



NIGERIAN EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP) AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT



**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)
FOR
ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL GULLY EROSION SITE,
UYO L.G.A., AKWA IBOM STATE**

**FINAL REPORT
November, 2017**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AKSMEMR	Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Policies
CA	Community Association
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIG	Community Interest Groups
CLSP	Community Liaison and Support
CSO	Community Support Organizations
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria

FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FRICS	Fellow Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IDA	International Development Association
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MLTP	Ministry of Lands and Town Planning
NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PID	Project Information Document
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	Site communities
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TA	Traditional Authorities
ToR	Terms of Reference

DEFINITIONS

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 completion of inventory of losses and census of project affected persons
Economic Displacement	a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.
Entitlement	the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.
Head of the Household	the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.
Household	a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.
Involuntary Resettlement	resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Lost Income Opportunities	lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project
Operational Policy 4.12:	Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their

	standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible
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 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

ES 01 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the NEWMAP is to improve erosion management and gully rehabilitation; increase incomes for rural households from improved agricultural and forest practices through the use of conservation agriculture, agroforestry, natural regeneration, etc.; and gain efficiency in public administration and public spending through improved knowledge base, analytical tools, multi-sectorial coordination and stakeholder dialogue.

Various environmental safeguards documents have been prepared to aid the implementation of NEWMAP, and they include: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF), and the Project Implementation Manual. This report focuses on the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) developed for the Rehabilitation of the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site in Uyo LGA of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

The aim of the ARAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the gully erosion site, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. Experience has shown that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. The ARAP will identify the project-affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulate an action plan for compensation.

ES 02 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The proposed rehabilitation works is part of the intervention programme of the NEWMAP, which is aimed at reclaiming the already degraded part of the region for subsequent utilization of land for either agricultural purposes or other developmental projects. These will consider the following:

- ✓ Refilling part of the gully to rehabilitate existing roads by carrying out complete or partial reclamation on the gully;
- ✓ Construction of collector drains along the main access roads overlooking the intervention in order to prevent further runoff concentrations.
- ✓ Provision of proper interceptor drains to safely discharge water through chutes and stilling basins;
- ✓ Provision of concrete channels in infrastructure areas and check dams at suitable intervals at gully bed of the main gully; and Vegetation measures including afforestation by planting of fast growing vetiver grass, elephant grass or any other deep rooted fast growing grass to stabilise the eroded areas.

ES 03 THE PROJECT AREA

The communities that make up the project area are: Anua Offot and Ikot Oku Idio. Anua is a community situated between Latitudes 5.01283N and 5.02862N and Longitudes 7.95461E and 7.96644E, while Ikot Oku Idio borders Anua in the North West. The communities are part of the vast Offot clan in Uyo LGA of Akwa Ibom State and they possess urban features. Anua in particular has urban features such as: aggregation of schools, a General Hospital, churches and hotels/clinics and socio-cultural affiliations. Anua Offot community is practically in the heart of Uyo, barely two and a half kilometres from the city centre and is almost completely absorbed by the city, and rapidly assuming an urban status with growing urban pressures. It is also typified by a poly-cultural setting with many immigrants owning property and constructing buildings for residency and tenement purposes. As a contiguous core community to Uyo capital city, the community has become a relief valve for the swelling demographics in the city.

ES 04 POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A number of national and international environmental guidelines are applicable to the operation of the NEWMAP. The Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement advocates that where feasible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. Resettlement shall be conceived and executed as a sustainable development program, where it is inevitable, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project share in project benefit.

This ARAP is aligned with the World Bank Operational Policies including Involuntary Resettlement Policy, which indicate best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project.

ES 05 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The inventory taken shows that the degraded land covering the entire gully and belonging mainly to Anua community, and to a lesser extent Ikot Oku Idio community, will be lost to the project permanently. This also applies to the area where the catchment pit will be dug. The owners were consulted and documented during the ARAP preparation.

Crops planted on farmlands and associated economic trees were observed as important features that would be affected in the event of the proposed work along the corridor of the gully. It was also observed that crops planted within the project corridor as well as structures are other categories of impact induced by the proposed work.

ES 06 IMPACT REDUCTION MEASURES

The following are technical steps taken by the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP PMU and the Design Engineers which have resulted in the reduction of adverse impacts of the project:

- A sustainable engineering design for the intervention using gabion retaining walls and interlocked blocks over filtered materials at critical areas near the gully corridor was employed. This will help retain the existing structure thereby preventing possible demolition of the structure. Also geotextile was also employed in some areas.
- The setback for access and buffer on the corridor was made known to the stakeholders and that in the event of work in such locations all affected properties are to be removed by their owners to give the required right of way for the work.
- The design for the catchment pit was realigned to avoid the project engulfing valuable buildings as well as other structures.
- Consulting/communicating with the people of the project area and PAPs in particular on the day and time to expect civil work activities within their respective location. This will give the PAPs opportunity to harvest mature crops before the beginning of civil works.

Census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The outcome of the census conducted shows that 6 assets will be potentially impacted. These accommodate persons who could be potentially impacted or suffer socio-economic losses as a result of sub-project activities.

ES 07 ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS AND INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUP/PAPS

No vulnerable person was encountered during the ARAP census, as there were no widows, mentally disable persons, female-headed households, and the elderly poor persons with dependents. There was also no vulnerable PAP in the category of HIV-AIDS persons and child-headed households.

Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

It is the responsibility of the monitoring and evaluation officer or the Safeguard Officer of the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP to design a schedule and budget for monitoring the implementation of the ARAP which will begin before project implementation and continue through the life cycle of the project. The monitoring indicators, for the ARAP income restoration progress is attached as Annex 2 of this report.

The Valuation methodology

The asset valuation was conducted based on the current market prices in the project area. For some materials, prices vary on the basis of quality, taste and product brand. Therefore, in such cases the average market price plus 2% price flexibility adjustment was used for the valuation.

Valuation Method for Land Property

In line with OP 4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement as stated in the entitlement matrix, land value for “land for land” entitlement is prescribed.

Replacement Cost Method for Assets/Structures

The Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of the property/structure, is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour, material and other incidental costs. The DaLA method was also employed in the assessment of cash crops and economic trees.

Disturbance and Other Incidental Contingencies

Affected business premises which will have to close shop or be relocated will be given compensation for loss of business time/income and cash or in kind assistance to enable the relocation of affected property. No PAP was so identified as eligible for this compensation for losses. This has been factored into the full compensation and details are shown in Annex

ES 08 STAKEHOLDERS /FOCUS GROUP ENGAGEMENT

The public consultation strategy for the ARAP activities evolved around the provision of a full opportunity for involvement for all stakeholders, especially the PAPs. Concerns raised by the stakeholders were documented and incorporated in this report and used to develop mitigation and/or enhancement measures for the GRM as well as inform possible design alternatives via community involvement.

The stakeholders were informed of the visits through the existing communication line between the SPMU and the communities. The Community leaders through the use of town criers, church announcements and phone calls, informed the rest of the community of the proposed meetings.

Consultation Method: A combination of various consultation methods were used to assess knowledge, perception and attitude of the groups consulted concerning the project, and its potential environmental and social impacts. An Advocacy Visit, Focal group meetings, Town hall meeting and Feedback meetings were conducted.

Advocacy visit and town hall meetings were held on May 4th 2017 and May 8th 2017 respectively.

During the Town hall meeting, the stakeholders were given a general overview of the project, the component and information regarding the ARAP especially the census/inventory and other

relevant information in the RPF and TOR. Concerns and remarks were noted and documented as seen below;

Comments/Concerns/Questions Raised	AKS NEWMAP Responses to Issues Raised
Resident Stakeholders welcomed the proposed project and were very much delighted and positive with regard to the approach undertaken by the AK-NEWMAP and World Bank to address the current problems of watershed and erosion, which are currently affecting their lives negatively.	The AKS NEWMAP acknowledged the residents widespread support for the proposed project and encouraged them to sustain it throughout the project cycle
Erosion and flooding have caused damages to the people's homes and loss of livestock, personal possessions and cutting of major roads that links various communities. Does the project encompass road construction?	The Engineering Design states that road construction will be undertaken to sustain the proposed rehabilitation works.
Members of the community had before now carried out some palliative measure (use of concrete structures, sand bags and drainages) to mitigate the impact of the gullies at different sections though these additions have been totally eroded by exacerbated impact of the gully. Are there plan in place to enable the communities sustain measures in areas that are not captured by the proposed project?	One of the NEWMAP components is to help communities build capacity to check erosion and effectively manage their watersheds on a sustainable basis
The present watershed and gully erosion are serious problems spanning and devastating major road within General Hospital, School of Nursing and Midwifery, and the Doctors' quarters in Anua Offot. Road construction should be incorporated if not captured.	The AKS NEWMAP noted the view and clarified that road construction is part of the design for the intervention.
The majority of stakeholders commented that awareness creation was essential for the long-term success of the erosion and watershed management program; and that manpower development should be included in the program.	AKS NEWMAP endorsed this view.
The construction activities may result in loss of properties, lands or damage to their economic trees and crops. In such cases, will there be compensations for such damages?	Yes, there will be compensations for property damages or loss of assets as a result of project implementation. The purpose of the RAP is to methodically identify such properties and assets that may be impacted and establish quantum of compensation that may be paid.
Community safety concerns regarding the next cycle of rainy season were keenly expressed. The community is very apprehensive of the advancement of the gully when the rains come pounding.	The concerns were noted. It is important that the community provide the necessary support to help speed up conclusion of all due diligent aspects of the project. It is hoped that the project will proceed expeditiously enough as to not cause further damages to the community;

Comments/Concerns/Questions Raised	AKS NEWMAP Responses to Issues Raised
	this could only be done when ESMP and ARAP reports are concluded.
The Paramount Ruler took time to plead with the resident to exercise patience and work continuously with the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP as World Bank projects involves stages and process implementation	AKS NEWMAP endorsed this view completely.
Will there be compensation for impacts associated with resettlement, economic losses, crops, cultural heritage and physical displacement?	Yes. Any losses resulting from the project implementation will be compensated.
Will there be compensation for loss of land?	AKS NEWMAP explained the setback based on the engineering design and stated that those whose lands are affected will be compensated in line with World Bank OP4.12

ES 09 BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

It is the responsibility of the Akwa Ibom State government to fund the ARAP budget. It will be financed through the project's administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project.

ARAP Compensation Process: The compensation process will involve several steps in accordance with the report.

Compensation Payment Administration: The resettlement budget details prepared in this ARAP shall be the guide for ARAP payment.

Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this ARAP

Summary of Budget Estimate for ARAP Implementation

Summary of ARAP Budget

S/N	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	
1	ARAP Resettlement Budget for 5 PAPs and 4 Project Affected Institutions (PAIs) with an estimated population of 1500.	Crops and Agricultural Resources	₦349,000.00
		Structures	₦ 4,795,153.00
		(i) Actual (ii) Probable*	₦77,648,315.00
	Sub-Total: Compensation	₦ 82,443,468.00	
2	Capacity Building and Training for ARAP Implementation**	₦ 1,400,000.00	
3	Operating cost including income restoration measures and Monitoring of RAP Implementation/Contingency (10 % of ARAP compensation Budget)	₦ 8,244,346.80	
4	Cost of engagement of Estate Surveyor / Valuer (i.e. 10% of ARAP compensation budget)	₦ 8,244,346.80	
	TOTAL***	₦ 100,332,161.60	

* The probable category represents the value of the properties presently within the project corridor set out by the Engineering Design, but which conscious efforts are made to preserve the property due to its importance (e.g. A classroom block of the School of Midwifery, Anua).

**The project affects four (4) institutions namely: School of Nursing, Anua; School of Midwifery, Anua; St. Luke's Hospital, Anua; and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. These institutions have a combined estimated active population of 1500 which includes the staff and students of the institutions as well as Church worshippers and residents of the staff quarters.

***Allowing time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops and careful management of the site based on design setback will reduce the cost of resettlement.

The total budget for administering/implementing the ARAP at St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site is **One hundred million, three hundred and thirty two thousand, One hundred and sixty one naira, sixty kobo (₦ 100,332,161.60)**.

ES10 INSTITUTIONAL MATRIX

The major institutions that are involved in this resettlement process are the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP, Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (AKSMEMR), Ministry of Lands and Town Planning, the World Bank and the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC).

ES11 TIMETABLE FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The ARAP has to be completely implemented before construction activities commence in the designated project area.

Timetable for Completion of ARAP Implementation at St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site

S/N	Activities	Completion Time							
		May, 2017	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug. 2017	Nov., 2017	Jan., 2018	Feb., 2018	Apr., 2018
1	Submission of Draft Final ARAP Report								
2	Field Verification and comments								
3	Update of comments								
4	Submission of Final ARAP Document								
5	Advertisement in two Local Newspapers								
6	Published in the World Bank Info Shop								
7	Commencement of ARAP Implementation								
8	Completion of ARAP Implementation								
9	Commencement of civil works								

ES 12 TRAINING AND CAPACITY NEEDS

The AKS NEWMAP PMU and the Grievance Redress committee shall be adequately educated on the modus operandi of involuntary resettlement and how to manage grievance cases. Also, the PAPs and PAIs shall be trained to understand optimal measures for livelihood restoration and the opportunities to possibly take advantage of.

ES 13 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the erosion control project have been greatly consulted. Nevertheless, the Grievance redress mechanisms designed herewith has the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which is in the interest of all parties concerned; it thus implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution, which would take a considerably longer time. GRC will hear

complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process, as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation.

ES 14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

CHAPTER ONE

1 OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (NEWMAP)

1.1 Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP finances activities implemented by States and activities implemented by the Federal government. The project started with 7 states, namely Akwa Ibom, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo. Presently, 12 additional states have joined the project: Delta, Gombe, Kano, Kogi, Oyo, Plateau, Sokoto, Nasarawa, Katsina, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, and Borno. The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) aims to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-catchments.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the NEWMAP is to improve erosion management and gully rehabilitation; increase incomes for rural households from improved agricultural and forest practices through the use of conservation agriculture, agroforestry, natural regeneration, etc.; and gain efficiency in public administration and public spending through improved knowledge base, analytical tools, multi-sectorial coordination and stakeholder dialogue.

NEWMAP investments include a strategic combination of civil engineering, vegetative land management and other catchment protection measures, and community-led adaptive livelihood initiatives. The sustainability of these investments will be reinforced by strengthening institutions and information services across sectors and States, including support to improve governance, regulatory compliance, environmental monitoring, impact evaluation, catchment and land use planning, and to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to promote and implement climate-resilient, low- carbon development.

NEWMAP involves many Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), local governments, communities, and civil society. Effective implementation requires inter-ministerial and inter-state coordination, collaboration, and information sharing. Each component, sub-component and activity will be implemented through relevant Federal and State MDAs. The various MDAs include those responsible for planning, economy and finance, works, agriculture, water resources, forests, transport, power, emergency response, as well as those focused on climate and hydrological information or catchment/ basin regulation. Most of NEWMAP's investments will be made at the State level, as States have primary responsibility for land management and land allocations.

NEWMAP Components (as documented in the PIM) are divided into 4 viz;

Component 1: Erosion and Catchment Management investment

- Sub-component 1A: Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization Sub-component
- Sub-component 1B: Integrated Catchment Management
- Sub-component 1C: Adaptive Livelihoods

Component 2: Erosion and Catchment Management Institutions and Information Services

- Sub-component 2A: Federal MDA Effectiveness and Services Sub-component
- Sub-component 2B: State MDA Effectiveness and Services Sub-component
- Sub-component 2C: Local Government Capacity Sub-component
- Sub-component 2D: Private Sector Capacity

Component 3: Climate Change Agenda Support

- Sub-component 3A: Policy and Institutional Framework Sub-component
- Sub-component 3B: Low Carbon Development

Component 4: Project Management

- Sub-component 4A: Federal Project Management
- Sub-component 4B: State Project Management

The State Project Management activities include Social and environmental safeguards. Consequently, various documents have been prepared in line with NEWMAP, and they include an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) prepared for the Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project.

1.1.1 Background Information on St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State

This report focuses on the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) developed for the Rehabilitation of the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site in Uyo LGA of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

Anua sub-watershed covers an approximate area of close to 1.8sq.km with the community situated upslope on the head waters of the Iba Oku River drainage basin. It is a third Order basin that drains the north eastern part of Uyo ravine. The morphometric features of the stream drains Anua and is known locally as Idim Anua or Anua stream. The stream drains into Iba Oku, which is itself a minor tributary of Ikpa River Basin. The stream is 0.45 km long, 2-6m wide and flows on a steep slope of 8 degrees with a local relief of 61m. The average velocity of the stream flow was calculated as 1.58 cubic metres/sec. The depth of the stream channel ranges from less than 0.5m to over 1.3m. Due to high sediment delivery ratio, the stream water is mildly polluted, as indicated by dirty colour of stream water. The Anua gully is an incision along the water course of this stream with enormous potential energy available for further erosion.

The Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP intends to rehabilitate the gully erosion site and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in the targeted area. The activities for this sub-project will involve civil works within the small watershed. This includes construction of drainages, stabilization and/or rehabilitation of the gullies.

The proposed work activities could result in displacement of institutions, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement and hence the need for a Resettlement Plan.

1.2 Environmental and Social Safeguard Concerns

The environmental and social safeguards concerns for NEWMAP are addressed through two national instruments already prepared under the project: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): In general, the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing

- **Environmental/Social Assessments** (ESAs, or alternately both an SA or an EA) and/or
- **Environmental/Social Management Plans** (ESMPs, or alternately both an EMP and SMP) for individual civil works packages developed for each project. ESMPs are essential elements for Category B projects.

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

The activities of Component 1 will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure, thus triggering the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement.

1.3 Purpose of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

The aim of the ARAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed civil works at the St. Luke's Hospital Gully erosion Site, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. Experience has shown that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. The ARAP will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses.

1.4 Justification for the preparation of an ARAP

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled as a result of taking of land in the context of a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level. Project affected persons should participate in the benefits of the project and they should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. In the NEWMAP project it is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project works and the impacts of these works. Rather they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project design and implementation and to maintain the works following implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization.

Although majority of the civil works will occur within the ROW for public facilities, involuntary resettlement is triggered according to OP4.12 of the IDA because the impacts of the sub-projects might cause persons, communities and institutions to be economically worse off and may fuel crises in the project area, which could render the project unsustainable.

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

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- Assist project affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared where major impact is anticipated, that is;

- if affected people will be physically displaced
- More than 10% of their productive assets/total land hold are lost/acquired and
- More than 200 people are to be directly adversely affected.

However, an ARAP is prepared where minor impacts are envisaged. That is the reverse of the conditions stated above for a RAP. This is envisaged for the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site.

1.5 ARAP Methodology

This ARAP involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored towards addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP met with the AKS NEWMAP Steering Committee represented by the Chairman of the Steering Committee and Commissioner for Environment and Mineral Resources and the Commissioner for Lands and Town Planning. This meeting offered the opportunity to clarify relevant issues in the terms of reference and to agree on deliverables, timelines and site peculiarities. The outcome of this meeting culminated in the sharing of relevant documents with the consultant who supported the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP in the preparation of this ARAP. These documents include Engineering Drawings, Resettlement Policy Framework for NEWMAP, Environmental and Social Management Framework for NEWMAP, NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM), NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Nigeria Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank guidelines and Policies on Involuntary Resettlement.

Also, Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP together with the consultant held several meetings with the Engineering Design Firm (Prelim Consult Ltd) to discuss on the design concept. This helped in throwing more light on the approach for the proposed civil works as well as the measures taken to minimize impact. All relevant documents were collected.

1) Literature Review

The team duly reviewed all the relevant documents. The review exercise was helpful in understanding the relationship and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank on one hand and the country laws and policies on involuntary displacement. Also it helped in understanding the actual design for the intervention. From the review of the policy documents stated above, the necessary requirements for this ARAP were ascertained.

2) Initial/Reconnaissance Site Visit and Stakeholder Consultation

This step was important to determine the magnitude and nature of the anticipated impacts identify the affected communities, community leaderships and associations in which potential PAPs belong. It was also used to consult with the stakeholder whose assistances and cooperation is expected to ensure sustainable project implementation.

3) Engagement of field officers/enumerators

Enumerators and field officers were recruited for the assignment based on field experience. The field officers were trained on the use of the survey instruments and on the nature of the policy guidelines that underlay the project. This was undertaken with mock exercise carried out to test their understanding and capabilities before embarking on field survey.

4) Identification of PAPS and Affected Assets

Identification of project-affected persons (PAPs) was based on ownership of assets/structures within the project corridor of the gully where actual construction/rehabilitation will take place. Consideration was also given to institutional ties and existing arrangements with other stakeholders.

5) Consultation of Affected Communities, PAPs and MDAs

Series of consultations were undertaken in the course of the preparation of the ARAP. The Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP engaged the Traditional institutions, Church, Hospital Authorities, student Nurses and Midwives, residents and Community Groups for dissemination and gathering of relevant information on the project area. The essence of this was to inform them of the exercise and invite all stakeholders and project affected persons to a public consultation with date, venue and time specified. Focus group consultations were also carried out with the PAPs, MDAs, Vulnerable groups and Women groups.



Plate 1.1: Levels of Stakeholder Engagements and Consultations: Top Management of AKS Ministry of Health (top left); Students of School of Nursing and School of Midwifery (top right); Community (bottom)

CHAPTER TWO

2 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This Chapter gives a summary of the project activities and outcomes including description of proposed project location and civil works at the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion intervention site against the background of the existing socio-economic settings.

2.1 Description of the Proposed Intervention Site.

St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site is located mainly in Anua community and while the lower extent in Ikot Oku Idio. Anua Offot is a community situated between Latitudes 5.01283N and 5.02862N and Longitudes 7.95461E and 7.96644E. It is a section of the vast Offot clan in Uyo LGA of Akwa Ibom State. Although having considerable urban features notably in the settlement patterns, aggregation of schools, a General Hospital, churches and hotels/clinics and sociocultural affiliations. Anua Offot community is practically in the heart of Uyo, barely two and a half kilometres from the city centre and is almost completely absorbed by the city, and rapidly assuming an urban status with growing urban pressures. It is also typified by a poly-cultural setting with many immigrants owning property and constructing buildings for residency and tenement purposes. As a contiguous core community to Uyo capital city, the community has become a relief valve for the swelling demographics in the city.

With the establishment of Le Meridien Ibom Golf Resort and relocation of a Campus of the University of Uyo, radio broadcasting studio and key commercial enterprises from Uyo inner city to Nwaniba road end, a huge population migration has followed, with a development rate that is turning the Anua sub-catchment into an urbanized watershed. Runoff generation/harvest and storm water management have therefore become key challenges in the entire gully prone community, initiating and extending gullying processes that have put the entire community in danger.

Prior to 1960's, there were no gullies in this community until the construction of the Doctors' quarters and New classroom block at the School of Nursing, Anua from where runoff storms were diverted through poorly-terminated culverts which served as downslope storm spillways. This triggered valley slope instability in the community and aggravated subsidence/ translational landslides processes over time. Other triggers arose between the early 2000s to date in addition to increasing roofed infrastructure in the drainage basin and within the community, without commensurate improvement in storm water management.

Building of school of Nursing church buildings by the Catholic Church at stream head, Petrol stations and clinics/hotels which attract heavy- traffic flow introduce uncompromising loads causing fresh scars on the gully walls, as observed in recent subsidence patterns (very active corridors). Many people are still building close to the gully shoulders. Poor community awareness of human factors contributing to gully erosion hazards, including poor domestic water handling and disposal. Improved public awareness will thus be a prime indicator of community response to NEWMAP, and their willingness to own the project and promote attitudinal changes required to improve community resilience to gully erosion. Large scale urban development and ill-aligned storm drains at the channel enhanced basal undercutting thus the valley slopes are perpetually unstable due to the tractive force on exposed and unstable slopes. The resulting stream then cuts into the unconsolidated sand and mottled clay weathering profile, which are often exposed by deep chasms/gullies in the area. Concentrated run off from the paved urban roads and streets in the adjoining area has also contributed immensely to the backward and upslope retreat of erosional scar. The process of side collapse is basically mass wasting or mass movement and is self-perpetuating due to the deep and awe-inspiring size of the gully channel.

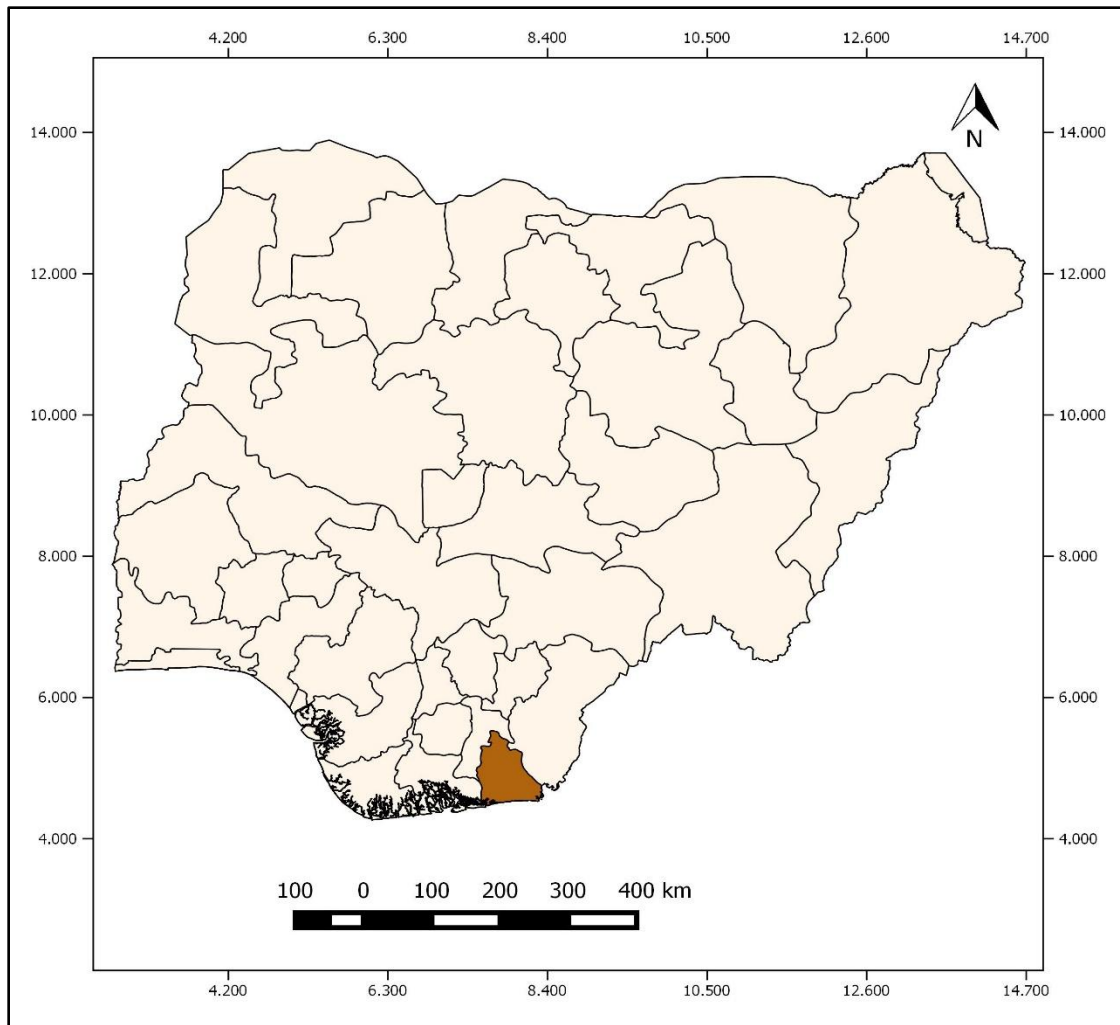


Figure 2.1: Map of Nigeria showing Akwa Ibom State

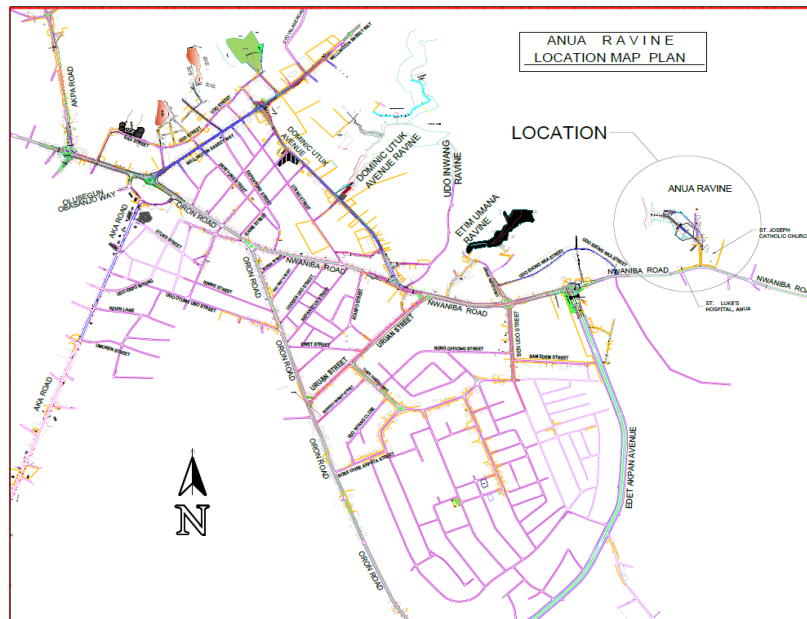


Figure 2.2: Street Map of Uyo Showing the project area

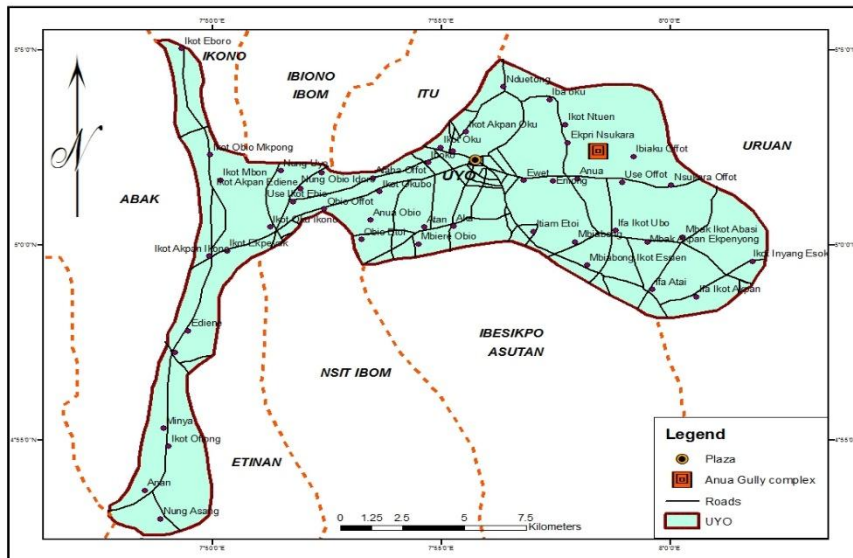


Figure 2.3: Map of Uyo Local Government Area showing location of Anua



Figure 2.4: Vicinity Map of Anua Offot Gully Erosion Intervention Site



Plate 2.1: Anua Offot Gully Erosion Site- Uyo L.G.A.



Plate 2.2: Anua Offot Gully Erosion Site- Uyo L.G.A

2.2 Overview of Proposed Work Scope

The works to be carried out at the intervention site as shown in the engineering design layout in Fig 2.5 to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in the area include among others:

- (i) Stabilization of any existing sheet/or rill erosion activity to reduce run-off concentrations.
- (ii) Planting of vertiver grass and deep rooted fast growing trees to improve land-cover and gully reclamation.
- (iii) Provision of grade control structures or gully plug such as check dams at suitable intervals to retain sediments and naturally filling the gully channel.
- (iv) Re-contouring and re-grading of the gully wall to achieve stable slopes.
- (v) Construction of concrete 'U' channel drain and other structures to safely discharge runoff to appropriate discharge locations.
- (vi) Provision of appropriate interceptor drains to prevent further runoff concentration and safely discharge run-off from the adjoining environs into the main channel.

- (vii) Provision of maintenance access to enhance future maintenance of the structures for sustainability.
- (viii) Introduction of Gabions and Reno mattresses at the floor of the gully.

2.3 Drainage and Geomorphology of the Site

Uyo has an undulating topography, except in the North where there is a ravine. It is drained by Ikpa River. The landscape consists of a generally low lying plain with no portion rising more than 175 metres above the sea level. The entire land surface belongs to the relatively youngest and lowest erosion surface in Nigeria. This youngest surface has been speculated to be Holocene in age.

Uyo metropolis belongs to the sandstone hills of the sub-geomorphic unit. The area covers an intensely dissected region which terrain consists of gullies, ravine and v-shaped valleys separated by erosional remnants. The intervening ridges are steep-sided with sharp crests. The ravine is often thickly vegetated at their heads with shrubs, grass and even tall trees. The Basin of Ikpa River reflects high drainage density and finer texture. The main trunk of Ikpa River is a subsequent river being a subordinate of the Cross River. The headwaters of the numerous tributaries of the Ikpa River emerge from ravines of which is best known as the notorious Uyo ravine.

2.4 Soil and Geology of the Site

The soils are generally coarse textured and since the area is located in the high rainfall area, they are strongly leached and deprived of basic cations. The loose nature of the soil makes it susceptible to water erosion. During rainy season, the streams become heavily silted with eroded materials. These water resources both at surface and underground thus become polluted. In the dry season, the volume of water drops and people rely on underground water through boreholes for farming, domestic work, institutional and other purposes.

The soil has restricted clay content hence low water and nutrient holding capacities and is subjected to erosion whenever the vegetal cover is removed. Coarse textured soils with low clay or organic matter content, especially in the surface horizon, are generally unstable and tend to form a semi-permeable surface crust, leading to concentration of run-off on the slopes.

The stratigraphic relations of geological units in Akwa Ibom State show that four main units are recognized and the project location falls under the Younger Benin Formation Coastal Plain Sand. This formation underlies the flat-lying plain including Uyo. The formation terminates in the coastal brackish water swamp zone with fringing beach ridge complex lying southwards. Borehole studies further show that they consist of medium to fine and pebbly sand which are poorly sorted. Gully erosion exposes several sites which consist of fine quartz and some feldspar embedded in a matrix of red earth

2.5 Description of Physical Environment.

2.5.1 Climate/Meteorology

2.5.1.1 Climatic Characteristics

The Climate of Nigeria is influenced by the seasonal changes of two air masses that blow over the country. These are the cold, dusty savannah continental air mass accompanied by the harmattan winds, which come from across the Sahara desert and the warm humid tropical maritime wind accompanied by the south-westerly winds which blows from across the Atlantic Ocean.

2.5.1.2 Climatic Conditions in the Project Area

Uyo is found in the humid tropical climatic region of Nigeria. It experiences heavy annual rainfall that has an average amount of 2500mm. Temperature is typical of a humid tropical climate with very small range not exceeding 5⁰C. Tropical humid climate is the product of the interplay between the Tropical Maritime (mT) air-mass and the Tropical Continental (cT) air-mass. The imaginary line which separates these two air masses is called the Inter-Tropical Continental Zone (ITCZ) or the Inter-Tropical Discontinuity (ITD). While the mT air-mass

originates from the Atlantic Ocean and brings with it wet and humid conditions to the study region, the cT air-mass originates from the Sahara desert and carries with it dry and dusty conditions. Due to the proximity of Uyo to the Atlantic sea coast, the area receives more wet conditions from the south-westerly winds (which is the driving force for the mT air-mass) than dry conditions from the north-easterly winds (which is the driving force for the cT air-mass) in a year. Thus, the rainy season in Uyo lasts for about seven months from April to October, while the dry season occupies the five months from November to March. The weather in the study area is hot and humid throughout the year. It is oftentimes very sunny in the dry season, even though the rainy season also have many days of bright sunshine. Winds are fairly consistent and mild, except during squalls associated with thunderstorms at the beginning of the wet season (Ekpoh, 2015).

2.5.1.3 Rainfall Pattern

Rainfall distribution in Akwa Ibom State, like in all parts of Nigeria in general and the South-South States in particular, is bimodal between April – July and September – November with short spell in August. However, the characteristics vary indirectly with latitudinal location but directly with the location of the ITD and monsoon-initiated winds. The rainy season begins in April, when there is significant precipitation, and last till October or early November. From April to May, there are violent storms which destroy crops and houses. Rainfall is often at its maximum at night and during the early morning hours. However, variations occur in rainfall amount from year to year. The mean annual rainfall of the study area is between 2200 – 2500mm.

The rainfall data showed that a progressive increase occurred until the peak was reached and maintained in July and August (popularly referred to as ‘August break’) then a rise again in September, which gradually subsides until November, before final seizure in December, which marks the onset of dry season. Dry season usually starts in mid-November of the year and ends

around February of the next year with the peak period observed around middle of January. The dry season usually occurs with intense heat and dry wind.

2.5.1.4 Temperature

Temperature values are high throughout the year over the project environment. Data from the Nigeria Meteorological Agency show that the minimum and maximum temperatures of the area are **28°C and 32°C** respectively. A quick overview of the data indicates that higher temperatures were recorded at the peak of the dry season, between November and May, while lower temperatures were recorded in the rainy season, between June and October. It is obvious that the rains appear to have a moderating influence on temperatures.

High temperature was recorded in March and November, at the onset and end of the rainy season respectively, which is a characteristic of the tropical region. Lower values of temperature featured prominently in the rainy season months (May to September and October).

2.5.1.5 Relative Humidity (RH)

RH is usually in excess of 70%, especially during the peak of the wet season. This is understandable given the geographical location and the fact that rain falls almost all the year round. Highest values of 82% occur in June to October and the lowest value of 60% was recorded in February.

2.5.1.6 Wind Speed and Directions:

The mean annual wind speed varies between a narrow range of 0.8m/s and 4.5 m/s. Speeds are higher between July and August the period of August break. Conversely, at the peak of the rainy season in September and October, wind speeds are lowest.

2.5.2 Biodiversity

2.5.2.1 Vegetation

Being a tropical humid environment, the vegetation of Uyo should be that of the rainforest vegetation. However, due to intensive human interference, in the form of urbanization, farming, firewood harvesting, lumbering, and so on, the vegetation of Uyo can be described as a derived forest, comprising farm bushes, raffia and oil palm bushes and scattered tree bushes with light undergrowth. The soils, which derives largely from the dominant Coastal Plain Sands geology of the state, is degraded and can mostly sustain light vegetation.

2.5.2.2 Wildlife Status

The vegetation in the study area provides cover and forage for a variety of vertebrate species. The mammalian species in the area are predominantly rodents (small mammals) like *Cricetomys gambianus* (giant rat), *Rattus rattus* (common rat) and *Xerus sp* (squirrel). The conservation status of small mammals is satisfactory (survival not threatened) as they have naturally high fecundity as well as adaptability to changing habitat conditions. The avifaunas were the most conspicuous form of vertebrate wildlife and included weaver birds (*Plesiosita gracucullatus*), kites (*Milvusmigrans*) and cattle egrets (*Ardea ibis*). Herpetofaunal species (amphibians) inclusion types are dead toads, lizards and snakes. In general, very low densities and patchy distribution of wildlife were observed (Annex 7). There are no known areas of natural or critical habitat (endemic species, wildlife breeding sites) or archaeological significance within the proposed project area.

2.6 Description of Socio-economic Environment.

Intervention works at St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site will affect mainly institutions. The only non-institutional property within the project corridor is an old building that was used as a school by missionaries and is not presently inhabited by anyone. The institutions that will be affected by the intervention works are as follows:

- (i) **St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.**

- (a) Owner of Institution: Catholic Church
- (b) Number of Staff: 550; 150 male and 400 female
- (c) Average number of patients per month (2016): 7000

(ii) School of Nursing, St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.

- (a) Number of Staff: 39
- (b) Number of Students: 156; Male: 15; Female: 141

(iii) School of Midwifery, St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.

- (a) Number of Staff: 30; Male: 7; Female: 23
- (b) Number of Students: 99; Male: 0; Female: 99

(iv) St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Anua.

- (a) Estimated number of worshippers on first Sundays¹ = 2500.

The management of these identified institutions, students of the School of Nursing and School of Midwifery, and the worshippers at St. Joseph's Catholic Church were fully engaged during the community engagement process. The summary of their queries and concerns are highlighted in Section 6.5.

¹ St. Joseph's Catholic Church is a Parish with out-stations. On first Sundays, the whole parishioners gather for worship there.

CHAPTER THREE

3 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the key elements and provisions of the relevant policy and regulatory frameworks used for the preparation of the RAP.

3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the NEWMAP

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared as a guide to set out the general terms under which land acquisition/encroachment, and/or any form of involuntary displacement of persons from the land or right of way of the project can take place, to comply with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement).

The RPF specify that during implementation stage and following the identification of sub projects and sites for the developments, individual resettlement action plans should be prepared such that it must be consistent with the provisions of the RPF. It also provides a generic process for the preparation of resettlement plans.

The RPF specify that in addressing impacts, resettlement plans must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable to the project; and
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to the pre-project condition

In the overall, a major objective of the RPF was to ensure that PAPs are meaningfully consulted, involved in the planning process and are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and in a fair and transparent process.

The RPF specified that occupants who must be displaced will be moved at minimum cost and at short distance as possible. It also states that occupants who must be moved will be assisted physically by inclusion of preparatory site work in the works programme of the contractor and/or by payments to move shops and items of livelihoods to alternative locations. It also recommended the setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism that will address complaints and grievances that may emanate from the resettlement or compensation process. The preparation of this RAP is consistent with the guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of NEWMAP which is also found to be in agreement with the guide lines of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12 and Cultural Property OP 11.03..

3.3 Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislations

3.3.1 Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest the ownership of every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He/She holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of

the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and nonurban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”. Thus the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section. The 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.

3.3.2 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 generous manner under Section 50(1) as follows: land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes. It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

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

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

3.4 State Legislations

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

3.5 International Guidelines

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects recognize this legal provisions, especially in development projects/programs that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues. The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement is usually applied in any sub-project of the NEWMAP that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take. Where there is conflict

between national legislation and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter policies shall prevail.

3.5.1 The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP. 4.12)

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

Persons displaced shall be:

- i. Duly consulted and should have opportunity to participate in the planning and execution of the resettlement;
- ii. Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to civil works;
- iii. Assisted with the move and supported during the transitional period in the resettlement site.
- iv. Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least to restore them.

For the nature of the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site in Uyo which will also involve some civil works constructions, the World Bank required the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan for the use in guiding the execution of a sustainable resettlement or compensation process for all the PAPs.

Table 3.1: Land Use Act and World Bank OP 3.12 - A Comparison

Issue	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP 3.12
Land Owners: Statutory Rights	Cash compensation based on market value	Preference for land-for-land compensation. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs

Land Owners: Customary Rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Preference for land-for-land compensation, land of equal or equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs
Land: Tenants	Compensation based on the value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement. Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus disturbance allowances, Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Agricultural land users	No compensation for land; compensation for standing crops according to values established from time to time by State governments, Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.	Compensation in kind or cash for value of land; compensation at full replacement value for lost crops and economic trees and perennials, fully verifying or updating state lists of values, Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.
Owners of structures	Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation. Cash compensation based on market value for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement

		cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Non-permanent" buildings
	Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation. Market value for Owners of "Permanent" buildings	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labour, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Permanent" buildings
Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.
Grievance procedure	no specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	The grievance mechanism will be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons and/or members of host communities, including a

		<p>recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.</p>
<p>Rejection of Compensation</p>	<p>No categorical statement</p>	<p>Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank's fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner</p>

Revised Resettlement Policy for the Project (2013)

3.6 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the **Comparison between Land Law in the Federal Government of Nigeria and Bank OP4.12**, an entitlement matrix has been designed (Table 3.2). This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied.

Table 3.2: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential /commercial land	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is preferred priority, or Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one- time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .
Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction. 2.2. By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership	2. 1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill 2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water

<p>3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</p>	<p>3.1. Cultivator occupying land</p>	<p>3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years</p>
<p>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating</p>	<p>3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) /tenant 3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</p>	<p>3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates b) Annual crops: Crops will be</p>

		<p>harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid</p>
<p>4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures</p>	<p>4.1. (a) Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied</p> <p>(b) Renters</p>	<p>4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs</p> <p>Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure.</p> <p>In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</p> <p>(b) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 4 months rent moving to alternate premise.</p> <p>Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</p>
<p>4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures</p>	<p>4.2. Community</p>	<p>4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation</p>

/facilities School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations		for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1. Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5.2 (a) &(b).Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

3.7 Eligibility Criteria

There are three basic categories of eligibility for resettlement benefits:

- i) Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent in customary-law) to the land they occupy or use to derive their livelihood. This shall be entitled to receive compensation for their assets at replacement value.
- ii) Persons lacking title but with legal rights that can be ratified by recognized legal process, e.g. Heirs to an estate.
- iii) Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy or use.

Those having **legitimate rights** shall receive assistance to regularize their status and shall be treated just as those having legal rights.

Persons having no legal rights to land under law may not be compensated for the land they occupy but they are entitled to compensation for other assets (e.g. housing) and to receive assistance. In practice, this may mean that squatters and other non-legal occupants receive the same entitlement as those having legal rights.

Where cash compensation is used for very poor people, it is strongly recommended that supervision be provided so that such compensation is not used for consumption or other unsustainable expenditures.

The census carried out has enabled the identification of those affected and eligible for assistance and the nature of assistance.

The **entitlements**, as the case may be consist of replacement housing, replacement land, building lots, or cash compensation. Under Bank Policy, cash compensation is only appropriate when there is an active market in land or housing and where such assets are actually available for

purchase. Communal rights to land and other assets are recognized. Clans, lineages and other community property have been subjected to the same procedures as for privately held land. In such cases, traditional law may be taken into account.

Tenants may be granted resettlement entitlements along with owners or they may be given a subsidy to find a new rental property. Entitlements shall include transitional support such as moving expenses, assistance with food and childcare during a move and other needed support.

All PAPs irrespective of their status, 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 project area before the cut-off date.

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date, which is the last day of inventory of loss will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- Person who have formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and
- Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- Businesses within the community

Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land, but will not be compensated for the land. The eligibility criteria for compensation are outlined in Table 3.2

CHAPTER FOUR

4 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY

4.1 Introduction

In this Chapter the description of the valuation methodology and compensations are presented based on the updated situation on the project corridors.

4.2 Valuation Methodology

4.2.1 Compensation for structures within the project design corridor

A major component of RAP is the determination of adequate compensation for affected property and structures that lie within the project corridor (Plate 4.1) including the actual compensation payment and delivery to the PAPs. Professionally, the process involves:

- i. Physical identification of the project design corridor and the buildings, structures and other assets within the corridor (Plate 6.1)
- ii. Codification of the identified buildings and structures including measurement of the land distance from the edge of the ravine. Two codes were adopted, thus:
 - (a) NEWMAP/AR/A/001 for the ACTUALS
 - (b) NEWMAP/AR/P/002 for the PROBABLES
- iii. Georeferencing of each: recording the eastings, northings and height from sea level.
- iv. Photograph capturing each property showing the claimant/PAP, spatial locations and identification code.
- v. Physical inspection of each property/ asset recording the 'gfa' and detailed description of property including type of construction materials used.
- vi. Choosing appropriate rate per m² of 'gfa' and applying same to arrive at the compensation value without depreciation.
- vii. Repeat 'v' for affected crops and economic trees and record as appropriate.

- viii. Developing an inventory and schedule of compensation for building/ structures/assets including the crops and economic trees and indicating the quantum of compensation payable to each PAP.

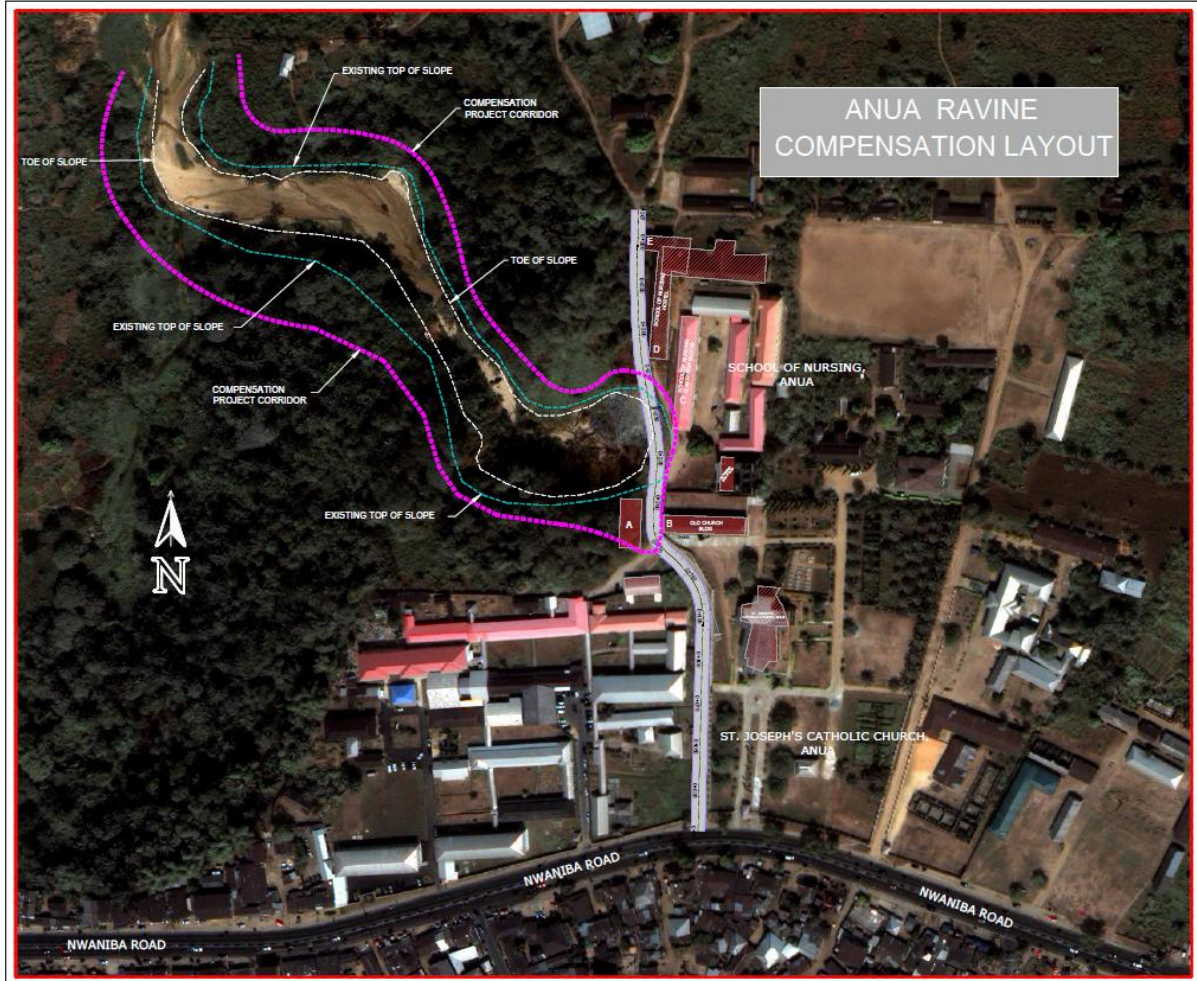


Plate 4.1 St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site Compensation Layout

4.2.2 Replacement Cost Method

Current Market value of asset within the project area was used to determine the compensation rate for Economic Trees and land. This was determined via market survey of land per square meter and the market prices of the affected Trees in the project areas.

DaLA method was used in this study to determine compensation for economic trees because of its robustness and advantage over the traditional method of assessing the cost of an economic tree. DaLA method states that market value of yield per tree for the current season (agricultural season) and cost of re-planting and nursery should be used to determine the compensation rate for the economic tree while the Traditional Method equates the capital of the existing structure/ tree to the cost of reinstating the structure/ tree on the same type of plot at the current labour, material and other incident costs.

4.2.3 Land Resettlement

The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced owners of land be provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. It states that land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced to the project. However, land resettlement will not occur given the mixed use and heterogeneous nature of the residents & claimants, 100% of whom are not indigenes of Offot clan.

4.2.4 Valuation of Structures and Cost of Materials and Transportation

Some of the structures affected in the project area are primarily not for investments purposes rather than reproduction cost (cost of constructing an identical structure by using the same design and materials), Replacement cost (cost of constructing a substitute structure of equal utility using current materials, design and standards) have been used in the valuation.

PAPs will be allowed to dismantle their structures and reuse them at relocated locations. In addition, SPMU will provide supplementary assistance to affected PAPs. Rates of cost of labour and transportation allowances have also been built in. The current rates in the market have been used.

4.3 Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the plan have been designed and presented as captured in the Appendix.

In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages are seen to be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with the PAPs. The RAP Implementation Committee shall make the offer to the PAPs during the implementation.

4.4 Modes of Restitution

All Project Affected Persons have been carefully documented with their phone numbers and therefore within reach. The Access road which runs beside the gully and buildings is neither named nor numbered but the affected structures have been coded accordingly. The notification for payment will include how payments will be made and when. The peculiar local security situation shall be taken into consideration by the AKS NEWMAP in reaching out to the PAPs for payments.

4.5 Compensation Payment and Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The main objective of the RAP is to develop programmes that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. Where impact on land use is such that sustainability of livelihoods may be affected, preference will be given to land for land compensation rather than cash payouts. This applies to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but who are affected by a land loss that affects their sustainability.

The following principles shall be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets

- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;

- Compensation will be at replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures shall include: the full cost of materials and labour required for reconstructing a building of similar surface quality and standing.
- Compensate all the PAPs adequately for properties and income lost
- Check and ensure that resettlement was built in as an upfront project cost to avoid inadequate compensation.

In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building if applicable. Depreciation was not taken into account while calculating the cost of affected structures.

The Compensation package shall also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling or transfer fees.

All payments shall be in monetary forms as agreed with the PAPs. Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. This committee will include officers of the AKS NEWMAP and selected community leaders from the affected location. Compensation benefits shall be settled before the construction phase of the project.

The RAP implementation committee will verify the correctness of each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made according to locations and adequate information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made and dates, etc.

The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:

- Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites

- Formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- Implementation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the PAPs
- Transfer to individual accounts is the preferred and first mode of payment. SPMU shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments without any challenge to the PAPs.
- Necessary document of payments to the affected persons should be presented to local land/Asset Valuation Committee from the state/local government and/or other independent witness of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
- Proper receipts issued and copies given to the affected person, the Finance Department of SPMU;
- Comprehensive reports on payment made submitted for review by SPMU Management

4.6 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

- There is need for provision of additional support to the vulnerable groups to facilitate faster adjustment in the new environment and impacts associated with the project.
- Vulnerable households may have different land needs from most households, or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them.
- No Vulnerable PAPs was identified in the project area. This special group is usually given direct support by acquisition of land and development of new structures to enable them have a smooth transition compared to the others who will be compensated directly in the form of cash. It is therefore important to always ensure that vulnerable social groups are compensated.
- Resettlement of the vulnerable social groups must be done as a matter of policy, to their satisfaction.

4.7 Livelihood Restoration

Whether implemented by Community Associations, the NGO or a firm, all livelihoods activities supported will be selected by communities themselves, proceeded by need assessment and guided by a list of potential activities, with sensitization carried out and informed by exposure visits to other project sites.

The community liaison and support professional will provide technical services to the Community Association and facilitate the overall process, backstopped by the NEWMAP Technical Officer. As activities are selected, and groups and/or individuals develop appropriate plans, trainers with expertise in specific livelihood activities will be retained for short periods to provide hands-on instruction for participants.

Emphasis must be direct on people most in need of livelihood support, for example those most affected by erosion and intervention works (the poor, landless, disabled and female-headed households).

4.7.1 Restoration strategies

4.7.1.1 Livelihood Identification and Preparation Support

The community liaison and support professional will work closely with the Community Associations (CAs) that may wish to develop group activities.

Community Associations will receive **training** -- according to identified needs -- in small business development and developing business plans, basic bookkeeping, banking, accessing commercial finance, marketing, customer relations, leadership and team building.

4.7.1.2 Livelihood Sub-grants for Income, Skills and Employment Opportunities

The SPMU will provide grants to Community Associations to implement community sub-projects selected by the Community Associations and/or individuals. The **community sub-projects will include:**

- (i) those which generate income, and/or
- (ii) Those which provide technical skills that could lead to employment opportunities or new start-ups.

Eligible activities may include:

- Geo-textile manufacture from coconut-palm leaves and husks, other crop residues and other materials.
- Gabion box manufacture.
- Construction skill training on gabion box installation/erection and other masonry/concrete works for the affected communities to work on the project.
- Horticulture on reclaimed lands.
- Seedling nurseries for fruit trees and other species, operated by women.
- Planting/protection of moringa (*moringa olifera*) or other locally appropriate trees for soil stabilization, food products and other economic and environmental benefits.
- Vetiver grass nurseries for use in gully stabilization.
- Grass-cutter and other small livestock, mushroom, and snail production.
- Beekeeping and honey production.
- Establishing small retail-shops.
- Skill training in the service sector, such as auto and small machine mechanics, bicycle repair, welding, tool sharpening, food production and sale.
- Specialized marketing facilities such as private warehouses and transport equipment.
- Skills for employment in local industries could also be taught such as environmentally friendly rock quarrying, or sawmill operation, security-related activities depending on needs in local labour markets.

Technical support will be provided by the community liaison and support professionals, Community Associations and individuals to identify and develop suitable, market driven livelihood options. Selection criteria will favour those people most affected by gully erosion/intervention works, the poorest in the community, and women.

4.7.1.3 Household and Community Water Harvesting

For an added, tangible economic incentive to communities to get involved in erosion reduction and climate adaptation, procurement of household rainwater harvesting cisterns and associated equipment for each household mobilized within project sub-catchments.

SPMU will ensure and fund or procure small works, goods, services, operating costs, and training with the following indicative procurement categories:

- 60% goods (cisterns, gutters and drainage pipe, valves, etc.).
- 40% services (design, supervision, labour for installation, training to beneficiaries for maintenance of structures, transport and other services).
- Maintenance and labour provided in-kind by community.

4.8 Provision of Amenities for the Community

In support of Anua community and as part of the social responsibility of SPMU, assistance could be given to the community as requested by the PAPs to make their relocation tolerable. Specifically, the declaration of a private status including erection of protective structures for security as demanded by the community should be contemplated.

4.9 Environmental Protection and Management

Alongside this ARAP, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to address adverse impacts during the work.

Thus this section of the ARAP should be read and understood as well as applied in light of the ESMP.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Introduction

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the erosion control project have been sufficiently consulted.

Nevertheless, in the event that grievances arise this redress mechanism has been prepared. Already, the affected persons have been helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected person through project implementation.

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

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

5.2 Grievances and Appeals Procedure

This grievance procedure is prepared in line with the provision of the RPF of NEWMAP. The need to provide a forum locally to receive, hear and resolve disputes is in the best interest of all parties to forestall the lengthy process of litigation, which could affect the progress of project. Therefore, the setting of Grievance Redress Committee early during ARAP implementation is desirable.

5.3 Grievance Redress Process

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

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

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

5.3.1 Procedure for Effective Local Resolution of Grievance

The following steps and procedures will apply in this project to ensure that grievances are settled within PMU and /or at the level of the Grievance Redress Committee as much as possible:

- An accessible and affordable complaints mechanism will be in place as soon as ARAP report is disclosed, and will enable people with claims against the process to make their complaints
- At the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances to the Safeguard Officer in PIU (contact address to be provided to PAPs). The Safeguard Officer is required to in consultation with the Project Coordinator provide a written response to the PAP within fourteen (14) calendar days of receiving the complaint.

- If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the PIU, the PAP should present the case to the independent Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC upon receiving the complaint should write to acknowledge the receipt within one week.
- A record should be kept for hearing concerning the complaint, as well as of the reasons for filing the complaint
- The matter so complained should be verified with the PIU
- Mediation efforts at the discretion of the GRC should be embarked upon within three weeks of receiving the complaint

Where a matter is not satisfactorily resolved at this level, the GRC should assist PAPs to seek redress through the court of justice.

5.3.2 Court Resolution of Grievance Matters

The possibility of seeking for grievance resolution in the court may be a last resort and should be expected, especially, where the complainant felt dissatisfied with resolution of the GRC.

The provision of the RPF of NEWMAP on this matter is that grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the state local courts system of administration of justice. The court hierarchy would in ascending order therefore, be land dispute tribunals/chiefs, followed by magistrate courts and then finally the high courts. The high court of the state is being designated as the highest appellate court to settle grievances.

This, admittedly, is a costly and time-consuming procedure. Nevertheless, affected persons will be exempted from administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to this grievance redress procedure.

5.4 Grievance Redress Committee

The project will establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will hear complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process, as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation. This committee will be coordinated by a focal NGO and shall be made up of the following parties:

- NGO
- Site Committee
- Representative(s) of the community(ies)
- Representatives of associations/interest groups and,
- PAPs representative

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be headed by a legal personnel with experience in conflict resolution so as to give the committee credibility and trust of protecting the interest of PAPs. A staff of AKS NEWMAP shall not be heading the committee since it is a party to the anticipated grievance cases.

The PMU will provide the GRC with the guideline based on the provisions of this ARAP and also make available to it contact details/register of PAPs which details their names, addresses and phone numbers for contacting them when necessary.

PAPs shall also have the option of contacting the GRC directly or indirectly to register their grievance by themselves or through their local chief or leader

There shall be no fees or charges required of those wishing to have a grievance or complaint heard. The timeline for implementation of the grievance resolutions shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of ARAP disclosure.

The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee include:

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area.
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; and
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities

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

The grievance procedure shall be simple, administered as far as possible at the local and state levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into consideration the fact that many people are illiterate requiring a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances. However, in the event that matters are not resolved at this level, there shall be option for the aggrieved to seek redress in the court.

5.5 Expectation When Grievances Arise

Whenever grievances are presented, the aggrieved is expected to be taken seriously. Therefore, the SPMU has endeavoured to build trust with the PAPs so as to convince them that they can voice their grievances with fear. The AKS NEWMAP recognises that the PAPs/PAIs expected the GRC to:

- acknowledge the problem,
- provide an honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
- provide an apology/adequate compensation,
- modify of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

5.6 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances shall be as follows:

- a) The affected person file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement and Compensation committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the SPMU). Where it is written, the grievance note is expected to be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is phone, the receiver shall document every details.
- b) A selected member of the Site Committee shall act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with the focal NGO to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
- c) Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- d) Any informal grievances will also be documented

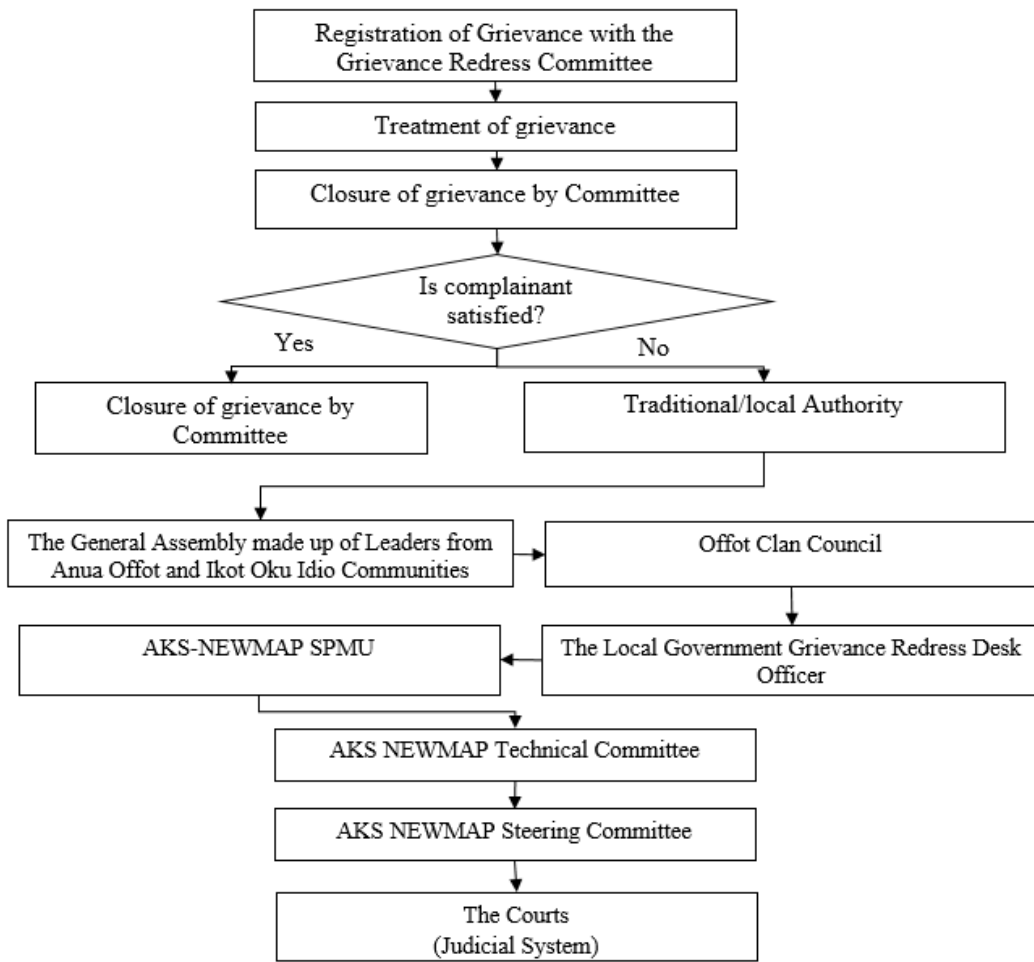


Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Procedure

5.7 Grievance Log and Response Time

The process of grievance redress starts with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus the person affected by the project shall fill a Grievance Form with the Grievance Redress Committee. The Form (See table 5) shall contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the date the complaint was reported; date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database; date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.

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

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

Table 5.1: typical Reporting format for Grievance Redress

Community project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance				Grievance Resolution				
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before assets acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
<u>Community 1</u>									
Complainant A									
Complainant B									
Complainant C									
<u>Community 2</u>									
Complainant D									
Complainant E									
TOTAL									

5.8 Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer shall be responsible for:

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

5.9 World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

The Grievance Redress Service (GRS) of the World Bank ensures that complaints are being promptly reviewed and addressed by the responsible units in the World Bank. The objective is to make the Bank more accessible to project affected communities and to help ensure faster and better resolution of project-related complaints.

The GRS accepts complaints that are:

- Related to an active World Bank-supported project (IBRD or IDA)
- Filed by a person or community who believes they have been or may be adversely affected by a World Bank-Financed project
- Filed by a bidder or potential bidder about the procurement process on a World Bank-financed contract. These complaints will be processed in line with Bank Procedure (BP) 11.00 (Annex D) and will not follow the GRS procedures. The identity of the complainant will be kept confidential if requested, but anonymous complaints will not be accepted.

How to file a complaint?

- Complaints must be in writing and addressed to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS).
- Complaints will be accepted by email, fax, letter, and by hand delivery to the GRS at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington or World Bank Country Offices

Program affected community/ individuals may also submit their complaint to the WBG's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WBG non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the WBG's attention, and WBG Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

CHAPTER SIX

6 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

6.1 Introduction

The stakeholder engagement and consultation process utilized in this consultancy involved identifying and working with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Institutions, project affected communities and other stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected during the rehabilitation works at St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site. These include:

- Individuals or group of persons living in close proximity to the project area
- Individuals, group of persons, or institutions who may have cumulative impacts during development
- Individuals or group of persons who may be temporarily relocated as a result of the project
- Individuals or group of persons who occasionally utilize the land on which the project is located
- Traditional and Administrative Classes involved in developmental activities or policy changes in the project area

The consultation process with the people of Anua Offot was necessary in order to encourage active and sustained participation of the community members. Also, other communities that are in the catchment (Ikot Oku Idio and Eniong Offot villages) were also consulted. The consultation promoted community ownership of the project and in addition enhanced sustainability. Involved in the consultation process were the administration of pre-defined socio-economic questionnaires at the institutional level for the PAPs particularly residents and institutions living along the project corridor.

Stakeholder involvement in the project is expected to continue in a manner that gives the communities and the project affected persons (PAPs) the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development project while avoiding negative impacts as well as

reducing possible conflicts. In addition, the consultations will remain active (i.e on-going exercise) throughout the duration of the entire project. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations to PAPs and any vulnerable groups shall be handled efficiently to minimize chances of possible conflicts

6.2 Stakeholders Identification

Generally, five (5) broad categories of stakeholders were identified for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or group of persons.

These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 6.1. The identification followed the following considerations:

- i) Any persons or parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally has direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully remedial activities; and,
- ii) Any persons or parties whose specific interests in the project results from: (a) the project's benefit(s) to such persons; (b) potential changes that may occur to the routine activities of the persons due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the persons.

The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Project affected Institutions.

6.3 Identified Stakeholder Groups

Table 6.1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	ROLE (S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS
Group-1	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of developmental activities within the project areas.	This category of persons served as mobilization points around which the AKS NEWMAP reached out to the other members of the community

Group-2	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These people either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities within 50 m of the erosion gully edge.	The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Households (PAHs)
Group-3	Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including schooling) bring them in close proximity to the project area. These people may either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities outside of the erosion gully but within the communities in which the project is located.	The category of persons may or may not be affected by the project but may be significant contributors to the long-term sustainability of the project.
Group-4	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs who provided frequent interface with Church, Hospital, Patients and the community members who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities.	This group of organizations essentially contributes to and/or provide on a regular basis to the spiritual and physical welfare as well as environmental health of the community.
Group-5	Individuals or group of persons who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members within the project area.	This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the communities among others within their respective political zones.

The identified groups include:

- Paramount ruler of Uyo
- Clan Head of Offot Clan
- Chairman of Uyo LGA
- Hon. Commissioner, Permanent Secretary, Directors of the Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Health.
- Management and Students of School of Nursing, Anua.
- Management and Students of School of Midwifery, Anua.
- Chief Medical Director of St Luke's Hospital, Anua.
- St. Joseph's Catholic Church
- Youth group leaders
- Women group Leaders
- Community Based Organization Leaders etc.

6.4 Community Consultations

The direct involvement and active participation of relevant stakeholders and the local people in the planning and management processes of the project guarantees that any potential disharmonious issues will be resolved swiftly. Also, there will be maximization of resource use, increased benefits and expanded opportunities for the communities in the project area.

Community participation will certainly help improve understanding of the project and communication between the SPMU, the contractors and the community. The decision making process for the project will be enhanced by actively involving relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons and organizations with stakes in the project.

6.5 Objective of Community Consultation

The aims of the community consultation process are:

- Implore inputs, views, apprehensions and concerns within host community as they relate to the project and obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision making;
- Enable consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximized;
- Mitigate conflict through early identification of contentious issues; and increase public confidence in the project.
- Provide an opportunity for the public to influence the designs and implementation in a positive manner and improve transparency and accountability in decision-making;

6.5.1 The Stakeholders Consulted and their Concerns

The consultations involved independent and frequent meetings between the AKS NEWMAP team, Engineering Design Firm and Traditional and Administrative leaderships of Anua Offot. The key stakeholders identified and consulted in the area include:

- Clan Head of Offot Ukwa Clan
- Village Head of Anua
- Chief Medical Director (CMD) and Administrative Heads of the Hospital
- Hon. Commissioner, Permanent Secretary and Directors of Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Health
- Principal and Vice Principal, School Of Nursing, Anua
- Principal and Vice Principal, School of Midwifery
- Priests and worshipers at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Anua.
- Student Nurses and Midwives
- Public Relation Officer of Anua Offot (active and committed throughout the fieldwork)
- Other persons who use properties that will be directly or indirectly affected by the project.

During consultation meetings, an overview of NEWMAP, the Proposed Project, and World Bank safeguard policies as it involved ESMP/ARAP as well as the challenges that could impede the

implementation of the project were presented. The support needed from all stakeholders to ensure effective project and successful implementation were also discussed.

6.5.2 Summary of Meetings with Stakeholders

6.5.2.1 Advocacy Visit with HRH Edidem Edem Silas Akpan (DFRICS)

Officers from AKS NEWMAP visited the palace of HRH Edidem Edem Silas Akpan on 21st March, 2017. The purpose of the visit was to inform him of the project development and liaise with him on how to achieve maximum involvement of Anua Offot people on the project. HRH Edidem Edem Silas Akpan welcomed the team and was especially delighted that the World Bank and NEWMAP assisted project will ultimately bring lasting solution to the ravaging impacts of the erosion gully within the community. The stakeholders utilized the opportunity to agree on an effective date for the Public Consultation Meeting.

6.5.2.2 Public Participation and Consultations

Numerous formal and informal consultations ranging from advocacy visit to town hall meetings were held with members of the Anua Offot people. The Project Affected Communities/Persons turned up in huge numbers to air their views and concerns during the meetings.

Advocacy visit and Engagements were held on March 22nd, 2017 and March 31st, 2017 at the Traditional Rulers Council Hall and School of Midwifery Assembly Hall respectively. Predominantly, the community members welcomed the project whilst expressing their worries that remedial work should commence expeditiously to prevent exacerbation of the erosion damages as the raining season is already at hand.



Plate 6.1: Paramount Ruler of Uyo Local Government, HRH Edidem Edem Silas Akpan (second left) with members of the Uyo Traditional Rulers Council during the stakeholders consultation held on March 22nd, 2017 at the Uyo Traditional Rulers Council Hall



Plate 6.2: Cross Section of Participants during the stakeholders consultation held on March 22nd, 2017 at the Uyo Traditional Rulers Council Hall



Plate 6.3: Cross Section of Participants during the stakeholders consultation held on March 22nd, 2017 at the Uyo Traditional Rulers Council Hall



Plate 6.4: Community engagement on Friday 31st March, 2017



Plate 6.5: Cross section of participants during the community engagement on Friday 31st March, 2017

Table 6.2: Summary of Comments, Concerns, Question at Community Meetings and Consultations

S/N	Stakeholders Views/Concern	How it is Addressed
1.	The construction activities may result in loss of properties, land or damage to their economic trees and crops. In such cases, will there be compensation for such damages?	Yes, there will be compensation for property damages or loss of assets as a result of project implementation. The purpose of the ARAP is to methodically identify such properties and assets that may be impacted and establish quantum of compensation payable.
2.	The majority of stakeholders commented that awareness creation was essential for the long-term success of the erosion and watershed management program; and that manpower development should be integrated in the program.	The AKS NEWMAP endorsed this view pointing out that the engagement at hand was a step in that direction and emphasized that awareness creation and public participation were tested ingredients for project sustainability.
3.	Stakeholders demanded clarification on the extent of political influence on the project.	AKS NEWMAP responded that ARAP recognises guide lines for NEWMAP project implementation which are devoid of political inclinations.
4.	Majority of stakeholders expressed concern over security challenges in the neighbourhood and advocated the privatization of the access road to ward off encroachment	The AKS NEWMAP noted this and informed them that the security aspect will be catered to by the ESMP
5.	Somebody requested to know the remedies for a claimant who is not satisfied with the compensation payable.	The AKS NEWMAP replied that there is provision for public disclosure which allows PAPs access to RAP report. There is also provision for several levels of grievance redress mechanism, which will be implemented and monitored; and transparency and justice are enthroned in World Bank Assisted Projects.
6.	A representative of the Church asked if vulnerable people will be given adequate attention during RAP census.	The AKS NEWMAP noted that construction activities in the St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site affects mainly institutions. The only PAP affected does not fit into the category of vulnerable persons. However, vulnerable people will be included in the Livelihood Needs Assessment study.

7.	One of the Anua community representatives asked if RAP will consider those valuable assets that were already engulfed by the ravine.	The AKS NEWMAP team responded that RAP does not take care of assets that had already been consumed by the gully erosion. Owners of such assets will be accommodated in the Livelihood Needs Assessment study.
8.	Another member of the Anua community asked if it is the duty of their community to maintain the project after physical work.	The AKS NEWMAP team noted that the host community is an important stakeholder in NEWMAP intervention sites. NEWMAP is designed to ensure that the community plays an important role in the long term maintenance of project assets so as to ensure sustainability.
9.	A stakeholder requested to know the tiers of government that collaborate in this project	The AKS NEWMAP team responded that the federal and state governments are important stakeholders in NEWMAP intervention. The local government and the host communities also play important roles in ensuring the NEWMAP intervention meets its project development objectives.
10.	Another stakeholder wanted to know if compensation will be paid before the commencement of construction.	The AKS NEWMAP responded that PAPs will be paid before land acquisition and commencement of physical construction work .
14.	One of the stakeholders asked if farmers along the project corridor will be informed on time to enable them harvest their crops before construction commences	The AKS NEWMAP team responded that the entire community will be informed; including all PAPs shall be adequately carried along in all aspects of the project implementation including time lines and scheduled activities.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7 BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

7.1 Introduction

A detailed inventory of all affected assets provides the basis for estimating the compensation and assistance costs. This Section provides information on the estimated budget for the overall implementation of this ARAP and source of funds.

7.2 Financing plan

It is the responsibility of the Akwa Ibom State government to fund the ARAP budget. It will be financed through the project's administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project. However, final approval for payments lies with the State Project Coordinator.

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

Table 7.1 Summary of ARAP Budget

S/N	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
1	ARAP Resettlement Budget for 5 PAPs and 4 Project Affected Institutions (PAIs) with an estimated population of 1500.	Crops and Agricultural Resources ₦349,000.00
		Structures (i) Actual (ii) Probable* ₦ 4,795,153.00 ₦77,648,315.00
		Sub-Total: Compensation ₦ 82,443,468.00
2	Capacity Building and Training for ARAP Implementation** ₦ 1,400,000.00	
3	Operating cost including income restoration measures and Monitoring of RAP Implementation/Contingency (10 % of ARAP compensation Budget) ₦ 8,244,346.80	
4	Cost of engagement of Estate Surveyor / Valuer (i.e. 10% of ARAP compensation budget) ₦ 8,244,346.80	
	TOTAL***	₦ 100,332,161.60

** The probable category represents the value of the properties presently within the project corridor set out by the Engineering Design, but which conscious efforts are made to preserve the property due to its importance (e.g. A classroom block of the School of Midwifery, Anua).*

***The project affects four (4) institutions namely: School of Nursing, Anua; School of Midwifery, Anua; St. Luke's Hospital, Anua; and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. These institutions have a combined estimated active population of 1500 which includes the staff and students of the institutions as well as Church worshippers and residents of the staff quarters.*

****Allowing time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops and careful management of the site based on design setback will reduce the cost of resettlement.*

The total budget for administering/implementing the ARAP at St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site is **One hundred million, three hundred and thirty two thousand, One hundred and sixty one naira, sixty kobo (₦ 100,332,161.60).**

This sum is expected to cover compensation of assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance redress and compensation commission. In addition, 10% of this total budget has been provided for Operation cost and contingencies such as inflation that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

7.3 ARAP Compensation Process

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

- **Public participation:** Public participation with the PAPs and PAIs which had been part of the process of this ARAP would continue even at the ARAP implementation phase. Using the appropriate medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which alternatives for income restoration and compensation will be discussed and agreed. During this meeting, eligible PAPs/PAIs without clearance certificate for entitlement will be issued with certificates.
- AKS NEWMAP shall identify and work closely with the site committee within the project area to ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs
- AKS NEWMAP shall issue an order form to the PAPs/PAIs which shall be completed and signed by the PAPs. PAPs who cannot read or write will be assisted to do so. The

order form shall specify the mode of payment. To ensure proper accountability and documentation, the preferred mode of payment shall be by cheque.

- Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts. This is important due to;
 - ✓ Government of Nigeria is moving towards a cashless economy which may pose difficult for PAPs receiving their entitlements.
 - ✓ Operating a bank account will be a plausible option to manage PAPs income restoration program
 - ✓ Carrying cash to the house by PAPs poses a security treat to PAP and may also lead to increase poverty scenario of PAPs
- **Notification** - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs for inclusive participation.

7.4 Compensation Payment Administration

The resettlement budget details prepared in this ARAP shall be the guide for the AKS NEWMAP. After the processes hitherto elaborated has been exhausted, AKS NEWMAP shall prepare the payment documentation stating the **Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details, amount entitled, and any other information that will be necessary for proper documentation.** As expected, the AKS NEWMAP steering committee shall play advisory roles throughout the compensation payment administration.

7.5 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

Before any project activity is implemented, all PAPs will be resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this ARAP. PAPs that would not need to relocate, especially those that their Fence/balcony/ relaxation outdoors will be impacted shall be informed about the civil works schedule at least two weeks before actual civil works in the area or site. Monitoring of income restoration measures shall be continuous throughout the project cycle together with other project activity implementations.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS- ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Introduction

This ARAP recognizes the cross-ministerial and cross-state coordination and collaboration of the many Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as local governments and communities involved in the NEWMAP. This brought about the development of institutional arrangements amongst public agencies with local communities and PAPs with a view to ensuring good project management. The implementation of this ARAP shall require close collaboration among all the stakeholders with a properly constituted structure for administration which shall be agreed by all parties from the outset. The roles and responsibilities of the participating parties in collaborative efforts are well outlined.

The major institutions that are involved in this resettlement process are the Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP, Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (AKSMEMR), Ministry of Lands and Town Planning, the World Bank and the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC).

8.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation and Grievance redress are summarized below.

8.2.1 *The Financier*

8.2.1.1 World Bank

- Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the ARAP.

- Conducts regular supervision for satisfactory ARAP implementation, fulfilment of community liaison and provide support role throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the project construction.
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
- In case the WB considers the implementation to be not acceptable and no improvements can be expected, it will require that institutional capacity building measures be taken to strengthen the SPMU

8.2.2 Federal Level

8.2.2.1 Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)

- Lead coordinating agency and hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU).

8.2.2.2 Individual MDAs (State and Federal Levels)

- Participate deeply in the annual joint work programming process facilitated by the Federal/State PMU.

8.2.2.3 Federal Steering Committee

- Direct the FPMU in overall project coordination, alignment of project content and approach, and oversight of activities taking place across participating State.

8.2.2.4 Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

- Provides an oversight and advisory role in overall project management including resettlement planning and implementation
- Establishes and maintains the project management systems
- reinforces the State level structures
- Supervises through missions

8.2.3 State Level

8.2.3.1 State Steering Committee (SSC)

- Apex decision-making body for NEWMAP operation in the State.

8.2.3.2 State Technical Committee (STC)

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

8.2.3.3 State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

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

- Develop and implement ARAPs and other safeguard instruments.
- Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring
- and coordinating the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels.
- Study in detail the ARAP, and based on the review of the ARAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day ARAP implementation;
- Organize the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organizations and committees;
- Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the ARAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;
- Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the ARAP
- Implement the income restoration and social development programs and project in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the ARAP;
- Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the ARAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the ARAP and store the data and information collected in a data base;
- Based on the findings of the monitoring and review take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure.

- Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the projects;
- Implement the ARAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring.
- Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities;
- Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the projects
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly

8.2.3.4 SPMU Social and Livelihood Officer

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

8.2.3.5 SPMU Engineer

- Provide technical support

8.2.3.6 Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

- Develop the monitoring and evaluation protocol
- Conduct monitoring of ARAP implementation activities.
- Provide early alert to redress any potential problems.
- Monitor target achievements and slippages.

8.2.3.7 NEWMAP Technical Officer

- Acts as a link between the SPMU and the LGA;
- Sits at the LGA where the site intervention is taking place.

8.2.3.8 Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

To ensure a broad representation with the intent of minimizing any conflict, a Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) shall be set up and members be drawn from amongst the following:

- Affected Local government Chairman as Chairman
- Physical Planning /land officer and forester
- Representative of affected Communities,
- PAPs represented by local trade /Union leaders
- Coordinated by the Safeguard Unit of SPMU.
- Rep of the Site Committees

Their roles shall include;

- Carry out meeting with each PAP.
- Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of prices offered.
- Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
- Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
- Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict

- Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP
- Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to SPMU for appropriate response and management
- All members of RIC must be people who are knowledgeable in the use of local mechanism to settle grievances and who can ensure equity across cases and also be in position to know and eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.

8.2.3.9 Grievance Redress Committee

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

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

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

8.2.4 Local Level

8.2.4.1 Local Government

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

8.2.4.2 Technical Officer in Local Government Areas

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

8.2.5 Community Level

8.2.5.1 Community Liaison and Support Professional

- A liaison between the watershed community/communities and the SPMU
- in close contact with community members on a frequent and continuous basis,
- Assist in the formulation of community plans for livelihoods.
- Community sensitization and social mobilization.
- Assisting communities to form a representative Community Association.
- Helps the community to identify, select and implement livelihood sub-projects.
- Mobilizes cooperative labour for physical works.
- Provides support to the community for participatory monitoring.

8.2.5.2 Site Committees/ Community Associations

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

8.2.5.3 Community Interest Groups

- Coordinate community inputs to sub-catchment planning, implementation and monitoring, with guidance from support professionals and technical providers such as extension agents.
- Participating in site monitoring.
- Mobilise Youth and Women's groups.

8.2.5.4 Traditional Authority

- Support in the identification of the right PAPs
- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs

- Ensures that social values are not interfered with.

8.2.5.5 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

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

8.2.5.6 CBOs/CSOs

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

8.2.6 Others

8.2.6.1 Contractors

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

8.2.6.2 Ministry of Lands and Town Planning

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

CHAPTER NINE

9 ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND TIME TABLE OF EVENTS

9.1 Timetable for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

The ARAP has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before operation in the designated project area.

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

Table 9.1: Timetable for Completion of ARAP Implementation

S/N	Activities	Completion Time							
		May, 2017	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug. 2017	Nov., 2017	Jan., 2018	Feb., 2018	Apr., 2018
1	Submission of Draft Final ARAP Report								
2	Field Verification and comments								
3	Update of comments								
4	Submission of Final ARAP Document								
5	Advertisement in two Local Newspapers								
6	Published in the World Bank Info Shop								
7	Commencement of								

	ARAP Implementation								
8	Completion of ARAP Implementation								
9	Commencement of civil works								

9.2 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the AKS NEWMAP in the understanding and implementation of an ARAP, the capacity of the AKS NEWMAP as well as other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the ARAP (e.g. the Grievance Redress Committee) shall be developed. This capacity building is important so as to improve the knowledge of the SPMU and GRC on the modus operandi of involuntary resettlement and how to manage grievance cases and also for PAPs to understand optimal measures for livelihood restoration and the opportunities to possibly take advantage of. The estimated cost for the capacity building is presented in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Capacity Building schedule and cost

Duration	Item	Module	Who to Train	Resources	Estimated Amount (N)
2 Days	Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation Protocol	Principles of Resettlement Action Plan Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP/RAP Implementation Public Involvement and Consultation in RAP	SPMU, LG Council, Contractors, Engineers, & relevant MDAs, Community leaders/ CBOs/NGOs/PAPs/PAIs	Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant PowerPoint Presentation Associated Hand-outs	500,000
1 Day	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP	SPMU, members of Resettlement and Grievance Redress	PowerPoint Presentation Associated	500,000

			Committees, Community leaders.	Handouts	
1 Day	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	Cash Management and Monitoring Book keeping and Record Management Investment Decision making	SPMU, All the PAPs	PowerPoint Presentation Associated Handouts	400,000
TOTAL*:					1,400,000

Amount in words: One million, four hundred thousand naira only.

*The project affects four (4) institutions namely: School of Nursing, Anua; School of Midwifery, Anua; St. Luke's Hospital, Anua; and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. These institutions have a combined estimated active population of 1500 which includes the staff and students of the institutions as well as Church worshippers and residents of the staff quarters.

CHAPTER TEN

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Overview

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

The key objectives of monitoring the ARAP implementation is to:

- ensure transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources;
- provide constant feedback on the extent to which the RAP implementation are achieving their goals;
- identify potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions;
- provide guidelines for the planning of future projects; and
- Improve project design.

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. The Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the AKS PMU while an external monitoring may be carried out periodically by an Independent Consultant engaged by the AKS NEWMAP.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

Implementation of the ARAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Social and Livelihood Officer in coordination with other staff of the AKS NEWMAP.

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

Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Social and Livelihood Officer

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

10.3 Independent Monitoring

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

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

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

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified agency will be prepared by the AKS NEWMAP and submitted to the World Bank for “No Objection”

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

They include:

- Delivery and usage of compensation and resettlement entitlements;
- Compensation measures applied to compensate for damage during construction activities;
- Reported grievances and action taken;
- Problems encountered and action taken;
- General issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.
- Implementation progress;
- Compensation and resettlement policies;

- Changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,
- Consultation with and participation of PAPs and other Stakeholders.

10.5 Implementation Schedule

Table 10 summarizes the implementation schedule of the Resettlement Action Plan by phase, responsibilities and completion time for the construction and rehabilitation project.

Table 10.1 Summary of Implementation Schedule

PROJECT CYCLE	PHASE	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
DESIGN	Preparation of ARAP and consultations	Draft ARAP document, <i>WB No-Objection</i>	AKS NEWMAP
	Disclosure	Disclosure of ARAP locally to WB Info Shop.	AKS NEWMAP, World Bank
	Finalization and Incorporation	Final version of ARAP ARAP into contract documents <i>WB No-Objection</i>	AKS NEWMAP
EXECUTION	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation Monitoring & reporting on environmental and social mitigation measures Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues	AKS NEWMAP and Resettlement Implementation Committee
OPERATIONS (POST-IMPLEMENTATION)		Maintenance Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and social livelihood issues	Construction Company, AKS NEWMAP, Site Committee

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(2004)

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(2013)

ANNEX 1: CENSUS REGISTRATION FOR PAPS

RESPONDENT		ADDRESS			DATE OF INTERVIEW			INTERVIEWER				
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	SURNAME	NAME	RELATIONSHIP TO HH HEAD	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	AGE	TIME IN RESIDENCE	MAIN OCCUPATION	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	EARNINGS / MONTH			
HOUSEHOLD			****									
SPOUSE OR PARTNER												
MEMBER 1												
MEMBER 2												
MEMBER 3												
MEMBER 4												
MEMBER 5												
MEMBER 6												
MEMBER 7												
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL ATTENDED BY CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD	TIME (IN MINUTES)		RURAL AREAS	PORTION OCCUPIED (PERCENTAGE)				WHERE DO YOU INTEND TO MOVE?				
CHURCH ATTENDED BY HH MEMBERS			RURAL LANDS	AREA (HECTARES)	ANNUAL CROPS	PERENNIAL CROPS	CATTLE	UNUSED				
HEALTH POST OR HOSPITAL			BE OCCUPIED BY PROJECT						SPECIAL NEEDS (vulnerability, disability lack of social support, poverty, etc.)			
MARKET			OTHER PORTION									
PAVED ROAD STOP			TOTAL LAND									
			URBAN AREAS	AREA OF LOT (M ²)	FOOTPRINT OF HOUSE (M ²)	OTHER STRUCTURES (M ²)	DOES RESPONDENT OWN ANOTHER HOME?					
HOW MANY RELATIVES LIVE WITHIN 100 METER OF THIS HOME?												

ANNEX 2: MONITORING INDICATOR FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF RAP INCOME RESTORATION

NAME OF MONITORING OFFICER:			
NAME OF PAP:			
TYPE OF IMPACT CAUSED TO PAP BY PROJECT:			
Choice made by PAP between cash and in-kind compensation:			
Proposed Use of Payments:			
Date of Monitoring:			
Indicators	Baseline Status (Date)	New Status (Date)	Comment
Income of PAP			
Occupation of PAP			
Number of grievances and time and quality of resolution			
Skill acquisition/training			
Assistance received from Project			
Number of Children			
Number of children in school			
Type of place of dwelling			

Ownership of shop/structure?			
Value of Stock			
Turnover			
Condition of affected structure/Asset			

ANNEX 3: INVENTORY OF AFFECTED ASSETS/STRUCTURES AND COMPENSATION FOR PAPS

ANNEX 4: INVENTORY OF AFFECTED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND THE PAPS

Id No	Name of PAP	Mango	Plantain	Gmelina	Pawpaw	Banana	Oil palm	Hardwood	Staking sticks	Softwood	Total
01.		1	10								
02.			4	15	5	3					
03.							16	8		7	
04.							6	10			
05.							8			6	
06.			4		2	5				8	
07.									32	8	

ANNEX 5: ATTENDANCE AT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AT SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY ON FRIDAY MARCH 31, 2017

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Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)
AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT
Plot 7, G-Line, Ewet Housing Estate, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State
ATTENDANCE SHEET



DESCRIPTION: Engagement with St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site community
 DATE: Friday 31st March, 2017
 Venue: School of Nursing and Midwifery, St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.

SN	NAME	ADDRESS / ORGANIZATION	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION / POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	PATRICK E. IBANGA	ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANUA	MALE	08023421448	CHURCH CHAIRMAN	[Signature]
2	COMRADE RICHARD OSCAR	MIN. OF AGRIC (LABOUR LEADER) (AREON)	MALE	08030996743	CHAIRMAN	[Signature]
3	ANTETI NICHOLAS	ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC, ANUA	MALE	08052337032	Youth President	[Signature]
4	Imeobony Sampson	Anua village Council	male	08038722529	Youth leader	[Signature]
5	Abasiarah Akpan	Anua village Council	male	0806644005	Youth leader	[Signature]
6	Emmanuel E. Udoh	RCCG 34 SANMI OGUN, UK	MALE	08033637460	Secretary	[Signature]
7	Regina MK Pongonyong	Hand Maids of the Holy Child Jesus	Female	08029521078	Superior (RSPS)	[Signature]
8	Otuokong S. Obong	Ministry of Environment	Male	08036042549	Civil Engineer	[Signature]
9	Anihe Clefus Sam	Ministry of Environment	Male	08029553121	Technical Engin	[Signature]
10	Basil Ineke Leo	St. Joseph Catholic church, Anua	male	08137715941	Secretary	[Signature]
11	PEACE BASSEY	IKOT OHO IDIO OFFICE	male	07066919599	Youth leader	[Signature]
12	Ejiofor Innocent	IKOT OKO IDIO OFFICE	male	07031820778	pastor	[Signature]
13	Aniche E. Zidoka		M	07036937547		[Signature]
14	Marilyn Essang	EROFLOA	F	08187581489	student	[Signature]
15	Joseph victory	EROFLOA	F	08134575422	student	[Signature]
16	Umoh, ERO OROOH	EROFLOA	F	08029986623	student	[Signature]
17	Esther Ekpim	IKOT OKO IDIO OFFICE	M	08037725065	Business	[Signature]
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Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)



AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT
Plot 7, G-Line, Ewer Housing Estate, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State



ATTENDANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION Engagement with St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site community

DATE: Friday 31st March, 2017 **Venue:** School of Nursing and Midwifery, St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.

SN	NAME	ADDRESS / ORGANIZATION	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION / POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	Oborhwa Veronica Odon	Ekpri Nsulem Village	Female	07080228638	Women leader	[Signature]
2	Dr. Godwin M. (M.D.)	St. Luke Hospital Anua	M	08023002133	Chief Med Officer	[Signature]
3	Mr. Dominic C. Eking	St. Luke's Hospital	M	08037469568	Admin. officer	[Signature]
4	Linus E. IBANGA	MANAGEMENT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL	M	0803325217	MANAGEMENT STAFF	[Signature]
5	MR. NIWAAS M. NSA	ANUA OFFICE	M	08035403610	YOUTH PRIN	[Signature]
6	Ms. Philomena Edom	SCH OF NURSING, ANUA - UYO	F	0802768376	V.P. SCH OF NURSING	[Signature]
7	Emwa Nwaeke UKPO	SCH OF MIDWIFERY - ANUA - UYO	M	08022695067	PRINCIPAL	[Signature]
8	MFOW AKPAN (MRS)	SCH OF MIDWIFERY - ANUA - UYO	F	08027022427	VICE PRINCIPAL	[Signature]
9	CKorette Akan (Mrs)	ANUA - UYO	F	08024666717	Principal	[Signature]
10	Blessing Akpan (Mrs)	ANUA - UYO	M	0810425685	YOUTH OFFICER	[Signature]
11	Ime Wb Ukei (Mr)	ANUA - UYO	M	08159015306	Chief Security	[Signature]
12	Sebastian Akpan (Mr)	ANUA	M	07011114159	Village Council, Anua	[Signature]
13	Charles Udoke	41 Abok Rd. Uyo	M	0802308086	Community	[Signature]
14	Prof. I.J. Ekpo	Dept. of Geography, Uyo	M	08036687667	Consultant	[Signature]
15	Dr. Umony E. Harrison	NEWMAP, AKS	M	88127056808	SPC	[Signature]
16	Ekpeniong E. Udoke	NEWMAP, AKS	M	08032940279	FO	[Signature]
17	Francis Akpan	215 Nwankpa Rd	M	08064229044	Ins. UYO	[Signature]
18	Nathan E. Sebastian Udoke	NO 52 2nd Lane Anua off Uyo	M	08029977418	NP ekong	[Signature]
19	Iberedem E. Uko	NEWMAP, AKS	M	08165389141	Asst. to SPC	[Signature]
20	Uduak Akpan	AKS NEWMAP	M	08064740389	mond E	[Signature]
21	Uduak Ekpo	AKS NEWMAP	M	08135487019	SLO	[Signature]
22	Abasiama James James	AKS NEWMAP	F	07064765158	PIA	[Signature]
23	Anizeli S. (Mrs)	AKS NEWMAP	M	0815785384	ADM OFF	[Signature]
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Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)



AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Plot 7, G-Line, Ewet Housing Estate, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State



ATTENDANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION: Engagement with St. Luke's Hospital gully erosion site community

DATE: Friday 31st March, 2017

Venue: School of Nursing and Midwifery, St. Luke's Hospital, Anua.

SN	NAME	ADDRESS / ORGANIZATION	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION / POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	EAMON A. ISIONG	137 MBAK RD; ANUA.	M	0806469604	Chairman, St. Joseph Parish	[Signature]
2	ARTHUR G. UWA	29 MBAK RD ANUA	M	0703491511	CHAIRMAN UDO FORUM	[Signature]
3	Henry Elijah	90 Ezemnyong St., Uyo	M	08034470518	St. Luke's Hospital	[Signature]
4	Ed Julian Ema Ette	17 Mbak Rd. Anua Office	M	07032785108	17 Mbak Rd Anua	[Signature]
5	Harold E. Akpan	2456 Thuro, By Rd	M	080360375308	Village head Anua	[Signature]
6	Gloria Uwak	Ekpi Nkukawa Ofot	F	07035891648		[Signature]
7	UWEM EKASEM	130 JANE ERON SIDE	F	08063629106		[Signature]
8	IMOBEN, MFOU SWIDA	85, Ibot Ekpe Road, Uyo	M	07066972882		[Signature]
9	Akam Oliver	233 Nwamba Rd, Uyo	M	08069342728	Indigene of Anua	[Signature]
10	JOSEPH DAVID EFFING	397 ORUN ROAD, UYO	M	08027686921		[Signature]
11	UMPREN EFKAKASI S.	85 Ibot Ekpe Rd, Uyo	M	09085096138		[Signature]
12	DR. GREGG A. ANIBASE	EROFLOOD	M	08161518756	CONSULTANT	[Signature]
13	Nsok Alexander Vilo	NEWMAP UYO	M	08083997854	NEWMAP DRIVER	[Signature]
14	DR EDEM ESARA	NEWMAP, UYO	M	08035404927	CONSULTANT	[Signature]
15	Dr WYME R. ETO	NEWMAP UYO	M	08063558859	CONSULTANT	[Signature]
16	ENGR. AKANINYEDE HEORY	NEWMAP, UYO	M	08028442176	Project Engineer	[Signature]
17	Inyime Robinson	WASIF	M	07065731470	EA	[Signature]
18	Iyemehang Uboh	Eroflood Projects, Uyo	F	0706734583		[Signature]
19	Mfon Kenneth	NEWMAP-ACS	F	07883028873	CO-NEWMAP	[Signature]
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ANNEX 6: ATTENDANCE AT ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS ON MAY 11, 2017 AT SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY

Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)



AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Plot 7, G-Line, Ewet Housing Estate, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State



ATTENDANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION

DATE: MAY 11, 2017

ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS OF ANUA CULITY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT

SN	NAME	ADDRESS / ORGANIZATION	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION / POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	ANGELBEATH E. D. AKPAN	2488 NYANIBA Rd. Anua Uyo	MALE	08036077308	Anua	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ELDER JULIAN EMAETIE	17 MBAK ROAD ANUA OFFOT. UYO	MALE	07032785108	ANUA V. COOR. CHAIR	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ELDER	774 UDA 1-KPDS MBKPO	Male	08037725045	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Pastor Mike E. Udoh	219 Nwaniba Road - Uyo	male	08124842809	member	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Dundun Joe Ilin	NO 33 Utuks Lane Anua.	male	07035736921	Anua Village rep	S. E. Ilin
6	BPO. Chrysostom E. Okon	NO 13 MBAK R. D. Buiva	male	0702846474	member	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Peter Robert Hinc	NO 65 Hytension By Edo Akpomo	male	07035736921	RTD Civil Servant	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Ubonsi Ine Edir	NO 29 UTUKS LANE	MALE	07035120802	BUILDET	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Phitomena P. Edom	SCH. OF NURSING, ANUA	FEMALE	08027658376	V.P. SONA	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Regina Mkpogonyong	Convent HHCT Anua	female	08029521098	Superior	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	DONARD A. OKON	17 Utuks Lane, Anua Offot.	MALE	08037717649	YOUTH SECRETARY	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	BRIAN B. EDEM	197 NWANIBA RD ANUA	MALE	08065101132	Youth Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Dominic Crispin Iflor	5 Akpan Udo Imp. Str. off Mbek Rd	✓	08037469568	Administrative Officer	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	ANTHONY PAUL UDOH	13 MBAK RD ANUA	✓	08029186635	RTD CIVIL SERV.	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	JOHN O. EDU	HYDROTECH ESTATE	✓	08186410635	MASON	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	ATTATI KOUK	#1 ROCK'S LANE ANUA	MALE	08169766886	Chemist	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	DR Godwin M. Inyang	ST LUKE HOSPITAL, ANUA	M	08023002133	CMD	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	AKANINYINE OLIVER EKOYE	233 NWANIBA RD, UYO	MALE	08069342728	TRADING	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	COMRADE RICHARD OSCAR	66 AKANA ST, ANUA / LABOUR ACTIVIST	MALE	08030996743	CHAIRMAN, AASUN	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	CHIEF EFFONG EIGHENTONS	86 UDOEKPOD ST ANUA	MALE		IMO NAO Family Head	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	MR PATRICK E. IBANGA	86 HIGNIENSTRAS, ANUA	MALE	08023421648	CHAIRMAN CATH. CHURCH	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ANTHONY G. MWA	29 Mbak Rd Anua	Male	67034913161	CHURCH IMODU	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Imebony Sampson	2 Rock Lane Anua	male	08038722504	Youth leader	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Uwale Michael Nsa	17 Ibano St Anua	male	08035403620	Youth pm	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Mfon Akpan	Sch. of midwifery, Anua	Female	0802702427	V. P. NOUNU	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	BLOSSING AKPAN	Sch. of midwifery, Anua	male	08104288555	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	OKU A. OKON	Eezzi Consult	Male	08027622140	Estate Valuer	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	EKA Augustine	Egeton & CO	Male	08064101528	Estate Surveyor	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	EKANED. NSIDIBE	NEWMAP	MALE	08052522666	PROJECT ASSISTANCE	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	ASASIANA M. UROFUJOM	NEWMAP	FEMALE	07038369554	PROJECT ASSISTANCE	<i>[Signature]</i>

Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)



AKWA IBOM STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Plot 7, G-Line, Ewet Housing Estate, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State



ATTENDANCE SHEET

DESCRIPTION:

DATE:

MAY 11 2017

SN	NAME	ADDRESS / ORGANIZATION	SEX	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION / POSITION	SIGNATURE
31	Ubonf Bessoy	Obot Akpan & Co	M	08025947693	Estete Surveyor	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Aristie Madik	Obot Akpan & CO	M	08069301619	w w	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Thompson, Ekombong	Obot Akpan & CO.	M	08060750765	✓ ✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	ESV Udo U. Egerfon	NIESU, AKS branch	M	08023672057	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	ESV OBOT AKPAN	NIESU, AKS DRD	M	08023252493	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	DR IDEM ESARA	NEWMAP	M	08035704929	Consultant	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Albert Joseph Maurice	Nwonaiba	M	02022876085		<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Emmanuel John Esia	Anua	M	0810235732		<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Uduok Akpan	AKS NEWMAP	M	08064740361	Man E	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Imunso Ntifeke	NEWMAP, AKS	M	07030289214	Project Assistant	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	ESV Obot Ekwere	MUN. LANDS & TOWN PLANNING	M	08063938431	Principal lands Officer	<i>[Signature]</i>
42						
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ANNEX 7: LIST OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FOUND IN THE PROJECT AREA

Plants Found in the Project Area.

S/N	Genera	Species	Family	Common Name
1.	<i>Ageratum</i>	<i>conyzoides</i>	Compositae	Goat weed
2.	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>hybridus</i>	Amaranthaceae	Smooth pigweed
3.	<i>Iris</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Iridaceae	Blue flag weed
4.	<i>Eeclipta</i>	<i>prostrate</i>	Asteraceae	False daisy
5.	<i>Chromoloena</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Asteraceae	Siam weed
6.	<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>taofida</i>	Asteraceae	Horse weed
7.	<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>serriola</i>	Asteraceae	Prickly lettuce
8.	<i>Chenopedium</i>	<i>album</i>	Chenopodia ceae	Lambsquarters
9.	<i>Sida</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Malvaceae	Prickly sida
10.	<i>Phgsalis</i>	<i>longifolra</i>	Solanaceae	Smooth ground cherry
11.	<i>Mimosa</i>	<i>pudica</i>	Fabaceae	Sensitive plant
12.	<i>Urena</i>	<i>lobata</i>	Malvaceae	Caeser weed
13.	<i>Tridox</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	Asreraceae	Tridax weed

14.	<i>Cenriasoma</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Fabaeae	Centro
15.	<i>Nymphaca</i>	<i>lotus</i>	Nymphaeaceae	White waterlilly
16.	<i>Mimosa</i>	<i>pigea</i>	Mimosaceae	Giant sensitive plant
17.	<i>Typna</i>	<i>latitoina</i>	Typhaceae	Bulrush weed
28.	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>exagrostic</i>	Cypeiaceae	Flat sedge
19.	<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>purpureum</i>	Poaceac	Elephant grass
20.	<i>Impereta</i>	<i>cylindrical</i>	Poaceae	Spear grass
21.	<i>Digitarita</i>	<i>sanglinalos</i>	Poaceae	Finger grass
22.	<i>Megathgisua</i>	<i>madimeb</i>	Poaceae	Guinea grass
23.	<i>Calamagastic</i>	<i>aceltiflora</i>	Poaceae	Kaol forester
24.	<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>longispinus</i>	Poaceae	Budgrass
25.	<i>Echinechloa</i>	<i>crus-galli</i>	Poaceae	Crab grass
26.	<i>Eleusine</i>	<i>indica</i>	Poaceae	Wire grass
27.	<i>Elymus</i>	<i>repens</i>	Poaceae	Quack grass
28.	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>capillare</i>	Poaceae	Panicgrass
29.	<i>Setarua</i>	<i>faberi</i>	Poaceae	Giant foxtail

30.	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Bermuda grass
31.	<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>arborae</i>	Lamiaceae	Gmelina
32.	<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango
33.	<i>Irvingia</i>	<i>smithii</i>	Irvingiaceae	Uyo (Ogbono)
34.	<i>Brachystegia</i>	<i>eurycoma</i>	Fabaceae	Black timber (Achi)
35.	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>guineensis</i>	Fabaceae	Velvet tamarind (chelaka)
36.	<i>Dennettia</i>	<i>Tripetala</i>	Annonaceae	Nkarika (pepper fruit)
37.	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>africanum</i>	Sapotaceae	African star apple (udara)
38.	<i>Pentaclethia</i>	<i>macrophyuca</i>	Leguminosae	Ukana (Oil bean tree)
39.	<i>Treculia</i>	<i>africana</i>	Moraceae	African bread fruit
40.	<i>Persea</i>	<i>americana</i>	Lauraceae	Avocado pear
41.	<i>Anacardium</i>	<i>occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Cashew
42.	<i>Psidium</i>	<i>guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Guava
43.	<i>Elaeis</i>	<i>guineensis</i>	Arecaceae	Oil palm
44.	<i>Cocos</i>	<i>nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Coconut palm
45.	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Lime

46.	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	Sweet orange
47.	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>spp</i>	Poaceae	Bamboo (NNyayagha)
48.	<i>Dacryodes</i>	<i>educos</i>	Rosaceae	Native pear
49.	<i>Zea</i>	<i>mayz</i>	Poaceae	Maize
50.	<i>Oryza</i>	<i>sativa</i>	Poaceae	White rice
51.	<i>Arachis</i>	<i>hypogaea</i>	Fabaceae	Ground nut
52.	<i>Cayanus</i>	<i>cajan</i>	Fabaceae	Pigeon pea
53.	<i>Dioscorea</i>	<i>rotundata</i>	Discoreaceae	White yam
54.	<i>Droscorea</i>	<i>alata</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Water yam
55.	<i>Manihot</i>	<i>esculenta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Cassava
56.	<i>Saccharum</i>	<i>officinarum</i>	Poaceae	Sugar canes
57.	<i>Colocasia</i>	<i>esculentus</i>	Araceae	Coco yam (ikpong)
58.	<i>Xanthosoma</i>	<i>sagittifolilem</i>	Axaceae	Coco yam (ikpong)
59.	<i>Carica</i>	<i>papaya</i>	Annnaceae	Paw Paw
60.	<i>Musa</i>	<i>Sapientum</i>	Musaceae	Banana
61.	<i>Musa</i>	<i>paradisiacal</i>	Musaceae	Plantain

62.	<i>Ananas</i>	<i>comosus</i>	Bromeliaceae	Pineapple
63.	<i>Vernonia</i>	<i>amygdalina</i>	Asteraceae	Bitter leaf
64.	<i>Telfaoroa</i>	<i>occidentals</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fluted pumpkin (nkong)
65.	<i>Abelmoschus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>	Malvaceae	Okra

Arthropods & Insects found in the project area

Scientific name	Family	Common name
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i>	Tetranychidae	Red spider mite
<i>Adoxophyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae	leaf roller
<i>Amblypelta spp.</i>	Coreidae	Amblypelta bugs
<i>Aspidiotus destructor.</i>	Diaspididae	Coconut scale insect
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i>	Coccidae	Soft brown scale insect
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i>	Tephritidae	fruit fly
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	Aphididae	Potato aphid
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i>	Curculionidae	Cane weevil borer
<i>Cassena intermedia</i>	Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae	Leaf beetles
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Octuidae	Corn earworm
<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Lycaenidae	Pea blue butterfly

<i>Riptortus spp.</i>	Coreidae	Pod sucking bug
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i>	Noctuidae	African armyworm
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Noctuidae	Black cutworm
<i>Cassida diomma</i> <i>Boisduval</i>	Chrysomelidae	Small tortoise beetle
<i>Dasychira mendosa</i> <i>Hubn.</i>	Lymantriidae	Leaf eating caterpillar
<i>Henosepilachna</i> <i>signatipennis</i>	Coccinellidae	Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Phaenacantha spp.</i>	Colobathristidae/Pyrrocoridae	Sugarcane bug
<i>Alticus tibialis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Grass bug
<i>Aulacophora spp.</i>	Chrysomelidae	Pumpkin beetles
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	Pseudococcidae	Pineapple mealybug
<i>Arsipoda</i> <i>tenimberensis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Black flea beetle
<i>Atherigona oryzae</i>	Muscidae	Paddy stemfly
<i>Gonocephalum</i>	Tenebrionidae	False wireworm

<i>ochthebioides</i>		
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i>	Gryllotalpidae	Mole crickets
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Noctuidae	Corn earworm
Leptocorisa acuta	Alydidae	Paddy bugs
<i>Cofana spectra</i>	Cicadellidae	White leafhopper
<i>Planococcus</i>	Pseudococcidae	Yam mealy bug
<i>dioscoreae</i>		
<i>Zonocerus variegates</i>	Pyromorphoidae	Grasshopper

Fishes found in the project area

Fishes Family	Common Names	Scientific Names
Anguillidae	American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Clupeidae	Gizzard shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
Clarias sp	Walking catfish	Clariidae
Galaxiidae	Black mudfish	<i>Neochanna diversus</i>
Cichlidae	Tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>

