



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



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)  
FOR  
ETIM UMANA GULLY EROSION SITE  
IN UYO L.G.A. OF AKWA IBOM STATE**

**FINAL REPORT**

**NOVEMBER, 2017**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Policy
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSO	Community Support Organizations
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMENV	Federal Ministry of Environment
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
GCE	General Certificate in Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFA	Gross floor area
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDA	International Development Association
LB	Land Bureau
LGA	Local Government Area
LRC	Local Resettlement Committee
LVO	Land Valuation Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Guarantee Agency
MOE	State Ministry of Environment
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OD	Operational Directives (of the World Bank)
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PID	Project Information Document
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPUD	Physical Planning and Urban Development
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIT	RAP Implementation Team
RP	Resettlement Plans
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit



STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOR	Terms of Reference
WASC	West African School Certificate
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

S/No	Word/Term	Definition
1	Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
2	Cut-off-date	The date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the socio-economic survey.
3	Displaced Persons	Affected persons by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their; Standard of living adversely affected; Right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or Business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.
4	Economically Displaced Persons	Those affected persons who are affected in a way that they lose incomes from crops, land, businesses etc.
5	Encroachers	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
6	Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to PAPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
7	Full Cost of Resettlement	Compensation based on the present value of replacement of the lost asset, resource or income without taking into account depreciation.
8	Household	Is the unit which includes all members living under the authority of a household head, they are both family members and other dependants. Under the Land Act, a household would be members of the family whose consent would be required in case of alienation or undertaking any transaction on the family residential land. These members should ordinarily reside on the land. These members typically include the household head, one or several spouses, children and other members of the larger family, tenants, and employee.

9	Income Restoration	The measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to <i>at least</i> restore, if not improve, their livelihoods.
10	Indigenous peoples	The people indigenous to an area and include ethnic minorities as defined by World Bank Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10).
11	Involuntary Resettlement	<p><u>When the affected party does not have the option to remain in place even though he/she may prefer to move away. In some cases, people do move voluntarily but their willingness to move spontaneously must be carefully verified.</u></p> <p>Refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement.</p> <p>This occurs in cases of:          lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain: and          Negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.</p>
12	Land acquisition	The process whereby a person or household is involuntarily alienated from all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of a project for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
13	Land-Owner	An individual/household/institution recognized as owning land either by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of former public Land
14	Market Value	Appropriate compensation figures so that the affected population is able to restore their standards of living to levels “at least as good as or better than they were prior to the project.
15	Physically Displaced Persons	Those affected persons who have to physically relocate because they reside within the land to be acquired for the ROW or encumbered as a result of the Project.
16	Project-Affected Area	Is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and the residents.
17	ProjectAffected Person	Persons who lose assets as a result of the Project, whatever the extent of the loss; lost assets include land rights, structures, crops, business, access or a combination of those losses; not all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have to physically relocate as a result of the Project

19	Project Affected Household	The family or collection of PAPs that will experience effects from an acquisition regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.
20	Relocation	The physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.
21	Replacement Cost	Replacement cost of an affected asset is equivalent to the amount required to replace the asset in its existing condition. The replacement cost of land is its market value. The replacement cost of structures is equal to the cost of constructing/purchasing a similar new structure, without making any deductions for depreciation, and inclusive of the labor cost. WB policies require that all affected assets (land and structures) are compensated at their replacement cost.
22	Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
23	Resettlement Impacts	The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas.  Refers not just to the physical displacement of people, but also covers taking land that results in the relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or Loss of sources of income or means of livelihood ( <i>OP 4.12</i> , paragraph 3)...
24	Resettlement Policy Framework	A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future  Implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of <i>OP 4.12</i> of the World Bank.
25	Socioeconomic survey	The census of PAHs/ PAPs of potentially affected people, which is prepared through a detailed survey based on actual data collected.
26	Tenant	An individual/household/institution occupying land or space in a home under a private agreement with the owner whereby the right of occupancy is paid for in cash to the owner.
27	Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.; female-headed households with dependents; disabled household heads; poor households; landless elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; and Ethnic minorities.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **ES.01 Background**

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral 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 state-led intervention projects to prevent and reverse land degradation especially gully erosion. NEWMAP started with seven [7] pioneer states in 2012: Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo. In 2015, 7 new States were admitted into the project, while additional 5 States joined in 2016. Akwa Ibom State is among the last 5 States to be admitted.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), Department of Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management. State and local governments, local communities and CSOs are or will be involved in the project, given that the project is a multi-sector operation involving MDAs concerned with environmental resources management, lands and town planning, public works, agriculture, finance, information and disaster risk management.

The development objective of NEWMAP is: to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas while emphasizing community involvement, participatory approach and ownership concept, management of the entire watershed, and preventive measures.

At State level, NEWMAP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including Environmental Assessment OP 4.01; Cultural Property OP/BP 4.11; and Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12;

### **ES.02 Methodology for the RAP Preparation**

The approach adopted for the RAP was in accordance with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies Nigerian guidelines/laws and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the assignment.

The methodology essentially entails literature review/desktop studies, baseline studies, public consultations and preparation of RAP.

Various stakeholders including the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups were consulted within the project area. Through this process, stakeholders' concerns were addressed, views and inputs with regard to the likely social impacts of the project and proposed mitigation/enhancement measures were obtained. Stakeholders from relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), NonGovernmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), community groups and leaders were consulted in order to identify institutional arrangements and capacity needs for implementation and monitoring of the RAP. Potential and associated impacts of proposed intervention to improve and rehabilitate the degraded environment including resettlement measures were identified and assessed during the consultations.

### **ES03. Project Components and Description of Physical and Socio-Economic Environment**

Etim Umana Street gully erosion site is located along Etim Umana Street, off Urua Udofia Street, off Nwaniba Road in Uyo metropolis. The gully erosion site lies at 5.030778N and 7.947375E. The gully erosion at Etim Umana has several fingers created by uncontrolled runoff from residential areas which discharges indiscriminately into the ravine environs. The main gully is very active and has already engulfed several structures and large farmlands in the vicinity. The gully averages 30m deep, 90m wide and stretches to a distance of over 700m. The bank walls show very steep slopes – almost nearly vertical in some areas – indicating high shearing capacity of soil. The surrounding fingers slope towards the gully at between 3% -15%. The area is mostly residential. To effectively intervene in this Etim Umana gully erosion project the stabilization of any existing erosion activity and provision of grade control structures at suitable intervals, re-contouring and re-grading of the gully walls are proposed including construction of concrete channels, gabion structures, provision of appropriate interceptor drains and the provision of maintenance access to enhance future sustainability. Meanwhile, since it appears actual mobilization to site construction will not commence until the next dry season in November 2017, sand bagging at the active fingers should be undertaken immediately to save land and buildings already at risk of being consumed by the ravine.

### **ES.04 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population**

The socio-economic characteristics of the people living along the project corridor shows that the population is made up of more males (56.1% - 58.1%) than females (41.9% - 43.7%) and mostly literate population of (88.8%). Social facilities and services like schools, clinics, churches, kiosk, leisure spots and drainage channels though privately owned are generally available. Majority of inhabitants depend on borehole water as a major source of water supply for domestic purposes. 86.8% of households dispose their waste by dumping them at the gully erosion site while others take to outright burning and dumping at backyards. In the project area heaps of undisposed refuse cause regular obstruction of storm water flow into natural drainage basins.

### **ES.05 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition**

The legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria is the Land Use Act of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. The relevant World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12), which addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was reviewed. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP 4.12 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. Thus it is noted in this RAP that in the course of the project implementation, any divergence between the Laws in Nigeria and that of the Bank's OP 4.12, the more beneficial to the project affected persons shall take precedence in the implementation of this RAP.

### **ES.06 Valuation and Compensation of Affected Structure and Property**

Issues of valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of proposed project intervention works have been discussed with the PAPs. The general principles adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuations, comprise the World Bank's safe guard policies on entitlement, the entitlement matrix, proof of eligibility as well as valuation methodology. It is realized that majority of the affected assets are building structures, fenced walls, farm lands and crops. Within the defined buffer concerning the proposed project, 73 physical structures likely to be affected were identified and their dimensions and special description obtained. Owners of affected properties were notified in several ways including one-on-one notification during the socio-economic survey, inspections and



also during public consultations. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable value based on the current market prices. An estimated 600 (six hundred) PAPs made up of property owners, relatives and tenants would be affected by the proposed intervention works.

### **ES.07 Procedure for Delivery of Compensation**

The procedure for delivery of compensation to PAPs shall include but not limited to the following:-

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, submit a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established

Implementation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the PAPs

- Issuance of Cheque to individual accounts is the preferred as 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 Local Government and/or other independent witnesses of the affected person and leaders of the communities.

Proper receipts should be issued and copies given to the affected persons including the Finance Department of SPMU

Comprehensive reports on payment made are submitted for review by SPMU Management.

### **ES.08 Census Cut-Off Date**

The established cut off-date to record the PAPs along the gully erosion corridor of work was April 21, 2017 which was made known to the PAPs and communities during the stakeholders meeting, site community members and through the Royal Fathers e.g the Clan Head of offot . In the event of project delay for more than two years, then there will be need to update the socio-economic survey that was carried out for this RAP.

### **ES.09 Impacts of Proposed Work**

The major benefits will occur in the form of improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:

Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, etc.

Reduced siltation in streams leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.

Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation) and land subsidence during the rains.

Progressively restored vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates. This results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.

Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

On the reverse side, the implementation of the intervention measures would induce some negative impacts on people and their assets with regard to displacement. Based on the inventory carried out a total of 600 persons have been identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) made up of different categories of people whose structures and farmlands shall be affected. Of total number of PAPs inventorised, 40 vulnerable PAPs were identified who are either aged or widow-female headed households.

## **ES.10 Mitigation Measures**

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. To provide a safety net for all the PAPs and improve their livelihoods until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were preproject or even better, appropriate mitigation measures and preparedness of the entire resettlement process have been developed and/or shall be ensured. For the vulnerable, priority shall be given in all mitigation measures relating to them. Stress to this group shall be avoided where mitigation measures include physical preparation of sites as appropriate assistance, support and protection shall be provided to help them overcome difficulties in the process.

Generally, in order to adequately mitigate the negative impacts on the PAPs, the costs of the damage to assets have been calculated by generating market values and estimates for how much it would cost to replace or repair affected asset based on the replacement value - the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (over the period until the assets are recovered). Unit costs were primarily calculated using information from the local markets. A Register has been prepared for the new PAPs with regard to their losses and compensation. The entire mitigation measures will be delivered to the PAPs before start of works.

## **ES.11 Public Participation**

Public participation in this RAP included consultations and communications. Consultation included a two-way process in which ideas about the project and concerns of stakeholders and the project designers were shared and considered mutually by affected populations and other stakeholders. Communication included the dissemination of information of NEWMAP activities to the concerned public about the project and other relevant issues.

Relevant stakeholders, namely relevant local government officials, Community leaders and other opinion leaders in the communities, PAPs and other individual people and special interest groups such as CBOs, youth groups etc, were met. At the meetings the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP and other related information were presented to the stakeholders.

Furthermore, at the fora, the displaced persons and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs, specifically were told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before. Furthermore, the stakeholders were informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor through the community leaders.

## **ES.12 Resettlement of PAPs and Livelihood Restoration**

The PAPs were informed of the range of different mitigation measures/compensation package, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options available to them and shall be given the opportunity to express their preferences. This option-based resettlement planning is part of a development approach that aims to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their production foundations and become self-sustaining, at least to pre-intervention work level. The PAPs have agreed to move out of the setbacks of the gully corridor for the work and also to the various resettlement benefits which are to be provided to improve their means of livelihood or restore to it to pre impact status

Technical support will be provided by the community liaison and support professionals, Site committee/associations and individuals to identify and develop suitable, market driven livelihood options in relation to those people most affected by gully erosion/intervention works, the poorest in the community, and women.

## **ES.13 RAP Coordination and Implementation**

The implementation of the RAPs shall require close collaboration among all the stakeholders with a mutual understanding struck at the beginning. The institutional arrangement has been pragmatically designed to involve relevant Stakeholders with the SPMU as the project implementer. Federal Ministry of Environment as well as other relevant Federal and state MDAs and World Bank concerned with erosion and watershed management shall be involved as designed in the arrangement for implementation. Also the RAP implementation committee made up of representatives of the local government, local communities and PAPs, Site committees, youth groups/CBOs, Lands and survey with support from the social Safeguard Specialist of the SPMU shall ensure adequate handling of the resettlement issues.

No civil works contracts for the proposed rehabilitation work shall be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available. The major component tasks and schedule for the RAP implementation have been developed in the RAP.

Activities	2017											2018			Remarks
	M	A	M	J	JL	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M		
Consultation/Community participation and Information to people affected, Cut-off date announcement, Census and Socio-economic Survey, Analysis data and identification of impacts, Definition of assistance measures and Preparation of RAP)														March – May 2017	
Disclosure of RAP														May, 2017	
RAP Implementation- Relocation/assistance- Compensation and/or Supplementary assistance.														June, 2017	
Rehabilitation/Civil Works - Commencement of project operations.														June, 2017	
Follow-up Visit by Responsible Stakeholders/SPMU -														July, 2017	
Income Restoration Assessment														March, 2018	

### Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

#### ES.14 Strengthening Organizational Capability

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all project affected persons (PAPs), valuation of assets to be compensated as well as the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different parties involved in the RAP implementation, areas of awareness creation and training/capacity building have been identified as indicated in Chapter 6. It is the responsibility of Social Safeguard Officer to ensure that all identified stakeholders are trained accordingly.

#### ES.15 Budget Estimate

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is Nine hundred and sixty two million, seven hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and forty two naira, twenty five koko (**₦962,711,842.25**) only as shown in the Table below. This sum is expected to cover compensation assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a

provision of 10% of this total budget for contingencies such as inflation that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

SPMU is the source of this fund for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP

### ***Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation***

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>ITEM DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	Agricultural crops	2,701,500.00	2,701,500.00
A: Compensation	Land/Structures (Phase 1)	540,932,407.00	891,476,445.00
	Land/Structures (Phase 2)*	350,544,038.00	
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>894,177,945.00</b>
B: Additional mitigation	Livelihood restoration	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
	Grievance Redress Management	150,000.00	150,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>20,150,000.00</b>
	Compensation Commission (5% of compensation cost)	44,708,897.25	44,708,897.25
C: Implementation	Capacity building/Institutional strengthening	3,385,000.00	3,385,000.00
	Disclosure	200,000.00	200,000.00
	Management	90,000.00	90,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>48,383,897.25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>962,711,842.25</b>

\*This amount represents the resettlement cost for owners of properties designated as “Probable”: that is, the cost of properties that are not within the project corridor set out by the engineering design, but which are already close to the gully edge due to the fast eroding nature of some gully fingers. If appropriate measures are taken immediately (e.g land reclamation of the present active gully fingers) before the rains get more serious, this amount may be saved.

### ***ES.16 Grievance Redress Mechanism***

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders have been identified, consulted and were part of the entire process of generating the market values for the various assets. Nevertheless, in the event of any dispute, a conflict resolution mechanism has been designed for its implementation. This mechanism makes use of Grievance Redress Procedure which involves the local traditional authority, Local Government Council, AKS NEWMAP SPMU, AKS NEWMAP Technical/ Steering Committees and the AKS Judicial system which is the least desirable and last resort to redress the issues when all informal conciliation does not resolve the matter (Fig 8.1).

After due consultation with the PAPs and relevant stakeholders, it is recommended that the following persons constitute the GRC: Community head (Traditional Ruler) –as Chairman of the Committee; Site Committee member, PAPs Representative, representative of the community/ward in the LG, Senior Land officer of the Ministry of Lands and Town Planning, and SPMU as members. The

committee shall be formed to hear complaints and facilitate solutions so as to promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation.

### **ES.17 Monitoring and Evaluation**

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance with the policy and entitlement framework, there would be need for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The SPMU shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation and compliance to the World Bank.

Specifically, external monitoring and evaluation of PAP activities will deliver the objectives of implementation and compliance to ensure that:

- The Project implementation is in conformity with RAP objectives and procedures
- The impact of project implementation on baseline poverty levels and other livelihood issues are monitored
- The resettlement objectives are met
- The compensation payments and benefits are paid
- The Social and livelihood parameters are compared with baseline conditions and,
- Guarantee effectiveness of existing community structures - CBOs/NGOs/various project implementation committees and stakeholders.

### **ES.18 Disclosure**

The RAP shall be disclosed in-country to the general public for review and comments at designated locations before approval by the Bank and shall be placed in the World Bank InfoShop.

### **ES.19 Conclusion**

This study has shown that the associated impacts expected to result from the proposed intervention are generally positive and beneficial in nature while most negative/adverse impacts are temporary with limited socio-economic effects. The grievance redress mechanism and mitigation measures designed for the RAP will minimize community crises that may result from resettlement, compensation and socio-economic livelihood conflicts. It is therefore recommended that all machinery required to fast track the implementation of proposed intervention works for the Etim Umana Gully Erosion Site be put in place to fully realise proposed project objectives.



## CHAPTER ONE

### 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background to the preparation of the resettlement action plan (RAP) for Etim Umana Gully Erosion site in Uyo Local Government Area under the Akwa Ibom State World Bank Assisted Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project (Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP). Issues of development objectives of NEWMAP, rationale and scope of the tasks expected to be performed during the RAP preparation including the methodology of the study are also discussed in this chapter.

#### 1.1 Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral 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 state-led intervention projects to prevent and reverse land degradation especially gully erosion. Seven states were initially targeted in the project in 2012, including: Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo. However between 2015 and 2016 twelve additional states including Plateau, Kogi, Kano, Delta, Oyo, Gombe, Bornu, Katsina, Akwa Ibom, Nasarawa and Niger have recently joined the program.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV), Department of Erosion, Flood and Coastal Zone Management. State and local governments, local communities and CSOs were involved in the project, given that the project is a multisector operation involving MDAs concerned with environmental resources management, public works, agriculture, land and town planning, finances, earth and natural resources information and disaster risk management.

The development objective of NEWMAP is: *to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce longer term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas While emphasizing community involvement, preparatory approach and ownership concept management of the entire watershed and preventive measures.*

At State level, NEWMAP activities involve mediumsized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the gullies themselves, as well as

small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. These works trigger the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including Environmental Assessment OP 4.01; Natural Habitats OP 4.04; Cultural Property OP 11.03; Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 Safety of Dams OP 4.37; Pest Management Safeguard Policy OP 4.09; and Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50.

The environmental and social safeguard concerns are being addressed through two national instruments already prepared under the project: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). These framework instruments need to be translated into specific costed, measurable and monitorable actions for specific intervention sites through the preparation of sitespecific management and action plans.

**ESMF**-In general, the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing **(i) environmental/social assessments** (ESAs, or alternately both an SA or an EA) and/or **(2) 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.

**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 (PAP), 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.

Against this background, **Akwa Ibom State Government, under The Nigeria Erosion And Watershed Management Project (AKS NEWMAP), represented by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU)** is preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

## **1.2 The Need for a Resettlement Action Plan for the Proposed Project**

The proposed project triggers World Bank (WB)'s Operational Policy, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement in that it requires acquisition of land as well as restrictions of access in areas bordering the gully edges.

For WB supported projects, any project that causes displacement of any sort must be subjected to the requirements of its Operational Policy, OP 4.12, on Involuntary Resettlement. It is in pursuance to this that the RAP was prepared as part of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies.

World Bank's OP 4.12 allows "where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) may be agreed with the borrower" (OP 4.12, Para. 25). Impacts are considered 'minor' if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost" (OP 4.12, footnote 25). On the other hand, impacts are considered major if the affected people are more than 200 and a full Resettlement Action Plan is prepared.

The RAP identified the potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and engaged them in participatory discussions regarding the plan in order to adequately compensate them for their losses. The scoping of the intervention site revealed that more than 200 persons shall be displaced, and based on the understanding of the key stakeholders who will give concurrence and in the light of the level of due diligence that has been taken in the preparation of the NEWMAP safeguard document, RAP has been adopted.

## **1.3 Objectives of the RAP**

The over-riding objective of the study is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Akwa Ibom State sub-project(s) in the Etim Umana Erosion flood intervention site being implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank policy and Nigerian policies and laws.

**In specific terms, the RAP was designed to capture the following objectives**

- Identify and assess the human impact of the proposed civil works at the gully erosion Site.

- Identify the properties and structures that will be directly affected by the intervention works, and
- Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be implemented in accordance with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws

#### **1.4 Justification for the RAP**

Involuntary resettlement has both economic and social implications, which can lead to loss of income, assets, and farmlands. It can also dismantle community ties and lead to loss of friends, kith and kins. In extreme cases involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, cause impoverishments and health problems. The proposed Resettlement Action Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and the formulation of a plan of action to adequately identify those to be compensated.

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled due to the 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 people should participate in the benefits of the project and they should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their prior level of living. In the NEWMAP project, it is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project work and the impacts of these works rather they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project implementation and to maintain the works after implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization and or environment.

#### **1.5 Scope and Task of the RAP**

The RAP identifies the specific impacts in relation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across the different points along the Gully Corridor where the proposed work is to be carried out. It identifies the full range of people affected by the proposed work and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement as well as suggests possible ways by which the impacts on PAPs could best be mitigated.

**The tasks performed during the RAP preparation include the following:**

- Description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a Resettlement Action Plan is required

- Reviewing of the Nigerian laws and regulations and World Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- Conducting a census and declaring a cutoff date;
- Estimation of population displacement and categories of displaced persons to the extent feasible;
- Determination of eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- Undertaking valuation of affected assets -- both natural and built assets –
- Codification of the buildings/structures including numbering, geo-referencing, photographing and describing in detail the construction materials, roof type and undertaking measurements and professional documentation in accordance with the standards in use by Akwa Ibom State Government.
- Compensation and assistance of persons based on the overall principle that affected people shall not suffer net losses as a result of the project;
- Description of possible mechanisms for transitional costs (such as moving expenses) and for restoring livelihoods where they are adversely affected;
- Organisation of procedures for delivery of entitlements, a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement planning and implementation to both civil works and livelihood strategies;
- Description of grievance and redress mechanisms that take into account the need for (a) registration of grievances; (b) prompt and transparent action on grievances; (c) due process; (d) opportunity for appeal; and (e) avoidance of legal proceedings to the extent possible;
- Description of arrangements for funding resettlement activities including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and the contingency arrangements;
- Development of an institutional matrix that clearly identifies all the agencies, public or private, that will be involved in the resettlement project, their respective roles, the budget allocated to each and the legal arrangements to be made;
- Description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- Description of the processes of monitoring, verification and evaluation required for effective implementation of the resettlement process.

## **1.6 Expected Outcome of RAP Process**

Three kinds of Resettlement Plans usually emerge from the RAP process depending on the degree of impact:

- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This arises when more than 200 people are displaced by the project works.
- Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). This shall obtain when fewer than 200 people are displaced.
- Land Acquisition Plan (LAP). This arises when no displacement occurs but land is acquired for the purpose of project implementation

For this report it is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that was prepared

## **1.7 Methodology for the RAP Preparation**

- The approach adopted for the RAP was in accordance with the applicable World Bank safeguard policies, Nigerian guidelines/laws and Terms of Reference (ToR)
- The methodology essentially entails literature review/desktop studies, baseline studies, public consultations and preparation of RAP

### **1.7.1 Literature Review/Desktop Studies**

Literature review and desktop studies were conducted to obtain information on the proposed project and ecological conditions in the project area. The documents reviewed include: Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Project Implementation Manual (PIM), Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS), World Bank's Safeguard Policies, relevant Federal/AkwaIbom State laws, regulations, policies and guidelines, proposed intervention designs and reports including already completed ESMP and RAP reports for the various erosion intervention sites in neighbouring states and local government areas.

### **1.7.2 Public Consultation**

Consultations were held with stakeholders located within the project corridor particularly the relevant communities existing in the EtimUmana catchment basin, the project affected persons (PAPs) and vulnerable groups within the project area. Through this process, stakeholders' concerns



were addressed, views and inputs were also obtained with regard to the likely social impacts of the project and proposed mitigation/enhancement measures were obtained

Stakeholders from relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), community groups and leaders will be consulted in order to identify institutional arrangements and additional capacity training needs for implementing and monitoring of the RAP. Potential and associated impacts of proposed training and construction works along the EtimUmana erosion site will also be identified and assessed during the consultation. The stakeholders include but not limited to

- The Chairman of Uyo Local Government Council
- The Clan Head of Offot
- The Eteidung (Village Head) of Ewet Offot
- Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Lands and Town Planning
- Representatives of Pagus Guest House
- Ravine Estate Residents
- Urua Udofia Street Residents
- EtimUmana Street Residents
- Worshippers at Sermonist Gospel Mission, Brotherhood of the Cross and Star (BCS), Awesome Zion Church, the Apostolic Church, Preordained Family Academy.
- Afang Ekpe Street Residents

### **1.7.3 Field Studies**

Field studies were carried out in order to gather additional information on the baseline social conditions that maybe potentially affected during the project implementation and operational phases. This involved inventory of project affected persons especially the individuals/communities/vulnerable groups on one hand and the physical based assets, businesses including administration of questionnaire and oral interviews to gather other relevant socio-economic and environmental data.

## **1.8 The RAP Reporting Format**

The RAP is presented in nine chapters as indicated below:

Chapter One: Introduction

Chapter Two: Project Components and Description of the Socio-Economic Environment

Chapter Three: Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework

Chapter Four: Valuation and Compensation of Affected Structures and Properties

Chapter Five: Census and Socio Economic Survey

Chapter Six: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation and Institutional Arrangement

Chapter Seven: Impact of the project

Chapter Eight: Public Participation, Consultations and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Chapter Nine: Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This chapter gives a summary of the main NEWMAP elements, activities and outcomes including description of proposed project location and civil works at the Etim Umana Gully Erosion intervention site against the background of the existing socio-economic settings.

#### 2.1 Description of NEWMAP Components

NEWMAP has four components as outlined in Table 2.1 and described below.

**Table 2.1: Main NEWMAP elements, activities and outcomes**

	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Component 4</b>
Title	Erosion and Watershed Management Investments	Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services	Climate Change Response	Project Management
Sub-components	1A Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization.  1B Integrated Watershed Management  1C Adaptive Livelihoods	2A Federal MDAs Effectiveness and Services.  2B State MDAs Effectiveness and Services.  2C Local Government and Community Capacity.  2D Private and Non-governmental Sector Capacity.	3A Policy and Institutional Framework.  3B Low Carbon Development.	4A. Federal Project Management  4B. State Project Management

Main activities	Train to prevent and/or control erosion and reverse land degradation through engineering, biological, community-centered and livelihood improvement measures.	Strengthen the enabling environment for effective erosion and watershed management.	Strengthen government capacity to promote low carbon, climate resilient development.	Procure goods and specialist services to support project management, safeguards, M&E and oversight.
Main outcome	Stabilize severe erosion sites and/or prevent emerging erosion problems early when intervention costs are low as well as generate important public goods related to risk reduction, including capacity building to ensure ownership and a strong foundation for subsequent interventions.	More capable, modernized and coordinated Federal, State and local institutions.	Government to be better equipped to respond to climate change, and low-carbon development options demonstrated.	Establish systems for project management, M&E and best practices for future replication.

The four components as outlined in the Project Implementaion Manual (PIM) include: -

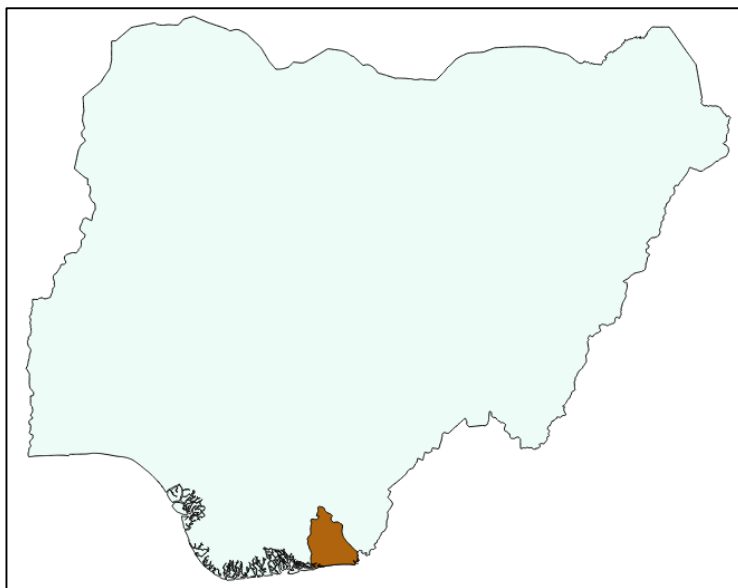
- a. **Watershed and Cachtment Management Investments:** The main activity of this component is to support on-the-ground intervention to prevent and reverse land degradation.
- b. **Watershed and Catchment Management Institution and Information Services:** The main activity of the component is to strenghten the enabling environment for effective control and watershed management. The outcome of this process will result to a situation where existing administrative frameworks will become more capable, modernised and co-ordinated in their operational activities.
- c. **Climate Change Agenda Support:** This is designed to strengthen government capacity to pomote low carbon climate resilient development. Through this, government (that is, different

government levels) will become better equipped to respond to and initiate climate change and low carbon development options and strategies.

- d. **Project Management:** The main activity of this component is to procure goods and specialist services required to support project management and safeguards activities as monitoring and evaluation procedures and oversight functions. This will lead to mainstreaming of best practices in project management, monitoring and evaluation which may be replicated for use by other stakeholders.

## 2.2 Description of the Proposed Intervention Site.

Etim Umana Street gully erosion site is located along EtimUmana Street, off UruaUdofia Street, off Nwaniba Road in Uyo metropolis. The gully erosion site lies at 5.030778N and 7.947375E. There are many residential and church buildings including a Nursery/Primary Schools (Preordained Family Academy), hotels, leisure apartments and light commercial activities in close proximity to the gully (Plates 2.1 and 2.2). The erosion site at EtimUmana has several gully fingers created by uncontrolled runoff from residential areas which discharges indiscriminately into the ravine environs. The main gully is very active and has already engulfed several structures and large farmlands in the vicinity. The gully averages 30m deep, 90m wide and stretches to a distance of over 700m. The bank walls show very steep slopes – nearly vertical in some areas – indicating high shearing capacity of soil. The surrounding fingers slopetowards the gully at between 3% -15%.



**Figure 2.1:** Map of Nigeria showing Akwa Ibom State.

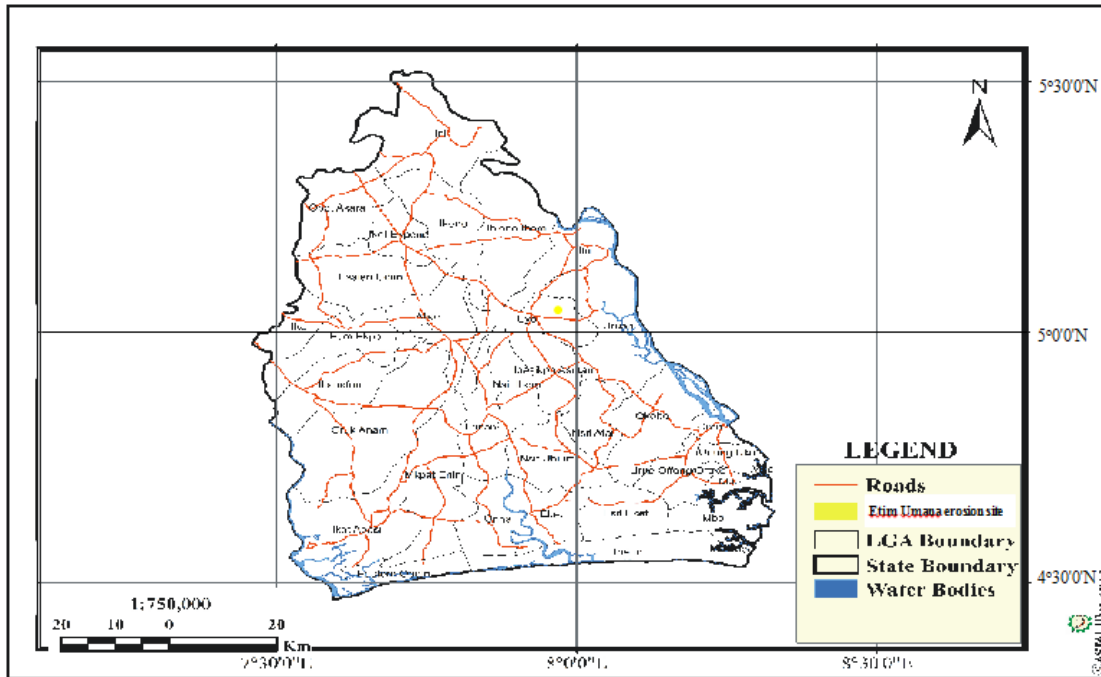


Figure 2.2: Map of Akwa Ibom State showing Uyo L.G.A

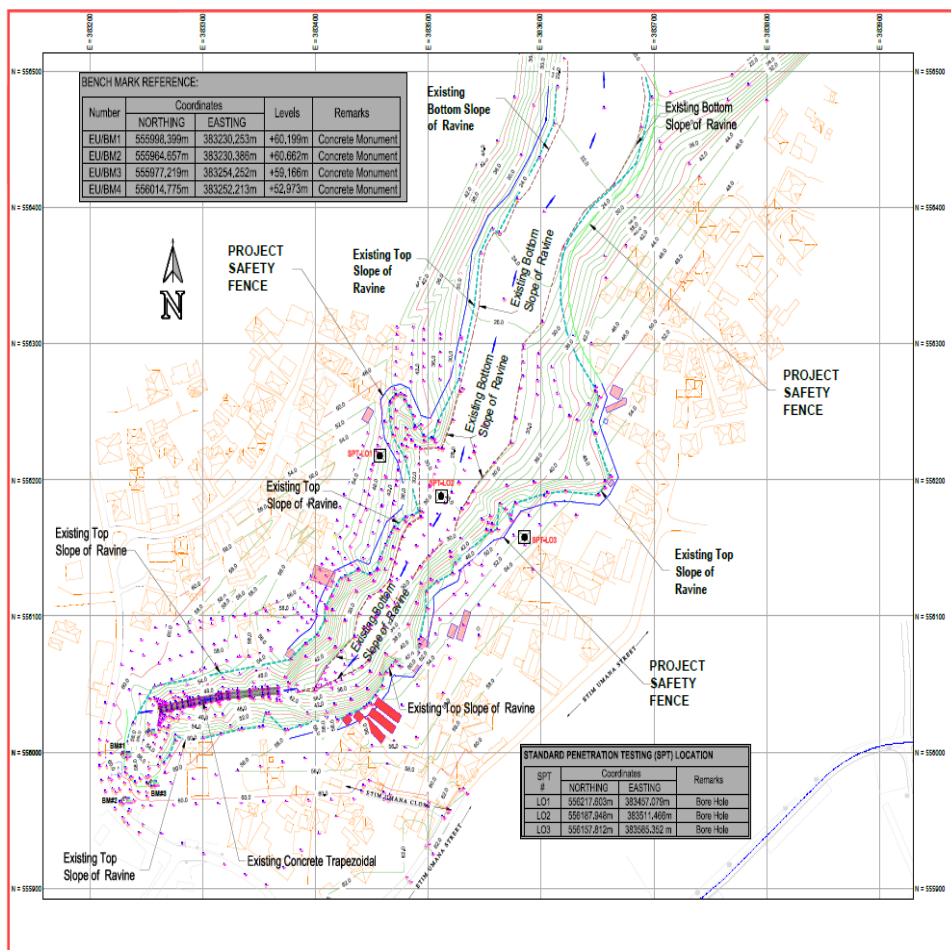


Figure 2.3: Topographic Map of Etim Umana





Figure 2.4: Vicinity Map of Etim Umana Gully Erosion Intervention Site

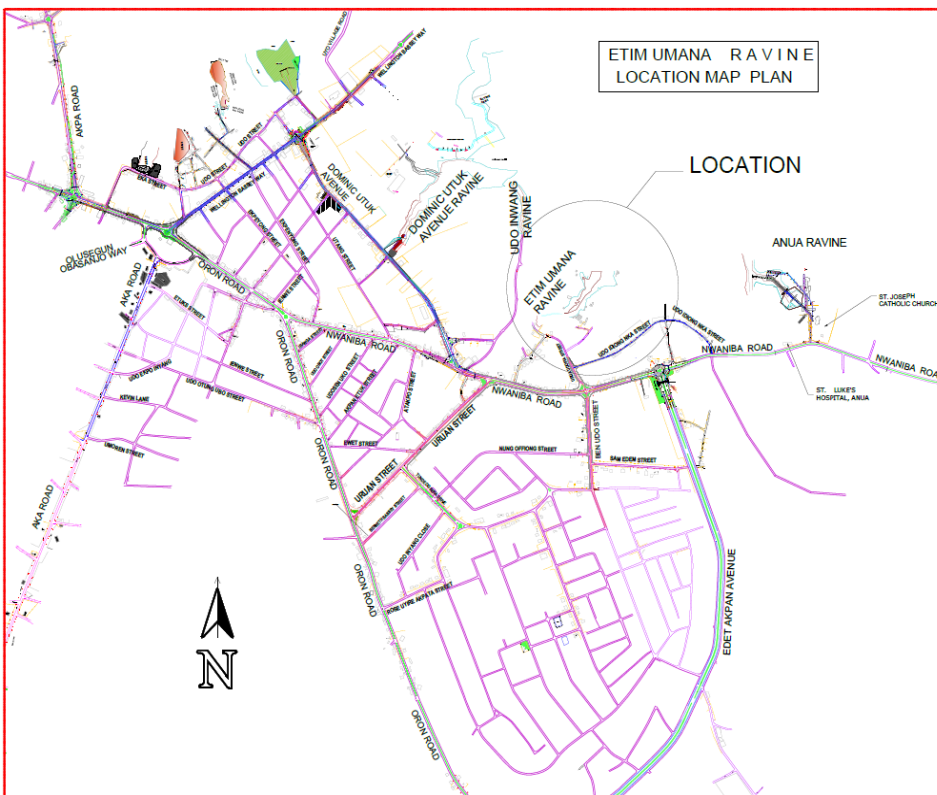


Figure 2.5: Simplified Street Maps of Uyo showing Etim Umana gully erosion site

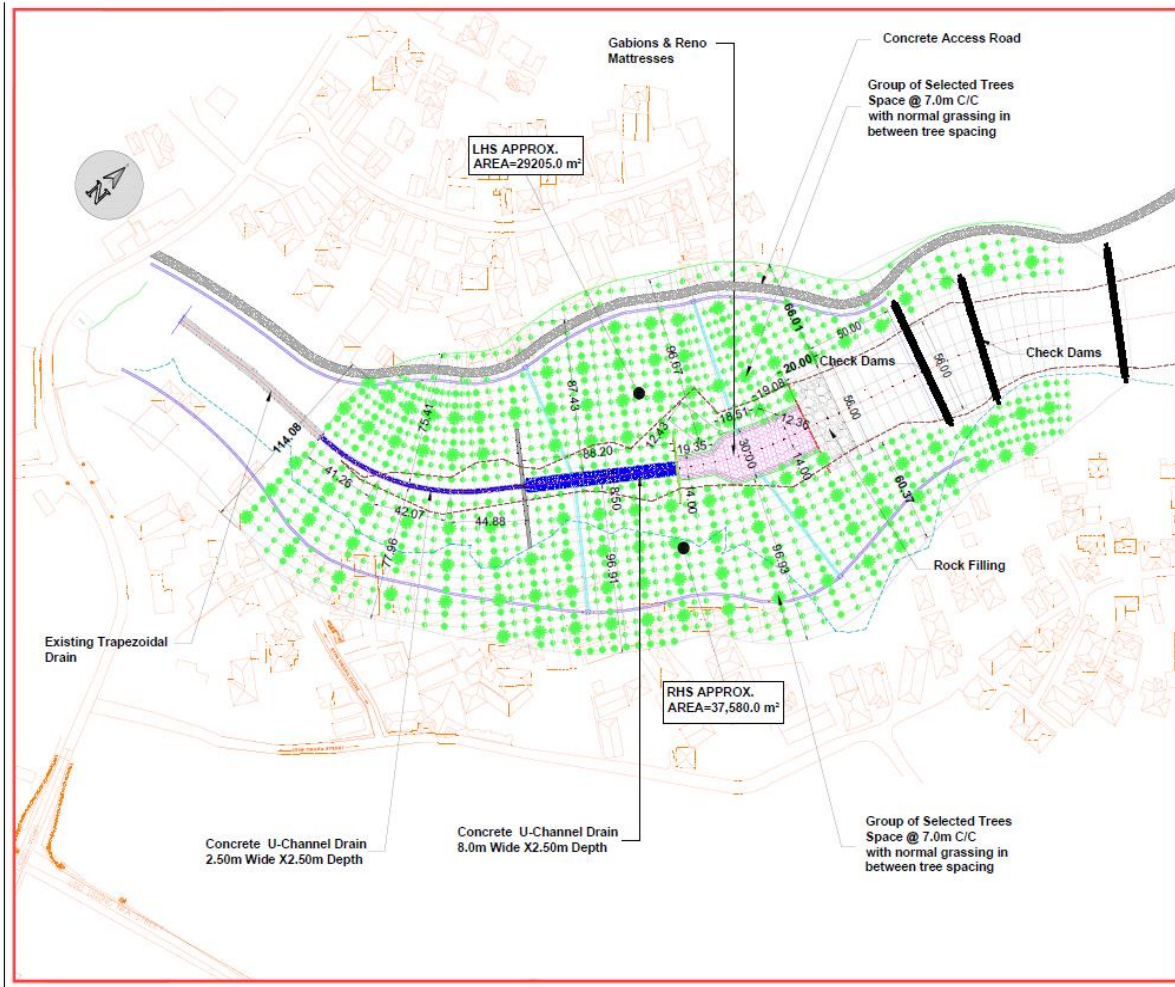




**Plate 2.1:** Etim Umana Gully Erosion Site- Uyo L.G.A.



**Plate 2.2:** Etim Umana Gully Erosion Site- Uyo L.G.A



**Figure 2.6: Engineering Design Layout of Etim Umana Erosion Intervention Site**

### 2.3 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.

## **2.4 Drainage and Geomorphology of the Site**

Uyo has an undulating topography, except in the North where there is a ravine. It is drained by Ikpariver. 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.

## **2.5 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.

In a 2010 study on stratigraphic relations of geological units in Akwa Ibom State, four main units were 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 these facies 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 (Peters, 1980).

Based on a careful study of the field and laboratory results of sub-soil investigation carried out at the sites the following were recorded:

1. The visual description of sub-soil formations encountered within the first 2 and 7m at the project site are three (3) predominant combination of soil constituents. They are identified as:
  - Dark brown silty mixture.
  - Brown sand silt mixture.
  - Brown silty sand mixture.
2. The Laboratory test result of soil classification analysis performed, the predominant class of soil constituent underlying the project alignment is of the AASHTO class of

A- 1- b, a sandy material.

3. The average Results of test performed on soil samples recovered from the project site gives the moisture content of 16.4%, Angle of internal friction of 20°, Cohesion of 53 kn/m<sup>2</sup>, Coefficient of volume compressibility (mv) = 0.102kn/m<sup>2</sup> and coefficient of consolidation (cv) of 0.69kn/m<sup>2</sup> and allowable bearing capacity of 205kn/m<sup>2</sup>.

It must be noted that the base of the ravine from about 30-35M to about 50M has shown to consist mainly of pure sand with very little clay which would not serve as bond in the sand to hold the retaining wall of the proposed drainage.

## **2.6 Description of Physical and Socio-Economic Environment.**

### **2.6.1 Climate/Meteorology**

#### **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.

#### **Climatic Conditions in the Project Area**

##### **2.6.1.1 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.

##### **2.6.1.2 Temperature**

Temperature values are high throughout the year over the project environment. According to Ofomata (1975), 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).

#### **2.6.1.3 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.

#### **2.6.1.4 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.

### **2.6.2 Biodiversity**

#### **2.6.2.1 Vegetation**

The predominant vegetation types visible in the project area are grassland often clustered with trees. The project area vegetation has been severely modified from intense building construction and farming activities. The predominant vegetation types, distribution, genera, species, family and common names are given in Annex 2. The important cultivated crops are cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam, vegetables and pepper. Fruit trees found in the area include mango, orange and coconut while the economic trees are colanuts, oil palm, African oil bean and raffia palm.

#### **2.6.2.2 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 2). There are no known areas of natural or critical habitat (endemic species, wildlife breeding sites) or archaeological significance within the proposed project area.



## **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 attribut able to the project; and
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to the preproject 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 predisplacement 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 every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and 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.

### **3.3.1.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act**

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land. (Section 2 (2) (c). In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation. (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6).

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

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.

Developed Land is also defined in the 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.

#### **3.4.1.1 Akwa Ibom 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 highly especially in development that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues. The World Bank's 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 Etim Umana 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**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Nigerian Law</b>	<b>World Bank OP 3.12</b>
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	Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus

	based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	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 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 "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 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.

Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	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
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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%

		<p>compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option</p> <p>(b) &amp; (c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one- time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .</p>
<p>Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site)</p> <p>2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction.</p> <p>2.2. By severance of agricultural holding</p>	<p>2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership</p> <p>2.2. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership</p>	<p>2. 1 (a) &amp; (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill</p> <p>2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water</p>
<p>3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</p>	<p>3.1. Cultivator occupying land</p>	<p>3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years</p>
<p>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.</p> <p>3.3 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</p> <p>(b) /tenant</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).</p> <p>3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)</p>

		<p>3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, shortterm or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation)</p> <p>a) <b>Tree/perennial crops:</b> 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</p> <p>b) <b>Annual crops:</b> Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid</p>
<p>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>
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations	4.2. Community	4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation 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	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.	

intervention or associated activity	
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### 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 5.3.

## **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.

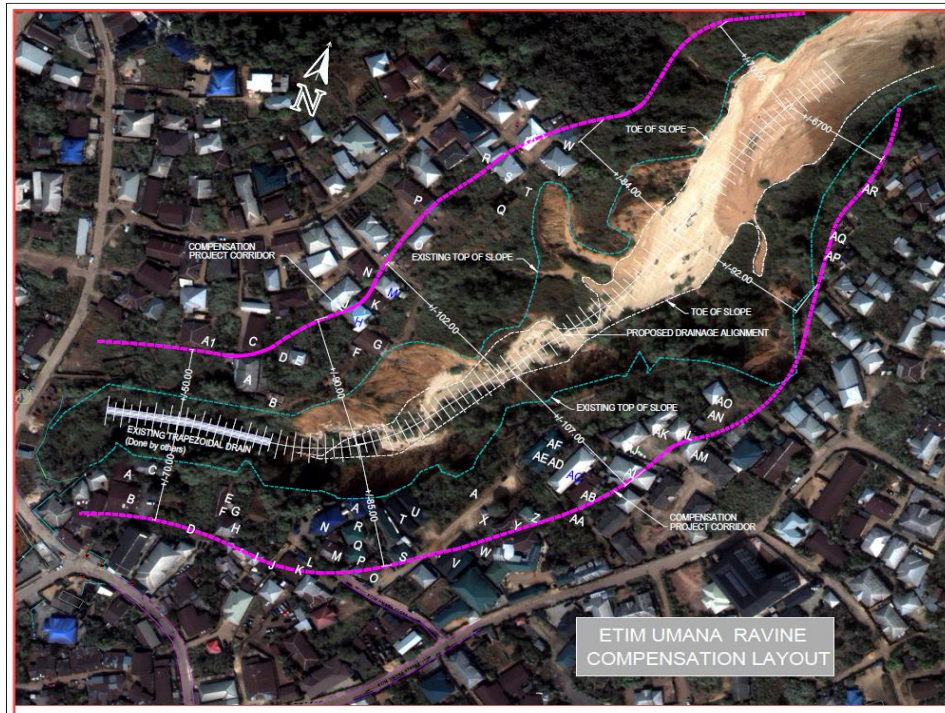
#### **4.2 Valuation Methodology**

The methodology used is outlined below and details presented in Appendix 4.1:

##### **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/EU/A/007 for the ACTUAL
  - (b) NEWMAP/EU/P/008 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 Etim Umana Ravine 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 heterogeneous nature of the residents & claimants, 99% of whom are not indigenes of Offot clan (i.e. neither Ewet nor Eniong Offot descendants)

Also importantly, the issue of land take by the project has been addressed and agreed upon by the stakeholders during the public consultation that compensation be given to PAPs for their land resources. However some PAPs still had Land for land compensation as they preferred priority particularly given the high land values in uyo Local Government Area and by extension in the state.

#### **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. Some of the streets and houses are not numbered but all have been coded and

georeferenced. The notification for payment will include how payments will be made and when. The peculiar local security situation should be taken into consideration by the SPMU 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 should 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 will not be taken into account while calculating the cost of affected structures.

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

All payments should 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 members of the SPMU 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.
- Vulnerable PAPs in the project area included child headed households, widows, widowers and the elderly people. These special groups will be given direct support by acquisition of land and developments 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 ensure that vulnerable social groups are compensated
- Resettlement of the vulnerable social groups is done 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, 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 the communities and as part of the social responsibility of SPMU, assistance could be given to the poor communities as may be requested by the PAPs to make their relocation tolerable.

#### **4.9 Environmental Protection and Management**

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

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

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The socio-economic conditions of the PAPs are summarized in this Chapter. Socio-economic survey was premised on the PAPs along the corridor of the erosion gully site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them.

The survey, *per se*, had several primary objectives which include:

- To inform the affected population about the proposed intervention work
- To announce the cut off-date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact
- To obtain feedback from the affected population about the Intervention work.
- To establish the social profile of the affected population out along the corridor.
- To record/update the base line situation of all affected people
- To identify the affected households and individuals
- To identify vulnerable individuals or groups
- To record all assets and impacts within the ROW (setback from edge of gully)

#### **5.2 Census Cut-Off Date**

The Census cut-off date refers to the date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined before the socio-economic survey of the PAPs ended.

At the conclusion of the census, the *cut-off date* was declared on April 21, 2017, after which no newly arrived persons or families will be eligible for resettlement benefits. In addition, improvements to housing etc. made after the date will not be eligible for compensation (repairs, such as fixing a leaky roof, are permissible). The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the community awareness campaigns at site level and through the local government.

The cut-off date was/is intended to prevent speculation and rent-seeking in order to become eligible for additional resettlement benefits. This is especially more so bearing in mind the time period between the cut-off date and the time actual productive investments would start, and that only after PAPs have been compensated according to the requirements of this RAP. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more elapsed after declaration of a cut-off date, an updated census and evaluation of properties/assets must be carried out.

### **5.3 Data Analyses and Interpretation**

Specifically, the following thematic socio-economic indicators were included in the survey: gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of vendor/PAPS; income category, etc. The data analysis and interpretation focus on the socio-demographic background information of respondents, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and/or PAPs along the corridor.

#### **5.3.1 Analysis of Persons (Respondents) Interviewed**

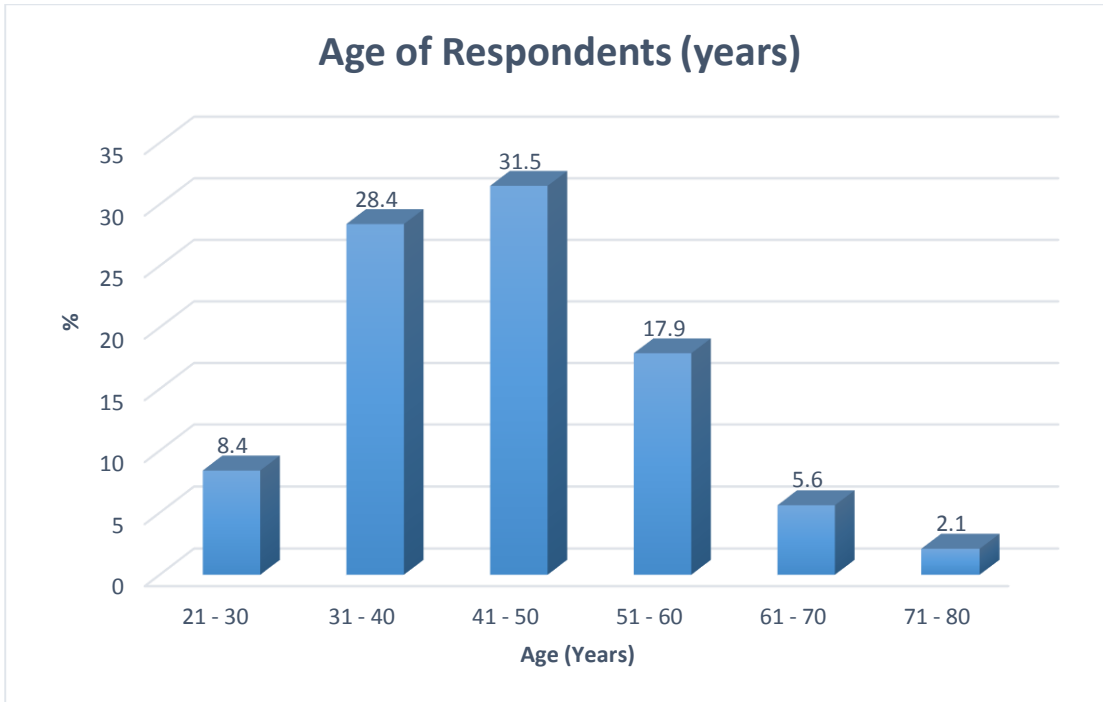
A total of 150 questionnaires were administered to community members including identified Project Affected Persons across the length of the gully corridor. The respondents refer to any person considered to live or do businesses in the communities in the gully site areas who may not necessary be affected. Project affected persons are those actually affected by the project. It is important to note that the impact of project activities on the sources of livelihood of PAPs along the gully corridor vary among them. While some are directly affected (those within 15m from the edge of the gully), others are not such as those within general watershed area).

The response of those met or to whom questionnaires were administered provided an average idea of the prevailing situation in the proposed project area. Therefore, it is believed that the information provided by these categories of people are accurate about the businesses they represent/operate or property/asset they own or represent.

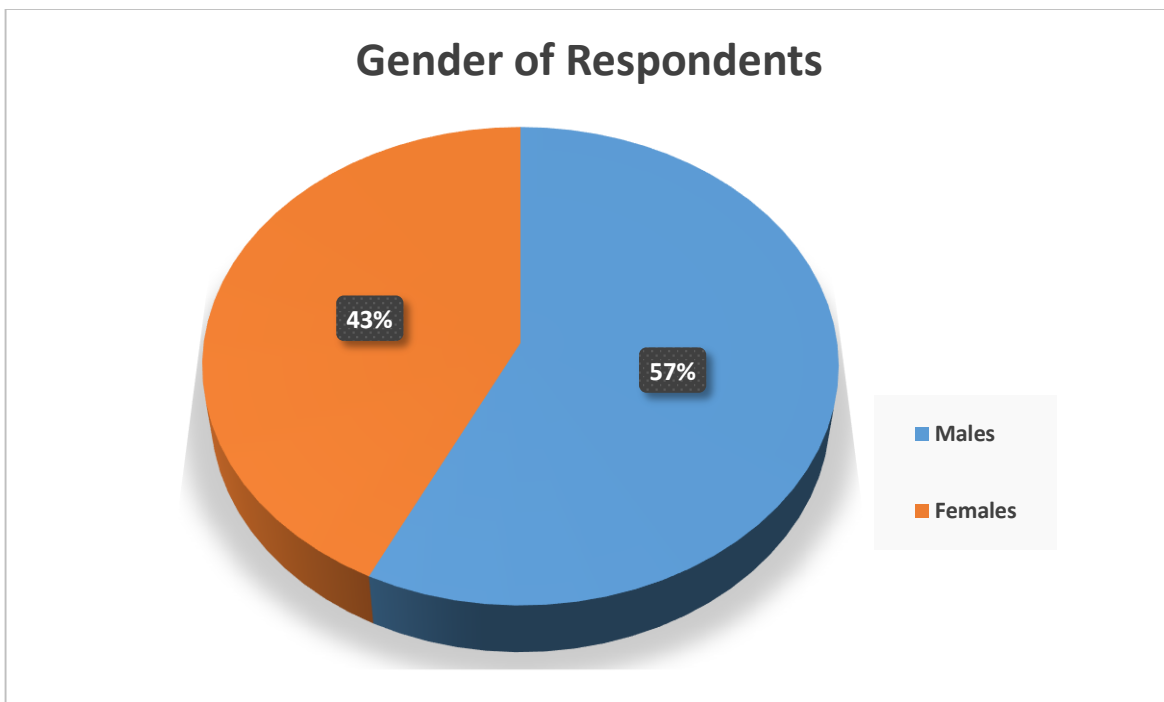
##### **5.3.1.1 Age and Sex of Respondents**

Fig 5.1 depicts the age distribution of the respondents. It reveals that persons within the age bracket of 41 to 50 old are predominant (31.5%) in this corridor. 28.4% of the persons were within the age

bracket of 31 to 40 years of age while (17.9%) were within the age bracket of 51 to 60 years while 8.4% of the PAPs were within the age bracket of 21 to 30 years of age. 61 to 70 years brackets are PAPs who occupy 5.6% of the population in the corridor while 2.1% of the respondents were 71 to 80 years. 57.2% of the identified PAPs were males, while the remaining 42.8% are females.



**Figure 5.1: Age of respondent (years)**



**Figure 5.2: Sex of respondent**

### ***5.3.1.2 Marital Status and Household Size***

Fig 5.3 depicts that majority 70.4% of the respondents are married and the widows were 16.5%. Moreso, 13.2% were single and none was divorced. Fig. 5.4 while 49.0% had a household size of 7-9 persons, 36.5% had 4-6 household members, 7.3% and 6.1% had a household size 10-12 persons and 1-3 persons respectively.

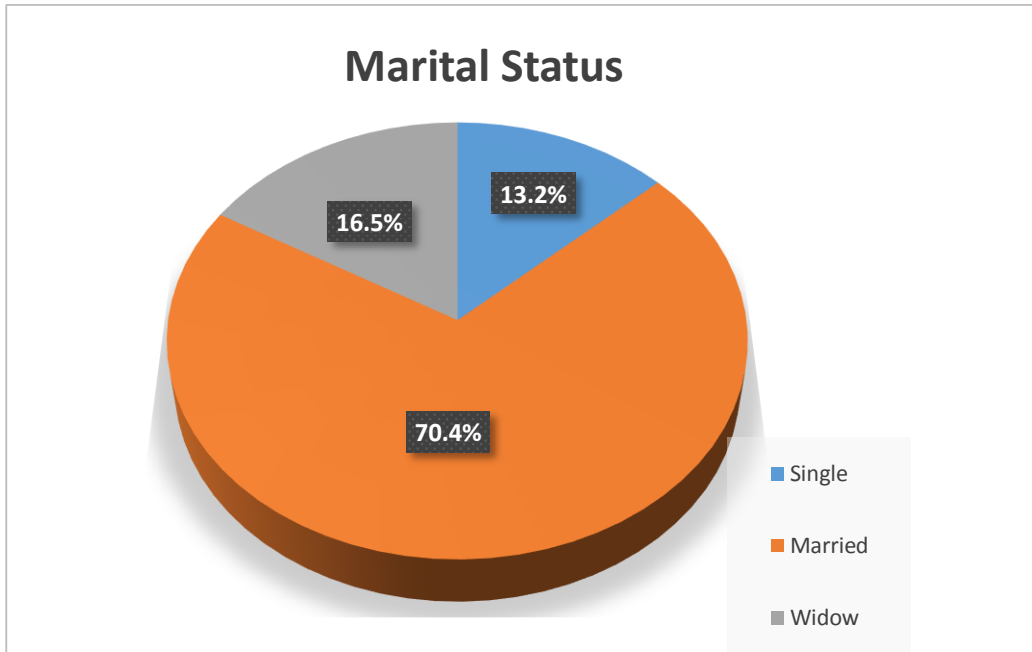


Figure 5.3: Marital status of respondents

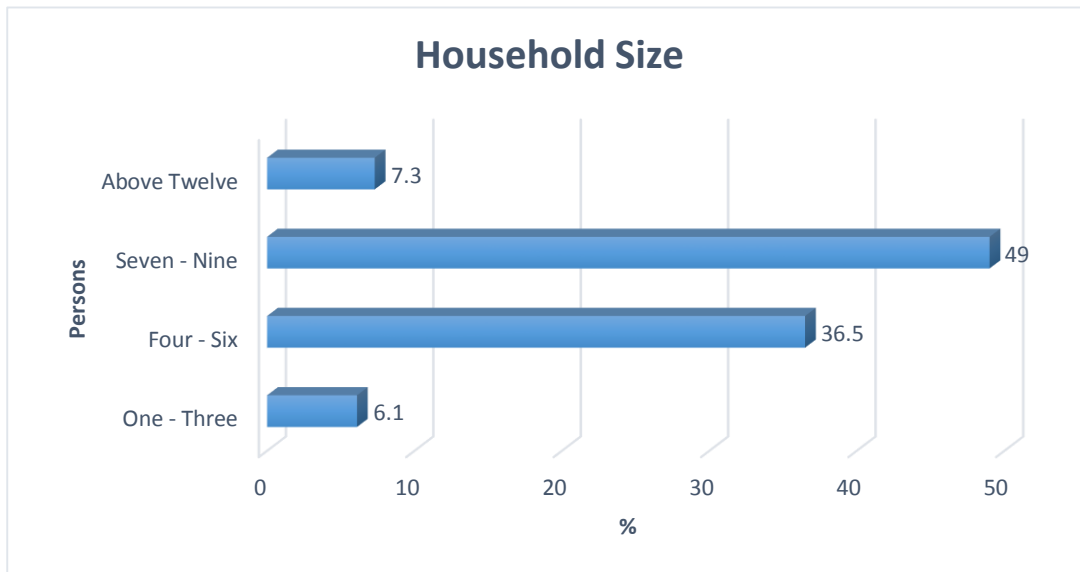


Figure 5.4: Household size of respondents

### 5.3.1.3 Religion of Respondents

Majority 95.4% were Christians while 4.6% were Traditional worshippers (Fig. 5.5).



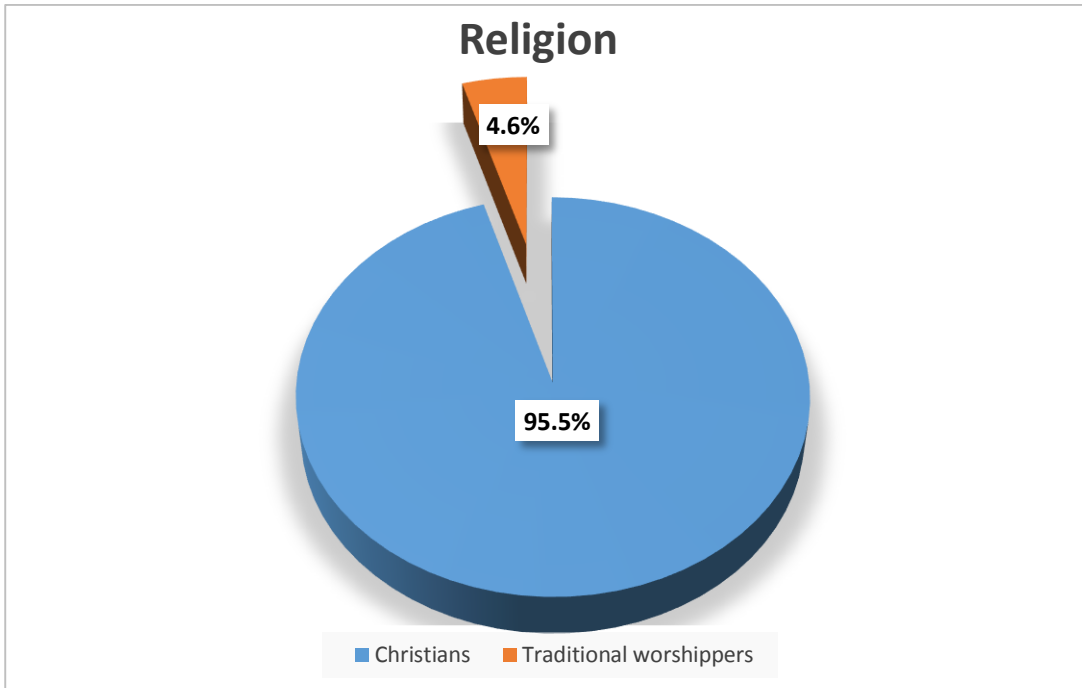


Figure 5.5: Religion of Respondents

#### 5.3.1.4 Educational Attainment of the Respondents

The evaluation as shown in Fig 5.6 revealed that 39.6% of respondents had completed secondary education; 36.8% had completed primary education while 19.8% had completed tertiary education 3.9% had no formal education

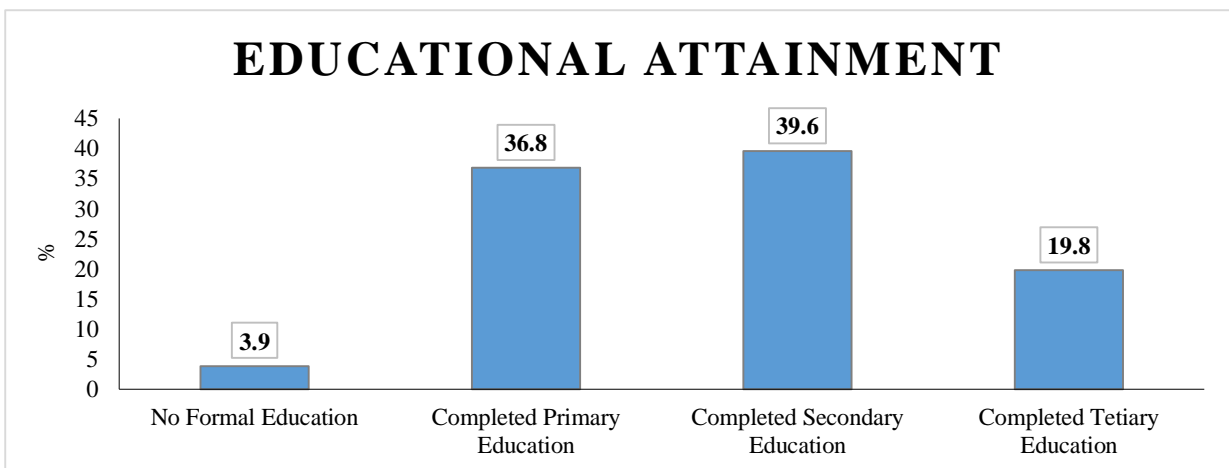
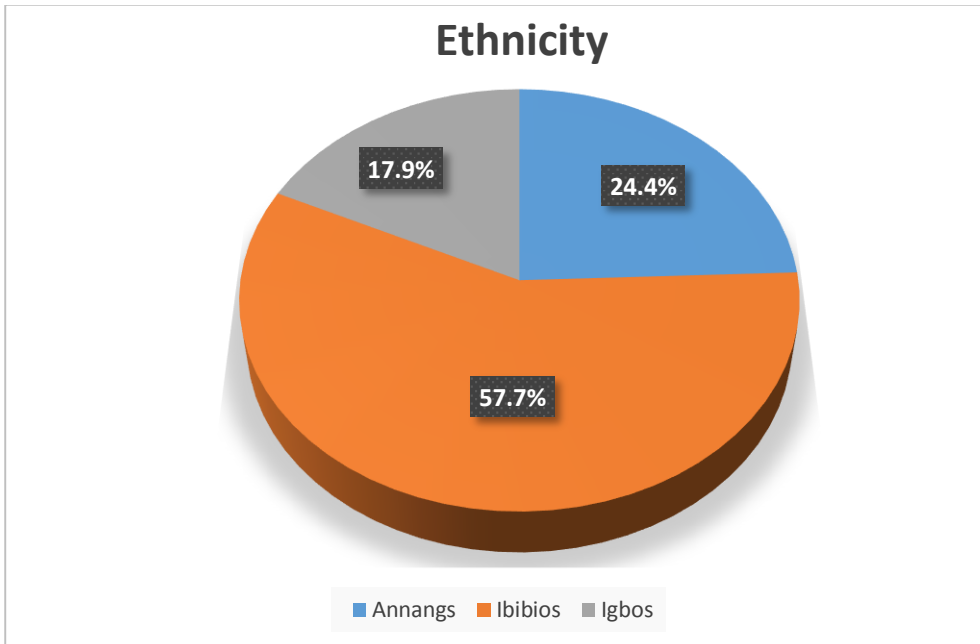


Figure 5.6: Educational Attainment

### 5.3.1.5 Ethnicity

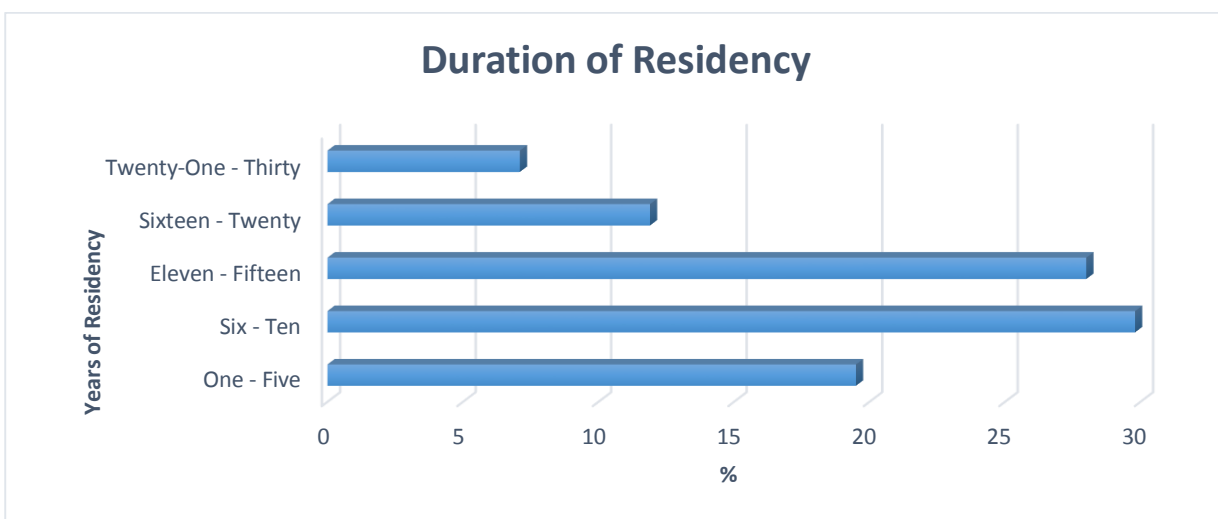
57.7% were Ibibios, 24.4% were Annangs while 17.9% were Igbos.



**Figure 5.7: Ethnicity of Respondents**

### 5.3.1.6 Duration of Residency

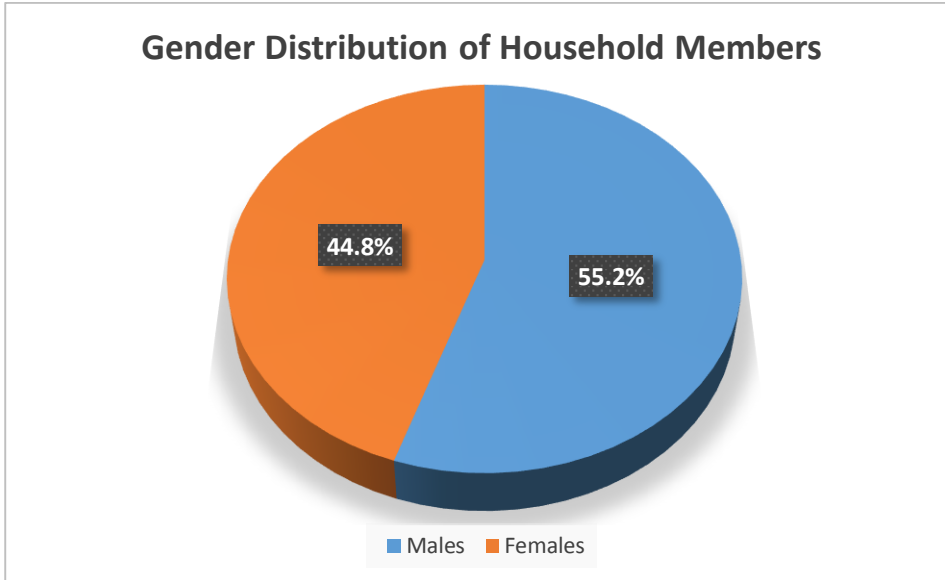
29.8% of respondents have been residents in the study area for 6-10years. The respondents who have lived in the area for between 11-15years constitute 28.0% while 19.5% have inhabited the study area for 1-5 years. Moreover, 11.9% have lived in the location for 16-20 years while 7.1% have occupied the areas for about 21-30 years.



**Figure 5.8: Duration of Residency**

### 5.3.1.7 Gender Distribution of Household Members

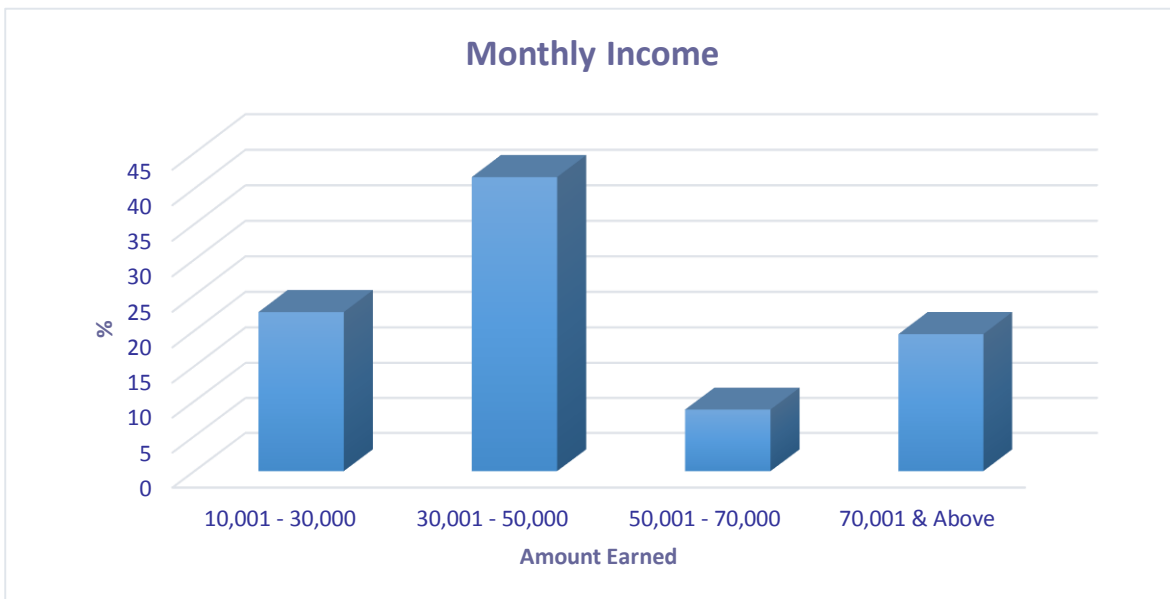
55.2% were males while 44.8% were females.



**Figure 5.9: Gender Distribution of Household Members**

### 5.3.1.8 Monthly Income

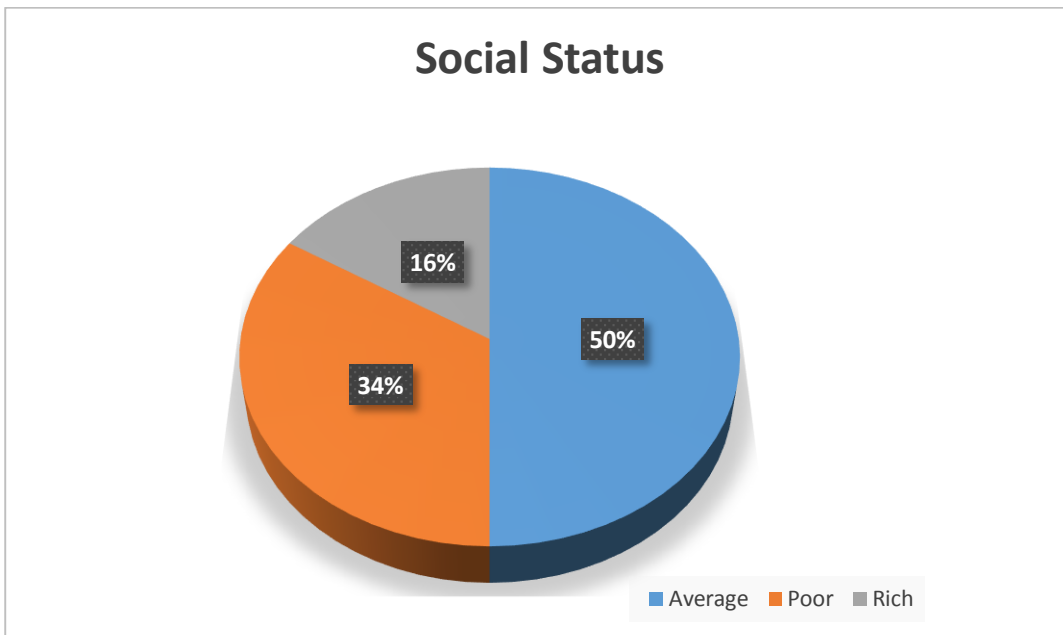
Respondents that earned between N30, 001 and N50, 000 constituted the majority (41.6%). This category of income earners was followed by 22.6% who earned about N10, 001 – N30, 000. Furthermore, 8.8% earned N50, 001 – N70, 000 while 19.5% earned above N70, 001



**Figure 5.10: Monthly Income**

### 5.3.1.9 Social Status

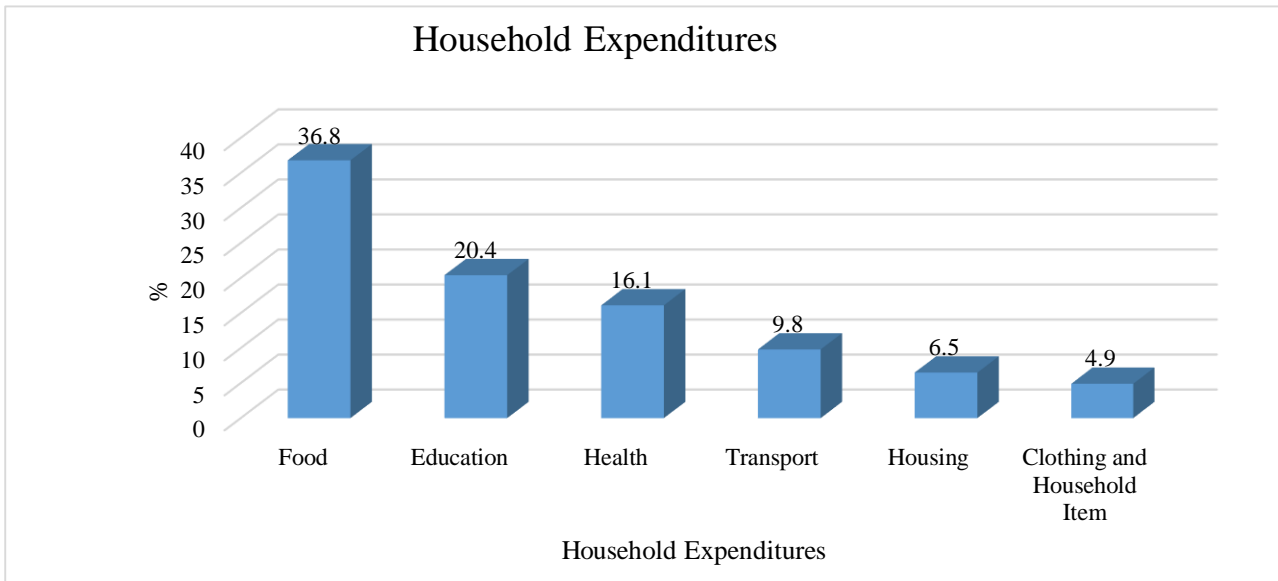
50.0% of respondents were in the average social class, 34.0% were poor while 16.0% were rich. This assessment was based on the monthly income responses in which earners below N30,000 were considered poor, N50,000 to N70,000 were middle Class, while N70,000 and above qualified as the rich.



**Figure 5.11: Social Status**

### 5.3.1.10 Household Expenditure

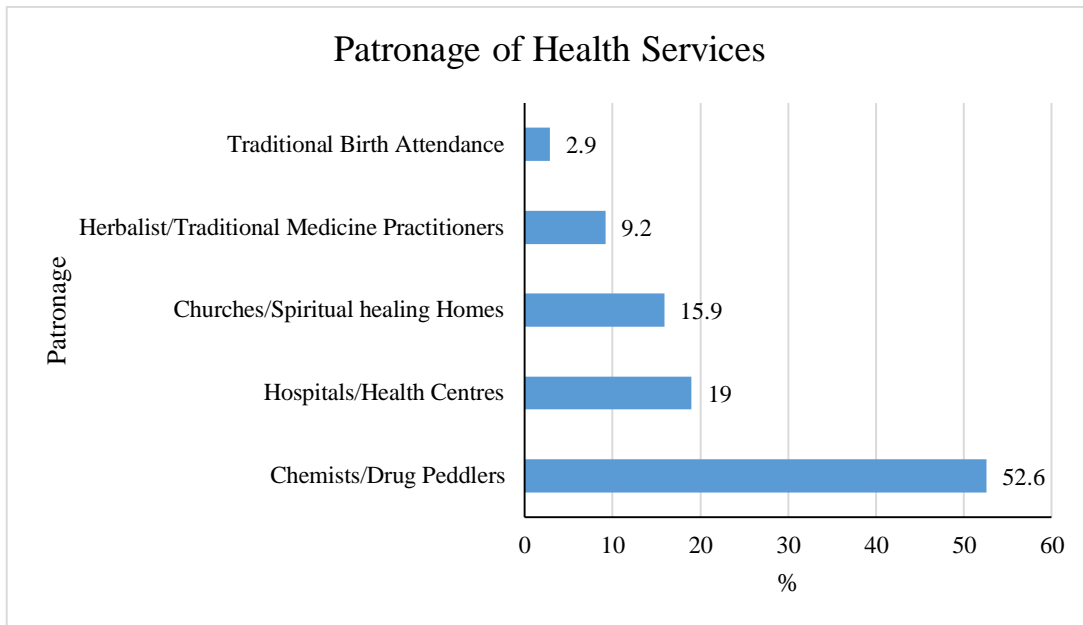
36.8% of household expenditure went to food, 20.4% went to education, health (16.1%), transport (9.8%), housing (6.5%), clothing and household items (4.9%).



**Figure 5.12: Household Expenditures**

### 5.7 Patronage of Health Services

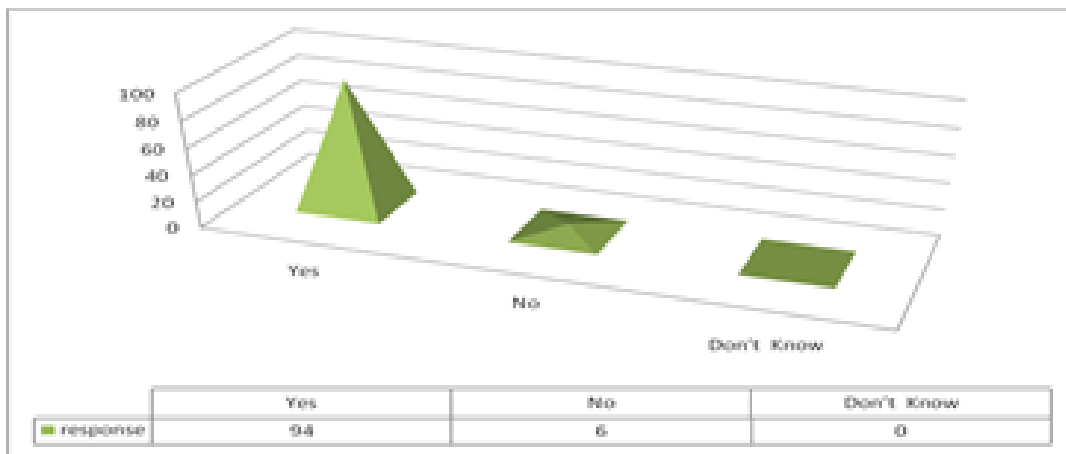
52.6% patronized chemists/ drug peddlers, 19.0% patronized hospitals/health centres, 15.9% patronized churches/spiritual healing homes, and 9.2% patronized herbalists /traditional medicine practitioners while 2.9% patronized traditional birth attendants.



**Figure 5.11 Patronage of Health Services**

**5.3.1.11 Awareness of Proposed Reclamation Work**

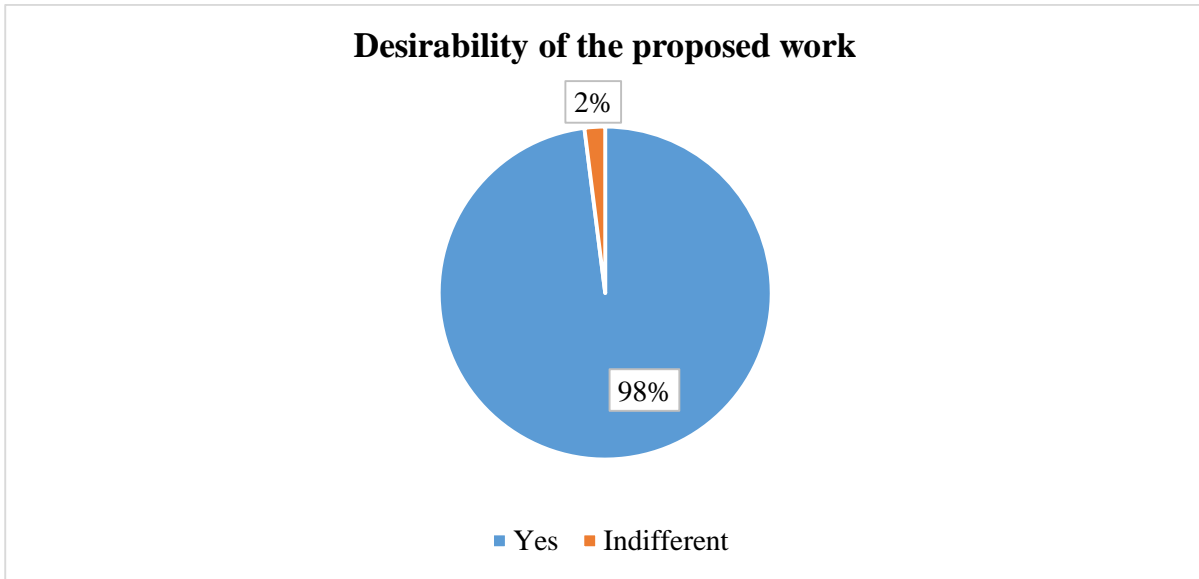
Many (94%) of the respondents are aware that work is about to start on the gully corridor and see it as welcome development while the remaining 6% are not aware



**Figure 5.13: Awareness of Respondents to the Proposed Reclamation Work**

**5.3.1.12 Provison of Space for the Gully Reclamation**

Majority (98%) gave their consent and are willing to vacate their site or shift backward for the gully reclamation while few (2%) of them are indifferent. No respondents answered emphatically no.



**Figure 5.14: Response to the desirability of the proposed work**

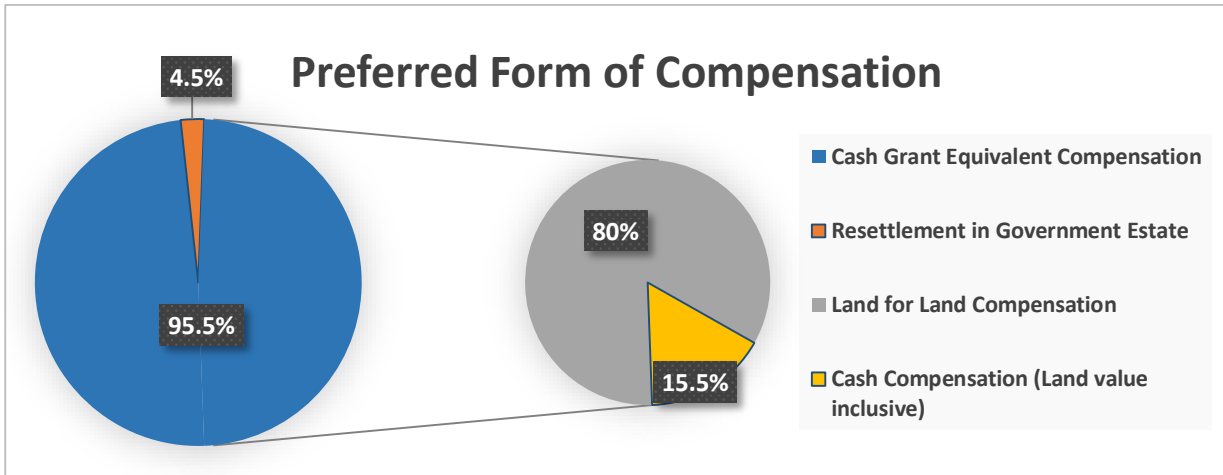
#### **5.3.1.13 Conflict Resolution among PAPs**

While Court is seen as good to settle most issues (8%), as many as 92% of the respondents consider informal reconciliation with community leaders as the best with less acrimony.

#### **5.3.1.14 Forms of compensation Preferred by Respondents**

When asked on the preferred compensation form, majority (95.5%) of the respondents want to be compensated with cash equivalent to loss taking into consideration the present economic circumstances while others (4.5%) want to be provided with a similar accommodation by Government in a location comparable or better than their pre-project condition. However, 80% of the population requesting for cash compensation, would prefer 'land for land' compensation given the high land values in Akwa Ibom State.





**Figure 5.15: Type of Compensation Desired/Preferred by PAPs**

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

This chapter summarizes the principles, procedures and or guidelines adopted for the identification of project impacts, formulation of mitigation measures, assignment of organisational roles and responsibilities, design of institutional capacity building needs and cost as well as, draw-up implementation and monitoring schedules for the RAP.

#### **6.1 Procedure for Identification and Assessment of Impacts**

In order to identify likely project impacts, three general principles were adopted:-

- I. Examine proposed project activities and probable land intakes during proposed project implementation.
- II. Field visitation to the site for actual site verification and inventory of potentially affected assets
- III. Consultations with community stakeholders on socio-economic and cultural properties and livelihoods that may be threatened or lost

##### **6.1.1 Proposed Project Activities and Land Requirements during Project Implementation.**

The works to be carried out at the site 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 channels and gabion 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. Land demand in hectares would be needed for the use of machineries and trucks during project implementation.

### **6.1.2 Socio-Economic Census of Affected Assets by the Proposed Civil Works**

Summary of inventory of affected assets in the project area shows that:-

- There are cassava, vegetables and yam farmlands and economic trees located within the Etim Umana Gully Erosion intervention site.
- Seventy-three building/structures (completed and uncompleted), at least fifteen block fence walls (at different stages of construction will be affected by the proposed project implementation.
- There are visible economic activities taking place along the project corridor and these include farming, poultry, light industrial and leisure/commercial activities
- Many private buildings/ churches, a Nursery/Primary school including concrete drainage structures existing in the area are under serious threat.

### **6.1.3 Community Perceptions on Socio-economic and Cultural properties and Livelihoods**

During public consultations stakeholders classified social impacts likely to arise from the proposed project implementation activities into four major groups to include reduction in the size of existing landing, farm holdings, threat to life, destruction of buildings and drainage structures. The result of the interview guide used for the consultation with the various communities are summarized in Table 6.1 below. About 70% (9Nos) of all identified negative impacts by stakeholders relate to delayed project intervention. Only 30% (6Nos) of the impacts will occur during project implementation and these are mainly temporary affects like destruction of economic trees and temporary losses in farming activities. Social crises that may trail land intake for the project will be restored by the proposed RAP. Majority of the identified socio-economic impacts relate to the benefits that will result from the proposed project implementation.

**Table 6.1: Identification of Impacts from Community Consultations and Field visits**

Impacts	Source	
	Existing and No Intervention Scenario	Planned Erosion Intervention Works
<b>Fragmentation of community land and alteration of land use</b>	X	
<b>Depletion of available land</b>	X	
<b>Destruction of flora and fauna</b>	X	
<b>Reduced available land for Agriculture</b>	X	
<b>Destruction of public utility such as culvert and access road</b>	X	
<b>Improvement in land values due to reduction in erosion hazards</b>	X	
<b>Destruction of farm crops due to land subsidence</b>		X
<b>Increased productivity for farming activities</b>	X	
<b>Increased cost of communication between Ewet and Eniong communities</b>		X
<b>Reduction in cassava, yam and vegetables</b>		
<b>Reduction in size of existing land holdings for trees of economic value (bamboos, Palm trees)</b>	X	
<b>Losses in income from reduction in existing number of economic trees</b>		X
<b>Social crises may trail the land take for the project</b>		X
<b>Effective control and amelioration of erosion and its hazards</b>		X

#### 6.1.4 Summary of Social and Livelihoods Impacts from Proposed Project

From the identification of project impacts and project affected assets, the significant impacts of proposed project works include:-

- Destruction of cassava, yam and vegetable farmlands;
- Destruction of some economic trees such as palm trees and bamboos;
- Changes in poverty levels due to temporary loses of farmlands, economic opportunity and rights;

- Temporary losses of farmlands by project affected persons (PAPs);
- Anxiety, apprehension and difficulty over access of PAPs to new environments;
- Temporary losses of means of livelihoods; and
- Social crises that may trail land take for the project and payment of compensation;
- Improvement in land values due to reduction in the incidence and severity of erosion hazards;
- Increased productivity of farmlands due to controlled flooding.
- Effective control and management of erosion hazards.

## **6.2 Mitigation Measures for Social and Livelihood Impacts**

### **6.2.1 Objectives of Mitigation Measures**

The following objectives were used to guide the formulation of mitigation measures:-

- To promote community ownership of the project from planning through to decommissioning stages;
- To implement effective livelihood restoration programs;
- To encourage project contractor(s) to perform social cooperate responsibility; and
- To involve NGOs in the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement programs based on the outcome of the needs assessment study.

### **6.2.2 Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measures are formulated to ameliorate and or mitigate adverse social and livelihood impacts.

#### **6.2.2.1 Social Issues/Impacts**

The following social measures are considered essential to the success of the project implementation and management measures;

- Relevant community NGOs/CBOs/Social organisations must be engaged in project start up activities various local communication channels should be used to disseminate information about the potential project benefits to individuals while those vulnerable persons among them

be given positions of responsibility or visibility in the project site committee and other livelihood support committees.

- Full implementation of livelihood support program be based on the outcome of the community needs assessment.
- Regular communication with the traditional leadership authority and other important stakeholders (Local Government Authority) to regularly intimate this important social institution of the progress of activities as contained in this RAP.

#### **6.2.2.2 Mitigations for Economic and Livelihood Issues/Impacts**

The following measures will enhance the socio-economic benefits of the project, that is, enhance the beneficial impacts for embarking on the proposed intervention works

- Economic livelihood support should be given to all persons with project affected assets;
- Fair, equitable and full compensation should be paid to all those project affected persons (PAPs);
- Considerable number of community members (and in particular those directly affected by the project activities) be given area employment during the project construction phase;
- Community that will suffer temporary losses of means of livelihood are to be included among community members to be trained on other trades for alternative livelihoods means;
- A community representative officer (CRO) be appointed to supervise full implementation of relevant social, economic and livelihood mitigation measures;
- A standing site committee should be actively involved in project implementation and supervision;
- Workers should be properly trained on environment, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and other work ethics to enhance their capacity to discharge monitoring functions (performance monitoring);

### **6.3 RAP Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building Needs**

#### **6.3.1 Organisational Arrangement**

The implementation of the RAP shall require close collaboration among all the project stakeholders. A properly constituted structure for the project implementation is imperative and agreement must be reached from the onset with the relevant parties. The roles and responsibilities of all the various

relevant stakeholders in the implementation and administration of the RAP are presented in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2: Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the RAP**

S/N	Category	Role and Responsibilities
1	Akwa Ibom State AKS-NEWMAP SPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement RAP and other safeguard instruments;</li> <li>• Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring;</li> <li>• Coordinates the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels;</li> <li>• Prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day RAP implementation;</li> <li>• Organise the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organisations and committees;</li> <li>• Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;</li> <li>• Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;</li> <li>• Implement the income restoration and social development program and projects in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;</li> <li>• Ensure the systematic monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP;</li> <li>• Monitor and take corrective actions and submit reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely action;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the RAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring;</li> <li>• Organise the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials in consultation with communities;</li> <li>• Implement payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner</li> <li>• Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly through the AKS SPMU.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2</b> AKS-NEWMAP SPMU SSO (Social Safeguard Officer)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiates the implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Reviews and approve contractor’s implementation plan for the social and livelihoods impacts mitigation measures (or mitigation and enhancement measures);</li> <li>• Liaises with the Contractors and SPMU on implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Coordinates on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc;</li> <li>• Monitors and supervises regularly the implementation of RAP;</li> <li>• Observe payment of compensation to PAPs;</li> <li>• Identifies and liaises with all relevant stakeholders for the RAP implementation</li> <li>• Responsible for the enforcement of all safeguard requirements and ensuring the sustainability of all RAP provisions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3</b> AKS-NEWMAP M&amp;E (Monitoring and Evaluation Officer)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develops the monitoring and evaluation protocol;</li> <li>• Conducts monitoring of RAP implementation activities;</li> <li>• Provides early alert to redress any potential problems;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitors target achievements;</li> <li>• Identifies non-performance and take corrective actions.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	AKS-NEWMAP SMPU Technical Committee Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review, update and approve work program and activities for the implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Review, update and approve operational guidelines of contractor's work plans for and other agencies for implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Develop and supervise inter-agency/organisation collaborations for the smooth implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Provide technical support to all stakeholders necessary for smooth implementation of the RAP.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Relevant Akwa Ibom State MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with AKS-NEWMAP SPMU to prepare and approve work program and activities for the RAP;</li> <li>• Supervise and monitor implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Ensure compliance with existing regulatory provisions in the matters of land acquisition and compensation payments;</li> <li>• Supervise and enforce full payment of compensation benefits to PAPs;</li> <li>• Make appropriate recommendations or input into the compensation payment process to ensure smooth implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Uyo Local Government Technical Committee/Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates activities at the local level for implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Ensures appraisal of properties affected by the project and for which compensation is to be paid;</li> <li>• Coordinates sensitization and awareness campaigns at the local and community levels on the project and RAP;</li> <li>• Appoints a suitable Desk Officer for RAP information management</li> <li>• Participates in grievance redress;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitors implementation of the RAP at the local and community levels;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acts as liaison to AKS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs and other organisations and groups working towards implementation of the Project and RAP;</li> <li>• Provides technical support to all stakeholders for the implementation of project and RAP;</li> <li>• Facilitates interaction and cooperation between all stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation of the project and RAP.</li> </ul>
7	<p>AKS-NEWMAP Resettlement and Compensation Implementation Committee (RIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for supervision of compensation activities;</li> <li>• Carry out meetings regularly with all PAPs;</li> <li>• Provide all necessary information to PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculations to be used for compensation payments;</li> <li>• Carry out appraisal of PAPs and PAAs and finalize entitlements for each PAP;</li> <li>• Prepare detailed implementation plan (quarterly) and pay entitlements to PAPs;</li> <li>• Ensure efficient implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Ensure that all grievances related to the payment of compensation to PAPs and other stakeholders are promptly addressed in consultation with AKS-NEWMAP SPMU.</li> </ul>
8	<p>Community Committees/Interest Groups/Traditional Authorities (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform external monitoring functions to ensure compliance with ESMP and RAP provisions/requirements;</li> <li>• Support and assist in the mobilization of various relevant grassroots interest groups and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Serve and support in the identification of genuine PAPs for compensation payments;</li> <li>• Assist in resolving grievance of PAPs;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to PAPs during pre and post compensation payments;</li> <li>• Select livelihood opportunities to all PAPs and community interest groups;</li> <li>• Participate in the development approval and implementation of livelihood restoration activities and programs;</li> <li>• Mobilize and support all vulnerable groups particularly the aged widows, orphans and the disabled to get their compensation entitlements and livelihood support assistance;</li> </ul>
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### 6.3.2 Institutional Capacity Building Requirements and Costs

The results from various consultation meetings with stakeholders suggest that awareness creation and capacity building should be provided through training and education programs. The cost estimates and duration for the training program are outlined in table 6.3. Considering the respectively high level of literacy, public awareness and education amongst the citizenry in the area, a simple training program is suggested for the successful implementation of the RAP.

**Table 6.3: Awareness and Capacity Building needs for relevant Stakeholders**

S/N	Duration	Subject	Target Audience	Resources	Budget (₦)
1	5 Days	Involuntary Resettlement and Relevant Safeguard Instruments/Convenants • World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement • Gaps between OP 4.12 & Nigerian Land Use Act and how to bridge them • Principles of RPF and RAP	Community Association, SPMU, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Lands, Grievance Redress Committee, etc	• Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant • PowerPoint presentation	1,750,000.00

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning requirements</li> <li>• Implementation requirements</li> <li>• Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution</li> <li>• Documentation and disclosure requirements</li> <li>• Eligibility and entitlements matrix</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities and operations.</li> </ul>			
2	3 Days	<p>Resettlement Action Plan Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background</li> <li>• Resettlement packages</li> <li>• Consultations and negotiations with project affected persons (PAPs)</li> <li>• Grievance redress mechanism</li> </ul>	<p>SPMU, members of Resettlement and Grievance Redress Committee, LG Council, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentation</li> <li>• Associated Handouts</li> </ul>	750,000.00
3	3 Days	<p>Social and Resettlement Considerations in Rural Development project/Project start up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social and Resettlement aspects arising during construction and operation stages</li> <li>• Social and Resettlement Good Practices in public works</li> </ul>	<p>Contractors,  SPMU, LG,  CBOs/CSOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentation</li> <li>• Associated Handouts</li> </ul>	450,000.00

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community relations in urban project management</li> </ul>			
4	3 Days	<p>Public Involvement and Consultation in RAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP Overview</li> <li>• RAP Implementation and the public</li> <li>• Community participation and consultation</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>	<p>SPMU, LG, Contractors, and relevant MDAs, Community leaders/CBOs/N GOs/PAPs</p>	Handouts/Fliers	435,000.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,385,000</b>

The estimated cost for capacity building for the various agencies and groups to be involved in the implementation of the RAP is Three Million, Three Hundred and Eighty-five Naira (₦3,385,000) only.

## 6.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

### 6.4.1 Resettlement Activities and Responsibilities

The range of activities and management tasks/responsibilities designed to effectively implement the RAP are outlined in Table 6.4. The activities contained in the RAP have to be integrated into various phases of the project construction. The key elements of the implementation schedule are contained in Table 6.4. Construction activities will need to be planned, designed, executed (actual construction works) before commissioning and decommissioning.

**Table 6.4: Summary of Resettlement Activities and Responsibility for Implementation of the RAP**

S/N	Project Cycle	Phase	Activity	Responsibilities
1	Planning	Scoping and screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance and final disclosure of the RAP</li> <li>• Review and approval of Contractor's RAP action plan and implementation guidelines</li> <li>• Development and preparation of livelihood support assistance to PAPs and vulnerable groups and other social issues mitigation</li> </ul> WB No-Objection	AKS NEWMAP SPMU, CBOs/NGOs/SMD
2	Design	Preparation of RAP and Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations and preparation of the RAP</li> <li>• Communication and awareness on notifications of values, making of offers, payment of compensation modalities, meetings with PAPs on eligibility criteria for payment of compensation</li> </ul>	AKS-NEWMAP SPMU,SMD CBOs/NGOs, Committee
		Completion and Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and capacity building</li> <li>• Final version of the RAP</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of the RAP in contract documents</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building Training</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WB No-Objection</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vetting of request for compulsory land acquisition and issuance of land titles to resettled PAPs</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Resettlement and Compensation Committee, grievance and dispute resolution Committee</li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures for actual dispute resolutions</li> </ul>		
3	Construction	Implementation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taking possession of site</li> <li>Coordination of RAP and social and livelihood activities Internal and external monitoring of mitigation measures for social and livelihood impacts for the communities, PAPs and vulnerable groups</li> <li>Preparation and approval of monitoring and evaluation reports</li> <li>Non conformance and corrective actions</li> <li>Adherence to contractual clauses and obligations regarding this RAP implementation by contractor(s)</li> </ul>	AKS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs, Committees, CBOs/NGOs, Contractors	LG
4	Operation (Post implementation)	Operations and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on social and livelihood sustainability issues</li> <li>Post impact auditing</li> </ul>	AKS-NEWMAP SPMU, SMDAs, Committee/Staff CBOs/NGOs, Contractor(s)	LG

#### 6.4.2 Estimated Cost of the RAP Implementation and Funding

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is Nine hundred and sixty two million, seven hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and forty two naira, twenty five Kobo (₦ 962,711,842.25) only. This sum is expected to cover compensation for assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration including the coordination of additional mitigation activities, grievance management as well as compensation commissions.

The AKS-NEWMAP SPMU shall provide fund for the payment of necessary compensations and monitoring of mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.



**Table 6.5: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation**

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	COST	TOTAL
	Agricultural crops	2,701,500	2,701,500.00
A: Compensation	Land/Structures (Phase 1)	540,932,407	891,476,445.00
	Land/Structures (Phase 2)*	350,544,038	
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>894,177,945.00</b>
B: Additional mitigation	Livelihood restoration	20,000,000	20,000,000.00
	Grievance Redress Management	150,000	150,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>20,150,000.00</b>
	Compensation Commission (5% of compensation cost)	44,708,897.25	44,708,897.25
C: Implementation	Capacity building/Institutional strengthening	3,385,000.00	3,385,000.00
	Disclosure	200,000.00	200,000.00
	Management	90,000.00	90,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>48,383,897.25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>962,711,842.25</b>

\*This amount represents the resettlement cost for owners of properties designated as “Probable”: that is, the cost of properties that are not within the project corridor set out by the engineering design, but which are already close to the gully edge due to the fast eroding nature of some gully fingers. If appropriate measures are taken immediately (e.g land reclamation of the present active gully fingers) before the rains get more serious, this amount may be saved.

### 6.4.3 Implementation Timetable

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the resettlement policy framework. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs and Social Safeguard Officers. These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensation payment before commencement of construction work. The major component tasks for the RAP are outlined in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation**

Activities	2017										2018			REMARKS
	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	



- Active participation of youths in construction work/activities

## **6.5.2 Monitoring Framework**

Internal and External Monitoring will consist of:-

- (a) Internal monitoring by the SPMU as an integral part of its management activities working with the impacted communities; and
- (b) External monitoring by CBOs/NGOs/traditional authorities and other stakeholders, working with the impacted communities.

### **6.5.2.1 Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring activities must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of the RAP. This will assure mainstreaming of social and livelihood issues with construction activities. The objectives of the internal monitoring are:-

- i. Daily operations planning;
- ii. Management and implementation and
- iii. Operational trouble shooting and feedback.

The periodicity of internal monitoring will be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level of impacts or changes going on or taking place. All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the SPMU Management Team and should provide high level evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. The management team will be supplemented by staff with appropriate skills to carry out:

- RAP project resettlement requirements as defined by this RAP;
- Gathering and presentation of additional monitoring indicators to be used;
- Reporting requirements and formats for daily, weekly and monthly updates.
- Appraisal of RAPs and full payment of compensation
- Livelihood support assistance to PAPs
- Progress updates on the implementation of women and vulnerable persons action plan
- Implementation of contractual responsibility to project-based communities and PAPs
- Social and livelihood sustainability issues

Regular progress reports shall be prepared and submitted to SPMU Management by the Social Safeguard Officer (SSO). The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Process and output monitoring functions will ensure that there is regular:

- Assessment of program implementation strategies and methodologies
- Review of lessons learnt and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP
- Communication with the affected communities
- Agreement on resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates
- Performance of livelihood program delivery and uptake
- Implementation of grievance resolution once conflicts arise

#### **6.5.2.2 External Monitoring/Evaluation**

External monitoring and or evaluation of PAP activities will deliver the objectives of compliance and effect monitoring that is:-

- Ensure that project implementation is in conformity with RAP objectives and procedures
- Ensure that impact of project implementation on baseline poverty levels and other livelihood issues are monitored
- Assure that resettlement objectives are met
- Compensation payments and benefits are paid promptly
- Social and livelihood parameters are compared with baseline conditions and,
- Guarantees effectiveness of existing community structures- CBOs/NGOs/various project implementation committees.

#### **6.5.3 Monitoring Parameters/Indicators**

Indicators that will be monitored broadly centre around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievances, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of

satisfaction and number of project affected persons that benefit from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring indicators for this RAP are outlined in Table 6.7

**Table 6.7: Monitoring Indicators/Variables**

Indicators	Variables
<b>Consultation and Reach out</b>	Number of people reached or accessing information, information requests, issues raised, etc. Number of local CBOs participating in the project implementation.
<b>Compensation and establishment of PAPs Interest Groups</b>	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
<b>Socio-economic Changes</b>	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels;
<b>Training</b>	Number of SPMU and RAP committee members trained
<b>Grievance redress mechanism</b>	No. of cases referred to GRC No. of cases settled by GRC No. of cases pending with GRC Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of GRC meetings /No. of PAPs moved court No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
<b>Overall Management</b>	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

RAP monitoring reports for the SPMU management team should be prepared regularly (monthly and quarterly). These reports will summarize information collected and compiled in a manner to highlight key issues of this RAP.

## **6.6 Completion Audit**

SPMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit should bring to closure SPMU's liability for resettlement.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **7 IMPACT OF THE PROJECT**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

The inventory of assets and analysis using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) reveals how many important features would be affected in the event of the proposed work along the corridor.

#### **7.2 Minimization of Resettlement**

To minimize negative impacts the following have been taken into consideration in this project:

- A full opportunity for involvement of all stakeholders, especially the direct stakeholders (project affected persons) provided through public participation and engagement of the stakeholder communities. This afforded the concerned stakeholders the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts
- The setback on the corridor was made known to the stakeholders to be in line with the revised engineering design offsets 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 members of the community and LGA agreed to cooperate and support the successful execution of the project.
- The members of community assured SPMU that they would continue to support in the implementation of the policy to better their lots and thus promised to play their role at ensuring the successful completion of the project.

#### **7.3 Land Acquisition along the Corridor**

The erosion site rehabilitation activity is not envisaged to acquire new land. If at all, acquisition will not extend beyond the required space for remedial works within the set back from the edge of the gully and area that will serve as camp, where equipment and materials will be stored and used. The site camp for equipment shall be carefully selected to avoid impacting on any social means of people. The space available beside NEWMAP/EU/P/001 fronting unto Urua Udofia is considered suitable for the site camp. The PAPs within the zone of impact (15m setback) that shall be displaced have been identified and appropriate/adequate compensation shall be delivered to them according to their levels of impacts. The mitigation measures will be delivered to those PAPs before start of works. It is also instructive to document that although there are some assets within these setbacks in some

locations, the proposed rehabilitation will be managed to avoid or at least reduce interference with as many structures as possible based on the idea given by the surveyors/engineers during the field work for this RAP. Accordingly, the structures were identified and coded under 'Actual' and 'Probable' depending on their distances from the edge of the gully and other design variables.

#### **7.4 Benefit of the Project**

The major benefits will occur in the form of improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:

- Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, etc.
- Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
- Reduced siltation in nearby streams leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved watershed management.
- Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation)
- Progressively restored vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates. This results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

#### **7.5 Negative Impact of the Project**

Based on the engineering design, the potential negative impacts have been identified and are summarized in Table 7.1

#### **7.6 Identification and Categorization of Loss and Impact**

It is recognized that the project will lead to moderate land acquisition particularly the strip of land along the gully fingers of between 5-15m set back from the edge of the gully to facilitate the civil works. This would involve physical displacement of some assets.

Based on the inventory carried out, the potential PAPs were identified as well as their losses. The list of Affected Persons and Asset types is provided in Appendix 7.1 and Table 7.1 outlines the categories of losses/impact.



**Table 7.1: Type of Assets Affected**

S/N	Category of Loss		Type of Loss/Use	No of PAPs*	Total Asset Affected	Remarks
A	Loss of Income and Livelihood	Land Resources	Vegetables	32	2,800	
			Fig Tree	2	2	Perennial
			Mango	15	25	Perennial
			Coconut	20	67	Perennial
			Pineapple	8	40	Seasonal
			Plantain	36	600	Perennial
			Palmtree	6	58	Perennial
			Cocoyam	12	360	Seasonal
			Lemon grass	16	28	Perennial
			Pawpaw	16	44	Perennial
			Banana	7	90	Perennial
			Sugar cane	5	46	Perennial
			Kolanut	3	10	Perennial
			Pear	12	25	Perennial
			Guava	4	10	Perennial
			Orange	26	82	Perennial
			Tomato	2	12	Seasonal
			Bitter leaf	1	8	Perennial
			Pepper	4	37	Seasonal
			Indian Bamboo	20	1,670	Perennial
Apple	3	9	Perennial			
Yam	10	96	Seasonal			
Garden Egg	1	4	Perennial			
Sweet Potato	1	4	Seasonal			
Avocado Pear	4	9	Perennial			
B	Physical Loss of Assets	Structures	Residential Buildings	63		Owner occupied and tenants
			Commercial Building	10		Grinding house, Oven, Bar, Restaurant
			Union	0		
			Corporate	1		
			Place of Worship	3		Public
			School	1		Private
	Sub total		347			

\*Some PAPs are affected in more than one way

## 7.7 Number and Type of Affected Persons

A total of 600 persons have been identified as project affected persons (PAPs). This is made up of 296 households, 80 vulnerable persons, 2 places of worship, 2 utilities (1 school & 1 electric pole) and 220 tenants.

**Table 7.2: Number and Type of Affected Person**

	Person	Definition	No	Remarks
1	<i>Individual</i>	Individuals who risk losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the gully reclamation	600	Actual affected persons
2	<i>Households</i>	one or more persons - men, women, children, dependent relatives and, tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities creates challenges for which these people are ill prepared.	296	Part of the Individual Part in item 1
3	Vulnerable Persons/Groups:	Persons/groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to resettlement in the course of work	80	Part of the Individual. Part in item 1
4	Tenants	Rentee – person who is renting	220	Part of the Individual. Part in item 1

5	Corporate Entity/ Organization	Government (Electric Pole)	1	Part of the Individual. Part in item 1
		Private (School)	1	Part of the Individual. Part in item 1
		Place of Worship	2	Part of the Individual. Part in item 1



**Plate 7.1: Etim Umana Ravine**

### 7.8 Inventory of Impacted Assets

The affected assets include structures and farmlands, essentially. These have been identified as shown in this subsection.

### **7.8.1 Impact on Land and Structures**

The structures that could be affected in the course of work or that could constitute hindrance to work have been identified as outlined. For structures at 15m, 26 buildings at various stages of completion are affected and at 5m, 47 properties are involved with a total of 73 buildings and structures belonging to sixty (60) claimants and over 600PAPs. Fifty (50) of which have farms around their homestead.

### **7.8.2 Impact on Agricultural Resources (Crops)**

Impacted agricultural resources include Mango Trees, Coconut Trees, Okro, Plantain, Pawpaw, Cassava stems, Palm trees, Banana, Pear trees, Guava, Orange, Tomato, Yam, Maize, Cocoa, Garden Egg, Apple, Avocado, Lemongrass, Maize, Sweet yam, Water yam, Kolanut, Bamboo, Sugarcane, Fig tree, Vegetable, Pineapple and Cashew trees are the crops that are affected as shown in Table 7.1.

### **7.8.3 Impact on Utilities**

Only one electric pole was identified in close proximity to the area earmarked for site office within the setback that could be affected in the course of work or that will constitute hindrance to project activities.

### **7.8.4 Impact on Social Networks**

The physical displacement of PAPs from the traditional place of dwelling and business activities will result in the disruption of the social networks. However, the nature of the compensation shall largely ensure that those affected will still be in close contact with each other. Furthermore, it should be noted that some residents demonstrated strong and emotional attachments to where they presently live, in spite of the precarious nature of the location/nearness to the gully.

Among others, the strong attachments emanate from the following factors:

- The fear of relocating from “the known to the unknown” new sites and the trauma that would naturally accompany such shifts especially for construction of new structures

To deal with the issue of individual emotional attachments to land, the following is recommended:

- Consultation and interaction have been initiated on the need to give way for the reclamation of the devastated area due to the erosion
- PAPs shall be relocated within the vicinity of their current residence;
- For those who prefer kind for kind, efforts should be made to obtain replacement land in the immediate vicinity wherever possible.
- For those who prefer compensation in kind, efforts should be made to obtain replacement land in the immediate vicinity wherever possible, especially in the housing schemes of the government that are being built. The ownership title of the land/structures should be perfected in the names of the PAPs without cost to them
- To deal with the issue of individual emotional attachments to land/traditional livelihood, as much as possible, the frontage of the PAPs assets reclaimed or treated shall be transferred (reverted) to them. For sustainable use of the treated area and in line with the principle of the NEWMAP to reduce poverty, the PAPs, who shall be made to sign an agreement on sustainable use, will be trained on how to utilize such fragile areas for livelihood support.

#### **7.8.5 Impact on Host Communities and Loss of Access to Common Property**

No community asset is affected except three (3) electricity poles and a footpath into Afang Ekpe

#### **7.8.6 Cultural Property (Archaeological and cultural sites)**

No cultural property or site of archaeological interest has been identified to be affected. Nevertheless, the protocols to mitigate any adverse effects include continual consultation with traditional authorities and local communities. In the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, work will stop immediately, the site protected, and appropriate measures implemented in accordance with normal cultural practice in the communities and the World Bank Cultural Policy on compensation paid.

#### **7.8.7 Places of Worship/Offerings**

As at the time of the census and consultations, two (2) places of worship were identified to have been affected. Mitigation measures have been developed in form of compensation for the PAPs.

### **7.8.8 Impact on Vulnerable Group**

The various groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to resettlement in the course of work were identified along the corridor as impacted. They are ten in number which include widows, elderly widowers and elderly people. This special group will be given direct support by acquisition of land and developments of new structures to enable them have a smooth transition compared to the others who will be compensated directly in form of cash. It is therefore important to ensure that vulnerable social groups are compensated.

These vulnerable PAPs need assistance and protection that will help them overcome difficulties in the process. They cannot successfully relocate without adequate support and assistance.

To provide a safety net until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were pre-project or even better, psychological preparedness of the entire resettlement process shall be ensured. Also, priority shall be given to this group in all mitigation measures related to them. Furthermore, stress to this group shall be avoided where mitigation measures include physical preparation of relocation site. Medical attention should also be extended to this group in order to adequately deal with the emotional and health impacts that could result from the displacement.

### **7.8.9 Potential Relocation Areas**

PAPs shall be relocated within the vicinity of their current residences. Such relocation sites are being worked out between the community and site committee members with the PAPs, supported by the relevant MDAs. For those who prefer compensation in kind, efforts should be made to obtain replacement land in the immediate vicinity wherever possible, especially in the housing schemes of the government that are being built at Anua and Uruan Government Residential Estates. The ownership title of the land/structures should be perfected in the names of the PAPs without cost to them. No displacement will take place until all resettlement issues are resolved with the PAPs



## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATIONS AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

The Public Consultation process for the project began during the early stage of reconnaissance level survey. This has further been enriched through interactions and consultation with the relevant stakeholders in the course of the preparation of this RAP.

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford PAPs and the general public the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood of conflicts. The more direct involvement of the local level people in the planning and management processes, the greater the likelihood that resource use and protection problems will be solved as well as the likelihood of development opportunities occurring in a balanced way and to the broad benefit of all communities in the project.

#### **8.2 Objective of the Consultation**

Providing adequate information to affected communities and stakeholders reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project on communities and enables resettlement and compensation in a comprehensive development programme.

In Specific terms, the sensitization campaign and public consultation sought to achieve the following:

- Inform stakeholders of the project activities and provide adequate information on the project, its components and its activities with affected communities.
- Establish grievance and effective complaints mechanism on the project.
- Obtain vital information about the needs and priorities of affected settlements.
- Inform the PAPs and the communities about various options of resettlement and compensation.
- Obtain cooperation and support of the project affected persons

- Ensure accurate and transparent resettlement and rehabilitation process for Project affected Persons.

Similarly, the main purpose of the various consultation meetings held with the community stakeholders was to:

1. Canvass for local inputs, views and concerns; and take account of the information and views of the public in the project design and in decision-making.
2. Obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
3. Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits maximized;
4. Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues;
5. Provide an opportunity for the public to influence the designs and implementation in a positive manner;
6. Improve transparency and accountability in decision-making; and increase public confidence in the project.

The following process guided the public consultations:

- The social safeguard team first identified the project areas particularly the Etim Umana Erosion Project corridor and the temporary benchmark coordinates were located.
- Name of village / community the administrative organisation and leadership structure were sought, and subsequently a visit was made to the leaders and or their representatives.
- Public forum (a Town hall meeting) with Stakeholders from the project area was held.
- Codification of the affected assets E.g NEWMAP/EU/A/001 and NEWMAP/EU/A/002
- Identification of PAPs and their socio-economic baseline conditions.
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets.
- Census survey of the socio-economic activities within the project corridor.
- Review and confirmatory visits to PAPs, their farmlands, structures and properties



### **8.3 The Stakeholders**

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project are defined as all those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project. The key stakeholders identified and consulted included the political leaders in Uyo Local Government Areas, community heads, other opinion leaders in the communities, individual people who own properties that are directly or indirectly affected, special interest groups such as CBOs, MDAs etc

#### **8.3.1 Level of Stakeholder Engagement**

The extent of stakeholders' involvement was based on the relevance or significance of the impacts which was considered relatively small because it affected few numbers of PAPs. The affected persons were more consulted in order to appreciate their concerns and views about the project and others for their opinions with regard to ensuring sustainability of the project.

#### **8.3.2 Consultation Process and Strategies**

The process of resettlement and public participation includes both information exchange (dissemination and consultation), and collaborative forms of decision making. Information dissemination and consultation with stakeholders, especially the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) means transfer of information from Project proponents to the affected population. It provides an opportunity for all the communities in the area to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project, and allow the identification of alternatives and recommendations.

Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include: fully share information about the ongoing project, its components and its activities, with affected people, obtain

information about the needs of the affected people, and their reactions towards proposed activities, ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and compensation payments and ask local residents especially the interested and Affected Parties about the problems anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.

The consultation process ensured that all those identified as stakeholders were consulted. These included Focus Group Discussions/meeting the relevant MDAs in Uyo, Etim Umana / Afang Ekpe

Community Leaders and other concerned community members at different times. Furthermore, especially with the PAPs One-to-one meeting was used during the census survey of the socio-economic activities along the project corridors.

**Table 8.1: Levels of Community/Public Consultations**

S/N	Key Stakeholders	Types of Consultation	Group
1	Traditional Council Members/Groups	Individual and group interview meetings and consultation/Focus group discussion	Paramount ruler-in-Council
2	Individuals and project affected households	Census and Socio-economic Survey	Household heads (Men and women)
3	Political Stakeholders	Individual interviews and meeting	Local Government Chairman of Uyo L.G, Councillors, Ward officials
4	MDAs,CBOs/NGOs and vulnerable groups	Focus group discussions	Co-operative Societies/Age groups/women associations/investors/professional associations

#### 8.4 Discussion with Stakeholders and Summary of Outcome

At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders. Furthermore, the challenges emanating from the implementation of the project and the support needed/given from all parties to ensure effective project and successful implementation were also discussed.

At the fora, the displaced persons and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives =

even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before.

Furthermore, the stakeholders were informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor.

Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project. Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Plates 8.1 depict some of the stakeholders met. The highlights of the meetings are presented in Appendix 8.1 with a list of those met.

Table 8.2 provides a summary of the concerns raised by the stakeholders' and how they responded to during the meetings or how the project addresses them.

**Table 8.2: Queries/Observations and the Responses Given to the Stakeholders**

S/N	Stakeholders Views/Concern	How it is Addressed
1.	Mr. Piribo Harry wanted to know if he will be captured for compensation at will when he is not around during enumeration.	AKS NEWMAP explained that enough time shall be allocated for property inspection and enumeration exercise to accommodate all genuine asset owners. But, any body who comes after the cut-off-date will not be captured.
2.	Dr. Bassey Udeng asked whether those who have two or more assets at different locations of the project corridor will be captured against all their assets.	AKS NEWMAP answered that photograph will be taken once, while the field officers and his team will assist in documenting all assets own by individuals on the same enumeration form for adequate compensation.
3.	Mr. Joseph Nyong Effiong asked if their youths would be employed as	AKS NEWMAP promised to also capture this concern in his report, since it will lead

	unskilled labour suppliers during construction work.	to poverty reduction; which is also part of the project objective.
4.	Mr. Levi Nduka asked if NEWMAP would compensate owners of structures built close to the site that may be affected by the project.	AKS NEWMAP answered that the approved Engineering Design will be used to identify such structures; while qualified and registered estate surveyors and surveyors working with him would value them.
5.	Mr. Dennis Enang asked if someone is not satisfied with the valuation of his property what the Person will do.	AKS NEWMAP said that there will be provision for public disclosure which will allow PAPs access to RAP report. There is also provision for grievance redress; because transparency and justice are enthroned in World Bank Assisted Projects.
6.	Mr. Hogan Edem wanted to know if politicians will not influence the project.	AKS NEWMAP answered that there are guide lines for NEWMAP project implementation which is strictly adhered by the state project management unit .It is not a political project.
7.	Mrs. Imaobong Isaac wanted to know if women will be carried along in the project.	AKS NEWMAP responded that women will not be neglected as the project is gender sensitive.
8.	Mrs. Glory Essien asked if vulnerable people will be given attention during RAP census.	AKS NEWMAP responded that the issue of vulnerability is critical to all World Bank Assisted Projects and will not be neglected.
9.	Pastor Augustine Udosen complained that some of his community members in the Ewet flank were not captured in livelihood activities of Etim Umana project.	AKS NEWMAP promised to capture all PAPs in livelihood restoration activities

10.	Mr. Akanieyene Ukpong asked if it is the duty of their community to maintain the project after physical work.	AKS NEWMAP responded said that the community owns the project and should maintain it for its sustainability; that is the essence of consultations and sensitization meetings.
11.	Mr. Metiabasi John wanted to know the level of L.G.A involvement in the project	AKS NEWMAP responded that the L.G.A was fully involved in all aspect of the project and used the presence of the local Government Chairman to justify his assertion.
12.	Elder Clement Okon Nse wanted to know those who will secure the equipment and personnel to be used for construction.	AKS NEWMAP responded answered that the community will contribute in security of equipment and personnel as it is part of their contribution to the project.
13.	Mrs. Nkoyo Essien wanted to know if the compensation will be paid before the construction.	AKS NEWMAP responded that PAPs will be resettled before the physical construction work will commence.
14.	Mrs. Agnes Udosen asked if farmers along the corridor will be informed on time to enable them harvest their crops before construction.	AKS NEWMAP responded that the entire community; including all PAPs shall be adequately carried along in all aspects of the project implementation including time lines and scheduled activities

### 8.5 RAP Public Disclosure

SPMU will publicly disclose this RAP, in English and in local language, where the need arises and make copies available for distribution with a letter accompanied to Lands Directorate Ministry of Lands & Town planning, local government authorities concerned. This could be done by: a) publishing it on SPMU's website; b) depositing/posting it in a range of publicly accessible places such as, Traditional Heads'palaces/ secretariats and community squares where they could be protected and not abused. In addition, SPMU will ensure that the affected public is adequately sensitized through public meetings, notices, and handbills/information booklets.

Once this RAP is disclosed, the public will be notified both through administrative structures and informal structures about the availability of the RAP documents and also be requested to make their suggestions and comments. The complete approved RAP will be made available in easily accessible locations in or near the affected areas. Once disclosed in Nigeria, it will also be disclosed at the World Bank Info-shop online.

## **8.6 Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

### **8.6.1 Grievance Redress Process**

There is no one-size-fits-all procedure for grievance resolution; the best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural contexts, local customs and project conditions and scale.

The procedure to be adopted for grievance resolution for this RAP is as follows-

- Receive and register a complaint by name, noting the nature of the complaint including the persons/parties involved and their contacts (email, mobile phone number, and addresses where necessary)
- Screen and assess the complaint.
- Attempt alternative responses.
- Decide on the best approach or response based on agreed criteria
- Implement the approach
- Announce the result
- Track and evaluate the results
- Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.
- Prepare a timely report to Management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

### **8.6.2 Stages in the Grievance Redress Process**

In the event where a complainant is not satisfied with the solution offered by the Grievance Redress Committee, the following informal procedure (or options) shall be pursued and/or explored. The complainant is free to use the legal or judicial court system if the non-judicial channels fail to yield satisfactory results. It should be noted that formal legal mechanism for grievance resolution tends to be a lengthy, costly and acrimonious process. The cost if using the judiciary system shall be borne completely by the complainant.

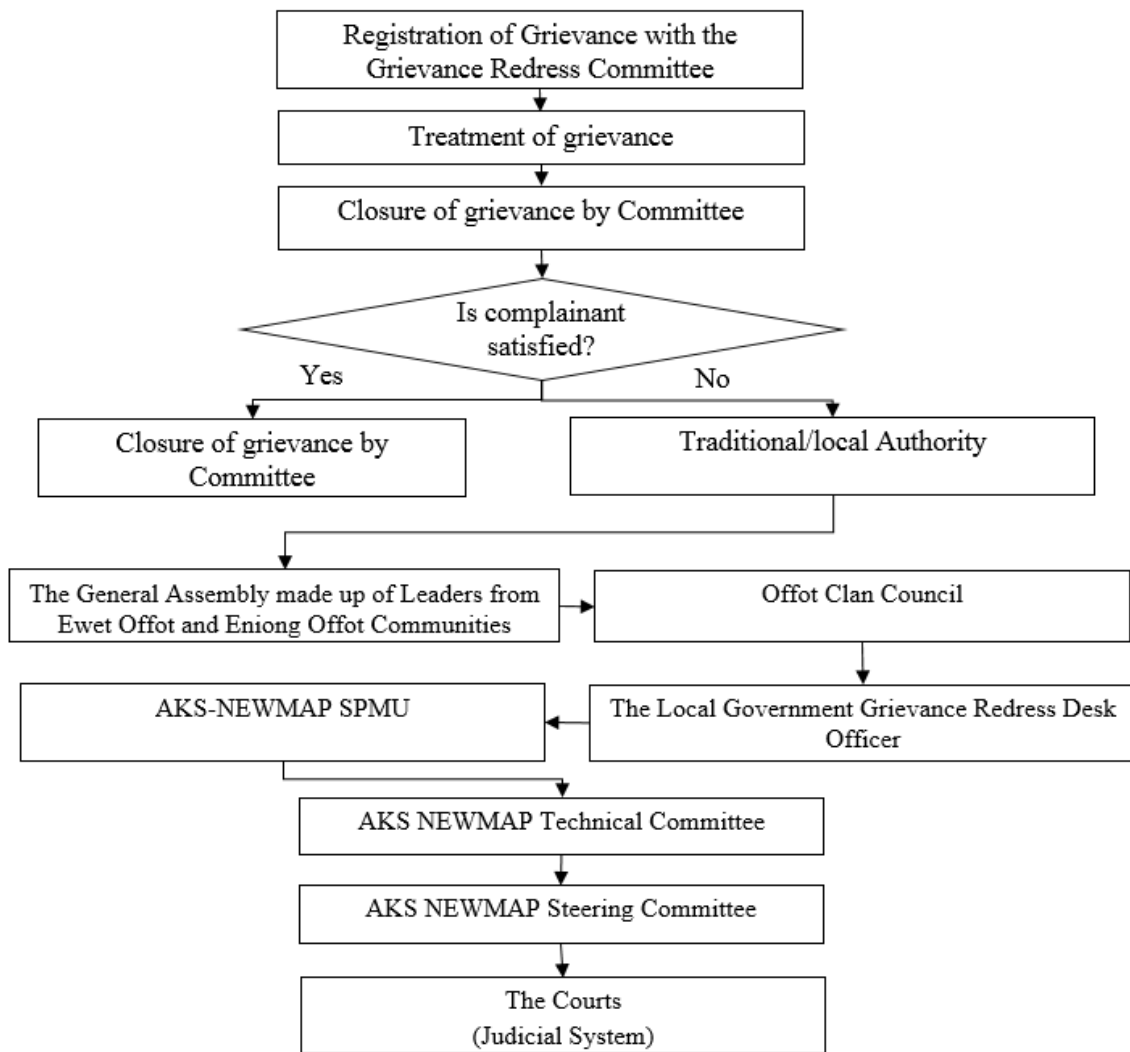
When a PAP presents a grievance, the expectation is that he/she be heard and taken seriously. Project implementation staff and indeed the SPMU charged with the responsibility of implementing this RAP must convince people that they can voice grievances, be heard and promptly attended to in a just, fair and peaceful manner. In resolving grievances, the Grievance Redress Committee shall be the first order of call. This will ensure elimination of nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost. If this fails, the complainant shall follow the procedure stated in Figure 8.1. The judicial system shall be the last resort to redress the issues if informal reconciliation does not resolve the matter (Figure 8.1). This, admittedly, is a costly and time-consuming procedure.

### **8.6.3 Procedure for Registering a Complaint**

The procedure for reporting grievances is specified below:-

- (a) The affected person files his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement Committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the SPMU). Where it is written, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is by phone call, the receiver should document every detail.
- (b) A selected member of the Site Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person in order 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.

Due registration of a complement or grievance by the grievance redress officer is good for reference purposes and for making progress up dates. Consequently a registration format should capture the complainant personal data, date the complainant is reported, date the grievance log was uploaded onto the project database, date information on proposed corrective action is sent to the complainant and the date the case or complaint is closed out. A typical reporting format for a grievance redress which is proposed for the RAP is shown (Table 9.1).



**Figure 8.1: Stages in the Grievance Redress Process for the RAP**

## 8.7 Grievance Log and Response Time

The Grievance redress Desk Officer in recording all grievances will ensure that each complainant has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed or closed out.

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 few working days of receipt of grievance(s). If no amicable solution is reached or the affected person does not receive a response within ten (10) days, the affected person can appeal to the next higher authority indicated in Figure 8.1.



**Table 8.3: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress**

S/N	Key Stakeholders		Types of Consultation	Group
1	Traditional rulers Council Members/Groups		Individual and group interview meetings and consultation/Focus group discussion	ClanHead-in-Council
2	Individuals and affected households	project	Census and Socio- economic Survey	Household heads (Men and women)
3	Political Stakeholders		Individual interviews and meeting	Local Government Chairman of Uyo L.G, Councillors, Ward officials
4	CBOs/NGOs and vulnerable groups		Focus group discussions	Co-operative Societies/Age groups/women associations/investors/professional associations

## 8.8 Monitoring Complaints

The GR desk Officer will be responsible for:-

- Providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed
- Monthly reports including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and make recommendation on how to improve efficiency in the entire grievance redress machinery.

## CHAPTER NINE

### 9 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 9.1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The implementation of the proposed civil works to rehabilitate Etim Umana Gully Erosion menace will raise environmental and social safeguards issues such as the World Bank's Environmental Assessment OP 4.01, and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and related national instruments. The proposed intervention works have the potential to impact as follows:

- i. Farm crops and economic trees
- ii. Public building structures and block fenced walls and;
- iii. Private residential buildings/houses (both completed and uncompleted buildings).

Against the identified impacts, the RAP proposed the number of measures to improve livelihoods of the people including

- Provision of employment opportunities
- Enhancement of economic activities to be triggered off with demands by the construction workers
- Acquisition of new skills and alternative livelihoods by local workers employed in the proposed construction activities
- Effective management of temporary negative impacts through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring programmes.
- Improvement in supervision of project construction activities as a follow up to the engineering design specifications and consultations agreements.

#### 9.2 Conclusion and Recommendation

This study has shown that the associated and potential impacts expected to result from the proposed project implementation are generally positive and beneficial in nature while majority of negative/adverse impacts are temporary with limited socio-economic effects. The grievance redress mechanism and mitigation measures designed for the RAP will mitigate community crises that may result from resettlement, compensation and socio-economic livelihood conflicts. It is recommended

that the resettlement programme particularly the compensation component be phased to avoid land take and demolition of structures with the attendant increase in superfluous project cost.

That way, the 'ACTUALS' should be considered in phase 1(One) before appraising the necessity/desirability or otherwise of the 'PROBABLES' in phase 2 (Two). It is further suggested that every machinery required to fast track the implementation of proposed intervention works for the Etim Umana Gully Erosion Site be put in place in order to fully realise the objectives of ameliorating the erosion menace in the area also rehabilitate degraded lands and in the process reduce longer term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas. Time is of essence as it is envisaged, given the present rate of gully encroachment and site vulnerability indicators, that the cost of implementing this RAP may double if nothing is done by the end of this rainy season.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE PROPOSED WORKS

S/No	Safeguard Instrument	Focus	Remarks
1	Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Used as a practical tool during program formulation, design, implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>➤ Describes the steps involved in identifying and mitigating the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of future investment activities.</li> <li>➤ Provides guidance in cases where the screening results indicate that a separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or an Environmental Management Plan is required.</li> </ul>	Triggered the ESMP being prepared paripassu with this RAP
2	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provides the direction to all actors involved in sub-projects implementation, for the identification of resettlement implications and measures to adopt to minimize or address resettlement issues created by each sub-project.</li> <li>➤ Set out the policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of any anticipated resettlements. The arrangements ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an hoc one) for the different stages of the implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government procedures and requirements, and outline compensation for affected persons.</li> </ul>	Triggered this Standalone Resettlement Action Plan in relation to the proposed works

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provides the framework within which Resettlement Action Plans/ Resettlement Action Plans are developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the sub-projects.</li> <li>➤ Contains a screening /checklist for determining whether OP 4.12 is triggered or not it also provides procedures and guidelines to be followed when the policy is triggered. That is, contains a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs/RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the comprehensive programme.</li> </ul>	
4	Environmental & Social Screening & Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ <b>Screening –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First step in the initial assessment of the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project.</li> <li>• The purpose of the environmental/social screening is to identify if the road rehabilitation project requires an ESIA through the elimination of irrelevant environmental issues and focusing on potentially significant issues at the planning and design stages.</li> </ul> </li> <li>☐ <i>Scoping -</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist to identify the Issues that are likely of most importance during the ESIA and eliminates those that are of little concern;</li> <li>• Appropriate time and space boundaries of the ESIA study;</li> <li>• Information necessary for decision-making; and, Significant effects and factors to be studied in detail</li> <li>• Critical step in the preparation of an in determining the terms of reference (TOR) of the ESIA/ESMP.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Defined the level of impacts and thus the ESIA

5	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensures sustainable development and/or to ensures compliance with local, regional and international regulations relating to environmental protection and conservation.</li> <li>➤ Provides framework for gathering and documenting information and views on the environmental consequences of activities so that the importance of the effects and the scope of enhancing, modifying and mitigating them can be properly evaluated</li> </ul>	ESMP is being currently prepared paripassu with this RAP
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## **APPENDIX 2: DRAFT COMPENSATION SCHEDULE FOR ETIM UMANA GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT: BUILDING, STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS**

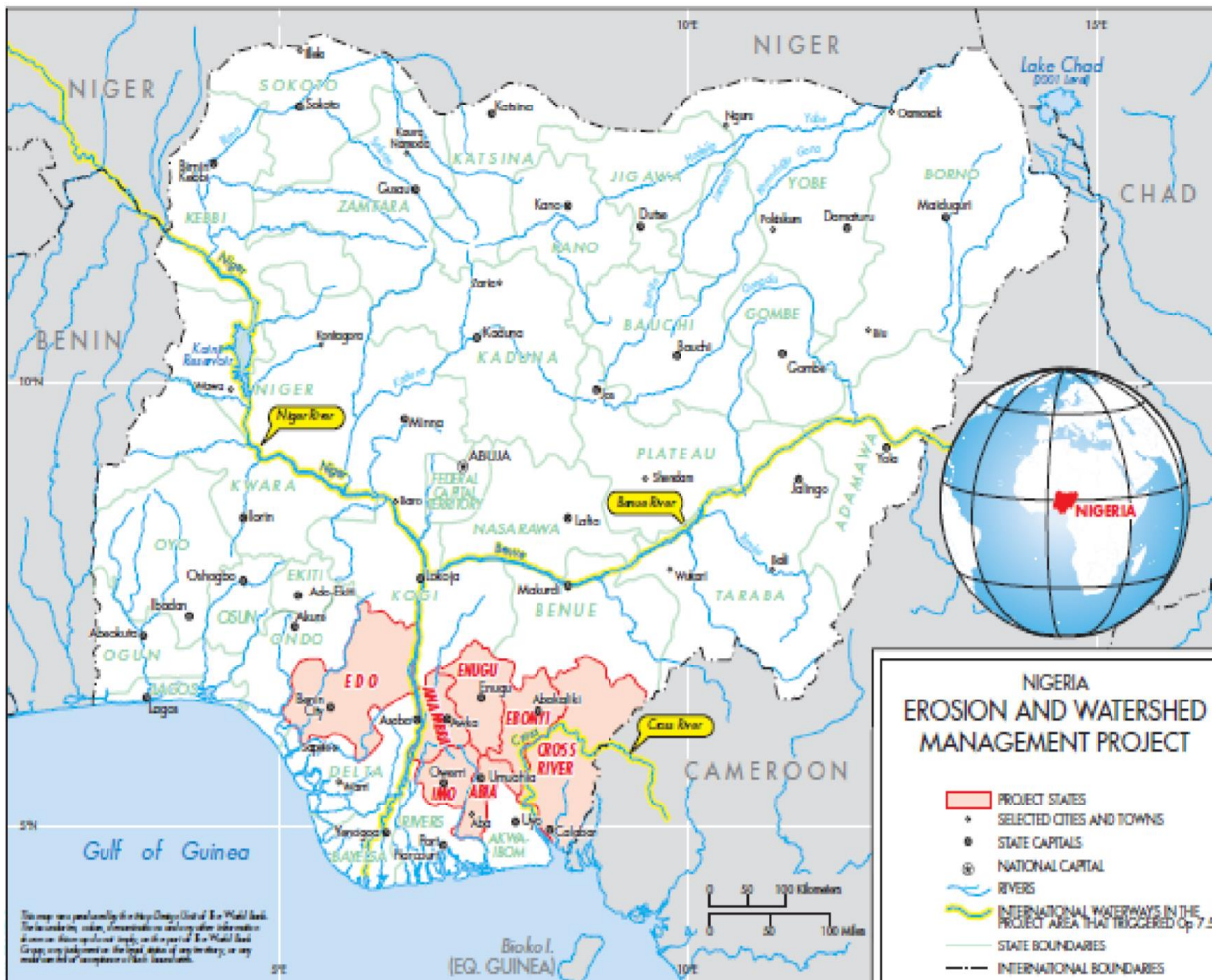


## **APPENDIX 3: DRAFT COMPENSATION SCHEDULE FOR ETIM UMANA GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT: CROPS AND ECONOMIC TREES**

### **Crops and Economic Trees**

- i. Annual crops are excluded in this list because the PAPs with annual crops were given sufficient time to harvest the crops and only perennial crops and economic trees were considered appropriate for compensation
- ii. Quantum of compensation is based on market value of yield per tree for the current season; and excluded in this table for obvious reasons of confidentiality and security of the PAPs.

## APPENDIX 4: MAP OF NIGERIA WITH INITIAL STATES THAT PARTICIPATED IN NEWMAP



## **APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ETIM UMANA GULLY EROSION SITE**











## **APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ETIM UMANA EROSION SITE IN UYO L.G.A UNDER AKWA IBOM STATE NEWMAP**

Dear Respondent,

The Etim Umana Gully Erosion Site in Uyo Local Government Area (LGA) of Akwa Ibom State is one of the priority sites for intervention under the Akwa Ibom State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (AKS NEWMAP). The rehabilitation works proposed for this site will involve medium-sized civil works. These civil works raise environmental and social safeguards concerns and have triggered the World Bank's safeguard policies including those on Involuntary Resettlement.

Involuntary resettlement has both economic and social implications. It can lead to loss of jobs, assets, and farmlands. It can also dismantle community ties and lead to loss of friends, kith and kin. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, cause impoverishments and health problems. The Resettlement Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately identify those to be compensated. The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled due to the 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.

The purpose of this household questionnaire is to elicit information from residents, project affected persons and stakeholders on relevant socio-economic issues to be used for the preparation of the resettlement action plan (RAP) for the flood intervention site. The proposed Resettlement Action Plan is primarily concerned with identifying the project affected persons (PAPs), engaging them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately identify those to be compensated.

Please kindly complete this questionnaire as honestly as possible. All information supplied are to be used strictly for the purpose of the RAP.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation.

RAP Consultant

## Section A: Household Composition

Please report the household composition. Please note. A “Household” includes all members of a common decision unit (usually with one residence) that are sharing same resources. These include dependents who are away from home.

PID*	Name of the members	Age	Relationship to head <sup>1</sup>	Gender	Level of Primary education <sup>2</sup>	Number of years in school
				1=male 2=female		

\*PID= Personal identification number

<sup>1</sup> Relationship to head: 1=head, 2=spouse, 3=child, 4=siblings, 5=other family member, 6=non-family member, 99=others

<sup>2</sup>Level of education: 1= no formal education, 2=adult literacy training, 3=some primary education, 4=completed primary education, 5=some secondary education (incl. junior secondary school), 6=completed secondary school education, 7=post secondary education, 8=koranic education, 99=others

<sup>3</sup> Primary activity: 1=crop production, 2=livestock production, 3=fisheries, 4=forest production and /or harvesting 5=Agricultural Trading business 6=Non-Agricultural Trading business 7=Transportation business 8=Agricultural processing 9=Formal private employment 10=Construction 11=Mining/quarrying 12=public sector employment /13=Domestic duties 14=student In school (any type), 15=Retired, 16=unemployed, 17=handcraft, 18=artisans (incl. mechanics), 19=traditional medical practitioners 22=others (specify)

A 2. Children below 16 years

	Total	Female	male
<b>1. Household members 0-5years old</b>			
<b>2. Household members 6-10years old</b>			
<b>3. Household members 10-15years old</b>			



12. How much do you spend on food on average everyday in your household-----  
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13. How much did your household spend on food in the last seven days-----  
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**Section B: Sources of Income and Livelihood.**

14. Please indicate source and status of income

		Monthly Income (N'000)						
		< 5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	>30,000
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wage employment								
<b>a</b>	Civil service		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>b</b>	Informal employment (Private)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>c</b>	Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>d</b>	Mining/Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>e</b>	Domestic duties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>f</b>	Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Informal Employment								
<b>g</b>	Artisan (mechanic, electrician, furniture maker etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>h</b>	Trading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>i</b>	Transportation business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>j</b>	Builder/contractor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>k</b>	Consultancy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural Employment (Activities)								
<b>l</b>	Crop production (Eg Rice, Cassava, yam etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>m</b>	Livestock production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>n</b>	Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>o</b>	Forest production or harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>P</b>	Agricultural processing (cassava milling, rice processing etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>q</b>	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....							
<b>Non formal and informal Employment</b>							
<b>r</b>	Relatives family members away from home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>s</b>	Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>t</b>	Charitable organizations outside community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>u</b>	Mutual support groups (local)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Number and value of household non-productive assets (value of assets in the prevailing state as at the time of the survey)

S/N	Household Non Productive Assets	Number	Present value (Naira)
<b>a</b>	House (main building)		
<b>b</b>	Other building (ie. boys quarters, huts, kitchen		
<b>c</b>	toilets)		
<b>d</b>			
<b>e</b>	Furniture (wood + metal)		
<b>f</b>	Furnishings eg matt, mattresses		
<b>g</b>	Household appliances eg kettle flat iron etc		
<b>h</b>	Electronic equipments eg. Radio, cassette, TV		
	Non commercial vehicles, eg car(s )		
	Other household assets		

16. Indicate land assets and holdings (hectare) in the last three months

S/N	Land in hectare (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Area Irrigated	Rain fed Area	Value (Naira)	Percentage affected by flood
<b>i</b>	Total Land owned (ha)					
<b>ii</b>	Total value of Land rented (Naira)					
<b>iii</b>	Total estimated Land rented in (ha)					
<b>iv</b>	Total estimated land rented out					
<b>v</b>	Rental land rate (Naira/ha/per season)					
<b>vi</b>	Total land under cultivation for crop production in a year (ha)					
<b>a</b>	Rice farmland (ha)/ No.					
<b>b</b>	Cassava farmland (s) (ha)/ No.					
<b>c</b>	Yam farmland (ha)/ No.					
<b>d</b>	Groundnut farmland (ha)/ No.					
<b>e</b>	Potato farmland (ha)/ No.					
<b>f</b>	Maize farmland (ha)/ No.					

### Section C: Physical Infrastructure/ Social Facilities in the Community.

17. Indicate social amenities/ facilities

S/N	Amenity /facility	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>A</b>	Source of water	Pipe borne water <input type="checkbox"/>	Borne hole <input type="checkbox"/>	Rain water <input type="checkbox"/>	River water <input type="checkbox"/>	Storm water runoff <input type="checkbox"/>	Water vendor <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B</b>	Sources of energy	Public Electricity <input type="checkbox"/>	Generators <input type="checkbox"/>	Gas lamp <input type="checkbox"/>	Kerosene lantern <input type="checkbox"/>	Wike lamp <input type="checkbox"/>	Fire wood <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C</b>	Disposal of solid waste	Public legal dump site <input type="checkbox"/>	Illegal dump sites <input type="checkbox"/>	Burying/ Burning <input type="checkbox"/>	Dump into River <input type="checkbox"/>	Compound dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	others <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D</b>	Disposal of sewage	Septic /soakaway <input type="checkbox"/>	Ventilated improved latrines <input type="checkbox"/>	Pit latrines <input type="checkbox"/>	Open land/ bush <input type="checkbox"/>	Dump into River <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E</b>	Roads	Tarred Asphalt <input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete paved <input type="checkbox"/>	Graded Road <input type="checkbox"/>	Wide earth road <input type="checkbox"/>	foot path <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>f</b>	Treatment of diseases	Hospital/Health centre <input type="checkbox"/>	Clinic Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Dispensary <input type="checkbox"/>	Maternity	Self medication chemist <input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional healing home
<b>g</b>	Educational facilities	Post secondary schools <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary/Technical/ vocational <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary school <input type="checkbox"/>	Nursery/ kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/>	Adult education <input type="checkbox"/>	Informal education <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>h</b>	Market facilities	Built lockup stalls <input type="checkbox"/>	Built open market <input type="checkbox"/>	Unbuilt /open village market <input type="checkbox"/>	Night market <input type="checkbox"/>	Regional market <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>i</b>	Religions facilities	Church cathedral orthodox <input type="checkbox"/>	Church Buildings <input type="checkbox"/>	Church spaces in Residential Buildings <input type="checkbox"/>	Makeshift structure for churches <input type="checkbox"/>	Mosque <input type="checkbox"/>	Shrines/ Groves <input type="checkbox"/>

18. Indicate condition and access to community facilities

S/N	Facility	Condition	Time taken to reach facility (mins)
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		Good	Bad	< 10	11-20	21-40	41-60	> 60mins
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<b>A</b>	Primary Nursery schools							
<b>B</b>	Secondary/Technical/Vocational schools							
<b>C</b>	Public hospital/Health centre							
<b>D</b>	Private clinics							
<b>E</b>	Dispensary/ maternity							
<b>F</b>	Community/Regional Market							
<b>G</b>	Village market							
<b>H</b>	Pipe borne water/borehole/mono pump							
<b>I</b>	River/pond/lake/well							
<b>J</b>	Public recreational facilities							
<b>k</b>	Postal services/courier services							

**Section E: Impact of Proposed NEWMAP project (Etim Umana Intervention Works)**

19. Indicate likely of NEWMAP project on household

S/N	Impact	Yes/No	Use of Asset	Remarks by Interviewer
<b>a</b>	Take my Land			
<b>b</b>	Affect my Building/Structures			
<b>c</b>	Affect my farm (Economic tress & food Crops)			
<b>d</b>	Affect my business premises			
<b>e</b>	Affect Opportunity to my means of Livelihood			
<b>f</b>	Disturbance/Disruptions to my business			
<b>g</b>	Temporary Structures			
<b>h</b>	Block Access to Utilities			

**i** Others

20. Indicate type of loss you will suffer due to the proposed project implementation

Asset Type	Loss type	Yes/No	Remarks		
<b>Physical Assets</b>					
<b>Land</b>	Land (vacant)		Residential		
			Agricultural		
			Commercial		
			Industrial use		
			Others, specify		
		<b>Structures</b>			
<b>Structures</b>	Structures		Main Buildings		
			Ancillary Buildings		
			Fence walls		
			Shops, Kiosks etc		
			Others- Pavements, or concrete kerbs, concrete wells reservoirs, etc		
		<b>Income and Livelihood</b>			
		<b>Farm (Economic Trees)</b>			Grazing land
<b>Food Crops</b>					
			Food (seasonal) crops		
			Economic or perennial trees		
			others		
<b>Business</b>					
			Rental income		
			Clientele/customers		
			Business income		
			Wage income (for employment)		
			Fees from trainees or apprentices		

	Others specify.....
<b>Opportunity to Livelihood</b>	Loss of Training or apprenticeship
	Loss of multiple income-generating activities
	Loss of business,
	Loss of Residence
	Loss of Accommodation or Room
	Others, specify
<b>Disturbance/Disruptions</b>	
<b>Temporary structures</b>	Loss of location
<b>Access to Utilities</b>	Disconnection of utility services
<b>Disturbance temporary structures</b>	Movable assets – incurring removable expenses
	Loss of peaceful enjoyment of property
	Loss of customers and companions

20. Indicate category and level of losses you will suffer from proposed project implementation

S/N	Extent of loss	Yes No		% of Loss Affected Asset				Remarks
		Y	N	<30	30-50	50-70	>70	
<b>1</b>	Permanent Loss;							
	Temporary Loss;							
<b>2</b>	Full Loss							
	Partial Loss							
<b>3</b>	Minimal Loss							
	Significant Loss							
<b>4</b>	Others, specify							

21. Indicate type of Project Affected Persons (PAP)

S/N	Person	Definition	Yes/No	Remarks
1	Individual	Individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and /or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of a sub-project.		
2	Households	One or more persons – men, women, children, dependent relatives and tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities create challenges for which these people are ill prepared.		
3	Vulnerable persons /group	a. Internally Displaced persons-		
		b. Elderly persons		
		c. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS		
		d. Orphans and Street Children		
		e. Unmarried women and /or Widow-female headed Households		
		f. Small-scale female farmers		
		g. Dependent persons		
		h. The physically challenged		
		i. Others, Specify		
4	Squatters/other Land Occupiers	Lack legal title or legal occupancy rights to the land they occupy illegal Occupants		
5	Corporate Entity	Organization		



## APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE CENSUS FORM

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?		
				RURAL LANDS	AREA (HECTAREAS)	ANNUAL CROPS	PERENNIAL CROPS	CATTLE	UNUSED				
CHURCH ATTENDED BY HH MEMBERS				BE OCCUPIED BY PROJECT									
HEALTH POST OR HOSPITAL				OTHER PORTION						SPECIAL NEEDS (vulnerability, disability lack of social support, poverty, etc.)			
MARKET				TOTAL LAND									
PAVED ROAD STOP				URBAN AREAS	AREA OF LOT (M <sup>2</sup> )	FOOTPRINT OF HOUSE (M <sup>2</sup> )	OTHER STRUCTURES (M <sup>2</sup> )	DOES RESPONDENT OWN ANOTHER HOME?					
HOW MANY RELATIVES LIVE WITHIN 100 METER OF THIS HOME?													

## APPENDIX 8: HIGHLIGHTS OF MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

S/N	ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1.0	Opening Prayer	On arrival of the AKS NEWMAP, the stakeholders were already seated. The opening prayer was said by the Chairman of the Etim Umana Erosion Site Consultative Group Pastor Augustine Udosen at 1:30pm prompt; and the meeting started.	
2.0	Opening Remarks	The representative of AKS NEWMAP Mr. Uduak Akpan introduced the Consultant Dr. Edem Esara and his team members. Major Stakeholders including the Transition Committee Chairman, Uyo Local Government Area and the Royal Fathers were also introduced. He informed the stakeholders that the consultant was appointed by Akwa Ibom State NEWMAP to carry out RAP. He assured them that the consultant is well-experienced and will do the job well. He invited the Chief Consultant to explain the processes to be adopted in carrying out the exercise.	
3.0	Consultant's Speech	The Consultant greeted the people of Etim Umana Erosion Control Project. He disclosed to them the reasons why he is in their community, to sensitize and consult them concerning RAP report preparation. He said that the essence of RAP is to capture all the project affected persons (PAPs); who may be permanently or temporally displaced from their source of livelihood or	

		<p>denied access to their assets during construction work. He told them that the construction work might cause some damages to their properties like buildings, fences, farms, economic trees etc as it was not possible to eat omelette without breaking eggs. He requested for full support of the community leaders especially in identification of true owners of physical assets along the project corridor. On the need for public involvement the consultant stressed that information dissemination and consultation with stakeholders, especially the Project Affected Person (PAPs) reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project delays, and enables the project to properly carter as a comprehensive development programme the needs and priorities of the PAPs. This provides an opportunity to all stakeholders' in the proposed sites to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project, and allow the identification of alternatives and recommendations. Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include: fully share information about the proposed project, its components and its activities; ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and ask local residents especially the Interested and Affected Parties</p>	
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		<p>about the problem anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.</p> <p>The consultant noted that for the proposed instrument to function optimally, a lot of information/inputs is needed from the concerned stakeholders. He listed the categories of persons along the gully corridor that may likely be affected as Project Affected Person (PAP). He specifically pointed out that these could include old people above 65years old of age, Pregnant women, Widows, People with disabilities, People living with HIV (PLWHV), etc which are tagged vulnerable.</p> <p>The meaning of compensation was emphasized to mean mitigation measures which could be in various forms and not necessarily the given of money.</p>	
4.0	Consultant's Questions And Responses	<p>The following five basic questions were asked by the chief consultant</p> <p><b>Question 1:</b> Are the Stakeholders of Etim Umana Street gully erosion site happy with the project?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> Are you willing to support the project to its completion?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Question 3:</b> What would your community do to persons that would want to stall the project</p>	

		<p>through false claims, erection of overnight structures, etc?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> The community will call the person (s) to order through the leaders and elders of the land</p> <p><b>Question 4:</b> Do you people believe that you were the ones to benefit from the project?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Question 5:</b> Are you people willing to secure the equipment and contractors that would manage the project?</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Yes</p> <p>Finally, the chief consultant sued for cooperation and urged the persons who reside within the project corridor to make themselves available in time on the day of inspection and census which will be communicated to them through the Chairman of the Consultative Forum Pastor Augustine Udosen. He therefore called for questions from the stakeholders.</p>	
5.0	Questions and Answers	<p><b>Question 1:</b> What of the structures which have already fallen into the ravine arising from land subsidence. Will RAP document such scenarios?</p> <p><b>Answer 1:</b> The Team carrying out the study on Needs Assessmnt of Livelihood Options should be informed about this. RAP by World Bank Standard Guidelines is only concerned with</p>	Satisfied

		<p>structures that are still standing and visible as earlier documented by the various drone captures.</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> What is the guarantee that this intervention by the World Bank will not eventually give way as earlier ones especially the one handled by Marlum Construction Company, seven years ago?</p> <p><b>Answer 2:</b> Indicators designed and integrated in World Bank interventions are geared towards project sustainability. Additionally, the Consultant stressed the difference between “compensation” and “resettlement” assuring the stakeholders of the passion and commitment of World Bank and Akwa Ibom State Government to ensure that the PAPs are not left in a worse off condition after the completion of the project.</p> <p><b>Question 3:</b> Mr. Piribo H. Harry wanted to know whether he will be captured if he is not around on the day of census/inspection as he resides in Port Harcourt.</p> <p><b>Answer 3:</b> The consultant answered that though the cut-off date will be communicated to them, he will come severally to capture all PAPs prior to the cut-off date. After the cut-off date, nobody will be captured.</p> <p><b>Question 4:</b> Dr. Bassey Udeng asked If someone has two or more assets at different locations of the project corridor what should the person do.</p>	
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		<b>Answer 4:</b> The person should indicate, so that he or she will be captured for all of them.	
6.0	Comments	The Uyo Council Boss Hon. Barr. Mfon Ben counselled the people on the need to maintain peace and order in the community throughout the duration of the project. He urged the Consultant, AK-NEWMAP, the State Government, the World Bank and indeed all stakeholders not to entertain any gossip/negative comments from the community members that could cause the abandonment of the project; rather they should always channel genuine complaints through his office, the consultant, NEWMAP and accredited community leaders.	
7.0	Vote of Thanks	Pastor Augustine Udosen, the village chairman thanked the chief consultant, his team members, AK-NEWMAP, Federal Government of Nigeria and World Bank for their intervention because the erosion menace has been very devastating on their houses, businesses and farmlands. He prayed for God’s blessings on all partners involved in NEWMAP work and promised the consultant and his team optimum cooperation.	
8.0	Closing Prayer	Closing Prayer was said by Mr. Esidor Edem Ituen at 3.30pm after which group photograph was taken.	
9.0	Attendance	The attendance is as indicated.	

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### APPENDIX 9: PICTURES OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT











## **MEETING WITH ETIM UMANA GULLY EROSION SITE COMMUNITY (EASTERN FLANK) STAKEHOLDERS**

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## APPENDX 10: 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>Chenopodium</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>Echinochloa</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>Setaria</i>	<i>faberi</i>	Poaceae	Giant foxtail
30.	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Bermuda grass
31.	<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>arborea</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>macrophylla</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>Cyanus</i>	<i>cajan</i>	Fabaceae	Pigeon pea
53.	<i>Dioscorea</i>	<i>rotundata</i>	Dioscoreaceae	White yam
54.	<i>Dioscorea</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>sagittifolium</i>	Axaceae	Coco yam (ikpong)
59.	<i>Carica</i>	<i>papaya</i>	Annonaceae	Paw Paw
60.	<i>Musa</i>	<i>Sapientum</i>	Musaceae	Banana
61.	<i>Musa</i>	<i>paradisical</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 hesperidium</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 Boisduval</i>	Chrysomelidae	Small tortoise beetle
<i>Dasychira mendosa Hubn.</i>	Lymantriidae	Leaf eating caterpillar
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i>	Coccinelidae	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 tenimberensis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Black flea beetle
<i>Atherigona oryzae</i>	Muscidae	Paddy stemfly
<i>Gonocephalum ochthebioides</i>	Tenebrionidae	False wireworm
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i>	Gryllotalpidae	Mole crickets
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Noctuidae	Corn earworm
<i>Leptocorisa acuta</i>	Alydidae	Paddy bugs
<i>Cofana spectra</i>	Cicadellidae	White leafhopper
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i>	Pseudococcidae	Yam mealy bug
<i>Zonocerus variegates</i>	Pyromorphoidae	Grasshopper

### Fishes found in the project area

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



<b>Cichlidae</b>	<b>Tilapia</b>	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
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