IDP camps to cater to both displaced persons and host community members.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services: Establishing counseling centers and employing trained counselors to support those affected by trauma.

3. Educational Infrastructure and Training Programs

- Temporary or Modular Schools: Building temporary classrooms or modular structures for primary and secondary education to

- maintain learning continuity for displaced children.
- **Adult Literacy and Skills Training Centers:** Setting up training centers focused on vocational skills, literacy, and basic education for adults in IDP and host communities.
- **Teacher Training Programs:** Capacity building for teachers, with a focus on trauma-informed education to better serve affected children.

4. Housing and Shelter Solutions

- **Construction of Durable, Weather-Resistant Shelter Units:** Developing low-cost, durable shelter options to improve safety and living conditions.
- **Community-Based Housing Support Programs:** Providing financial and material support to host communities to build or expand housing, accommodating both IDPs and local residents.

5. Transportation and Accessibility Infrastructure

- **Road Improvement and Construction:** Building or rehabilitating roads to improve access to services, markets, and essential facilities for both IDPs and host communities.
- **Provision of Transport Services:** Establishing shuttle or bus services for essential travel, including access to healthcare and educational facilities.

6. Energy Access and Green Solutions

- **Solar Power Installations:** Installing solar panels to power streetlights, health centers, and schools, ensuring consistent access to electricity.
- **Clean Cooking Initiatives:** Introducing fuel-efficient stoves or clean cooking alternatives, reducing environmental impact and health risks associated with traditional cooking methods.

7. Local Economic Development and Livelihoods Programs

- **Small Business Grants and Loans:** Providing seed funding, grants, or microloans to IDPs and host community members to start small businesses or expand existing enterprises.
- **Market and Trade Infrastructure:** Developing or upgrading local markets, including covered market stalls, to support trade and entrepreneurship.
- **Vocational Training and Job Placement Programs:** Offering targeted skills training in sectors like agriculture, tailoring, carpentry, and technology, along with job placement support.

8. Social and Recreational Infrastructure

- **Community Centers and Recreational Facilities:** Building/rehabilitating multipurpose centers for social gatherings,

recreation, and community activities, fostering integration between IDPs and host communities.

- Playgrounds and Sports Facilities for Youth: Developing sports and recreational areas, promoting physical well-being and socialization among youth.

CHAPTER TWO: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING THE SOLID PROJECT

2.1 Objective

The objective for the RPF is to set out the policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements. These arrangements are also meant to ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an Ad-hoc one) for the different stages of the implementation of SOLID that assures continuous beneficiary participation, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to World Bank ESSs requirements, in particular ESS5 and ESS10, and Nigerian procedures and requirements, and outline entitlement and compensation for affected persons.

The main goal of the RPF is to identify the Project Affected Persons, types of impacts, strategies for compensation/restoration of potential losses for individual and business and to establish the mechanism to compensate losses adequately according to Nigerian legislations and ESS5 requirements.

This Resettlement policy framework clarifies resettlement principles including mitigation measures based on these principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to sub-projects to be prepared during project implementation. Specifically, the scope of work for the RPF assignment covers the elements, consistent with the provisions described in ESS5.

2.2 RPF Principles:

The principles of the RPF listed below are consistent with principles indicated in the ESS5 and that the expression of these principles is the same as ESS5. FMB&EP, the lead implementing agency, and other entities who play a role in the implementation of this RPF commit to these principles and all relevant requirements of ESS5.

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to

enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (FMB&EP), directly through Project Management Unit (PMU) of SOLID, the State Project Coordinating Units (SPCUs) or together with involved partners, will conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected. In conjunction with the census, PCU will indicate a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cutoff date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

At the stage of project preparation, it is not expected that activities under SOLID Project will involve significant land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or involuntary resettlement and the details of the sub-projects (volume, scope, scale and/or actual nature of activities, etc.) are not known. However, risks remain regarding the possible physical displacements of landowners or squatters during the expansion of the irrigation schemes under the activities of components 2 and 3 of the SOLID project which will involve the rehabilitation and revitalization of about 30,000 hectares of irrigated command area. The potential rehabilitation works, includes but not limited to, hydrological and structural safety measures (e.g., additional spillways) and improving basic dam facilities (e.g., access roads).

In summary, the principle of this RPF is that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives in project design. If unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development Programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the person displaced by the project to share in the benefits of the project. Furthermore, displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should be involved in planning and implementing resettlement Programs and be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living; or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Program implementation, whichever is higher.

CHAPTER THREE: ASSESSEMENT OF ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LIKELY CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the likely number of people who may be affected since the technical details of the proposed investments that will be made in the SOLID project have not yet been known. However, based on field assessment, the likely displaced persons can be categorized into following broad groups, namely.

- A. **Affected Individual:** An individual who suffers loss of assets or investments, land and property and/or access to natural and/or economical resources because of the project activities and to whom compensation is due. For example, person who has built a structure (or has a structure) on land that has been demarcated as a suitable site that may be affected by the infrastructural works and therefore may be needed by the sub project activity.
- B. **Affected Household³:** A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by sub project activities, either by loss of property, loss of access or otherwise affected in any way by project activities. This provides for:
 - a. any members in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants
 - b. vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to work.
 - c. Members of households who cannot reside together because of cultural rules, but who depend on one another for their daily existence.⁴
 - d. members of households who may not eat together but provide housekeeping, or reproductive services critical to the family's maintenance, and
 - e. other vulnerable people who cannot participate for physical or cultural reasons in production, consumption, or co-residence.
- C. **Vulnerable Persons:** Vulnerable persons refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will consider considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.
- D. **Affected Communities:** These are communities (districts and villages) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights.

³ Compensation will not be limited to people who live together in a co-resident group, since this might leave out people whose labor contributions are critical to the functioning of the "household". For example, among polygamous settings, each wife has her own home.

⁴ In the local cultures, members of production, consumption, and co-resident groups form overlapping, often incongruent sets of people who may exchange domestic or farming services on a regular basis even though living separately.

Specifically, the likely category of displaced persons under the SOLID project include:

1. **Landowners: Impact:** Landowners may face displacement or loss of land due to land acquisition for the project. They may lose their primary source of livelihood, whether it's agricultural land, residential land, or both. Displacement can disrupt their social and economic stability, leading to challenges in finding alternative land or livelihood opportunities.
2. **Tenants and Leaseholders:** Tenants and leaseholders may lose access to the land they are renting or leasing due to land acquisition or changes in land use. This can result in the loss of homes, agricultural fields, or business premises, affecting their livelihoods and well-being. They may also face challenges in finding alternative accommodation or employment opportunities.
3. **Landless or Squatters:** Landless or squatter communities residing in informal settlements within the project area may face forced eviction and displacement without adequate compensation or resettlement assistance. They may lose their homes and livelihoods, leading to increased vulnerability and poverty. Lack of secure tenure may exacerbate their marginalization and exclusion from development benefits.
4. **Farmers, including cattle herders and Livelihood Dependent Households:** Farmers relying on agricultural activities for their livelihoods may face loss of farmland, or access to markets due to project-related land acquisition or changes in land use. Displacement can disrupt agricultural production cycles, leading to reduced income, food insecurity, and increased vulnerability to poverty.
5. **Wage Laborers and Workers:** Wage laborers and workers employed in project-related activities, such as construction or operation of the dam or irrigation infrastructure, may face displacement, loss of employment, or changes in working conditions. Loss of income can impact their ability to meet basic needs and may exacerbate existing socio-economic vulnerabilities.
6. **Small-Scale Business Owners:** Small-scale business owners operating within the project area may experience disruptions in business operations, loss of customers, or changes in market dynamics due to project-related activities. Displacement or loss of business premises can result in loss of income, livelihood insecurity, and challenges in restarting or relocating businesses.
7. **Socially Vulnerable Groups:** Socially vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities, may face disproportionate impacts from the project. They may experience heightened vulnerability to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, exacerbating existing inequalities and exclusion.

8. **Other Affected Persons:** Other affected persons not fitting into the above categories may still experience adverse impacts on their livelihoods, assets, or well-being due to the project. They may face disruptions in access to essential services, changes in social dynamics, or loss of community cohesion, requiring tailored support and assistance to mitigate negative consequences.

CHAPTER FOUR: ELIGIBILITY CLASSIFICATION AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR DEFINING VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

While the concept of eligibility, in involuntary resettlement, refers to the condition or criteria that qualifies a project affected person (PAP) for entitlement, the concept of entitlement relates to the principle of compensation or resettlement assistance that applies to different categories of project affected persons (PAP); The project-related involuntary land acquisition⁵ or restrictions on land use⁶ may result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood⁷), or both, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location.

The principle of ESS5 stipulates that when land acquisition or restriction to land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, all persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date⁸, which is the date on and beyond which any persons who encroach on the area are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. ESS5 stipulates that affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets.
- b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law,⁹ or
- c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided with compensation for the loss, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the

⁵ "Land acquisition" refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

⁶ "Restrictions on land use" refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

⁷ "Livelihood" refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

⁸ It is often established on the commencement date or last date of the census of PAPs. The cut-off date could also be the date the subproject area was delineated prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated and systemic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

⁹ Such claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements.

project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it before the entitlement cut-off date.

The principles adopted above entails special measures and assistance for vulnerable¹⁰ persons. PAPs affected through land acquisition, relocation loss of residence and structures, and business enterprise are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on ownership right and lost assets. PAP will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards.

For this reason, the table below, therefore, represents eligibility classification for persons and groups and their entitlements, as is anticipated at this stage and guided by the ESS5. This will help standardize entitlements across the SOLID project for similar cases. This will be refined based on the activity-specific resettlement assessment, and their entitlements in the different anticipated displacement scenarios.

Table 1: Eligibility Classification for Compensation

PAPs Classification	Eligibility for		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with recognized ¹¹ legal ownership right to Land	Land or asset at full replacement cost	For land, assets and structure on the land after the cut-off date	Assistance as needed
Those with temporary or leased ¹² rights at cut-off date	Land and asset at full replacement cost	For land, assets and structure on the land after the cut-off date	Assistance as needed

¹⁰ Vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/ or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.

¹¹ Legal ownership right refers to the comprehensive control and title over a piece of land. This right implies that the owner has full and exclusive rights to use, enjoy, and dispose of the land as they see fit, within the bounds of the law. In Nigeria, this is usually expressed as a Certificate of Occupancy (C of O), which is granted by the state governor and signifies legal ownership for a specified period, typically 99 years.

¹² Legal lease right refers to a temporary right to use and occupy land or property granted by the owner (lessor) to another party (lessee) for a specified period under agreed terms and conditions. In Nigeria, lease agreements are usually formalized in writing and can range from short-term leases (months or a few years) to long-term leases (up to 99 years)

PAPs Classification	Eligibility for		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with no legally recognized right but arrived before cut-off date	Assets at full replacement cost except that compensation may be “topped off” to allow the PAP to acquire a new residence		
Those who arrived after cut-off date	None	None	None
Those with business located within the project corridor	Assets and lost income due to lost business during project duration	For business located in community after the cut-off date and outside the affected area	Assistance as needed

Resettlement plans that will be developed for specific project activities will also be based on socio-economic surveys and other research and insights, which will feed into the updating and refining of this matrix for each Resettlement plan.

In all three categories of PAPs, consultation and monitoring of vulnerable affected persons will be undertaken to ensure their livelihoods are sustained or restored and their vulnerability is not increased. In all cases vulnerable groups will be assisted to secure their compensation and restore their livelihoods.

The SOLID project will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility as stated in this RPF to cover the following:

- a) PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, rent receipts, and building and planning permits among others. Also, unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the RP.
- b) PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
 - i. Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and
 - ii. Witnessed or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders

and the general community.

During the preparation/implementation of RPs, PAPs recent passport photograph or a digital image will be captured, PAPs contact address, Phone Number, and Name of Next-of Kin will be collected and documented for use as means of eligibility for identification of PAPs during screening for compensation. In this project, the absence of formal titles should not constitute a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation.

Where legally permissible, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy, such as title deeds and lease agreements, and compensation (including the bank accounts established for payment of compensation), are issued in the names of both spouses or of single female heads of households, as relevant to each situation. In circumstances in which local customary tenure systems do not give women equal opportunities or rights regarding property, alternative steps are taken to ensure that access of women to security of tenure is equivalent to that of men and does not further disadvantage women.

4.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY COMPENSATION

Communities (districts, towns, and villages) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Community compensation will be in-kind only for a community in the form of reconstruction of the structure to at least the same standard or equivalent better standard to that being built by the program in the area to serve the same function. Communities (districts, villages and clans) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could include construction of marketplaces, community lock up shops, community hall, and employment for locals within the projects sites as well as drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation/construction of schools and health centers. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities were restored and/or improved upon. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying community needs.

Where an affected asset/land belongs to a family group, clans or an association, it will be advised that as much as possible, the asset should be reallocated to each eligible member/owner so that each person be captured and compensated separately. Where this arrangement is not possible or desirable, the household or association may agree within themselves and present one person among them to be recognized as the PAP. In that case, compensation will be paid to the person to whom the family had agreed to represent their common interest. The PAP is the one whose identification/photograph will be captured during census and inventory.

It is important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g., as a community or religious group. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory/customary rights

will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could include those for public toilets, marketplace, taxi parks, schools and health centers or dedicated grazing land area. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities where adversely impacted is also restored. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

4.3 CUT-OFF DATE

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the day beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences (Census). The Cut-off Date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the Census, 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. The cut-off date is also the date after which no new cases of affected people will be considered. The main purpose of establishing a cut-off date is to ensure that the actual project affected persons are the ones that are compensated for their losses, as explained in the entitlement matrix, and resettled and that individuals do not exploit the expected resettlement in the project and thus relocate and settle in the project location.

4.3.1 ESTABLISHING THE CUT-OFF DATE¹³

Establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance. To avoid an influx of outsiders to subproject areas and misuse of the compensation policy, the date of the census will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new PAPs will be eligible for compensation after this date. The cut-off date will be announced and made public through appropriate means of reach-out such as radio advertisement during the community awareness campaigns. The detailed census of PAPs will be appended to the RAP.

Subprojects should only be approved if they include at least a preliminary RAP and budget. This date is to be chosen in close consultation with the State Environmental Agencies and the participating state utilities and must be in full compliance with the conflict resolution mechanisms in this RPF and as noted, this date must be communicated effectively to the potential PAP's and surrounding local communities.

¹³ In summary, the establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions /rush migration into the land identified for project areas thereby posing a major risk to the project. Besides it helps to avoid unidentified costs for the project. As such the cut-off date is very crucial. Given its importance therefore, this date must be effectively communicated to the project affected persons through the community leaders and other interest groups in the project area.

4.3.2 COMMON COMPLICATIONS IN APPLICATION OF CUT-OFF DATE

The application of cut-off date sometimes becomes controversial especially if there is delay between the time the census is carried out and the start and completion of project. However, the WB ESS5 recognizes that individuals and households who occupy project-affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. The WB ESS5 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’.

There is also the complication of unfinished structures which were later finished at or after the time of census but after the cut-off date. Unfinished structures should be identified during mapping prior to setting of cut-off date. Thus, unfinished sites should be secured, and unused materials piled at the site should be noted and the cut-off survey can estimate investment which should be compensated for in lieu of expenses (including labor) incurred until the cut-off date. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more pass after declaration of a cutoff date, a new census and evaluation of properties must be carried out.

4.3.3 REQUIREMENT FOR ENFORCING CUT-OFF DATE

To ensure that the cut-off date is adhered to, there should be thorough stakeholder communication through print and electronic media, including meeting and other mechanisms of local announcement. This will help prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a risk to the subproject. Such opportunistic invasions could be by individual encroachers, newly formed families (e.g. households formed after the cutoff date) and persons making improvements to their homes or businesses who will not be compensated after the cutoff date.

The list of PAP before the cut-off date should always be kept safe. Effort should also be made to ensure that new entrants into the land/subproject locations are aware that work is about to start and that people entering the areas from the date will not be compensated. This can be done by placing billboards inside and in the streets leading to the project location, town hall meetings and stakeholder’s consultation to pre-warn potential settlers.

4.4 ENTITLEMENTS AND PREPARING AN ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined by identifying the most appropriate entitlement for each loss. Based on the entitlements, options for resettlement will be selected in accordance with Bank ESS5. The NPMU will develop a RAP containing an entitlement matrix with respect to both temporary and permanent displacements. This matrix will set the measure for the payment for all losses or impacts. It will also list

the type of loss, criteria for eligibility and define entitlements as presented in Table 2.

The entitlement matrix is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank ESS5. The higher of the two standards is followed in this entitlement matrix, since this procedure also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be determined at the time the resettlement plans (RAPs) are being negotiated and prepared.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix for PAPs and Compensation Guidelines

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
A. Loss of Agricultural Land					
A. 1	Permanent Loss of productive land	PAPs with formal legal ownership right to land or those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law	All affected farmers have formal legal ownership right to land. or those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law	(i) Replacement property (land and other assets) of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. (ii) Cash compensation for lost land and other assets if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livelihoods are not land-based • livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual land is economically viable active markets for land, housing, and labor exist,	SOLID State Project Coordinating Unit (SPCU)

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				displaced persons use such markets, there is sufficient supply of land and housing, and clear demonstration that sufficient replacement land is available.	
B. Loss of Standing Crops, Trees, and Plants					
B. 1	Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent (complete or partial) loss of standing crops, trees, or plants	Farmers or individuals who cultivate the land and who have formal legal ownership rights to the land on which the crops are or those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law	<p>(a) Crops</p> <p>(i) Allow the farmers to harvest their mature crops</p> <p>(ii) Where harvest is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the cost will be done according to current market rates of affected crops and Cash compensation for loss of crops provided</p> <p>(b) Trees</p> <p>(i) Cash compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value.</p> <p>(ii) Cash compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the</p>	Same as above

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				case may be). (iii) Every effort will be made to minimize crop impact.	
C. Land users					
C. 1	Loss of residence for those who have been living in that location before the cutoff date.	Full impact, possibility of losing their place of residence	All affected persons and communities regardless of land ownership status.	(i) For established communities that are using land they should be provided with an alternative area with their agreement. The new area should have the same characteristics as the land they left so they can keep their way of lives. (ii) Additional relocation assistance should be provided to the vulnerable communities to be affected.	Same as above
D: Encroachers					
D. 1	Those who have encroached to the ROW	Losing part of their dwelling, a wall, trees, farm area, etc.	All who are affected	All project affected persons should be compensated for their loss of investment they made on the land	Same as above
E: Loss of assets/structures other than lands and residence					
E1	Those losing assets other than land and economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land.	Losing crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land	All whose non land assets or livelihoods are affected	(i) Will be compensated for loss of assets at replacement cost and provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. (ii) Where these displaced persons own structures they will be compensated for the loss of	Same as above

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				<p>assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.</p> <p>(iii) Additionally, consultation with such displaced persons and provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.</p>	
F: Loss of livelihoods and restriction of access					
F1	Loss of livelihoods not included above such as Livelihood that are land based such as ag laborer and those working on land or affected due to restriction of access Resource-based livelihoods, petty trade	Losing their wages, are restricted to graze their animals, lose access to some other natural resources and fishery, their petty trade is disrupted or lost permanently,	Day laborer in the area that could be affected during construction. Those who use the land for grazing their animals and their access restricted	Measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods to the level before the project. These will include (i) Provide options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets (ii) Transitional support will be provided where necessary to all economically displaced	Same as above

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	
G: Right of Way (ROW)					
G. 1	Access to businesses; loss of business; loss of land; loss of crops; loss of tress' loss of part of construction	Businesses that part or whole are on the ROW; stalls and structures, crops on the ROW, walls, fences, part of building, etc.	If there will be permanent or temporary impact	(I) If land is lost, then then it will be compensated in accordance to A.1. (II) If trees and crops, will be compensated according to B.1. (III) If assets or improvements will be affected; they will be compensated according to E.; and (IV) If livelihood is affected, compensation will be according to F1.	Same as above.
H: Vulnerable /marginalized groups					
H. 1	During the social assessment for preparation of the RP information on vulnerable and other marginalize d groups for whom special provisions may have to be needed should be collected	Impact on livelihoods, way of life, possible displacement	This will include Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons, people living below poverty line, and the landless.	(i) Needs based livelihood restoration program and special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind. (ii) Additional financial assistance should be provided to vulnerable persons to help them cope with the transition and reestablish their livelihoods. This could	

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				<p>include grants, low-interest loans, or stipends to support income-generating activities.</p> <p>(iii) Capacity building and skill development initiatives should be designed to enhance the skills of vulnerable persons, making them more competitive in the job market and better able to pursue sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>(iv) Ensuring that vulnerable persons have access to essential social services such as healthcare, education, and social welfare programs is crucial. This support can help stabilize their living conditions and provide a foundation for rebuilding their livelihoods.</p> <p>(v) Establish support networks and provide counselling services to help vulnerable persons cope with the psychological and social impacts of displacement.</p>	

No	Type of Losses	Level of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible entity
				<p>This can include community groups, peer support, and professional counselling services</p> <p>(vi) Improve living conditions of vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of land tenure.</p> <p>(vii) If assets are affected, ensure the replacement of assets and assist them in the process.</p> <p>(viii) If access to grazing land is restricted ensure alternative measures.</p>	

4.5 PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

This RPF classifies vulnerability in two stages: pre-existing vulnerability and transitional hardship vulnerability. Pre-existing vulnerability refers to the vulnerability condition which would be present with or without Project development. Transitional hardship vulnerability occurs when those directly affected by the Project (PAPs), are unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to Project activities. This scope of vulnerability in this RPF is however confined to the transitional hardship group or simply PAPs that may become vulnerable as a result of this project.

Vulnerable PAPs may require more assistance than others during the implementation of the RAPs because of their vulnerability status. Criteria for inclusiveness include female headed household, aged persons (65 years and above), PAPS incapacitated by ill health, and the poorest of the poor PAPs. The vulnerability assessment tool in Table 3 is useful in identifying the poorest of the poor group. PAPs that fall within all or most of the conditions

(at least 80%) in Table 3 are in abject poverty according to this RPF, and therefore, classified as vulnerable.

Table 3: Vulnerability Assessment Tool

HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY					
Category	Indicator			True	False
1. Pre-Project Extreme Poverty- the Pre-Disposed	No Farm				
	No Land				
	No Job				
	No Business				
2. Household Composition	Elders and/or Children only or				
	Women and Children only or				
	Disabled or Diseased only				
3. Income	None from Farm				
	None from Job				
	None from Business				
	None from Rental				
4. Food	Have no Stored Food				
	Claim to be eating one meal or less/day				
5. Housing	Homeless or				
	Living in Charitable Housing				
6. Social Support	No Extended Family Support				
	No Community/Neighbourhood support				
7. Health	Household head has >1 Disabled, diseased, drug addict or prostitute.				

4.5.1 MONITORING FOR VULNERABLE GROUP

Vulnerable household monitoring is integral to the general resettlement monitoring framework. All vulnerable households should be tracked from registration to self-sufficiency in the Project database. Assistance measures will also be tracked from recommendation to completion in the Project database. A watch-list of households should be tracked in the database and visited on the ground at least once a quarter. Each follow up visit will be recorded in the database flagging changes to indicators that are problematic.

CHAPTER FIVE: LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES GUIDING INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

It is imperative to analyse the laws and regulations relevant to this project. This will help in understanding the legalities and procedures in implementing the project and identifying gaps that need to be strengthened to comply with National legislation and the World Bank's ESS on land acquisition, restriction of access to land use and Involuntary resettlement of project affected persons.

The following sub-sections summarize policy, legislative and institutional framework in which the sub-projects shall be implemented concerning social issues as well as World Bank Standards on land acquisition, restriction of access to land use and Involuntary resettlement.

5.2 LAND OWNERSHIP IN NIGERIA

A range of diverse cultural and traditional practices and customs characterize the complex land ownership in Nigeria. The land tenure system in Nigeria is essentially an intricate mix of traditional customary land ownership and the national legislation known as the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978. However, the Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990 is the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria.

Community Driven Projects are land based. To this end, various interests and titles to particular pieces of land may be impacted. Therefore, an analysis of the legal framework for the project will be carried out in the RAP and this will consider the various land holding arrangements in the assessment of entitlements and compensations for the various interests for lands acquired. Below is a broad land ownership classification in Nigeria:

- a) Community land (Ancestral Land): owned by all the people.
- b) Communal land: consists mostly of under-developed forests and owned by nobody. Those who clear it first claim ownership.
- c) Clan or family land: owned by clans and families
- d) Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.
- e) Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices or purchased or allocated by the government

Although the scenarios painted above holds in Nigeria, the government still acts as the owner of all lands by the Land Use Act 1978. What this means is that the government can acquire land from anywhere including individual lands through land acquisition procedure and revocation of rights.

5.3 RELEVANT NIGERIA LEGISLATION

5.3.1 The 1999 Constitution of The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Property ownership is guaranteed alongside other fundamental human rights like freedom of speech, association, and movement. Specifically, Section 43 confers the right to acquire immovable property by citizens and Section 44 reserves the government's power of eminent domain and prescribes how this power is to be exercised by the government.

Section 44 (1) provides that "no moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things:

(a) requires the prompt payment of compensation and

(b) gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.

This implies that non-compliance in respect to the manner (process), purposes recognised by law, and is met with promptitude in the payment of compensation and allowing claimant unfettered access to the property being taken to ascertain claims and /or reserves affected persons to adjudicate on the quantum of the compensation would void an otherwise valid acquisition or resettlement. The basic land tenure law, which is the Land Use Act Cap L5, LFN 2004 operationalizes the provisions of Section 44 of the Constitution.

5.3.2 Land Use Act of 1978

The Land Use Act of 1978 is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition, expropriation and all such dealings on Land in Nigeria. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while land in rural areas is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all land 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 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.

Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use, and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

Where a Right of occupancy is revoked on the grounds either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for the public good, the holder shall be entitled to compensation as follows:

- Land: an amount equal to the ground rent, if any, paid by the occupier to the government during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- Structure: An amount equivalent to the value of the structure less any depreciation.
- Crops: An amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer, which may not be the market value.

The Act also provided that where the occupier of the land is doing so illegally (e.g., occupying land belonging to someone else), he/she is not entitled to compensation.

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

Developed Land is also defined in the 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.

5.4 INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES AND POLICIES

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

The World Bank's ESS on land acquisition, restriction of land use and involuntary resettlement will be applied in any sub-project of the SOLID Project that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take and restriction. Where there is conflict between national legislation and World Bank Safeguards Standards, the latter policies shall prevail.

5.4.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)

The Bank's Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restriction of Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) advocates that where feasible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. Resettlement shall be conceived and executed as a sustainable development program, where it is inevitable, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project share in project benefit. The Objectives of ESS 5 include:

- a) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.

- b) To avoid forced eviction.
- c) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- d) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility'. This ESS5 requirements and provisions apply to all components of SOLID project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.

5.5 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and Comparison with Nigeria Land Use Act

In this section a comparison is made between the World Bank Standards (ESS5) and the Nigerian Land Use Act. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's ESS5 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether they have legal title or not, if they occupy the land by an announced cut-off date.

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank ESS5 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus, all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank ESS5.

Table 4: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act and World Bank ESS 5 on compensation

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
Landowners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.	The eligible PAPs will be compensated on 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.	Those with legal right on the land are compensated and those without any form of rights on the land but affected by the project as of the cut of date are given a form of compensation based on impacts.
Owners of "non-permanent" and "permanent" buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	No compensation	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹⁴	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation. Where land is not available the project shall provide cash compensation at full replacement cost (including transactional charges) including designing and implementing measures to improve livelihoods as well as monetary or in-kind compensation for loss of livelihood. If the displaced person has less fertile land, cash

¹⁴ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
			assistance to improve the land shall be provided.
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
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of Access/ Rights of Way	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods (Crops, Economic trees)	Cash compensation based on government approved rate	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Livelihoods (Businesses)	Silent	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Communal resources	Where land or other community	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
	resources (e.g. utilities, wells, water and electricity lines, etc) is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community	offer land-based compensation where feasible. Where other community resources other than land (e.g. utilities, wells, water and electricity lines, etc), are impacted the project shall offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.	compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource. Communal infrastructure like wells, boreholes, and utilities must be replaced or restored to equal or better standards, ensuring continued or improved access for affected communities. Compensation must cover full replacement costs, and communities should be consulted to determine appropriate alternatives. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, and measures must ensure sustainability, functionality, and minimal disruption to services.
Resettlement assistance	Silent	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.
Vulnerable groups	Silent	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
		the poor and the vulnerable.	and the vulnerable.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution in an impartial and transparent manner. Recognizes judicial redress as the last option.

This RPF has been prepared to align with the World Bank ESS5 which indicate best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. This is so because the ESS5 most 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 PAP.

5.5.1 Conclusion Drawn from the Review of World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

Review of the different policy guidelines of the World Bank ESS5 shows that primarily, the World Bank agree that PAPs be compensated or assisted irrespective of legal status of PAPs to the land/or place they occupy. The key concern articulated in this policy is to ensure that PAPs are compensated or assisted including income restoration measures to ensure that they are not economically worse off relative to pre-project period.

CHAPTER SIX: ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT

6.1 FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

Funding for compensation will come from the participating state government counterpart fund. This would be processed and effected through the SOLID participating State Project Coordinating Unit (SPCU) and will comply with the financial arrangements agreed upon at project negotiations. At this preparatory stage, sub-project specific locations are currently unknown. In view of the above, reliable estimates of the number of potential project-affected persons and budget are not possible to be determined. However, final Resettlement cost estimates and budget will consider items covered in the following table.

Table 5: Resettlement Cost Estimation

Items	Descriptions
Resettlement and Compensation cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of census and survey of PAPs and inventory of assets• Cost of information and consultation• Compensation for lost assets (land, structures etc.)• Cost of replacement land• Cost of preparation of replacement farmland
Relocation and Transfer cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost of moving and transporting movable items• Cost of replacement housing• Cost of site and infrastructure development services• Subsistence allowance during transition• Cost of replacement businesses and downtime
Income Restoration Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost estimates for income restoration plans (e.g., training, small business, community enterprise, etc.)• Cost of incremental services (extension, health, education)• Environmental enhancement package (forestry, soil conservation, grazing land etc.)
Administrative cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical facilities (office space, staff housing, etc.)• Transport/vehicles, materials• Disclosures• Operational staff (managerial, technical) and support staff• Training and monitoring• Technical assistance• Evaluation by independent agency• Grievance Redress Mechanism• Implementation costs

The budget for resettlement will be known based on field assessments, prevailing asset values, and actual experience based on sub-project RAPs to

ensure that adequate funds for resettlement are allocated during the course of project implementation.

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details of the SOLID sub-projects have not yet been developed. Though the selected locations are known it is still impossible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of SOLID in these areas. When these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site-specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budget for each RAP will be prepared.

6.2 RAP BUDGET

Each RAP must include a detailed budget, using the indicative budget outline in table 6. The RAP will include a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects for a particular subproject, including amongst others, costs of surveys, third party validations of voluntary land donation, land acquisition, loss of livelihood, loss of crops and other property, and allowances/in-kind assistance for the vulnerable members of the community and the implementation of the GRM. This would enable facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budget for resettlement and compensation. SOLID project SPCU will prepare the resettlement budget and will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other activity eligible for payment under the program. This budget will be subject to the approval of the World Bank.

Regarding budget, some of the costs of resettlement (e.g., professional services, site preparation, construction, etc.) can be financed from the Bank loan, while other costs (e.g., compensation payments, acquisition of land) cannot be financed from the Bank loan and must be borne out of counterpart funds.

Since the specific sites and sub-projects are not yet determined, this RPF refers only to an estimated number of PAPs. Because costs of resettlement and compensation are based on technical designs and results of scoping, it is not possible at this stage to produce a detailed budget for RAP implementation. However, below is an indicative outline of a RAP budget.

Table 6: Indicative Outline for RAP Budget

Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost	
			Unit cost	Total
Asset Acquisition				

Land				
Structure				
Crops and economic trees				
Community infrastructure				
Land Acquisition and Preparation				
Land				
Structures				
Crop areas and others				
Community Infrastructure				
Relocation				
Transfer of possessions				
Installation costs				
Economic Rehabilitation				
Training				
Livelihood Restoration Program				
Special assistance budget for Vulnerable PAPs				
Budget for Consultation				
Cost for Management of Grievance (GRM)				
Monitoring				
Contingency				
Cost for Disclosure of RAP				

CHAPTER SEVEN: METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the RPF sets out the detailed requirements for determining the value of affected assets, and the scope of valuation covers all categories of impacts/assets identified during the social assessment and described in the entitlement matrix. The essence is to ensure appropriate procedure and fair compensation to the project affected groups that are in tandem with best practices which ESS5 supports. Therefore, the basis of this valuation is derived from the ESS5 of the World Bank and the Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement cost without depreciation. The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by project operations.

7.2 DESCRIPTION OF KEY VALUATION APPROACHES AND COMPENSATION TERMS

- a) **Replacement Cost Approach (RCA):** Replacement cost is the market value of the affected asset plus transaction cost. The RCA assumes that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the gross replacement cost of an asset which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure or buying an alternative land in a location and size of equal value at current market prices.
- b) **Market Comparison Approach (MCA):** This involves the direct comparison of the property's value determining features with those of immediate and surrounding vicinity that sold recently. This method simply arrives at the value of an asset by taking an estimate of similar asset (in size, frame and location) sold in recent time to arrive at the cost of the asset to be acquired or demolished by a project. It is most desirable when cash compensation is the choice compensation.

7.3 VALUATION METHOD FOR CATEGORIES OF IMPACTED ASSETS

7.3.1 LAND

The following land asset types identified under Nigeria law in this policy framework include:

- a) **State (urban and non-urban) owned Land.**

State owned land will be allocated free by the Governor or Local Government (perhaps except for processing and registration fees). The State Agency will be expected to pay compensation to acquire land in this category in cases where the state-owned land is being used by landlords or squatters, settled upon or otherwise being used.

- b) **Assets held under Customary Law.**

According to Nigeria law, assets held under customary rights are in the Local Government jurisdictions only and will be valued according to the following method and compensation paid for. The project will compensate

assets and investments, including buildings, and other improvements, according to the provisions of the resettlement plan.

Compensation rates will be replacement cost as determined by surveys of recent transactions of similar assets in the same area as of the date and time that the replacement is to be provided. Under customary law land belongs to chiefdoms, towns and villages. The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind only. A customary landowner or land user on state owned land will be compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc. at replacement rates at the time of the loss.

c) Privately owned Land

In the event of permanent land acquisition of titled land, the first premise is provision of replacement land. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired will be provided other land of equal size and quality. In the case where no alternative land is available within a reasonable distance such as to minimize disruption to other aspects of socio-economic life, cash compensation at full replacement value should be provided using the MCA method. This should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., taxes, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation. Also, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land). If land is required temporarily, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the sharecroppers rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g., tenant or sharecropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement.

7.3.2 STRUCTURE/BUILDING

The replacement cost approach will be adopted for the valuation of dwellings and structures. To use replacement cost approach relevant data to be captured during RAP preparation include:

- Location details of the affected land (boundaries of the area/section of the land);
- Affected immovable properties (detailed measurement of building/structure and materials used);
- Property details including construction information such as number of rooms, type of roof, wall, fence walls, gates, pavements, interior ancillary decoration, etc.

- Prices of items collected in different local markets used to construct different types of structures (e.g., poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.), including labour required.
- Categorizing temporary structures based on constructional details (wall materials), size of structure and use of structure.
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to the acquired/replacement land or building site.
- Social profile/data on affected household (owner, tenants, dependents and livelihood)
- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by subproject activities.

7.3.3 FRUIT TREES/WOODLOTS/FARM CROPS/VEGETABLE GARDENS

Impacts associated with losses of income from any of the above items will be calculated as follows:

Compensation for Fruit Trees

Compensation for fruit trees is cash compensation for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value. Although government rate prepared by NTDF¹⁵ exists, market research will be conducted by appropriate experts (independent quantity survey) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. Where this rate is different from current market rate, the later will be used to fulfil the “current market rate” condition as specified in ESS5. Individual compensation for wild trees “owned” by individuals, which are located in lands as defined in this policy, will be paid. Note that wild, productive trees belong to the community when they occur in the true bush as opposed to a fallow land. These trees will be compensated for under the umbrella of the village or community compensation.

Compensation for Woodlot

Compensation for woodlot is Cash compensation at current market value. All woodlot attracts a flat rate using market rate.

Compensation for Farm Crops

Compensation for farm crops is at full market value of crop yield per hectare. This entails conducting an inventory of size of hectares farmed by each PAP and the type of crop. The existing market value of crop yield per hectare will be determined and adjusted (as may be necessary for inflation) during RAP preparation so that the result will be reminiscent of prevailing market price at the time of RAP compensation. This rate shall incorporate the value of crops and the value of the labour invested in preparing a new land. The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. All agricultural labour activities are included for two reasons. First, because of the need for transparency, all land labour will be compensated for at the same rate. Second, it is difficult to forecast when during the

¹⁵ There is an ongoing process to develop a Country Methodology for Valuation of Compensable Assets and Review of Harmonized Compensation Rates prepared by the NTDF. This is being led by the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Lands and the World Bank.

growing season a farmer might need to give up his/her land. Thus, the land compensation covers all investments that a farmer will make. In certain cases, assistance may be provided to land users in addition to compensation payments, for example, if the farmer is notified that his/her land is needed after the agriculturally critical date of March, when s/he will no longer have enough time to prepare another land without help. Assistance will be provided in the form of labour-intensive village hire, or perhaps mechanized clearing, so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that he/she can pay for sowing, weeding, and harvesting.

Compensation for Vegetable Gardens

These are planted mainly for daily use. Until a replacement garden starts to bear, the family displaced because of the project land needs will have to purchase these items in the market. The replacement costs, therefore, will be calculated based on the average amount that an average town dweller spends on buying these items for one year per adult from the local market.

7.3.4 LOSS OF BUSINESS/EMPLOYMENT

Compensation will be paid for loss of business or employment to ensure that livelihoods of small holder business are not negatively impacted. The affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for re-establishing commercial activities. Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities.

Table 7: Methods of Valuation

SN	Type of Loss	Comparative Sales Method	Open market Value of Comparable recent Transaction
1	Loss of access to land used for agriculture	Comparative sales Method	Based on crop compensation; resettlement assistance; economic rehabilitation assistance
2	Loss of Buildings, structures, and other civil works	Replacement Cost method or comparative sales method (whichever gives a commensurate value)	Full replacement cost value as if new- recent construction cost rates
3	Loss of Business Income and Loss of Business goodwill	Comparative sales method	Based on average monthly net profit

4	Loss of income from rent and expenditure incurred from alternative accommodation during reinstatement period	Comparative sales method	Based on comparable rent payment, rent advance paid
5	Expenditure incurred for transfer of moveable properties and temporary structures	Comparative Method	Based on truck/transport hiring charges including labor
6	Loss of wages, Loss of fees from apprentices, loss of job training	Comparative method	Based on current Fees and Wages

7.4 MECHANISM FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

The SOLID project does not anticipate that there would be need for land take as anticipated interventions are not expected to result in land take. However, where further land acquisition is required leading to possible voluntary land donation by communities or individuals that will directly benefit from the project. This RPF recognizes that these voluntary donations should not severely affect the living standards of PAPs and that the community agrees to replace any of their losses.

This RPF, therefore, requires that voluntary donations are confirmed and verified by an independent third party. The following procedures, records and safeguards will be adhered to by the SOLID project and SPCUs and included in respective RAPs of subprojects, which involve voluntary donations of land and other assets.

7.4.1 PROCEDURE

Voluntary land donations should generally be discouraged given the overwhelming vulnerability of PAPs. It should only be authorized for formal and non-vulnerable owners in exceptional cases. Procedures must be put into place to ensure that the donation is indeed voluntary, that the donor is the legitimate owner of land-use-rights on such lands, and that the donor is fully informed of the purpose of the donation and of the implications of donating the property. If the land is donated on a conditional basis, the terms and conditions for the temporary use of the property must be clearly documented. Activities or subprojects must clearly document.

- a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the program and the choices available to them.
- b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation.
- c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels.
- d) no household relocation is involved.
- e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the program; and

- f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land.

The following basic provisions must be complied with:

- Community-owned land to be donated, permanently or temporarily must be identified by the community through a participatory approach (this approach should include the chiefs; however, chiefs will not be able to decide alone on land donations)
- Impacts of proposed activities on donated land must be fully explained to the donor
- The potential donor is aware that refusal is an option, and that right of refusal is specified in the donation document the donor will sign
- The act of donation is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities
- The donor may request monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for donation
- The proportion of land that may be donated cannot exceed the area required to maintain the donor's livelihood or that of his/her household. It should not exceed 10% of the donor's total land.
- Donation of land cannot occur if it requires any household relocation
- For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land; land donations by chiefs or other communal authorities is not sufficient.
- Verification must be obtained from each person donating land (through proper documentation)
- The implementing agency establishes that the land to be donated is free of encumbrances or encroachment and registers the donated land in an official land registry
- Any donated land that is not used for its agreed purpose is returned to the donor.

Each instance of voluntary land donation in a subproject must be documented. This requires written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the subproject, and requires a formal statement of donation, establishing informed consent and signed by each owner or user involved. Taxes to be paid by the land donor for registration of the land transfer, if applicable, should be covered in full by the implementation agency.

The SPCU shall maintain a record with documentation for each instance of land donation. The documentation shall be made available for review in any grievance¹⁶ that may arise and is provided to the World Bank upon request.

It is possible to distinguish between "pure" donations without any compensation or support given to the person affected, vis-à-vis "partial" donations which involve some monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives provided to the affected person. Both can be broadly classified as

¹⁶ Grievances may be referred to the Program Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The grievance process imposes no cost upon those raising grievances, and participation in the grievance process does not preclude pursuit of legal remedies under the laws of the country.

“voluntary donations” in the sense that the transfer of assets is done without involving the payment of compensation at replacement value. The program will apply the “partial” donation approach for vulnerable households, to avoid even small donations leading to livelihood impacts and will provide additional support to ensure no impact from the land donation.

Voluntary land donation may be allowed if no viable alternative exists, as long as the donation is to the benefit of the donor (such as a irrigation rehabilitation program that will also benefit the owner of a small piece of land to be donated for canals) but always conditional on the application of the above noted provisions. Voluntary land donations cannot exceed 10% or the affected person’s property to not adversely impacts his/her livelihoods. If this amount is exceeded, proper compensation payments should be considered.

All family members (including spouses) must be aware of the donation and must sign the transfer documents in order to minimize the risks of women users of land being donated being passed over in decision-making and the risks of cross-generational conflicts. Individuals using or occupying community or collective lands must provide consent to the donation to minimize the risks of settlers or migrants being passed over in decision-making about land donation. The prior assessment of a subproject shall also take into consideration temporary users of lands and/or eventual access issues for them, including to water sources and in such cases ensure agreement on the subproject with such groups (e.g., pastoralists). Groups, like pastoralists shall be specifically consulted even if they are currently residing in different locations. Their locations must be identified, and consultations need to take place at their location. The land donation processes will be monitored.

CHAPTER EIGHT: ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The compensation process, which will involve several steps, would be in accordance with the SOLID project resettlement and compensation plans and will include:

- **Public Participation with the PAPs-** would initiate the compensation process as part of an ongoing process that would have started at the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed and at the land selection/screening stage. This would ensure that no affected individual/household is simply 'notified' one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to involve PAPs in a participatory approach with the project from the onset.
- **Notification of land resource holders-** the respective municipal heads or leaders (chiefs) having been involved in identifying the land that the SOLID Project require will notify the municipal and community inhabitants who will help to identify and locate the land users. These local community leaders will also be charged with the responsibility of notifying their community members about the established cut-off date and its significance. The user(s) will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, for as many people as are illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leader or his representative. In addition, the village chiefs, religious leaders, other elders and individuals who control pastoral routes, fishing areas, wild trees, or beehives, hunting areas will accompany the survey teams to identify sensitive areas.
- **Documentation of Holdings and Assets-** SOLID project official arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, officials of the SOLID Project complete a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on, the affected party and those that s/he claims as household members, total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information is confirmed and witnessed by state ministry of lands and village officials. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of lands surrendered. This is necessary because it is one way in which an individual can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing.
- **Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts-** All types of compensation are to be clearly explained to the individual or household. The SOLID Project draws up a contract listing all property and land being surrendered, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms are read aloud in the

presence of the affected party and the representative of the state environment agency, project officials, community (or municipal) officials and other leaders prior to signing.

- **Compensation Payments-** All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party, representative of the Federal and State Ministry of Lands and FMWR and the community officials.

8.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE RPF GUIDANCE AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

There will be a National Project Management Unit (NPMU) at the federal level and a State Project Coordinating Unit (SPCU) at the state levels. While the NPMU have an oversight function on the SPCUs, the SPCUs have the responsibility of implementing the SOLID at the state level. The Social Development Specialists attached to the NPMU shall guide the SOLID project on the provisions of the RPF while Social Development Specialists at the SPCUs will be responsible for the implementation of the RAPs at the federal and state level respectively in close collaboration with the respective State and Federal Ministry Departments and Agencies (MDAs) (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Works, Ministry of health etc). Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs, will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework and subsequent RAP. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the individual resettlement plan of action.

The measures to ensure compliance with this policy directive would be included in the resettlement plans that would be prepared for each land involving resettlement or compensation.

When the SPCUs present their resettlement plans to their respective state and Federal Ministry of Environment for approval, part of the screening process that would be used to approve recommended sites would be to confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy. The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or household affected. Once the resettlement plan is approved by the local and national authorities, the

resettlement plan should be sent to the World Bank for final review and approval.

8.3 ENTITLEMENT DELIVERY PROCEDURE

The SPCUs will constitute a Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) at the state level. The RIC of the SPCU will lead the delivery of compensation entitlement for project affected person. This shall be coordinated by the Social Development Specialist of the SPCU. The SPCU must ensure that all procedures are understood by members of the project community and applied in the best possible way through the established RIC. Firstly, all affected assets must be confirmed by means of asset inventory documentation prepared for this purpose. Then compensation agreements can be drawn up based on confirmed data on the affected assets.

The RIC will coordinate with the community leadership and project affected persons to confirm assets and verify possession of a bank account. Where necessary, they will also validate the identification needed to open a new account. After engaging the PAP, signing of the agreements, and providing accounts for payment, the RIC will pay the PAP by cheque or bank transfer through authorized financial institutions before displacement. Proof of transfer or cheques will be handed over to the PAP in the presence of a witnesses NGO and copies kept for the record by the SPCU. Only when there is no facility to receive compensation in any other way can affected person receive cash. In the case of cheques and cash, a satisfactory security system must be put in place to guarantee the confidentiality of payment to avoid theft or loss of money. The SPCU will focus on building household/community capacity during and after compensation, as necessary.

The SPCU will work with the PAPs to inform them of their rights and responsibilities, the mechanisms for submitting complaints and appeals, and the implementation procedures. The SPCU will verify if cash compensation has been carried out transparently before the affected persons are displaced. They will work with the affected persons to ensure that they select areas to cultivate or trade, and livelihood activities that are socially acceptable for everyone involved including the community leadership and neighboring communities.

The SPCU is also responsible for organizing adequate assistance for displaced persons who have lost most of their income source. Such assistance may include agricultural inputs, transport, etc. to continue agricultural/commercial practices elsewhere or guidance on alternative livelihood strategies. For spouses, it is required that husband and wife are jointly registered, unless both agree otherwise.

The SPCU shall ensure that contractors are given written instructions so that they do not start construction on subproject sites that are occupied until their occupants have been resettled and the areas physically vacated.

A central aspect of the compensation process is the provision of resources for affected households or persons to restore their standard of living. PAPs will be engaged to confirm the assets to be lost and inform them of the program policy that sets standards and keeps them informed about matters of interest to them, such as:

- The general schedule of the program and the various milestones with direct implications for their livelihoods.
- The replacement value must correspond to the current market value of the affected assets.
- The amount must be paid to give the affected person the opportunity to improve their living standards or at least to maintain the living standards that prevailed before the start of the subproject.
- Compensation for all assets must be provided and completed before the works and displacement start.
- Whenever applicable (for households that can choose to replace their affected assets) they can be helped to rebuild the structures lost to the project.
- Ensure that fixed-sale stalls and kiosks and other important businesses are compensated/replaced/reallocated in such a way that there is no interruption or discontinuity in local markets.

Assistance transporting goods: All affected persons moving temporarily or permanently will receive moving allowances/assistance.

Assistance to vulnerable people: Assistance to vulnerable people will take the following forms, depending on the needs and demands of the people and goods concerned:

- Dedicated consultation and monitoring to ensure livelihoods provided/restored and the vulnerability not increased.
- Assistance in the identification of suitable replacement land and in strategic location/design of the houses.
- Assistance in the clearing procedure (further clarification on the process, ensuring that the documents are understood, supporting the person in the bank, etc.).
- Assistance in the period after payment, so that compensation is safe and that the risks of misuse or theft are limited.
- Assistance directed at moving: providing transportation (vehicle and logistics) and helping the person to find their resettlement location, to ensure that others do not settle there, etc.
- Assistance in the reconstruction of replacement structures.
- Where applicable personalized architecture design and provision, in kind, - specified for the vulnerability demand (e.g., wheelchair ramps on road designs, community areas, markets etc.).

Sensitization to discourage the improper use of compensation: It will always be important to raise the awareness of PAPs receiving cash compensation (mainly in cash) to use it to make up for the loss of assets or income to improve the family's condition. Experience shows that, in similar

circumstances, there is often a risk that some beneficiaries will use this money for purposes that do not add value to family and community life (for example, alcohol and other negative practices) and consequently impoverish families and communities. Some goods usually purchased, although beneficial, e.g., motor bikes, if not used to obtain income only increase household expenses. This awareness creation will be the responsibility of the SPCU.

Representativeness and delivery of compensation: The following principles must be considered when designing compensation delivery systems:

- Whenever possible, compensation must be delivered directly to the legitimate affected party. When delivered to a representative, the reasons for the substitution must be specified and these must be approved by witnesses such as community leaders, where appropriate. These representatives must have a power of attorney giving him the right, which will be put on record/file.
- At the household level, it is important to involve men and women (not just men) in the management of all aspects of compensation, especially receiving compensation (in cash and in kind). The affected households will be sensitized on this aspect.
- If deeds are issued, there should be the option to register the names of the husband and wife for the new dwelling, land or stall. It is hoped that involving women will help ensure that restoration measures are used to build family capital.
- The act of delivering the compensation must be duly witnessed, documented, and the respective confirmation receipts obtained. For registration and accountability purposes, photographs of all compensation delivery events must be taken and filed in the program database.
- Proof of payment is filed by the affected person and the SPCU, showing the identification and signature of the affected person, the signature of local witnesses (community leader, and/or NGO representative).

Compensation payments: The census and compensation agreement will indicate whether the affected household/person has a bank account, which other financial services they use, the value of the entitlement and preferences for receiving the monetary compensation.

Planning the payment timing: Payment of compensation for loss of crops should preferably be made at a time directly related to the preparation of the replacement cultivation areas. This serves to ensure that the money is more likely to be used to guarantee the long-term benefits of subsistence agricultural activities.

Payment for loss of income: Compensation for temporary loss of income sources (e.g., agricultural and business) will be calculated to cover the

period until the affected person has an income again. Payments should be made according to the time the income is suspended.

Assistance in opening an account: Assistance in opening a bank account can be provided to households without a bank account. Assistance in opening an account will include advice (on account types, form and transaction costs, security requirements and the non-transferability of security codes, etc.), facilities on opening the account and payment by the program, the respective costs of opening an account and handling cheques and debit cards. It is recommended that an exemption from these costs be negotiated with the operator and that it provides the training/counselling for those affected, or if unavoidable, they be covered by the program.

Assistance in utilizing money: Vulnerable households with difficulty in travelling to operate a bank account (e.g., physically challenged and old people) will be helped by the RIC to purchase the items they request until the process is finalized.

Post-Resettlement: Monitoring will continue even after physical resettlement and payment of compensation for the duration of the period it requires to achieve restoration. It will also include livelihood restoration. Monitoring will be conducted by the SPCU and a project GRM will be available for grievances to be filed. If situations are detected where people may not be adapting or are unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them for an adequate recovery of their livelihoods, additional assistance should be given.

8.4 COMMUNITY COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Community compensation will be in-kind only for a community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of the facility to at least the same standard or equivalent better standard prior to SOLID Project and to serve the same function. Examples of community compensation include.

- School Building (public or religious)
- Public Toilets
- Well or Pump
- Marketplace
- Road
- Storage warehouse
- Community forest resources/tree species

Community compensation may require land take and people may be affected, thus a change of impacts which will be compensated for.

CHAPTER NINE: DESCRIPTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Grievance redressed mechanism is an important aspect in projects involving land acquisition or displacement. The redress of grievance is important to avoid unnecessary legal delays and cost overrun of the project. Also, this is a forum for people to express their dissatisfaction over compensation.

At the time that the individual resettlement plans are approved, and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals would have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress, the grievance redress mechanism. Grievance redress mechanisms are increasingly important for development projects where ongoing risks or adverse impacts are anticipated. For SOLID Project, grievances are likely to arise due to the following:

- Failure to identify all categories of PAPs
- Losses not identified/quantified correctly.
- Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix.
- Dispute about ownership.
- Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- Improper distribution of assistance
- Implementation of project without settling or resolving compensation matters

To manage these social risks and others which cannot be foreseen now with a view to ensuring successful project development and implementation, experience has revealed that open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution represent the best practice.

The grievance mechanisms

- Provide a way to reduce risk for projects,
- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, and
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship.
- Prevent and address community concerns, and
- Assist larger processes that create positive social change.

The grievance procedure will be simple, administered as far as possible at the local and State levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people are illiterate requiring a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances.

All attempts would be made to settle grievances. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by notifying the Resettlement Committee described below.

If the complainants' claim is rejected, then the matter will be brought before the local courts for settlement. The decision of the state high courts would

be final, and all such decisions must be reached within a short period of time after the complaint is lodged. If a complaint pattern emerges, the SPCU and the respective State and Federal MDAs, with local community leaders will discuss possible remediation in close consultation with the NPMU, who will only act as observers in this case. The local leaders will be required to give advice concerning the need for revisions to procedures. Once they agree on necessary and appropriate changes, then a written description of the changed process will be made. The municipal/township heads and other community leaders will be responsible for communicating any changes to future potential PAPs when the consultation process with them begins.

9.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE

A Resettlement Implementation Committee shall be constituted within the SPCU to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families and to carry out post implementation social audits. The main functions of the Committee are spelt out below:

- Publicize within the list of affected persons and the functioning of the grievance redress procedure established.
- Evaluate grievances from affected persons concerning the application to them of the Entitlement Policy.
- Recommend to the Social Development Specialist, as the case may be, solutions to such grievances from affected persons.
- Communicate the decisions to the Claimants.
- Hear appeals from persons, households or groups who, not being affected persons, believe that they are qualified to be recognized as affected persons, to recommend to the SPCU whether such persons should be recognized as affected persons, and to communicate the decision of the SPCU in that regard to the Claimants;
- Ensure that all notices, forms, and other documentation required by Claimants are made available in Local language understood by people
- Made provision for complainants to submit claims without fear of retaliation.

9.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS

At the time that the individual resettlement plans are approved, and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and communities will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channelled via the Resettlement and Compensation Committee for each sub project at the sector level.

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

customs and project conditions and scale. In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

- Receive and register a complaint
- Screen and assess the complaint
- Formulate a response
- Select a resolution approach
- Implement the approach
- Settle the issues
- Track and evaluate results
- Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

9.3.1 EXPECTATION WHEN GRIEVANCE ARISE

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following: acknowledgement of their problem, an honest response to questions/issues brought forward, an apology, adequate compensation, modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the company, contractors, or government officials must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation.

To address these challenges, project proponents/companies are being called upon to lead and work with their host communities to fund non-judicial, dialogue-based approaches for preventing and addressing community grievances.

Figure 1 below gives a process flowchart for the grievance mechanism. Suffice it to say, that the overall process of grievance shall take the following way:

- During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons are given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances
- The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference, and to enable progress updates of the cases. An example of a grievance redresses form is provided in Annex 2.
- The project will use a local mechanism, which includes peers and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases; they eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost
- The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency. Nevertheless, Grievance form will be filled by person affected by the project with the Resettlement Committee which will act on it within 10 working days on receipt. If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or

the affected person does not receive a response from the local Resettlement Committee within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the SPCU, which should act on the complaint/grievance within 15 working days of its filing.

- Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.
- All reasonable moves must be made to settle any arising grievance amicably. If affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can, as a last resort, appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures
- Where large scale grievance or complaints arise, that is cases that undermine the integrity of the census and inventory of assets and/or their valuation, the resettlement redress committee should refer the case to the SPCU for a possible revaluation/supplementary census that will identify omitted PAPs and assets.

For SOLID Project projects, it is recognized that the formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress tend to be lengthy and acrimonious procedures, besides, some uneducated people may not be able to access it. For this reason, an informal grievance redress mechanism through the SPCU Safeguard Units will be established. This unit will work with a committee comprising administrative head of local governments; community/village chiefs, NGOs/CBOs and other relevant Government organs that will be set-up to address complaints. The grievance redress mechanisms is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution which would otherwise take a considerably longer time.

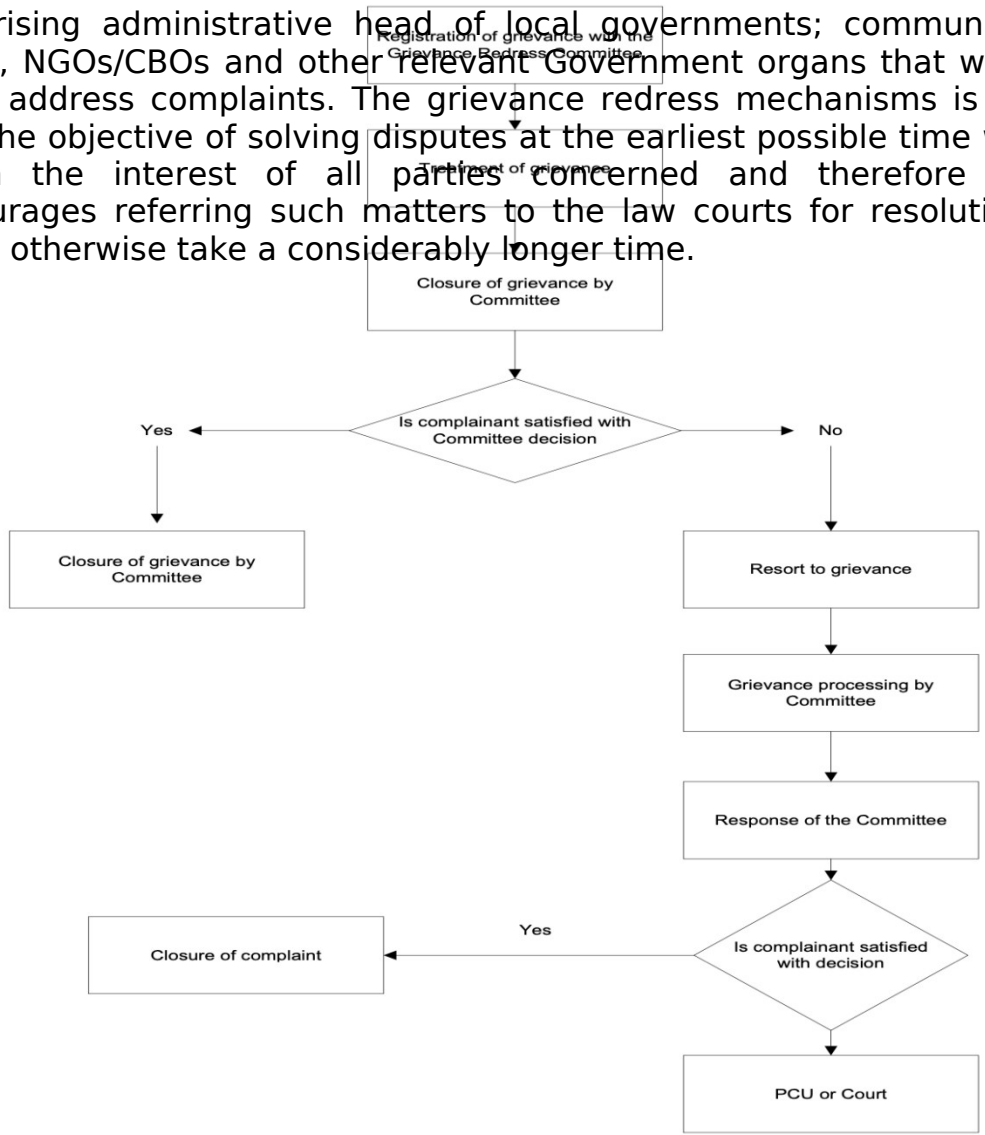


Figure 2: Sample Flowchart for Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.3.2 MANAGEMENT OF REPORTED GRIEVANCE

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- The affected person should file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing to the subproject Resettlement committee. This committee does not currently exist but is proposed as part of the RPF implementation arrangements. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. A selected member of the Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs (this should be the Social representative) in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person ensure to objectivity in the grievance process. Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- Any informal grievances will also be documented.

9.3.3 GRIEVANCE LOG

The Project Liaison officer will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. A sample of a Grievance mechanism Form is included in Annex 2. The log also contains a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- date the complaint was reported.
- date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate)
- the date the complaint was closed out.
- date response was sent to complainant.

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for providing the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints any outstanding issues to be addressed monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints,

levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

9.3.4 ADDRESSING GBV AND SEA/SH RELATED GRIEVANCE

The SOLID Project takes complaints related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) or sexual harassment (SH) seriously.

A separate GBV accountability and Response Framework shall be prepared to address GBV allegations and to hold perpetrators accountable. However, for any complaint that is reported to the GRM (including complaints involving other forms of GBV that are not related to the project), the GRM will also have procedures in place to refer the individual to GBV service providers.

9.3.4.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLE

To effectively manage grievances, there are basic principles that must be followed to ensure that the grievance redress mechanism is effective and valuable to beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The key principles include the following:

- **Communicated and Visible:** A good grievance mechanism should be clearly communicated to all relevant stakeholders (beneficiaries, the general public, and others). Information on how to channel grievances should be clear and widely publicized. Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries should be informed on the timelines and the necessary steps that will be taken in handling their grievances. Information on what type of grievances can be made should also be clearly communicated to the beneficiaries, staff, and any other interested party. The frontline staff who will engage directly with citizens should be well knowledgeable on how the GRM operates.
- **Accessibility:** An effective GRM should be easily accessible by all. It should offer multiple channels for receiving and responding to grievances (e.g. in person, by phone, in writing, etc.). The conditions of the beneficiaries and other interested citizens should be taken into account when establishing a GRM. For example, if the GRM has a hotline element and there are beneficiaries with no phones, the grievance handling process should offer other alternatives such as face to face interaction or writing letters as alternatives for channelling grievances. Also, a good GRM should enable and encourage the use of different local languages in channelling grievances, which makes it more accessible for those who may not understand the official language.
- **Responsive:** It is essential that a GRM should be responsive to the needs of its beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. It should ensure that grievances are acknowledged, and issues resolved promptly. Staff handling the complaints must follow the agreed targeted timelines for resolving grievances. A responsive GRM will ensure that complainants are regularly informed on the progress or status of their grievances. A good GRM should be responsive to the needs of different people,

including vulnerable persons such as the elderly or disabled, and those who cannot speak or write in English. It should also take a survivor-centered approach to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse / sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints.

- **Fair and Objective:** Grievance handling staff should be fair and objective when handling and managing grievances. Grievances should be handled with all sense of fairness and without any bias. Staff receiving grievances should be objective and empathetic towards the complainant and should not be defensive, unfair or seen to be taking sides. Complainants should feel that they were treated fairly and with respect.

CHAPTER TEN: MECHANISM OF CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts between and among PAPs and the NPMU. For this project to be successful, meaningful, effective, and close consultation with local communities is a pre-requisite. In recognition of this, particular attention would be paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households.

For the purpose of this RPF, project-affected parties are economically and/or physically displaced persons or communities and host communities. Other stakeholders may include governmental agencies or other parties responsible for approving and/or delivering resettlement-related plans and assistance. Early initiation of meaningful engagement enables project-affected parties and other stakeholders to fully understand the implications of resettlement for their lives and to actively participate in the associated planning processes.

For all stages of the resettlement plan all relevant stakeholders' groups including the PAPs will be consulted and sensitized. This will be done through a series of individual and public meetings. All types of compensation and valuation principles to be followed will clearly be explained to the individuals or households involved. A participatory approach will be adopted for all meetings. Stakeholders and PAPs will be given a chance to freely participate in the meetings and to raise any queries, concerns or questions. All concerns raised will be taken into consideration when preparing the Resettlement Action Plans for each sub-project.

10.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

The stakeholder consultation and participation process for this RPF is an ongoing, organized, and iterative process. That is, the project-affected households and communities (including host communities) will be involved throughout the process of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. Also, it is important that affected vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes.

The consultation process shall ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are consulted. Subject to NPMU approval, information about the project will be shared with the public, to enable meaningful contribution, and enhance the success of the SOLID project.

Public consultation should take place through workshops, seminars, meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, questionnaire administration, public reading and explanation of project ideas and requirements. The consultation plan would be monitored by the Federal Ministry of Environment and FMBEP, NEDC and National Commission

for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons. The Ministry will set their own verifiable indicators to assess the degree of participation of the key stakeholder during all the phases of SOLID Project implementation.

Details of how to engage stakeholders are set out and can be referred to from the SEP developed for the project. Thus, the discussions below focus on the summary findings of the stakeholder consultation conducted during the preparation of this RPF.

In as much as the SOLID project will be nationwide, the specific intervention sites are not known at this stage. However, to understand the type of issue that may arise as a result of the intervention and also possible beneficiary expectations, the NPMU selected 5 of the Tier 1 states (3 MRCP¹⁷ states and 2 New¹⁸ state) as first representative states for study purposes. Consultations will continue with the Tier 2 states (Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, Bauchi and Plateau) as project planning goes on. Communities in these locations were consulted in the preparation of this RPF. See table below for a list of the states visited.

Table 8: List of States Visited and Host Communities/IDP Camps

S N	State	Host Communities and IDP Camps
1	Adamawa	Malkohi Fufore Damare
2	Borno	Dalori Muna garage (Maiduguri) Bakassi Monguno
3	Yobe	Pompomari (Damaturu) Kukareta
4	Benue	Makurdi Gbajimba (Guma) Daudu (Guma) Anyiin (Ukum)
5	Katsina	Garejin Ashiru,

10.3 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REGARDING RPF

A hybrid method was employed in the consultation for the preparation of this RPF. This involved physical consultation and the use of virtual methods (phone call and online calls). Three main groups of organizations and individuals (government MDAs, individuals and CBOs/NGOs) were consulted with. Some of the stakeholders are as follows: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Education, Representatives of community

¹⁷ Adamawa, Borno and Yobe

¹⁸ Benue and Katsina. Consultation with Zamfara will continue as project preparation goes on.

leadership, Farmer and herder groups in, , Women Group, Vulnerable Group, Faith based organizations, IDP Camp leadership, State Emergency Management Agencies etc. The main consultations were carried out from the 16th to 31st October 2024.

As part of the consultation, the stakeholders were given a general overview of the SOLID project and the importance of consultation in development projects. They were also given a general overview of the assignment as well as the importance and justification of preparing an RPF. Furthermore, they were informed of the nature, scale and potential positive social and economic impacts of the proposed project. This was followed by description of the potential negative impacts of the SOLID project focusing on the project activities under Components 1 and 2 that require land acquisition and, thus, with potential resettlement risks and adverse impacts on the local communities. Finally, the participants in the community consultation were let to express their views and concerns. The views and concerns raised are summarized into the following key points.

The proposed project was welcomed by the stakeholders. The participants in community consultations shared the view that the project can benefit the local community in multiple ways including:

The positive impacts of an irrigation rehabilitation project in project communities can encompass various aspects, including:

1. Improved Living Conditions

- **Access to Basic Amenities:** Infrastructure like sanitation facilities, clean water sources, and reliable shelter can significantly improve hygiene and health standards within IDP camps, reducing the spread of diseases.
- **Enhanced Shelter Quality:** Better housing and temporary shelters reduce exposure to harsh weather, improving safety and well-being.

2. Health and Well-being

- **Healthcare Facilities:** Clinics, mobile health units, and improved access to medical services can lower mortality rates, improve maternal health, and address trauma and mental health issues among displaced persons.
- **Nutrition and Food Security:** Infrastructure to support food distribution or community farming ensures that IDPs and host communities have consistent access to food, alleviating malnutrition and food scarcity.

3. Educational Opportunities

- **Schools and Vocational Centers:** Establishing schools within camps and host communities provides continuity in education for children,

helping them regain a sense of normalcy and preparing them for future opportunities.

- **Skills Training Centers:** Offering vocational training and skill-building programs equips IDPs and host community members with skills that enhance employability, self-reliance, and long-term economic independence.

4. Economic Empowerment and Employment

- **Local Economic Growth:** The development of infrastructure creates job opportunities for both IDPs and host community members, promoting income generation and stimulating local economies.
- **Access to Markets:** Roads and transport infrastructure allow IDPs to engage in trade, sell goods, and access services, reducing economic dependency and fostering entrepreneurship.

5. Social Cohesion and Integration

- **Community Centers and Shared Spaces:** These encourage interaction between IDPs and host communities, building understanding, reducing tensions, and fostering peaceful coexistence.
- **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:** Capacity-building initiatives in conflict resolution equip both groups to address tensions constructively, helping to create a stable social environment.

6. Resilience to Future Displacement

- **Strengthened Local Governance and Capacity Building:** Training local leaders and community members in managing IDP affairs, emergency preparedness, and resource allocation helps host communities respond more effectively to future displacements.
- **Sustainable Development Practices:** Teaching sustainable agricultural techniques, environmental conservation, and resource management ensures that infrastructure improvements are maintained and resilient in the long term.

7. Reduction in Vulnerability and Exploitation

- **Protection from Gender-Based Violence:** Capacity building in areas such as sexual exploitation and harassment prevention provides safeguards and resources to protect vulnerable individuals, especially women and children.
- **Legal Assistance and Advocacy:** Infrastructure to support legal aid services and advocacy for human rights protects IDPs from exploitation and abuse, empowering them to seek justice when needed.

8. Enhanced Human Dignity and Hope for the Future

- Restoration of Agency: Infrastructure and skills training empower IDPs to contribute actively to their communities, restoring a sense of purpose, dignity, and autonomy.
- Rebuilding Trust: Visible improvements in living conditions, rights, and opportunities can help rebuild trust in institutions and foster hope for a stable future.

These improvements not only benefit the IDPs but also have long-lasting positive effects on the host communities, fostering mutual growth and sustainable development.

Despite the positive impacts outlined, participants still raised some concerns about the risks and adverse impacts of involuntary resettlement. While welcoming the project for the aforesaid potential positive social and economic impacts, community displacement (physical and economic) due to project-related land acquisition for Components 1 and 2 still remains an issue.

When asked what they can do to ensure the security and sustainability of the infrastructures and the SOLID project as a whole, the participants said they can use the community leadership in liaison with the state ministries to ensure the safety and protection of the infrastructure.

The consultant further informed them that the project will establish strong and accessible (structure from community to federal level) Grievance Redress Mechanism to manage disputes and disagreement on resettlement procedures and compensation. Participants were given the awareness that if grievance is unresolved through project's GRM, the affected persons have the right to appeal to the formal court system.

Finally, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are used as inputs for the sections on implementation arrangement for RPF and RAP preparation.

Summary of the Consultation and concerns are provided in the Annexes

CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation are intended to help ensure that the resettlement action plan is prepared and implemented according to the resettlement policy framework. This will be a continuous process in the implementation of this RPF and the subsequent RAPs and will include internal and external monitoring. The objective of M&E is to assess the performance of the RAP and to identify early gaps and issues that the mitigation measures described in the plan are not able to address with a view to providing remedial measures to forestall a setback to project success. The arrangements for monitoring would fit the overall monitoring plan of the entire SOLID Project which would be through the SPCU (at the state level) and the NPMU of the National Commission for Refugee Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons and The North East Development Commission (at the National level).

A fundamental approach in monitoring and evaluation segment of this project will avoid the linear conceptual model, in which monitoring, and evaluation come in the end of the implementation processes however monitoring will be a continuous process.

Based on measurable indicators, the progress of the RAP implementation project will be assessed. This will involve a thorough comparison of projected activities with actual achievements based on the work plan and the log framework. Details of reasons for variances will always be determined and adequate corrective measures taken. Data collection in this stage will involve key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations. The monitoring will help assess the progress of implementation and make timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained.

The strategic objective of monitoring and evaluation of activities is to measure the extent to which the objectives of the project are being achieved. Monitoring and evaluation will also help to understand the types of checks and balances that are most effective in ensuring that the SOLID project especially the resettlement issues are result oriented. To achieve this, the SOLID Project will institute an administrative reporting system that:

- a) Alerts federal and state project authorities to the necessity for land acquisition in SOLID Project technical requirements,
- b) Provides timely information about the valuation and negotiation process,
- c) Reports any grievances that require resolution, and
- d) Documents timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e., payment of the agreed-upon sums, construction of new structures, etc.) for all permanent and temporary loses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.

11.2 MONITORING PROCEDURE

The Social Development Specialist of the SPCU will prepare a long-term monitoring strategy and this will encompass clear and definitive criteria and parameters to be monitored for each specific site and in each community. The Monitoring Plan will take into consideration the scope of development, environmental and social sensitivity and the financial and technical means available for the monitoring plan. The plan will identify and describe the indicators to be used, the frequency of monitoring and the standard (baseline) against which the indicators will be measured for compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

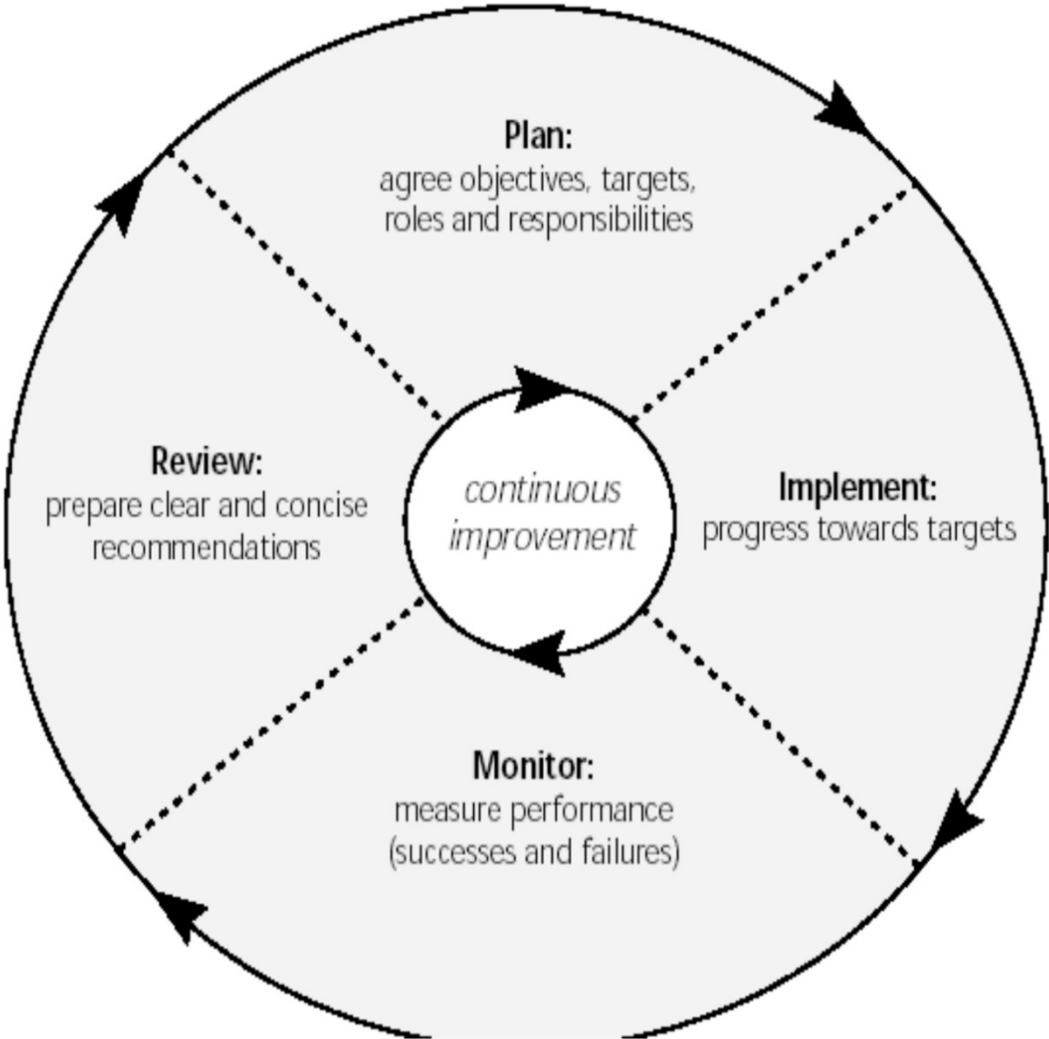


Figure 3: Conceptual Model for Monitoring

Arrangement for monitoring will include both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will involve reporting by government officials and field consultants, community participatory monitoring; while external monitoring, will involve NGOs and journalists providing independent monitoring. Monthly monitoring plans will be prepared by the SPCU. Quarterly and annual reports will be submitted to the respective State and Federal Ministries, and to other appropriate agencies. All monitoring

components will be subject to audit, internally by the NPMU and externally by the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning.

Each monitoring programme will follow the established schedule; monitoring may be performed daily, weekly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually, biennially, or continuously, depending upon the resource, regulatory requirements for regulatory monitoring, and the project-specific requirements for other monitoring. Monitoring results will be compiled when due and communicated to the NPMU, Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and National Commission for Refugee Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons, Northeast Development Commission, as appropriate. The table below shows the variables to be monitored routinely by the project during implementation of the resettlement issues.

Table 9: Monitoring Indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land acquired for SOLID Project developments • Area of communal land acquired for SOLID Project developments • Area of private land acquired? • Area of government land acquired?
Buildings/ Structures	Acquisition of Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of private buildings acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of Other Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of other private structures acquired • Number, type and size of other community structures • Acquired
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of trees cut down
	Destruction of Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, Re-establishment, and Rehabilitation	Compensation and Re-establishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number of replacement houses constructed • Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • houses • Possession of latrines • Water supply access • Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Re-establishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community buildings replaced • Number, type of plants lost • Number of seedlings supplied by type • Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out) • Age distribution • Gender distribution • Marital status • Relationship to homestead head • Status of “vulnerable” homesteads
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential status of homestead members • Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village
	Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional status of resettled homestead members • Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease) • Mortality rates • Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services) • Utilization of health care services • Disease prevention strategies • Extent of educational programmes

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)
	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members- any changes due to project • If School attendance rates are affected (age, gender) • Number, type of educational establishments affected
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training programmes • Landholding status • Participation in SOLID Project related activities
	Homestead earning capacity change due to resettlement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of capital assets • Ownership of equipment and machinery • Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) • Landholding status (tenure) • Redistribution of cultivation land • Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post disturbance • Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions • Consumption of own livestock production • Employment status of economically active members • Skills of homestead members • Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments • Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) - pre and post disturbance • Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) - pre and post disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure • Possession of consumer durables • Realization of homestead income restoration plans • (components implemented, net

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		<p>income achieved)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of bank and savings accounts • Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)
	Changes in social organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational membership of homestead members • Leadership positions held by homestead members
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal • Growth in market areas
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committees established • Number and dates of local committee meetings • Type of issues raised at local committees meetings • Involvement of local committees in SOLID project development planning • Number of participating NGOs
	Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, position, staffing of Information Centres • Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres Activities of Information Centres • Number of people accessing Information Centres • Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres
	Grievance Resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances registered, by type • Number of grievances resolved • Number of cases referred to court
Training	Operation of training programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local committee members trained • Number of affected population trained in Project-related training courses
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of implementing agencies by function • Number of ministry officials

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		available by function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of office and field equipment, by type
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers effected • Co-ordination between local community structures, SOLID project and officials

11.2.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

The social safeguard unit of the SPCU will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the Unit's portfolio. The SPCU will consult and coordinate with the appropriate Federal and State agencies (e.g., FMEV, SEPA) on social monitoring.

For those areas with minor resettlement, the SPCU Safeguard unit will report at least quarterly on the: implementation schedule, delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation, relocation of marketers and transporters, and their pre- and post-move sales, extent of community involvement and efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

In the areas where a resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan is required because of land acquisition or significant numbers of displaced persons, the Safeguards Unit, will provide a quarterly progress report on the various resettlement activities. The report will provide detailed explanation of resettlement progress, fund allocation, and issues and problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report which shall be in a tabular format will have comparisons on the following:

- Estimated and actual extent of compensation delivered
- The number of structures demolished
- The number of new homes, shops, market stalls and other required structures built
- And all other matters deemed pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.
- No. of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP.
- No. of households, and number of individuals (women, men and children) physically or economically displaced by each sub-project.
- Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs.
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works.

- Amounts of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- No. of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project.
- No. of unresolved grievances.

11.2.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING

For major resettlement, the SPCU will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The SPCU will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the World Bank. The SPCU will select a firm with extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The SPCU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the consultant.

The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, 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.

11.3: EVALUATION PROCEDURE

There will be Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists attached to the SOLID project. These persons and their counterpart in the environment agencies and Ministry of Lands would be responsible for periodically transferring the information compiled to the respective ministries (Environment and lands as appropriate) so that it is alerted in a timely manner to any difficulties arising at the local level. The objective will be to make a final evaluation in order to determine.

- If affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of the sub projects activities,
- If the people who were affected by the project have been affected in such a way that they are now living a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are they are actually poorer than before.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to before, health standards, etc). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation action plans will contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks should be of three kinds:

- Process indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc
- Output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc.
- Impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

The benchmarks and indicators should be limited in number and combined quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by the project. This information will serve to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work program where necessary if delays or problems arise.

The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports, which will be submitted to authorities and the World Bank on a regular basis. Each time land is used or acquired by the SOLID project, the dossier will be updated to determine if the individual or household is being affected to the point of economic non-viability and eligibility for compensation/resettlement or its alternatives. These dossiers will provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation, as well as documentation of compensation agreed to, received, and signed for. Table 10 outlines indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

Table 10: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators

SN	Monitoring Indicators	Evaluation Indicators
1	Outstanding Compensation or Resettlement Contracts not completed before next agricultural season	Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts
2	Communities unable to set village-level compensation after two years	Outstanding village compensation contracts
3	Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.	All legitimate grievances rectified
4	Pre- project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off- farm-income trainees, and users of improved mining or agricultural techniques.	Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.
5	Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land)	Equal or improved production household

6	Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups.	Higher cost project income of vulnerable individuals
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It is normal that some compensation procedures and rates may require revision at some time during the project cycle. The SOLID project NPMU and SPCU, respective MDAs, will implement changes through the Change Management Process in the Monitoring and Evaluation manuals of the project, which will require feedback from:

- Indicators monitored by the domiciled state governments to determine whether goals are being met, and
- A grievance procedure for the local community to express dissatisfaction about implementation of compensation and resettlement.

This framework is suggesting that the respective State Ministries of lands be structured into the whole M&E component of the project. This would take the form of giving these agencies the mandate to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the project life. Their report would then be sent to the NPMU, SPCU and will become part of the official documents of the project.

11.4 SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING

The purpose of socio-economic monitoring is to ensure that PAPs are compensated and recovering on time. It will go on as part of the implementation of each sub-project RAP, to assess whether compensation has been paid, income has been restored and resettlement objectives were appropriate and delivered. Monitoring of living standards will continue following resettlement. The objective is that the income and standard of living of the PAPs has at least been restored and has not declined.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used to compare before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many children in school compared to before, health standards, etc.

As part of the preparation of each RAP, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the RAP.

Following all the completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, a household survey will be conducted. The aim of the survey is to assess the impact of the social mitigation and measures implemented. In addition, local

authorities and PAPs will be consulted to provide their assessment of the impacts of social mitigation measures applied.

11.5 COMPLETION AUDIT

An audit will be carried out to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. This completion audit will verify that all physical inputs earmarked in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. The audit will also evaluate if the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The baseline conditions of the affected parties before the relocation will be used as a measure against their socio-economic status after the resettlement. The audit will verify results of internal monitoring and assess whether resettlement objectives have been met irrespective of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced.

The audit will also assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank.

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

The annual audit of RPF implementation will include:

- a summary of the performance of each sub-project vis-à-vis its RAP.
- a summary of compliance and progress in implementation of the process frameworks.
- a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced.
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lesson for future resettlement activities and recommending correction in the implementation.
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlement was appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions.

ANNEX 1: OUTLINE FOR PREPARING A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background Understanding

- Brief overview of the project and its context.
- Explanation of the need for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the project.

Aim and Objectives of the RAP

- Clearly defined goals and objectives of the RAP.
- Statement of intended outcomes and targets.

Justification for the preparation of a RAP

- Reasons for conducting a RAP and its importance in project implementation.
- Potential benefits for project-affected persons (PAPs) and stakeholders.

RAP Methodology

- Overview of the approach and methods used in preparing the RAP.
- Description of data collection techniques and stakeholder engagement processes.

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE STUDIES

Description of the project State

- Overview of the state where the project is located.
- Contextual information relevant to project implementation.

Description of the project location

- Specific details about the geographic location of the project area.
- Environmental and social characteristics of the project site.

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

- Detailed analysis of the socio-economic status of PAPs.
- Identification of key demographic and economic indicators.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Overview of relevant laws, regulations, and policies governing resettlement.
- Analysis of international standards and guidelines applicable to the project.

CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Introduction

- Overview of the impact assessment process and objectives.

Impact Reduction Measures Undertaken

- Description of measures taken to minimize adverse impacts on PAPs.
- Mitigation strategies employed by the project.

Positive Impacts of the project

- Identification and assessment of positive effects on PAPs and the community.

Negative Impact of the Project

- Identification and assessment of adverse effects on PAPs and the community.

Entitlement and Eligibility

- Entitlement matrix outlining compensation and assistance packages for PAPs.

- Description of eligibility criteria for defining various categories of PAPs.

The Valuation methodology

- Explanation of the approach used to determine compensation values for affected assets.

Inventory of affected assets/structures in the project area

- Detailed list of assets and structures affected by the project.

Census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

- Enumeration and documentation of individuals and households affected by the project.

Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

- Description of compensation and assistance measures provided to PAPs.

- Analysis of impacts and income restoration measures for vulnerable groups/PAPs.

Performance Indicator for Assessing Income Restoration

- Metrics used to assess the effectiveness of income restoration measures.

- Criteria for evaluating the success of income restoration efforts.

Proof of Eligibility

- Documentation required to demonstrate eligibility for compensation and assistance.

Duration for Civil Works

- Timeline for the implementation of civil works and associated resettlement activities.

- Schedule for completion of construction activities.

Cut-Off Date

- Deadline for determining eligibility and inclusion of PAPs in the resettlement process.

CHAPTER FIVE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

- Establishment of mechanisms for addressing grievances and complaints from PAPs.

- Procedures for receiving, investigating, and resolving grievances in a timely and fair manner.

CHAPTER SIX: BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

Introduction

- Overview of the budgeting process and financing plan for the RAP.

Financing plan

- Sources of funding for compensation, assistance, and administrative expenses.

- Budget allocation for different components of the RAP.

Procedure for Delivering of Entitlements

- Steps involved in delivering compensation and assistance to PAPs.

- Administrative procedures for processing entitlements.

RAP Compensation Process

- Outline of the compensation process from assessment to disbursement.

- Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in compensation administration.

Compensation Payment Administration

- Procedures for managing and disbursing compensation payments to PAPs.

Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

- Integration of resettlement activities with project construction timelines.
- Coordination between resettlement implementation and civil works.

CHAPTER SEVEN: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS- ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, government entities, and other stakeholders.
- Institutional mechanisms for coordination and collaboration in resettlement implementation.

CHAPTER EIGHT: TIMETABLE OF EVENTS

Timetable for the Resettlement Action Plan

- Schedule of activities and milestones for the implementation of the RAP.
- Timeline for completion of key tasks and deliverables.

Training and Capacity Needs

- Identification of training needs for stakeholders involved in RAP implementation.
- Capacity-building initiatives to enhance skills and knowledge in resettlement management.

CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Overview

- Importance of monitoring and evaluation in assessing the effectiveness of the RAP.
- Objectives of monitoring and evaluation activities.

Internal Monitoring

- Procedures for internal monitoring by project implementing agencies.
- Monitoring mechanisms to track progress and identify implementation challenges.

Independent Monitoring

- Role of independent monitors in assessing compliance with resettlement standards.
- Methods for conducting independent monitoring and reporting findings.

Monitoring Indicators

- Key performance indicators used to measure the success of resettlement activities.
- Criteria for evaluating the achievement of resettlement objectives.

Implementation Schedule

- Schedule for monitoring and evaluation activities throughout the project lifecycle.
- Frequency of monitoring visits and reporting requirements.

CHAPTER TEN: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

Method and participation

- Strategies for engaging stakeholders in the resettlement process.
- Methods used to solicit input and feedback from affected communities.

Choice and Right

- Recognition of stakeholders' right to participate in decision-making processes.
- Measures to ensure inclusivity and representation of diverse perspectives.

Concerns and resolutions

- Addressing stakeholders' concerns and grievances through consultation and dialogue.
- Mechanisms for resolving conflicts and reaching consensus on resettlement issues.

REFERENCES

- List of sources cited in the RAP document.

ANNEX A: LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND THEIR COMPENSATION

- Detailed list of individuals and households affected by the project, along with their entitlements.

ANNEX B: COST DERIVATION TABLE FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND LANDED PROPERTY

- Table outlining the methodology and calculations used to determine compensation values for affected structures and land.

ANNEX C: COST DERIVATION TABLE FOR [AFFECTED] CASH CROPS/ECONOMIC TREES

- Table detailing the valuation methodology for compensation of affected cash crops and economic trees.

ANNEX D: TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Document outlining the terms of reference for consultants and stakeholders involved in RAP preparation and implementation.

ANNEX E: CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

- Record of stakeholders who participated in consultation meetings and events.

ANNEX F: MONITORING INDICATOR

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM

Grievance Form				
Grievance Number:		Copies to forward to:		
Name of the Recorder;		(Original)-Receiver Party:		
LG & Community:		(Copy)- Responsible Party:		
Date:				
Information About Grievance				
Define the Grievance				
Information about the Complainant		Forms of Receipt:		
Name		<input type="checkbox"/> community Information Meetings		
Phone Line		<input type="checkbox"/> Mail		
Village/ Local Govt. Area		<input type="checkbox"/> Informal		
Signature of Complainant and Date		<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE (addition to list could be made as appropriate)				
1. Access to Land and Resources	2. Damage to	3. Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets	4. Decrease or Loss of Livelihood	5. Traffic Accident
		a) Road b)		

<p>a) Fishing grounds</p> <p>b) Lands</p> <p>c) Pasturelands</p> <p>d) House</p> <p>e) Commercial site</p> <p>f) Others</p>	<p>a) House</p> <p>b) Land</p> <p>c) Livestock</p> <p>d) Means of Livelihood</p> <p>e) Other</p>	<p>Bridge/Passageways</p> <p>c) Power/Telephone Lines</p> <p>d) Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals</p> <p>e) Drinking water</p> <p>f) Sewerage System</p> <p>g) Others</p>	<p>a) Agriculture husbandry</p> <p>b) Beekeeping</p> <p>d) Small scale trade</p> <p>e) Other</p>	<p>a) Injury</p> <p>b) Damage to property</p> <p>c) Damage to livestock</p> <p>e) others</p>
<p>6. Incidents Regarding Expropriation</p>	<p>7. Resettlement Process(Specify)</p>	<p>8. Employment and Recruitment(Specify)</p>	<p>9. Construction Camp and</p>	<p>10. Other (Specify</p>

<p>and Compensation (Specify)</p>			<p>Community Relations</p>	
			<p>a) Nuisance from dust b) Nuisance from noise c) Vibrations due to explosions d) Misconduct of the project personnel /worker d) Complaint</p>	
			<p>follow up f) Other</p>	

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR CONSULTATION REPORT

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary
 - Summary of Consultation Feedback
2. Introduction
3. Public Consultation Process Overview
 - Stakeholder Identification
 - Consultation Strategy
4. Stakeholder and Public Notification
 - Stakeholder Notification
 - Public Notification
5. Detailed Feedback from Public Consultation
6. Participant Demographics
7. Next Steps
8. Appendices

ANNEX 4; SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

Summary Minutes of the Stakeholders' Engagement Meeting for the Preparation of RPF/ SEP for the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities (SOLID) Project with Adamawa State

Location	Adamawa State
Meeting Venue	Hometel Hotel Derivatives and Suits Barack Road J Adamawa State
Date of Meeting	30 th October 2024 - 1 st November 2024

Outline for consultation

The outline for consultation was as follows:

- Opening remarks/prayer
- Introduction of participants
- Overview of the SOLID project
- Overview on the Assignment SEP/REP
- Overview of Consultation
- Discussion and Questions
- Closing Remarks

Commencement of the Meeting


The Meeting was called to order at 12:00 am by the Consultant. He proceeded to state the Overview of stakeholders' Engagement. He requested a member to open the meeting with a word of prayer both Islam and Christian religion. Thereafter, a round of introductions followed immediately where the consultant introduced himself and his team members, the Stakeholders did same by indicating the group they represent.

The Consultant expressed his gratitude to the MDAs for full attendance. The Consultant stated the overview of the assignment to prepare RPF/SEP. The Consultant further stated that SOLID project is to provide suitable solutions, and develop documents to provide guide for the project. He said to the MDAs the reason of the meeting with them is to get supports and needed inputs from them as our key stakeholders for the Successful implementation of the project

Issues/Comments Raised and Response Address during Meeting


After presentations, the engagement proceeded to an interactive session where participants are given opportunity to ask questions, comment, seek clarification, and any other concerns and recommendations for project development.

Date	30/10/2024
Venue	Hotel Derivatives and Suites Barrack Road J Adamawa State
Attendance	RPF/SEP Consultant, Green Engagement Limited, Multi-sectoral Crisis Recovery(MCRP),North-East Recovery and Stability Program (NERSP), Ministry of Health, (SMOH), Ministry of Water resources (MWR), Ministry of Environment (SOME),Senior Special Adviser to Government (SSA) Ministry of Communication (MC), Ministry of Youth and Sports(MYS), Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Service (MRRRHS) Adamawa Emirate council District Head Jimeta, Village Head yola Village Head Malkohi ,Chairman Internally Displace Person IDPs, Chairman People Living with Disability(PLWD), Nigerian Resources Cross(NRC),Nigerian Security& Civil Defense Corps(NSDC),Nigerian Police Force(NPF), Peace Vanguard(PV),Department of State Security(DSS) Geo-environmental Resources Limited(GERL),Local Government Area Representative(LGAR) National Youth Corps(NYC) IDPs State Secretary(IDPSS) Representatives of NGOs jamial hakeem foundation organization

<p>Picture</p>	
<p>Language Communication</p>	<p>of English and Hausa</p>
<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The team of Saint Global Services Nigeria Limited introduces themselves thereafter, the Ministries, MDAs, NGOs and Security Agency all introduce themselves and their Designation</p>
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The Consultant gave an Overview of SOLID Project to the Stakeholders as the Project is a World Bank Initiatives design to develop RPF/SEP So they can contribute to the Success of the Project, The Stakeholders will respond to World Bank Initiatives as issues Concerning Livelihood, Infrastructural development and Sustainability.</p>
<p>The Consultant</p>	<p>RPF/SEP The Consultant Further explain by Stating the likely issues that may Occur during project implementation, He also noted that the need for avoidance of impact during Project activities and provide how to mitigate the likely issues that may be affected, He stated that the development of Resettlement Policy Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan will give Smooth execution of the Project and create awareness for the benefits both the IDPs and the host Community</p>
<p>Response from the Stakeholders Concerns, Recommendations and Conclusion</p>	<p>A Director Forestry from ministry of Environment ask will the stakeholders be involved in the work especially</p> <p>REPLY: The Consultant replied by saying Stakeholders are the key role for project implementation that is why Ministries and Department are carried along in program design</p> <p>CONCERNS</p>


	<p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Information Sharing</p> <p>Design Policy for the vulnerable persons</p> <p>Infrastructural Sustainability</p> <p>Involvement for people with Disability</p> <p>Education intervention for schools to be rehabilitated and new construction</p> <p>Entrepreneurship training to sustain the IDPs in the Camp</p> <p>Sustainable Power Supply</p> <p>BEST WAY OF ENGAGEMENT SUGGESTED BY STAKEHOLDERS</p> <p>Advocacies to relevant Stakeholders</p> <p>Community Town Hall</p> <p>Community enhancement through town criers and Community leaders</p> <p>BEST OPTION FOR LIVELIHOOD</p> <p>Improve their farming Activities</p> <p>Skills acquisition like shoemaking, tailoring</p> <p>Supply aids for the highly impaired persons</p>
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Date	31/10/2024
Venue	FUFORE IDP CAMP FUFURE LGA
Attendance	RPF/SEP Consultant, Host Community Chairman Camp Leaders, youth, Traditional ruler host community, Religious Leaders, Women Leaders, youth from the Community and PLWD

<p>Picture</p>	
<p>Language of Communication</p>	<p>English and Hausa</p>
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The staff of ASEMA gave a brief Overview about the visit. Chairman camp also thank the consulting team for coming and Self introduction of the participants was done</p>
<p>The RPF/SEP Consultant</p>	<p>The Consultant gave an Overview of the SOLID Project by informing the community the positive effect of the project. He stated the SEP/RPF development will give smooth implementation of the project that will conform with World bank standard. He noted the likely adverse impacts from the project implementation.</p>
<p>Concerns Pressing Needs and Conclusion from the Stakeholders Consultation</p>	<p>A) Host community chairman said their major needs is that, source of livelihood should be extended to the host community</p> <p>B) The Camp women leader seek for shelter and food, and additional source of water and Light, she also stated their need schools for their children thereby, advocating for the construction or rehabilitate the existing school to standard and to expand the classrooms</p> <p>C) Most of the IDPs are from Borno State, they wish to be integrated into the community and to return back to their Ancestral Home. They crave for provision of land, Shelter and Farmland.</p> <p>D) Relationship between the IDPs and the Host Community is very harmonious and they live together</p>

	<p>BEST METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT AND FREQUENCY</p> <p>They both agreed that, the meeting should be done in community Town Hall and it should be ones every month or to meet at the palace where the District Head will attend anytime it comes up</p> <p>WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING</p> <p>Women are allowed to participate in decision making in the community</p> <p>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</p> <p>The women are involved in grievance redress committee. Grievance mechanisms and process consist of Chairman Ward Head, Elders.</p> <p>There are no restricted areas in their communities</p> <p>PREPARED WAY TO COMPENSATE</p> <p>They agreed that compensation should be done through negotiation between the land owner and the buyer to avoid grievance.</p> <p>HOW TO ENSURE SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>Proper awareness should will be gateway that will help the success of the project and youth engagement shouldn't be neglected while planning</p>
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Date	31/10/2024
Venue	MALKOHI NEW CITY CAMP YOLA TOWN ADAMAWA STATE
Attendance	RPF/SEP Consultant, Host Community Chairman Camp, Camp wing Leaders, camp youth, men wing, Religious Leaders, Women leader, youth from the Community and PLWD

<p>Picture</p>	
<p>Language of Communication</p>	<p>English and Hausa</p>
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The staff of ASEMA gave a brief Overview about the visit. Chairman camp also thank the consulting team for coming Self introduction of the participants was done</p>
<p>The RPF/SEP Consultant</p>	<p>The Consultant gave an Overview of the SOLID Project by informing the community the positive effect of the project and IDPs. He also inform them to expect infrastructural amenities that will come up during the project implementation. He further explain the reason for the visit was to prepare a standard SEP/RPF so that it can help to reach them through the government.</p>
<p>Concerns Pressing Needs and Conclusion from the Stakeholders Consultation</p>	<p>Host community chairman said their major needs are source of livelihood for them</p> <p>The Camp women leader seek for food and additional source of water, also she stated they need the women in the camp to be empowered through trainings Empowerment programs that are needed by IDPs which will include trading activities</p> <p>They need evacuation of their toilet facilities and suck away</p> <p>Livestock and farming is a major way of empowerment in the area</p> <p>They crave for alternative petrol sources that can be used to help them farm in dry season farming considering the prohibitive fuel costs</p>

BEST METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT AND FREQUENCY

Town Hall and Physical Meetings was their preferred way of engagement on monthly basis

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Women are involved in decision making in the community

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Grievance structure involve Chairman, Traditional rulers and Elders of the Camp, women Leader. But if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the GRM, they proceed to District head

There are no restricted areas in their communities and no cultural heritage area of avoidance within the camp and its environment.

PREPARED WAY TO COMPENSATE

The district head allocated land to them but based on need, Cash Compensation is preferable so the seller, can go to another land that suit their livelihood

HOW TO ENSURE SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

Establishing Maintenance Committee to maintain and secure the project from pre implantation and post implementation

CONSULTATION WITH BORNO STATE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, BORNO STATE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING, MINISTRY OF LGA AFFAIRS 28/10/2024		
INTRODUCTION	COMMENTS	REMARKS
<p>The discussion meeting started with the introduction of SOLID project development objectives to the participants by the MCRP project safeguard officer. He emphasised that the project is to build on the MCRP to further develop infrastructures for the IDPs and equally develop the institutions including the displaced persons to better reintegrate with the larger society. The RPF consultant his introduction further stated the need for the consultancy which is to develop Resettlement Policy Framework using the current W/Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land-use and involuntary Resettlement). He stated that the standard encompasses related issues on restriction to access to means of livelihood, land-use and acquisition. The framework is a guideline to developing site specific instrument when the project activities are established.</p>	<p>The ministry of water resources representative stated that people are supposed to build or leave 100m away from river banks but this is not been complied with. He further advocated for people to be relocated back to their original communities where insurgence has relapsed. The ministry of works and housing in their contribution stated that their role is to build infrastructures in the state including building houses even for the IDPs while the ministry of RRR construct roads. The ministry of LGA stated that they build houses to bring back displaced persons to their ancestral villages. They assist in implementing projects in the communities while the funds come from the responsible ministry. The ministry of LGA have records of all the CSOs and NGOs in the local areas. They equally update this record periodically. Grievances are usually managed with in the community through the traditional leaders where this is not resolved. It is brought to the LGA and if not resolved, It is taking to the state level resolution committee (comprised of Borno state Security Trust, Farmers/Herders Conflict Resolution Committee)</p>	<p>Both ministries welcomed the team and pleaded for more corporation to achieve the PDO of the SOLID Project.</p>
BORNO STATE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (BOGIS) 29/10/2024		
<p>The consultation started with the Director legal and later the DG BOGIS. The team introduced the SOLID Project to them. They narrated that the new project will build on the MCRP activities by extending infrastructural development of the IDPs, institutional strengthening and human development. The Resettlement Policy Framework Consultant explains the reason for preparing the framework and equally let the agency know they are critical stakeholders in the assignment. He stated that the framework will be a guideline for developing other site specific resettlement plans when the project boundaries are well known and established. He further stated that the formal project operated the W/Bank operation policy OP:4.12 but the current project will use the Environmental and Social Framework, ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land-use and Involuntary Resettlement. This standard is inclusive in the sense that it look at the issues bordering on</p>	<p>The agency representative stated that the Land-use act of 1978 gives every citizen of age (21years) the right to own land. He stated that prior to land use act, the northern region practice land tenure system. He narrated the process involved in applying for land. He also stated that section 3 of the act, allows states to make domesticated regulation and legislations to guide them in land administration and management but the act still overrides the state policies. The state has land-use regulation of 2022, BOGIS law, (Urban planning & Dev. Board law). He stated to ensure effective resettlement the government should open up resettlement areas with security. BOGIS, formally, the ministry of Lands & Survey under governor's office is responsible for all land matters while Borno State Urban Planning & Dev. Board deals with building development.</p>	<p>It was noted that the agency requests review of the RPF during validation period to ensure their mandate is well capture and assist the project to achieve its objective.</p>

<p>limitation to access to means of livelihood, land-use and land acquisition. The framework will consider approaches to valuation of assets, inventory of improvements and establishment of criteria for entitlement eligibility.</p>	<p>District Planning Areas under town planning directorate of BOGIS ensures construction works is in conformity with the Lands & Grants while Urban Planning & Control have the responsibility to control development in the state. The organisation is also saddled with the responsibility of internal and external training on Valuation & Assessment. He also stated that the they value improvements on lands and unexhausted leaseholds. He stated a major concern that the Borno state masterplan is supposed to be reviewed every 5years but this has not been effective. Land related disputes are handled through the standing committee-Management-Board and to His Excellency, the executive governor if the dispute was not resolved at the first level.</p>	
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP WITH MDAS IN YOBE STATE 30/10/2024		
<p>The workshop started with introduction of the representatives of all the MDAs, the MCRP/SOLID Team, the RPF Consultant team, and the CSOs. The participated stakeholders includes: Yobe State Ministries of Water Resources, Works, Basic & Secondary Education, Women Affairs, Environment, Wealth Creation, Empowerment & Employment Generation, Humanitarian Affairs,, Justice, Budget & Economic Planning, Health, Agriculture, Yobe State Geographic Information System (YOGIS) and the Yobe State RUWASSA.</p> <p>The objective of the new SOLID project was given by the federal focal person on Environmental Safeguards. He stated that the project will build on the objectives of the MCRP project which is winding down. The new project is still in the preparatory stage and requires the instrument which the workshops are being held to be prepared before it goes to board. The RPF Consultant on his part explained that the Resettlement Policy Framework is been prepared using the current W/Bank standard on Environmental and Social Framework (ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land-use and Involuntary Resettlement). He stated that the framework will serve as a guideline in the preparation of site specific instrument on resettlement and compensation with the view to outline approaches for carrying out the plan, establishing entitlement matrix and prepare institutional responsibilities in handling various aspect of resettlement when the scope of the</p>	<p>The representative from Ministry of Education suggested collaboration of the SOLID Project with AGILE Project which is also a W/Bank financed project to ensure there is no duplication of efforts. The representative of the CSO stated that it is imperative for the SOLID Project to engage constantly with them and NGOs hence they are the ones working closely with the IDPs. He emphasised that most times they are not been carried along after the initial engagements. The representative from ministry of Humanitarian Affairs asked questions around the resettlement issues which include: what happens if a resettled individual wishes to continue to maintain his or her original home. The representative of the CSO asked why Consultants assume needs of individuals when preparing NEEDS assessment.</p> <p>These issues were duly explained in clear terms that firstly, a resettled person would have accepted to be resettled and should not have reason to go back to the formal area. Secondly, NEEDS assessment should be done with the people to actually note what they actually need which helps to improve the assessment quality and make it more profitable.</p> <p>Finally, all the participating ministries and</p>	<p>The ministries unanimously called for collaboration and synergy</p>

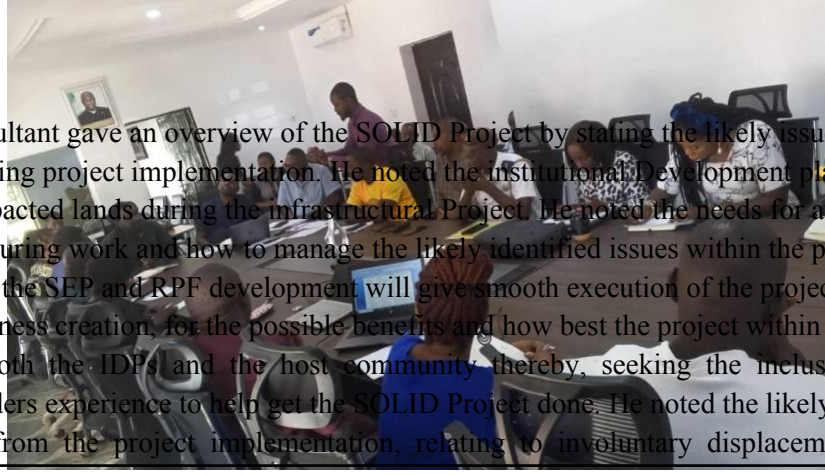
project activities is well known and established.	organisations enumerated their possible roles and responsibilities in the SOLID project and request for continue engagement to be able to contribute to the development of the displaced persons and their residence.	
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Date	17/10/2024
Venue	Benue State Bureau for International Cooperation and Development Unit Conference Hall. No9 Kashim Ibrahim Road, Old GRA Makurdi.
participation	In attendance were SEP and RPF Consultant, Benue State Emergency Management Agency (BSEMA), Public Utility (PU), Benue State Rehabilitation Board, Benue State Ministry of Transportation (BSMOT), Multi – Sectorial Crisis Recovery Project (MCRP), Benue State Universal Basic Education (BSUBEB), Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Development (MWHUD, Benue State Local Government Chieftaincy Affairs (BGLCA), Benue State Government (BNSG), Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD), Bihar Education Project Commission (BEPC), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Benue State Bureau of Statistics (BSBS), Ministry of Water Resources Environment and Climate Change (MWRECC), Joint National Association of People with Disabilities (JONAPWD), Benue State Educational Quality Assurance (BEQA), Foundation for Justice Development and Peace (FJDP), Benue State Civil Society Organization (BSCSO), Nigeria Electrification Regulatory Commission (NERC), North East Development Commission (NEDC).
Language Communication	of English
Introduction	The team of Saint Global Service Nigeria Limited introduced themselves thereafter, the Ministries, MDAs, NGOs, Agencies and Security Agencies all introduced themselves and their Designation
Overview	Barr. Ori Onum of BCID gave a little overview of the SOLID Project to the Stakeholders after the opening prayer and introduction session had been made, and asked for their attention so they can contribute accordingly to the success of the project while the stakeholders pledged their readiness to respond to World bank initiative that are human centred especially as it concerns livelihoods enhancement, infrastructural development and sustainability of biophysical and socio cultural environment.

**The
Consultant**

RPF/SEP

The consultant gave an overview of the SOLID Project by stating the likely issues that may occur during project implementation. He noted the institutional Development plan on how to value impacted lands during the infrastructural Project. He noted the needs for avoidance of impacts during work and how to manage the likely identified issues within the project areas. He stated the SEP and RPF development will give smooth execution of the project. He carved for awareness creation, for the possible benefits and how best the project within the State will benefit both the IDPs and the host community thereby, seeking the inclusion of the Stakeholders experience to help get the SOLID Project done. He noted the likely adverse impacts from the project implementation, relating to involuntary displacement. The




CONCERNS

- A) Infrastructural sustainability
 - B) Capacity building
 - C) Entrepreneurship trainings to Sustain the IDPs in Camp
 - D) Type of Infrastructure intended to build for the IDPs and the Host Community
 - E) The percentage and involvement for People with Disabilities (PWD) during project implementation
 - F) Information sharing
 - G) Project Durability
 - H) Design Policy for the vulnerable persons like task prevention
 - I) Sustainable Power supply, ICT, improve communication, provision of washing machines, health facilities should all be factored in while developing any project area during planning
 - J) Education intervention for schools both for the existing schools and the new ones to be developed because the IDP schools has been over stretched by the raising number of students from the IDP and Host community, rehabilitation and expansion of classes
 - K) Community technology driven programs
-
- A) Coordination of Stakeholders team in the State
 - B) Payment of advocacies to relevant Stakeholders
 - C) State coordination inclusiveness from electronically means through stakeholders Mapping
 - D) Community enhancement through town criers and community leaders
 - E) Community Town Hall

BEST OPTIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD

- A) Improve their farming Activities
- B) Finance for business Procurement bids
- C) Skill acquisition like crafting, show making, bid making, tailoring etc.
- D) Supplying aids for the highly impaired persons.

Date	18/10/2024
Venue	“TSE YANDEV” NEPA CAMP MAKURDI LGA
Attendance	RFP/SEP Consultants, Host Community Chief, Camp manager, camp wing leaders, Host community Men and religious leaders, Women wing from host community, youth wing from the host Community, PWD from both wings, Men from the IDP Camp, Women from IDP Camp, Youths from IDP Camp

	
Language of Communication	English and Tiv
Overview	The staff of BSEMA gave a brief overview about the visit of the consultant and a slight overview of the project immediately after the opening prayer lead by Mr Quanam Isaac. The camp manager Lady Emmanuella Chago also thanked the consulting team for coming to their aid. Self-introductions of the participants was done.
The Consultant	The Consultant gave an overview of the SOLID Project by informing the community the positive effect of the project and the IDPs. He also told the Host Community to expect infrastructural amenities that will come up during the project implementation. He assured them that the project will help expand economic growth within the IDP Camp and the host community. He hinted on likely risks that may arise during implementation and environmental risks like involuntary land acquisition which might affect land owners and some others farm land which might be their source of livelihoods. In the same vein, he told the stakeholders that no land has been identified till when the implementation commence. He also told them that the reason for the visit was to prepare a standard SEP/RPF so that it can help to reach them through the government, international donors to help develop project in the host community and the IDP needs for a friendly environment.
Concerns, Pressing needs and Conclusion	<p>A) The camp women seek for good shelter and for food supply stating that they are going through high level of hunger in the Camp therefore craving for enabling sources of livelihoods</p> <p>B) The Host Community Chief said their major needs are cooking energy or alternative cooking sources stating that the IDP women harvest their economic trees for firewood, and he also craved that the source of livelihood should be extended to them too as the host community, due to sharing of their foods with the IDPs had affected their food supply</p> <p>C) Youth from the host community said they need erosion control channel to help control the erosion from eroding their soil.</p>

- D) A Youth from the Camp, said they need skill acquisition program to help them put food on their table. A youth from the host community added that they need skill acquisition too, hospital, school noting that the assessable school is about 8km away from their community.
- E) Mrs Elizabeth from the IDP Camp craved that they need source of livelihood to help mitigate hunger by developing them with acquisition programs
- F) A youth from the host community crave for lightening within the community and the IDP Camp, they also asked for market to help their farmers display their farm produce.
- G) The Camp needs internal security stating that they need collaboration with the host community to enhance their security within the camp.
- H) They crave that they need alternative reticulation of water into their farmlands from their river to aid mechanized farming.

PWD

They asked that they should not be left out during the project implementation and they are also in need of the skill acquisition too

In conclusion they agreed that when engaging them, they should be communicated through Community Town Hall for meetings.

The men and traditional group said the IDPs should think of returning to their Ancestral homes. They shouldn't think of staying permanently in the Camp.

LAND OWNERSHIP

The women are only allowed to own land by purchase because lands are hereditary to men only

COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING

The women are allowed when making decisions in the Host Community, in dispute settlement the women are allowed to play a role in decision making

GENERAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The resolution channel is done through the Elders and Chieftains of the and the women are allowed to play part in resolution settling. No restricted areas in the host community

Their cultural heritage is extinct no existing one presently

ASSOCIATION OF DISABILITY

No existing Association of disability for both the host community and the IDP Camp The community Chief opined that during project implementation the community engagement should be done month ends

SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT AND SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT


A) They advised that recruiting their youths, that would be trained to monitor the project facility and involvement of the elders into the project will help propagate project sustainability

B) They also suggested that the security to Safeguard the work process should be picked from their community security service and continuous collaboration with the community would help the project implementation success.

COMPENSATION

The chief of the community said the best channel for compensation is by direct negotiation with the land owners without interference for they know all land owners in TSE YANDEV.

Date	18/10/2024
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Venue	ABAGENA COMMUNITY TOWN HALL
Attendance	RPF/SEP consultants, Host community Chairman, Camp Manager, Camp wing leaders, Camp youth and Men wing, Men and Religious leaders in community, Women wing from the community, Youth wing from the community and the PWD
	
Language of Communication	English and Tiv
Overview	The BSEMA officer gave a brief overview of the SOLID Project after the opening prayer and self-introductions were made and the Camp manager Mrs Spinerien Inside welcomed the entire representatives and demand their attention and asked they should furnish the consultant with the needed information for the project implementation exercise.
The RPF and SEP Consultant	<p>The consultant explained that the RPF / SEP Exercise include an array of stages and procedures to make sure that the correct and actual issues are capture to help develop the framework. The team will need to determine which locations, persons, and properties that would be affected by the proposed implementation works.</p> <p>The areas that will need to be addressed during involuntary displacement will be addressed through the existing compensation plan from the host community.</p> <p>The Consultant assured the Stakeholders that the SOLID Project will help improve the existing amenities on ground and to give them a better life in the Camp and the host community.</p> <p>He also made mention of the Grievance and the ways to address them shall be done using the existing redress mechanism in the host community</p> <p>Lastly, he motivated the host community and the IDP that economic status of the community shall be positively boasted.</p> <p>Furthermore, he appreciated their effort and asked for their undiluted support for the success of the project.</p>
Concerns, Pressing Needs and Conclusion	<p>A) Host Community Chief crave for hospital or health care centre, job creation, skill acquisition in areas of tailoring, shoe making, boreholes, Market and schools</p> <p>B) IDP Camp youth pleaded for scholarships to help further their education and grants Empowerment to help the Artisans among them, improved farm tools for the farmers among them.</p>

- C) IDP men seek for income creation sources to kill hunger. They also crave for training, empowerment opportunity, and provision for farming machines and improved seedlings and funds.
- D) Host community women seek for livelihood boost supports for grain business, farming inputs.
- E) IDP Camp Women asked that while they return to their Ancestral homes the bank should provide infrastructures where they can settle while the return home.

BEST METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT AND FREQUENCY

The both party agreed the meetings should be done in community Town Hall and it should be done every month end with pre- information.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

The women are allowed in decision making but they only own land by purchase.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

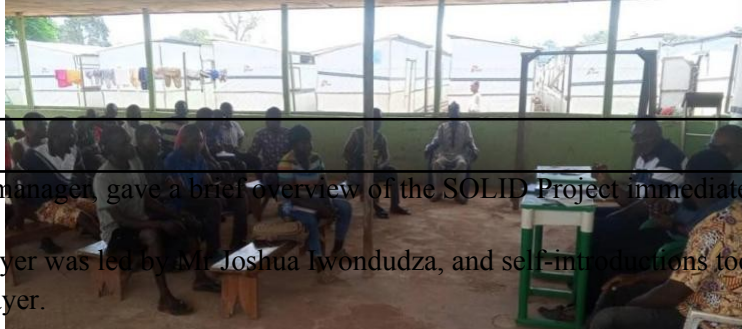
The women are involved in grievance redress process. Grievance are settled through coming together with the paramount ruler.

There are no restricted areas in their community and no cultural heritage area of avoidance in the Camp.

PREFERRED WAY TO COMPENSATE AND DELIVER COMPENSATION They agreed that compensation should be done by mutual understanding between the land owner and the buyer to avoid grievance.

HOW TO ENSURE SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT Integrating the host community will help to the success of the project and the community youth engagement will sustain the project implementation.

Date	19/10/2024
Venue	ORTESE COMMUNITY TOWN HALL GUMA
Attendance	RPF and SEP Consultant, Host Community Chief, Camp manager, Host Community men, traditional/religious leaders Host Community women wing, Host Community Youth wing, Camp leaders, Camp Women, Camp Youths, PWD.
Language of Communication	English and Tiv



<p>Overview</p>	<p>The Camp manager, gave a brief overview of the SOLID Project immediately after the opening prayer was led by Mr. Joshua Iwondudza, and self-introductions took place shortly after the prayer.</p>
<p>Concerns, Pressing Needs and Conclusion</p>	<p>The consultant explained that the RPF and SEP Exercise by giving an overview of while there is need for engaging the host community and the IDPs to help carry out an effective plan before implementation work, he noted that an array of stages and procedures to make sure that the correct and actual needs are to be captured to help develop the plan. The team will need to determine which locations, persons, and properties that would be affected by the proposed implementation works. As a result, leaders, youth groups from both Host community and the IDPs needs to be engaged and properly informed in an interactive session. He further notified them of the positive impact the project will bring to the Camp and to the host community will result into economic boost within the environment at large and it will help combat the poverty rate where they will be part of the work force during implementation as local content from the community shall be factored in while planning.</p> <p>He also assured the host community that any issues that may rise due to involuntary resettlement will be compensated using the existing compensation mechanism in the host community. He ended by asking that the Stakeholders should be free to express their pressing needs.</p> <p>PRESSING NEEDS</p> <p>A) The host community youth asked for water reticulation, power, Agricultural facilities like fertilizers, herbicides, technical hubs, expansion of existing classrooms to accommodate both the IDP pupils due to size increase, skill acquisition program and empowerment, power tillers and tractors to help their farming Activities, and more</p>

schools to help balance their burnt schools, rehabilitation of their burnt homes, kitchen utensils, insecticide and livelihood support programs.

- B) Camp leader are concerned with the education system, alternative cooking sources to mitigate harvesting economic trees in the host community, expansion of classroom and teachers.
- C) Climate Change affects their farm practice
- D) Construction of Dams to help farming Activities
- E) Assistance to equip their volunteer security due to the largeness of the IDPs in Camp
- F) Advocacy for food and road network within the community to assess the village boundary from farm, due to dilapidated road to help easy road network within the community
- G) IDP women advocate for disinfectant like Izzal, Dettol to help avoid water related disease like cholera, diarrhoea etc.
- H) Another area of concern was Electrification to help boost some developed skill like barbing handworks, tailoring, shoe making, I.T, lab for hospital altar sounds etc.

ENGAGEMENT AND BEST METHOD OF FREQUENCY

They demand that they should be engaged physically and it should be done using their Town Hall for the meetings and they agreed to meet the SOLID Project twice a month.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING The women are fully engaged when decisions are to be made.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The only existing channel of addressing grievance in Ortese is through the Elders forum.

No community restricted areas

PREFERRED WAY OF COMPENSATION

MOU Must be a binding agreement between the land buyer and the land owners. But in cases where the land to be purchased is farmland and it's the only source of livelihood to the owner, then the owner should be furnished with viable means of livelihood based on the content in the MOU

ENSURING SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

They advocated that the monitoring team should comprise stakeholder's forum that will give time to time report on the project site. They also demand stipends to motivate them, and full collaboration in area of security to help the protection of project properties.

Furthermore, he appreciated their effort and asked for their undiluted support to the success of the project.

Minutes of the Stakeholders’ Engagement Meeting for the Preparation of RPF/ SEP for the Solutions for the Internally Displaced and Host Communities (SOLID) Project Katsina State

Location	Katsina State
Meeting Venue	No. 26 Dallaje Raod, Next to custom ware house GRA Katsina state
Date of Meeting	19th November 2024-20 th November 2024
Outline for consultation	
<p>The outline for consultation was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks/prayer • Introduction of participants • Overview of the SOLID project • Overview on the Assignment SEP/REP • Overview of Consultation • Discussion and Questions • Closing Remarks 	
Commencement of the Meeting with MDAs Traditional Rulers and NGOs	
<p>The Meeting was called to order at 11:20 am by the Consultant. He requested a member to open the meeting with an Opening prayer and. Thereafter an introduction followed immediately where the consultant introduced themselves and the Stakeholders did same.</p> <p>The Consultant expressed his gratitude to the MDAs, NGOs and Traditional Rulers for full attendance. The Consultant stated the overview of the assignment is to prepare RPF/SEP. The Consultant further stated that SOLID project is to provide suitable solutions for internally displaced person and host Communities. He said to the MDAs the reason of the meeting with them is to get supports and needed inputs from them</p>	
Issues/Comments Raised and Response Address during Meeting	
<p>After presentations, the engagement was full of interactive Session where participants are given opportunity to ask questions, comment, seek clarification, and any other concerns for the project development.</p>	

SUMMARY CONSULTATION MDAs AND NGOs/CSOs TRADITIONAL RULERS

Date	19-11-2024
Venue	No 26 Dallaje Road, Next to Custom Warehouse, GRA Katsina State
Attendance	RPF/SEP Consultant, North-East Recovery and Stability Program (NERSP), Katsina State Development Management Board (KTDMB), Special Adviser Community Watch (S.A CW), Senior Special Adviser Victim of Bandit and Internally Displaced Person (SSA VB/IDP), Ministry of Health, (SMOH), Ministry of Water resources (MWR), Ministry of Environment (SOME), Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA), Ministry of Finance, Ministry Of Budget and Economic Planning, Ministry Land and Physical Planning, (MLPP), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS), Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Works and Transport, Traditional Rulers, Representatives of NGOs/CBOs International Organization For Migration (IOM), Alliance For International Medeea Action (ALIMA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Quality Life for person with person with special needs Foundation (Q LPNF)
Picture	
Language of Communication	English and Hausa
Introduction	The team of Saint Global Services Nigeria Limited and Engr. Hamid introduces themselves thereafter, the Ministries, MDAs and Security Agency, Traditional Rulers, NGOs, CSOs all introduce themselves and their Designation
Overview	The Focal Person SOLID Project Hajia Maryam from Katsina development management Board gave an overview of SOLID project and where the state is in terms of preparation. She mentioned that they have a policy for Katsina State the copy is a draft and the requirement is UN Agency is reviewing it and had a meeting with them. And do the review and also develop a state Action Plan and lunched it as soon. Engr. Hamis from NEDC/NERSP further explain what SOLID Project entails internally displaced

**ENGAGEMENT GAREJIN ASHIRU KTTV CAMP ALONG BATSARI ROAD
KASTINA STATE**

Date	20 th -11-2024
Venue	Garejin Ashiru Camp KTTV unguwar shagari Along Batsari Road
Attendance	RPF/SEP Consultant, Host Community Chairman Camp, youth, host community, Religious Leaders, Women Leaders, Information Officer Of the Camp, Members from the Camp
Picture	
Language of Communication	English and Hausa
Overview	The Consultant explain the likely issues that may occur during implementation. Need for avoidance of impact. The reason for developing RPF/SEP will give smooth execution of the project areas. The SOLID Project is targeting the IDPs and Host Communities, The Project will Expand Economic Growth within the IDP Camp and Host Community
The RPF/SEP Consultant	The Consultant and gave an Overview of the resettlement Policy Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Concerns Pressing Needs and Conclusion from the Stakeholders Consultation	<p>A) Host community chairman said their major needs is that, source of livelihood and Source of Water B) The Camp women leader seek for shelter and Skill acquisition; Source of Water Supply and she also advocating for the construction or rehabilitate the existing school to standard and to expand the classrooms. D) Relationship between the IDPs and the Host Community is very harmonious, and they live together with happiness</p> <p>BEST METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT AND FREQUENCY They both agreed that, the meeting should be done in the camp Garejin Ashiru KTTV and it should be after every two month.</p> <p>WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING</p>

Women are not allowed to participate in decision making in the community only the men decide what to do

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

They have a structure but no women are involved in the Structure, Grievance mechanisms and process consist of Chairman of the Community, Village Head, and Elders., women take their complaints directly to their husband or village head.

There are no restricted areas in their communities and no cultural heritage area of avoidance within the camp and its environment

PREFARED WAY TO COMPENSATE

They agreed that compensation should be done through negotiation between the land owner and the buyer to avoid grievance.

HOW TO ENSURE SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

Proper awareness

Establishing Maintenance Committee to maintain and secure the project

ANNEX 5: ATTENDANCE SHEETS



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)



SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED

PURPOSE: PREPERATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT

LOCATION: HOTEL DERIVATIVES & SUITES BARRACKS ROAD, YOLA ADAMAWA STATE

DATE: 30-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	SALIHU CHUBADO	M	ADAMAWA EMIRATE COUNCIL DISTRICT HEAD JIMETA	SALIHU@CHUBADO.ETC@MAIL.COM 08107680815	[Signature]
2	MANA MOHAMMED	M	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS TAB	MANA@MOHAMMED.ETC@MAIL.COM 07065682356	[Signature]
3	SULEIMAN BASHIR MOHAMMED	M	YOLA NORTH L.G	SULEIMAN@BASHIRMOHAMMED.ETC@MAIL.COM	[Signature]
4	ADAMU BAKARI ATTIRE	M	YOLA DISTRICT HEAD VILLAGE HEAD YOLA	ahires2007@gmail.com	[Signature]
5	ABUBAKAR GUDABO	M	MACKOTT	08194527332	BVBA
6	Mohammed Bashiru Aliyu	M	WARD HEAD 11	Bashir@aliyu.65@gmail.com	[Signature]
7	ADAMU NAUDA MUSTAPHA	M	WARD HEAD 11	ADAMU@NAUDA.MUSTAPHA.ETC@MAIL.COM	[Signature]
8	KIBILA NGAWADOU SINGABAN REFEETI CARMELOUN	M	mubi North	09166115619	[Signature]
9	PASIMA SINAUER SONGABAN MATAN REFEETI HANI CARMELOUN	F	mubi North	09061719225	[Signature]
10	BIANTA ALI	F	Internally Displaced person IDP	0815823282	BAA
11	Rahab Takubu	F	Hose Jalalumbi	09066952366	RHT
12	Ismaila Mahmud	M	YOLA SOUTH PLWD	0803095227	LSM
13	Abdulqees Umar Ba	M	YOLA SOUTH SEC	08137011271	[Signature]
14	Talatu Hamalamu	F	YOLA SOUTH WELFARE	08028559219	[Signature]



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)



SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED

PURPOSE: PREPERATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT

LOCATION: HOTEL DERIVATIVES & SUITES BARRACKS ROAD, YOLA ADAMAWA STATE

DATE: 30-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1.	Engr. Ahmed R. Hamis	M	NEDC/NERSP	Ahmed@nedc.gov.ng	[Signature]
2.	Dr. Sani Shallagwa	M	MCRP	shallagwa@gmail.com	[Signature]
3.	Dr. Oliver Nwujie	M	Green Engagement Ltd	onwujie@gmail.com	[Signature]
4.	Fimice Aondoakag	F	Green Engagement Ltd	fimiceaondoakag@gmail.com	[Signature]
5.	Miracle Chinez	M	Green Engagement Ltd	Miracle@chinez100@gmail.com	[Signature]
6.	FARIDA SIDU-ALI	F	NEDC/NERSP	farida.sidu@nedc.gov.ng	[Signature]
7.	Ahmad Abubakar	M	Govt House Ad/SSA	ahmad@abubakar.gov.ng	[Signature]
8.	Beshi Anthony Madwate	F	JHF	amadwate@beshihamkeenfoundation.org	[Signature]
9.	Fabian A. Jiddere	M	MSOH/MOH	Fabian@jiddere01@gmail.com	[Signature]
10.	HELEN ANNA SUS DANJUMA	F	MARRSHS/SHO	helen@annasusdanjuma2018@gmail.com	[Signature]
11.	ITUS IRIMITA	M	LGA M/N Infor	itus@irimita2018@gmail.com	[Signature]
12.	Hadija Ibrahim	F	LGA Mub North Muslim Council	hadija@ibrahim2018@gmail.com	[Signature]
13.	Imam Isma'ail Modibbo	M	Secretary General	imam@ismailmodibbo2018@gmail.com	[Signature]
14.	Agnes Aiden Jalo	F	SMOH	—	[Signature]
15.	Mahmud A Hamid	M	DISCOD	mahmud@ahamid2018@gmail.com	[Signature]

CONSULTANT SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED
 PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP/RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT
 DATE: 30-10-2024 HOMTEL DERIVATIVE & SITE BARRACK RD, ADAMAWA STATE

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
	Serah Gundiri	F	M.O Env./Air Forestry	Serahgundiri01@gmail.com	<i>Serah</i>
	IBRIS MOHAMMAD	M	Nig Res crass/CP	ibris.mohammed@gmail.com	<i>ibris</i>
	Dr. Eji Joel	M	MCRP	elijahjoel@gmail.com	<i>Eji</i>
	Chackwe John	M	Saint Global	Timmax41203@gmail.com	<i>John</i>
	Rumasili Sauseri Isah	F	Saint Global	rsumasili@stglobalnigeria.com	<i>Rumasili</i>
	SAMON KAGIRU	M	Min of water RES	@gmail.com	<i>Samon</i>
	MUSA MURITALA	M	NSCDC/DCC	muramitale321@gmail.com	<i>Musa</i>

CONSULTANT SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED
 PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: MALKOTI NEW CITY CAMP ADAMAWA YOLA SOUTH LGA
 DATE: 31-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	Salamatu Sulaiman	F	ADF ulomon leader		<i>Salamatu</i>
2	AISHA GMARY	F	IDF malkoti	0912940228	<i>Aisha</i>
3	Hanwa Ademul	F	IDF malkoti	07010089075	<i>Hanwa</i>
4	Rabi Ali	F	IDF malkoti		
5	Aminu malik	F			
6	Zara Albas Gamba	F		091014483265	
7	mamuna ALdullatu	F			
8	Hadiya	F		07080912092	
9	Ikathu Hauru	F		07015220639	
10	Maryam Bulaur	F			
11	Aisha Bana Ali	F			
12	Adama Ibrahim	F			
13	Hurera Adamu	F			
14	Hababs Ibrahim	F			



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)



SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED

PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: MALKOTI NEW CITY IDP CAMP ADAMAWA YOLA SOUTH LGA
 DATE: _____

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
	Umaru Abubakar	m	Chairman	08120253533	Umaru
	Musa Tello	m	Secretary	08020894503	Musa
	Mohammed Adamu	m	Magnumba	09024444276	22
	Umar Karara	m	-	07085279622	Umar
	Sale Abdullahi	m	-	09077581093	Sale
	Amadu Tello	m	Bullama	08125984765	Amadu
	Ali Wasa	m	-	08020844791	Ali
	Alga Nauwa	m	-	09098509505	Alga
	Alhaji Kaka Difa	m	-	08140199921	Alhaji
	Umaru Lawan	m	-	09027288940	Umaru
	Mohammed Sale	m	-	08036663820	Mohammed
	Musa Bidi	m	-	08028526444	Musa
	Umate Adamu	m	-	09019782276	Umate
	Bullama Ibrahim	m	Bullama	-	Bullama



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)



SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED

PURPOSE: PREPARATION FOR SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: MALKOTI NEW CITY CAMP ADAMAWA YOLA SOUTH LGA
 DATE: 31-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
A	Amadi		MUSA AC	07031121115	09122574416
	Ibrahim		ISA	09024106633	
	Idrisa		ADAMU	0901827220	
	MUSTAPHA		ALI	09022338605	
	MUHAMMAD		IBRAHIM	07011445923	
	ADAMU		GURBO	09023206461	
	MUTAMAD		ABDULRAHIM	09076670349	
	SYBAGO		ALI		
	ABUBAKAR	SI	KURA	07015614226	
	UMAR		MANE	09166872358	
	JIBRI		ADAMU	09022446120	
	ALI		BASTI	09015662871	
	ADAMU		ALI	0904791123	
	ISA		KURA	08076026556	
	Abubakar Gidado	m	Maijuniya Malkoti	08185363213	AG

PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP & RPE FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: BENU STATE BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & DEV. MAKURDI
 MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)

PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP & RPE FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: TSE-YANDEY IDPS CAMP MAKURDI LGA
 DATE: 18-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	Kwanum Isaac Terngu	M	Nepa Camp	isaac@kwanum.com 09075175253	<i>[Signature]</i> 18/10/2024
2	AIOD PETER TERLUMU	M	Nepa Camp	08143789932	<i>[Signature]</i> 18/10/24
3	TARGEMA GIDEON	M	NEPA CAMP	09020815524	<i>[Signature]</i> 18/10/2024
4	ZAKI PAUL OYESEH	M	Tse-Yandey		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Daniel Tyobye	M	Nepa Camp	0812763557	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Grace Iortim	F	Nepa Camp	09156444722	
7	Comfort Nyitar	F	Nepa camp	09079796843	
8	Doobee John many	F	Nepa camp	09038235002	
9	Patricia Uertar	F	Uertar village	09067784518	*
10	Elizabeth Ogyne	F	Nepa Camp		
11	Abahia Ornguga	M	Nepa Camp	08127449833	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Thomas Kave Tseraa	M	Nepa camp	08087183690	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Esther mkaman	F	Nepa Camp		
14	Comfort Tyoshee	F	Nepa		

PURPOSE: PREPARATION OF SEP & RPE FOR SOLID PROJECT
 LOCATION: TSE YANDEY IDPS CAMP NEPA QUARTERS MAKURDI
 DATE: 18-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	Eunice Tankaa	F	Nepa Camp		
2	Ngodoo Ukeyima	F	Nepa camp		
3	Simon Tyoakaa	M	Nepa Camp	09014156993	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Elizabeth mbaimv	F	Nepa Camp	09054325284	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Celina Umanger	F	Nepa Camp		
6	Shaku Jude	M	Nepa youth	0816979515	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	June ndeer	M	Nepa camp Elder	09083918404	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Tyoakaa Akaseakon	M	Nepa camp Elder		
9	Chief AYAKO IORTAN SAMUEL	M	Nepa Camp	08063978846	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Godwin Ajir	M	Nepa Camp	08165533519	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Abou A. Godwin	M	Host Community	08061573728	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Godwin Azahem	M	Host UETAN	09056399517	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Terr Cosmos A.	M	SEMA STAFF	09065979081	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	JEM SALDME	F	SEMA STAFF	07033995734	<i>[Signature]</i>



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)

SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED



PURPOSE: PREPERATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT

LOCATION: ABAGENA COMMUNITY IDPs CAMP MAKURDI LGA

DATE: 18-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	Aloysius Igbor	M	FARMING	07065796493	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	BOLUYA T. JOSEPH	M	FARMING	09132363776	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	TYUNQU TERWASE	M	FARMING	08107312894	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	KONAO -G. GABRIEL	M	FARMING	08163255518	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	EMMANUEL DOSTOR	M	FARMING	09169011639	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ADONDOHEMBA TYOKYHA	M	FARMING	09132600091	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ORFAA AGATHA	F	FARMING	08106311949	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	IBAHINA MDENA JOY	F	BUSSINESS	09069445274	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	HEMBRON MARIAM NGIEM	F	BUSSINESS	09117802278	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	STIMAS GEORGE	M	Hand works	07067311209	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	NYRGAIA RICHARD	M	Hand works	07063681680	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ABU BONIFACE	M	FARMING	08105405077	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	ABAGWA JACOB	M	FARMING	0930732279	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	WACHUR BONIFACE	M	BUSSINESS	07061331300	<i>[Signature]</i>



MULTISECTORAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT (MCRP) UNDER NORTH-EAST RECOVERY AND STABILITY PROGRAM (NERSP)

SAINT GLOBAL SERVICES NIGERIA LIMITED



PURPOSE: PREPERATION OF SEP & RPF FOR SOLID PROJECT

LOCATION: ABAGENA COMMUNITY IDPs CAMP MAKURDI LGA

DATE: 18-10-2024

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION/DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
1	Tsehe Bridget	F	Farming	07037830121	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Jime Justing	F	farming	07033592555	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	A-Ioosu Bridget	F	farming	09134129380	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	IAN ESTHER	F	Farming	07047575361	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Uashima Agnes	F	Farming	09037228658	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	TERHEMEN TSEKAA	M	Farming	09030997846 07037230656	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Alexander NOR	M	Farming	08067066228	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Shiekusgh Eunice	F	Farming		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Ngamve John	M	Farming	080103634886	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	UKAA ELIZABETH	F	Farming		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	BANKI SARDU BENNIS	M	FARMING	09071910401	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Ugbala Simon	M	FARMING	08064865641	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Shigh Samuel	M	FARMING		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Joseph Umongo	M	FARMING	07036697497	<i>[Signature]</i>

ANNEX 6: SOME CONSULTATION PHOTOS



ANNEX 7: CONSULTATION GUIDELINES

General Stakeholders (All Groups)

1. Project Awareness and Understanding:

- Are you aware of the project's objectives and its potential impact on land and properties in your community?
- What concerns do you have regarding possible resettlement or land acquisition due to the project?

2. Impact Perception:

- How do you think the project will affect your livelihood, property, or community?
- What are your main concerns regarding displacement or loss of access to land and resources?

3. Compensation and Support Expectations:

- What type of compensation or support would you consider fair if displacement or land acquisition occurs?
- How should compensation be determined, and what assets (e.g., land, homes, crops, business) should be included in the compensation process?

Government Stakeholders

1. Legal and Policy Framework:

- What are the key national and local laws or regulations governing land acquisition and resettlement that should be adhered to in the RPF?
- How can the project ensure that the RPF aligns with existing government policies on resettlement and land management?

2. Coordination and Responsibilities:

- Which government ministries or agencies should be involved in the resettlement process?
- How can we ensure effective coordination between national, state, and local governments to manage resettlement issues?

3. Monitoring and Enforcement:

- What mechanisms are in place to monitor compliance with resettlement laws and policies?
- What role should government agencies play in overseeing the implementation of the resettlement action plans?

Affected Communities and Landowners

1. Land Ownership and Usage:

- Can you describe how you use the land that might be affected by the project (e.g., for agriculture, residence, business)?
- What are the land ownership patterns in your community, and are there any communal lands that need special attention?

2. Resettlement Preferences:

- If relocation is necessary, what are your preferences regarding where you would be resettled?
- Would you prefer land-for-land compensation, monetary compensation, or a combination of both?

3. Livelihood Restoration:

- What specific measures should be taken to restore or improve your livelihood if you are displaced?
- How can the project ensure that resettled individuals and families are not worse off than before the resettlement?

4. Vulnerable Groups:

- Are there any groups in your community, such as women, elderly, disabled, or marginalized individuals, who may require special assistance during resettlement?
- What specific support should be provided to these groups to ensure they are not disproportionately affected?

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs

1. Advocacy and Support for Affected People:

- How can your organization help ensure that the rights of affected people are protected during the resettlement process?
- What role can CSOs play in educating affected communities about their rights and entitlements under the RPF?

2. Resettlement Best Practices:

- What lessons or best practices from other resettlement programs should be incorporated into the RPF?
- How can we ensure that the resettlement process is participatory and includes community input at all stages?

3. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):

- What would be the most accessible and effective channels for the affected people to raise complaints or grievances regarding resettlement?
- How should grievances be handled to ensure fairness and timely resolution?

Private Sector and Business Owners

1. Business Impact and Compensation:

- How might the project affect your business operations (e.g., loss of land, facilities, or access)?
- What type of support or compensation would help you continue your business operations after resettlement?

2. Opportunities for Participation:

- How can the private sector be involved in the resettlement process, either through providing services (e.g., construction) or contributing to livelihood restoration programs?

International Development Partners

1. Standards and Safeguards:

- What international resettlement standards (e.g., World Bank, IFC, or UN guidelines) should be applied in the preparation of the RPF?
- How can we ensure that the RPF adheres to international best practices for involuntary resettlement?

2. Capacity Building and Support:

- What technical assistance or capacity-building measures would you recommend to ensure the effective implementation of the resettlement framework?

Cross-Cutting Questions (For All Phases of the Resettlement Process)

1. Consultation and Engagement:

- How would you prefer to be consulted or engaged throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process?
- What communication channels (e.g., community meetings, written notices, radio) should be used to keep you informed about resettlement decisions?

2. Compensation Procedures:

- How should compensation be calculated and disbursed to ensure transparency and fairness?
- What is the most appropriate way to handle cases where land ownership or usage rights are unclear?

3. Post-Resettlement Support:

- What support (e.g., financial, legal, livelihood training) would you need after resettlement to ensure long-term sustainability?
- How should the project monitor and evaluate the well-being of resettled individuals and communities to ensure that they have successfully adapted to their new environments?

Specific Questions for Vulnerable Groups

1. Specific Needs:

- What are your main concerns or fears about resettlement as a vulnerable group (e.g., elderly, women, children, disabled)?
- What specific support or resources (e.g., healthcare, access to education, legal assistance) should be provided to you during the resettlement process?

2. Safety and Security:

- How can the project ensure your safety and security before, during, and after resettlement?