



**AGBAJA NGWO GULLY EROSION SITE,
ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

**Resettlement Action Plan
(RAP)**

Final Report

**Prepared by
Enugu State Project Management
Unit (SPMU)**

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Prepared for ESMU by Oliver C. Nwuju

Suite 45, God's Own Plaza, Area 11, Garki- Abuja

onwuju@gmail.com

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DEFINITIONS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).

Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-off-Date: the date of completion of inventory of losses and census of project affected persons

Economic Displacement: a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Head of the Household: the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Household: a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project

Operational Policy 4.12: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.

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

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

Project-Affected Person: any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.

Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and

communities affected by a project.
Resettlement Assistance: support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.
Squatters: squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.
Vulnerable group: People who by their mental or physical disadvantage conditions .will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CDC	-	Community Development Council
DP	-	Displaced Persons
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FMEnv	-	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWR	-	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GRASS	-	Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
IDA	-	International Development Association
RAP	-	Land Acquisition Plan
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MWRRD		Ministry of Water Resources & Rural Development
NEWMAP		Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NIWRMC	-	National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission
NWRI	-	National Water Resource Institute
NTDF	-	Nigerian Technical Development Forum
PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal

PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	-	State Project Implementation Unit
SCCF	-	Special Climate Change Fund
SEMA	-	State Emergency Management Agency
SSI	-	Semi Structured Interview
UNFCCC	-	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	-	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the special climate change fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP Finances activities implemented by states and activities implemented by the Federal Government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), 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 water resources management, public works, agriculture, regional and town planning, 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. 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 (OP4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Cultural Property (OP 11.03); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37); Pest Management (OP 4.09) and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

Objectives and Benefits of NEWMAP

NEWMAP supports the country's transformation agenda to achieve greater environmental and economic security. It will primarily support State investments to enhance resilience to soil erosion and climate change in specific sub-catchments. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-catchments.

NEWMAP will take an integrated catchment management approach to erosion that will be informed by lessons learned on the interlinked challenges of poverty, ecosystem services, climate change, disaster risk management, biodiversity, institutional performance and governance. In doing so, the project will raise awareness and capacity to promote long-term climate resilient, low carbon development. GEF and SCCF support will be fully blended with IDA resources to fund locally driven planning and replicable, innovative investment actions for protective tree cover and biodiversity, urban storm-water management, and water harvesting.

NEWMAP's major benefits will occur in the form of: 1) Improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation; 2) Increased incomes for rural households from improved agricultural and

forest practices through the use of conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, natural regeneration, etc. 3) Efficiency gains in public administration and public spending through improved knowledge base, analytical tools, multi-sectoral coordination and stakeholder dialogue.

Project Components

The Project has four components summarized below with details in the document:

Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments

- ***Sub-component 1A. Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization*** (GRASS): This sub-component supports actions to stabilize and rehabilitate major erosion-related sites and underlying causes of gully erosion using both structural and vegetative measures.
GRASS can be used in emergency situations as a palliative to help limit damage and address immediate threats to houses and critical infrastructure. At the same time, it plays the role of entry point into the local communities, to help secure their participation and ownership of the larger erosion and watershed management planning and implementation activities that will bring a more permanent solution. Activities include: (i) emergency and temporary halting of gullies and landslide management; (ii) complementary structural erosion and water management works; and (iii) preventive erosion control works, as well as associated community monitoring.
- ***Sub-component 1B. Integrated watershed management:*** This sub-component supports the participatory development of integrated watershed management plans and local investments for the wider sub-watershed surrounding the gully systems (or other erosion- affected areas) targeted by sub-component 1.A. By taking an integrated approach, the sub-component addresses degradation of natural resources and biodiversity, erosion, landslide and flood risks, low agricultural productivity, water quantity and quality, as well as access to land and related resources. The following activities are supported: (i) sensitization, mobilization and organization of communities to manage erosion and prevent disasters; (ii) preparation and implementation of integrated sub-watershed management plans and related technical guidelines and manuals including land and water management and disaster risk preparedness measures; and (iii) carrying out of specific subprojects for the identification, establishment and management of soil and water conservation zones, including implementation of associated land and water management practices, through the provision of sub-grants to eligible community organizations. The major structural works included in the sub-watershed management plans will be financed in sub-component 1.A.
- ***Sub-component 1C. Livelihoods:*** The targeted intervention sites will include support for livelihood activities including: (i) sub-grants for community sub-projects on livelihood enhancements including natural-resource based enterprises such as local community geo- textile and gabion box manufacture; alternative income generating activities such as small livestock, mushroom, snail and honey production; and

service provision/trading such as small shops and bicycle repair; (ii) sub-grants for community sub-projects on employment and skills acquisition opportunities, for instance maximizing labor-intensive public works; and (iii) provision of community and household water harvesting for eligible communities to help reduce runoff expected from increased rainfall intensity as well as storing water for use during the prolonged dry season. The SCCF will co-finance water harvesting.

Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services

- ***Subcomponent 2A. Federal MDA Effectiveness and Investment Services for States:***
 - (i) Providing investment design support and quality assurance for federal and state MDAs through diverse expertise in relevant disciplines such as geotechnical engineering and watershed planning; (ii) Carrying out an institutional assessment of and providing training for participating implementing agencies and the Ecological Fund Office, to help the government in its efforts to streamline the functions of the numerous agencies and institutions in the erosion and watershed sector of the country, to make them more effective and enhance service delivery; (iii) Strengthening regulatory capacity of key environmental and disaster response institutions; (iv) Strengthening information and monitoring services and tools including a HydroMet system in the project area, integrated in a state-of-the-art erosion monitoring and landslide risk early warning system; (v) Building a Spatial Knowledge Management Information System (MIS) as part of an erosion and watershed management knowledge resource network; (vi) Developing tools for basin and watershed planning and inter-state coordination; and (vii) Providing engineering guidelines and tools that could, for example, help the government make changes in the way drainage structures and roads are regulated, designed, approved, budgeted, constructed and maintained, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with state efforts below).
- ***Subcomponent 2B. State MDA Effectiveness and Services:***
 - (i) Providing investment design support for states through environmental engineering and planning expertise, (ii) Urban and rural land use and watershed planning tools; (ii) Providing tools and a platform that could help the government improve state roads' cross drainage, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with federal efforts above), and (iii) Strengthening state emergency management agencies (SEMAs) to anticipate, ameliorate, and respond to natural disaster related emergencies. An additional SCCF grant will finance the development of 1-2 comprehensive urban stormwater plans, starting in Onitsha, Anambra state, to help stem gully formation, better manage flood and landslide risk, adapt to higher rainfall intensities and run-off, and identify priority investment options that can be scaled up and replicated with IDA and other resources.
- ***Subcomponent 2C. Effectiveness and Services of Local Government Areas:*** Strengthening Local Government Areas (LGAs) in intervention sites to sustain operation and maintenance project works and disaster risk reduction and response capacities.
- ***Subcomponent 2D. Private and Non-Government Sector Institutions and***

Services: Training contractors and other non-government entities that can be engaged as needed to deliver professional services. Such needs include: (i) labor intensive works; (ii) manufacture and installation of geo-textiles and gabion boxes; (iii) water harvesting and storage; and (iv) natural resource based enterprises such as seedling nurseries.

Component 3: Climate Change Response

- ***Sub-component 3A. Strengthening the strategic policy and institutional framework:*** Activities include institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN and its framework for climate action, including institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN, including the National Climate Change Commission (once established), to manage and act upon data and information on climate change, integrate climate risk and low carbon into policies and planning, and facilitate the mobilization of international and national resources for climate action.

In addition, the project will strengthen the capacity of federal institutions in key climate-vulnerable sectors to design and implement climate-resilient development activities, including planning and climate-screening of water infrastructures, identification and design of “triple wins” agriculture management options (higher productivity, higher climate resilience, reduced carbon emissions), development of financial instruments to manage climate risks.

- ***Sub-component 3B. Promoting low carbon development.*** The project will support the development of an enabling framework for renewable energy, including incentive frameworks for private sector investments, feed-in agreements for small and medium scale renewable energy production; upgrading the knowledge base on on-shore and off-shore wind potential; feasibility studies for large-scale renewable plants (for example wind and concentrated solar), and demonstration projects of off-grid, low-carbon technologies to provide access to energy in rural areas (e.g., hybrid systems: solar/wind/diesel).

Component 4: Project Management

This component aims to ensure efficient delivery of project resources and document results, the *objective* of this component will finance goods, equipment, staff, travel, and consultant services for the following activities: (a) project management and coordination at federal and state levels, including procurement and financial management; (b) social and environmental safeguards management and oversight; (c) strategic project communications and outreach; (d) project M&E, including two Mid-Term Reviews; and (e) an impact evaluation fully integrated into M&E arrangements that will help build replicable intervention models early during implementation. The M&E system will address input-output, process and outcome monitoring. Impact evaluation will examine the causal impact of the project and its interventions on key outcomes. M&E and impact evaluation will be used to reinforce and help build a multi-state learning platform on erosion and watersheds and inform adaptive project management and improvement of next-generation site intervention designs that can

be replicated inside and outside the project. Credit proceeds cannot be used to fund salaries or bonuses of civil servants.

Rational for RAP

Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12 of the World Bank) is triggered because the erosion intervention project would involve land take and/or economic displacement of persons from their land, assets and access to means of livelihood. The RAP is an instrument for addressing involuntary resettlement to ensure that involuntary resettlement is as much as possible avoided, minimized or impacts mitigated appropriately. RAP ensures that PAPs are well identified, consulted and compensated in line with their entitlement to ensure no net losses.

Legal and Regulatory Policies and Frameworks

This RAP was prepared in consistent with guidelines of the World Bank including the ESMF and RPF prepared for the NEWMAP as well as the extant laws of Nigeria including the Land Use Act 1978.

Project Adverse Impacts

The nature of potential impacts include loss of farm land, loss of crops, economic trees and loss of income. However, the project is not anticipated to result to homelessness or physical displacement; and causes no impact on grave yard, place of worship, and/or community preserved area.

Mitigation Measures

Some of the mitigation measures for the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and /or best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement,
- Proper census and identification of PAPs
- Proper preparation of the RAP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines
- Full implementation of RAP before commencement of civil works or displacement of PAPs.
- Setting up of RAP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the local community

Inventory of Affected Assets and Census of PAPs

A total of 2520m^s of land will be acquired by the project. This land belongs to the community and will be acquired temporarily during the land rehabilitation/stabilization

work. The entire land stretch and the gully to be rehabilitated will be restored and ownership given back to the community. The affected land area is currently in use by four (4) members of the community for agricultural cultivations. These four affected farmers are enumerated in this study as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their entitlements have been duly valued and described in this report based on best practices and guidelines of the World Bank.

Budget for Resettlement/Compensation of PAPs and Management

The summary of the estimate for RAP implementation is as described below:

Category	Amount (N)	Amount (US \$)
1. Land Resettlement	-	-
2. Compensation for crops	444,000	2,254
3. Compensation for economic trees	315,000	1,599
Sub-Total: Resettlement and Compensation	N759,000	\$3,853
4. Capacity Building and Training for RAP Implementation	N600,000	\$3045.7
5. Monitoring of RAP Implementation (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)	N75,900	\$385,279
6. Contingency and Management (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)	N75,900	\$385,279
TOTAL	N1,510,800	\$7,669

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectorial Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is financed by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, the special climate change fund, and the Government of Nigeria. NEWMAP Finances activities implemented by states and activities implemented by the Federal Government. The project currently includes 7 states, namely Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), 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 water resources management, public works, agriculture, regional and town planning, 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. 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 (OP4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Cultural Property (OP 11.03); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37); Pest Management (OP 4.09) and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

1.2 Objectives and Benefits of NEWMAP

NEWMAP supports the country's transformation agenda to achieve greater environmental and economic security. It will primarily support State investments to enhance resilience to soil erosion and climate change in specific sub-catchments.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-catchments.

NEWMAP will take an integrated catchment management approach to erosion that will be informed by lessons learned on the interlinked challenges of poverty, ecosystem services, climate change, disaster risk management, biodiversity, institutional performance and governance. In doing so, the project will raise awareness and capacity to promote long-term climate resilient, low carbon development. GEF and SCCF support will be fully blended with IDA resources to fund locally driven planning and replicable, innovative investment actions

for protective tree cover and biodiversity, urban storm-water management, and water harvesting.

NEWMAP's major benefits will occur in the form of:

1. Improved erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:
 - Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, markets, etc.
 - Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
 - Reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding (particularly in urban areas) and the preservation of some of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.
 - Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation) in rural areas and reduced impacts on villages and agricultural areas.
 - Reduced sedimentation in rivers and in water infrastructure such as canals and dam reservoirs, improving their life and productivity.
 - Reduced lowering of the water table from the ravines caused by gullies.
 - improved access to economic activities, social services, communication and road network
 - 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.
2. Increased incomes for rural households from improved agricultural and forest practices through the use of conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, natural regeneration, etc. Livelihood Enhancement Activities (LEA) will also add to household activities. Farming households may also diversify their livelihoods by introducing new crops such as cashew, which can help stabilize land and also provide increased revenue.
3. Efficiency gains in public administration and public spending through improved knowledge base, analytical tools, multi-sectoral coordination and stakeholder dialogue.

1.3 Project Components

The Project has four components as summarized below:

Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments

The objective of this component is to support on-the-ground interventions to help reduce

vulnerability to land degradation. Key *outcomes* are achieved through a strategic approach that: (i) stabilizes severe erosion sites, and/or (ii) prevents emerging erosion problems early while intervention costs are relatively low, while also (iii) improving preparedness for landslides and floods. Physical interventions will include a range of engineering/structural and vegetative measures, supported by participatory sub-watershed planning and extensive communications and outreach. In addition, communities will benefit from livelihood support. These interventions will generate important local, national, and global public goods related to disaster and climate risk reduction, ecosystem function, biodiversity, terrestrial carbon, soil health, and siltation reduction.

Interventions will be at the sub-watershed level, in three stages: (i) creating conditions for gully and watershed rehabilitation and livelihood development, including community sensitization, social mobilization, communications, and capacity building to ensure ownership and a strong foundation for subsequent interventions; (ii) implementation of sub-watershed management plans including disaster response, and livelihoods development; and (iii) continuing financial and technical support for gully and sub-watershed rehabilitation and livelihood activities as well as monitoring, while phasing out civil engineering activities.

Activities. This component will finance works, goods, equipment, and consultant services for the following activities organized into **three sub-components**:

- ***Sub-component 1A. Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization*** (GRASS): This sub-component supports actions to stabilize and rehabilitate major erosion-related sites and underlying causes of gully erosion using both structural and vegetative measures.

GRASS can be used in emergency situations as a palliative to help limit damage and address immediate threats to houses and critical infrastructure. At the same time, it plays the role of entry point into the local communities, to help secure their participation and ownership of the larger erosion and watershed management planning and implementation activities that will bring a more permanent solution. Activities include: (i) emergency and temporary halting of gullies and landslide management; (ii) complementary structural erosion and water management works; and (iii) preventive erosion control works, as well as associated community monitoring.

- ***Sub-component 1B. Integrated watershed management***: This sub-component supports the participatory development of integrated watershed management plans and local investments for the wider sub-watershed surrounding the gully systems (or other erosion- affected areas) targeted by sub-component 1.A. By taking an integrated approach, the sub-component addresses degradation of natural resources and biodiversity, erosion, landslide and flood risks, low agricultural productivity, water quantity and quality, as well as access to land and related resources. The following activities are supported: (i) sensitization, mobilization and organization of communities to manage erosion and prevent disasters; (ii) preparation and implementation of integrated sub-watershed management plans and related technical guidelines and manuals including land and water management and disaster risk preparedness measures; and (iii) carrying out of specific subprojects for the identification, establishment and management of soil and water conservation zones, including implementation of associated land and water management practices, through the provision of sub-grants to eligible community organizations. The major structural

works included in the sub-watershed management plans will be financed in sub-component 1.A.

- **Sub-component 1C. Livelihoods:** The targeted intervention sites will include support for livelihood activities including: (i) sub-grants for community sub-projects on livelihood enhancements including natural-resource based enterprises such as local community geo- textile and gabion box manufacture; alternative income generating activities such as small livestock, mushroom, snail and honey production; and service provision/trading such as small shops and bicycle repair; (ii) sub-grants for community sub-projects on employment and skills acquisition opportunities, for instance maximizing labor-intensive public works; and (iii) provision of community and household water harvesting for eligible communities to help reduce runoff expected from increased rainfall intensity as well as storing water for use during the prolonged dry season. The SCCF will co-finance water harvesting.

Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services

The *objective* is to strengthen the enabling environment for effective implementation of erosion and watershed management. Effective investment and implementation of Nigeria's transformation agenda requires better institutional performance and information modernization. The component supports all three tiers of government and the private sector, but with a special focus on improving the effectiveness of states in investment design and supervision, with the federal level serving primarily as facilitator, regulator, monitor, bench marker, information broker, and aggregator.

The component will contribute to a number of *outcomes* centered on enhanced capacities, modernization and coordination of relevant federal, state, and local institutions involved in investment planning, management, assessment, enforcement, and monitoring of watershed and erosion related activities and disaster risk management. To reinforce good design and prioritization of investments under component 1, this component will help improve engineering and watershed and basin planning among states and federal actors, enhance the regulatory environment, data modernization and openness, information sharing, design and construction standards, development and application of analytical and monitoring tools, and watershed diagnostics. In particular, because states have primary responsibility for land allocation and management, they have primary responsibility in NEWMAP for site interventions financed under Component 1 and land-use planning. It is critical that states participate in a continual process of institutional strengthening and investment-oriented learning across states and stakeholders. The activities below help address this need, thereby underpinning the sustainability of NEWMAP's investment approach and setting the stage for further investment action.

Activities. This component will finance goods, equipment, services, operating costs, and small works, for the following activities, organized into four sub-components:

- **Subcomponent 2A. Federal MDA Effectiveness and Investment Services for States:**
 - (i) Providing investment design support and quality assurance for federal and state MDAs through diverse expertise in relevant disciplines such as geotechnical

engineering and watershed planning; (ii) Carrying out an institutional assessment of and providing training for participating implementing agencies and the Ecological Fund Office, to help the government in its efforts to streamline the functions of the numerous agencies and institutions in the erosion and watershed sector of the country, to make them more effective and enhance service delivery; (iii) Strengthening regulatory capacity of key environmental and disaster response institutions; (iv) Strengthening information and monitoring services and tools including a HydroMet system in the project area, integrated in a state-of-the-art erosion monitoring and landslide risk early warning system; (v) Building a Spatial Knowledge Management Information System (MIS) as part of an erosion and watershed management knowledge resource network; (vi) Developing tools for basin and watershed planning and inter-state coordination; and (vii) Providing engineering guidelines and tools that could, for example, help the government make changes in the way drainage structures and roads are regulated, designed, approved, budgeted, constructed and maintained, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with state efforts below).

- ***Subcomponent 2B. State MDA Effectiveness and Services:*** (i) Providing investment design support for states through environmental engineering and planning expertise, (ii) Urban and rural land use and watershed planning tools; (ii) Providing tools and a platform that could help the government improve state roads' cross drainage, with a view to reduce gully formation (linked with federal efforts above), and (iii) Strengthening state emergency management agencies (SEMAs) to anticipate, ameliorate, and respond to natural disaster related emergencies. An additional SCCF grant will finance the development of 1-2 comprehensive urban stormwater plans, starting in Onitsha, Anambra state, to help stem gully formation, better manage flood and landslide risk, adapt to higher rainfall intensities and run-off, and identify priority investment options that can be scaled up and replicated with IDA and other resources.
- ***Subcomponent 2C. Effectiveness and Services of Local Government Areas:*** Strengthening Local Government Areas (LGAs) in intervention sites to sustain operation and maintenance project works and disaster risk reduction and response capacities.
- ***Subcomponent 2D. Private and Non-Government Sector Institutions and Services:*** Training contractors and other non-government entities that can be engaged as needed to deliver professional services. Such needs include: (i) labor intensive works; (ii) manufacture and installation of geo-textiles and gabion boxes; (iii) water harvesting and storage; and (iv) natural resource based enterprises such as seedling nurseries.

Component 3: Climate Change Response

This component will include actions that contribute to strengthening Nigeria's strategic framework for climate action. As such, the component *objective* is to enhance Nigeria's capacity to promote low carbon, climate resilient development. The contribution that this support will make to Nigeria's strategic framework for climate action is important because climate variability and change threaten to exacerbate Nigeria's erosion challenges, and more broadly might

undermine the country's efforts to reach its longer-run development aspirations. For example, climate variability and change are affecting critical sectors such as agriculture, livestock, forest, water resource management, and coastal zone development. At the same time, Nigeria has a significant potential to contribute to global efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). With the right combination of better knowledge, enhanced governance of climate-related policies, and international funding for climate action, Nigeria could make its development more climate-resilient, and pursue a range of win-win options to reduce emissions while at the same time spurring growth. For these reasons, to help the country put in place a strategic framework for reducing the longer-term climate-related challenges, the government requested that NEWMAP includes a dedicated component aimed at assisting the country to address the broader climate change agenda.

Outcomes focus on providing tools and approaches for government to become better equipped to respond to climate change; and on supporting demonstration projects on the ground to test the viability and scaling-up potential of low-carbon development options.

Activities to be financed under this component will consist primarily of technical assistance, to be delivered through consulting services, procurement of goods (e.g. IT equipment, software), workshops/consultations, and knowledge sharing via publications, web-sites, etc; and small civil works/ goods for the implementation of demonstration activities. Eligibility and priority criteria for financing demonstration sub-projects, acceptable to the Bank, will be included in the project implementation manual (PIM).

- ***Sub-component 3A. Strengthening the strategic policy and institutional framework:*** Activities include institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN and its framework for climate action, including institutional development and capacity building in support of the FGN, including the National Climate Change Commission (once established), to manage and act upon data and information on climate change, integrate climate risk and low carbon into policies and planning, and facilitate the mobilization of international and national resources for climate action.

In addition, the project will strengthen the capacity of federal institutions in key climate-vulnerable sectors to design and implement climate-resilient development activities, including planning and climate-screening of water infrastructures, identification and design of “triple wins” agriculture management options (higher productivity, higher climate resilience, reduced carbon emissions), development of financial instruments to manage climate risks.

- ***Sub-component 3B. Promoting low carbon development.*** The project will support the development of an enabling framework for renewable energy, including incentive frameworks for private sector investments, feed-in agreements for small and medium scale renewable energy production; upgrading the knowledge base on on-shore and off-shore wind potential; feasibility studies for large-scale renewable plants (for example wind and concentrated solar), and demonstration projects of off-grid, low-carbon technologies to provide access to energy in rural areas (e.g., hybrid systems: solar/wind/diesel).

Component 4: Project Management

This component aims to ensure efficient delivery of project resources and document results, the *objective* of this component will finance goods, equipment, staff, travel, and consultant services for the following activities: (a) project management and coordination at federal and state levels, including procurement and financial management; (b) social and environmental safeguards management and oversight; (c) strategic project communications and outreach; (d) project M&E, including two Mid-Term Reviews; and (e) an impact evaluation fully integrated into M&E arrangements that will help build replicable intervention models early during implementation. The M&E system will address input-output, process and outcome monitoring. Impact evaluation will examine the causal impact of the project and its interventions on key outcomes. M&E and impact evaluation will be used to reinforce and help build a multi-state learning platform on erosion and watersheds and inform adaptive project management and improvement of next-generation site intervention designs that can be replicated inside and outside the project. Credit proceeds cannot be used to fund salaries or bonuses of civil servants.

1.4 Project Description and Justification for the Preparation of RAP

NEWMAP is carrying out a land stabilization/rehabilitation intervention in Agbaja Ngwo Gully Erosion Site which is located in Okwojo village in Imama Autonomous community Ngwo at geographical coordinates N06°26'15" Latitude and E007°26'19" Longitude. This intervention is based on the Component 1 of the NEWMAP project, which is Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments.

The site is made up of two fingers, delineated as finger 1 and finger 2 respectively. Finger1 is situated to the right of the reservoir tank. It is currently inactive with indications of vegetations and trees growing on the gully. It is designed that the gully healing will be supported by planting more trees and vegetations to boost the land rehabilitation. Finger 2 situated to the left side of the reservoir is currently active and expanding rapidly, destroying vast farm lands and poses threat to lives, properties and livelihoods of the people of the surrounding communities. The imageries are shown below:

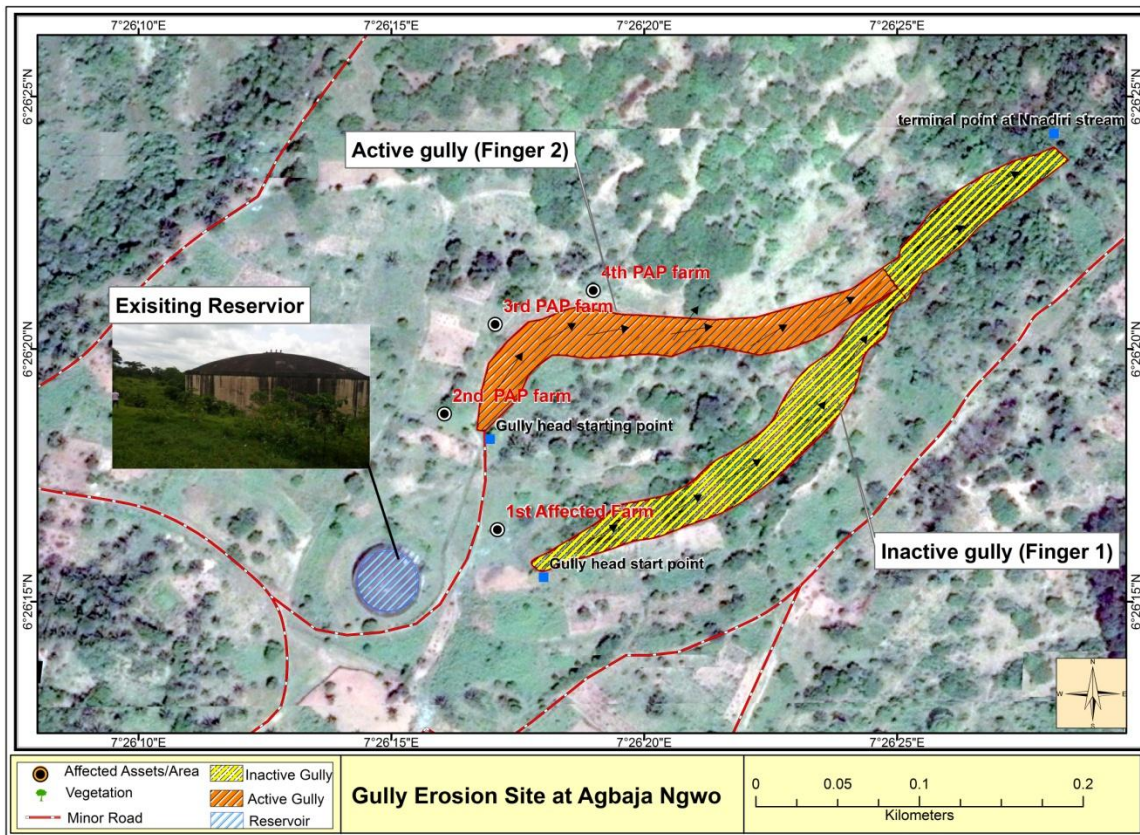


Figure 1.1: Satellite imagery of the Agbaja Ngwo Gully Erosion



Figure 1.2: Life Imagery of Finger 2 (Active gully)



Figure 1.3: Life imagery of Finger 1 (Inactive gully)

The engineering design of the site indicates that the left gully (finger 2) which is 'active' will require civil work activities such as construction of Gabion check dam. This will consume construction materials (stones, cement, etc) and compels the need for temporal minor land acquisition (measuring about 2520m²) for setback to accommodate the movement of trucks and storage of equipment and materials. The setback is expected to be about 15 meters away from the gully path around the left finger gully (finger 2). Also, land acquisition is expected to be limited to one side (left side) of the finger 2 which will be sufficient for movement of construction equipment and storage of materials. This implies that there will be no need for land acquisition around the right hand side of the finger 2. Similarly, Finger 1 will not entail civil works; therefore, land acquisition is also not anticipated.

1.5 Rational for RAP

As a function of the above work description/requirement which involves land take and/or economic displacement of persons from their land, assets and access to means of livelihood, the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of World Bank is triggered. OP 4.12 is triggered when project activities cause land acquisition, physical displacement and restriction to access to source of livelihood.

There is however, not going to be physical displacement of dwellers or land owners since the site proposed for intervention is a farm land, and away from human settlement. It is also noteworthy that the land will be acquired temporarily (for the construction period). Ultimately, the existing status quo will be maintained as per land ownership retainer ship.

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

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement/land where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Assist project affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

1.6 Aims and Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the RAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the Agbaja Ngwo gully erosion site and to prepare an Action plan to be implemented as recommended in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria laws. This will entail to design methods and schemes

for resettling or compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose farm lands will be acquired, and those whose access to common productive natural resources might be denied or obstructed within the area due to the intervention. The goal is to improve decision-making as regards the resettlement and compensation of persons that would be affected by the proposed project.

The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons and valuation of assets;
- Consult with the affected stakeholders (community and agencies);
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for resettlement action.

This Policy (OP 4.12) covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from both Banks'-assisted projects, and are caused by:

(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- (i) Relocation or loss of shelter;
- (ii) Loss of assets (including crops and economic trees) or access to assets, or
- (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or not.

(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

1.7 Scope of Work

The scope of work underlying this RAP is the identification of project impacts and affected population through the following:

- Engineering Designs
- Census that enumerates project affected community and assets affected by the planned work
- Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives;
- Identify baseline monitoring indicators
- Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities
- Establish a “cut-off date” after which any new structures or arrivals within the project area will be barred from benefitting from the re-planning or resettlement exercises
- Provide a definition of displaced persons and compensation eligibility criteria
- Valuation of and compensation for losses
- Provide a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities
- Provide a detailed budget and implementation schedule
- Provide description of provisions for redress of grievances
- Provide a description of organizational responsibilities and,
- Provide a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

CHAPTER TWO INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.0 Policy and Regulatory Framework

Review of the following policy and regulatory frameworks guided the preparation of this RAP: 1) the environmental and social management framework (ESMF), 2) the resettlement policy framework (RPF), 3) World Bank interim guideline for addressing legacy issues, 4) policy on disclosure and access to information and 5) the Nigerian Land Use Act 1978.

2.1 The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

At the time of project preparation, the specific sites that the project would be implemented in were not known in sufficient details. Therefore, an ESMF was prepared to outline the principles and procedures that would be followed to ensure that implementation of NEWMAP meets with the existing EIA law in Nigeria and World Bank Safeguards policies.

Key highlights of the ESMF included:

- Detailed and comprehensive environmental and social management process with key baseline information when identifying adverse impacts;
- Administrative, policy, legislative and regulatory framework in Nigeria for environmental management;
- A review of the World Bank Safeguards Policies and identification of probable triggered policies in the project which included:
 - OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment;
 - OP 4.04 Natural Habitats;
 - OP 11.03 Cultural Property
 - OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (which is being addressed at this level);
 - OP 4.09 Pest Management Policy
 - OP 4.37 Safety of Dams; and
 - OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
- Identification of generic adverse impacts of the project and mitigation measures
- The need for sub-project site screening and scoping and,
- The need to carry out a detailed ESMP and ARAP/RAP in the applicable sub-project sites when sub-projects design and sites would have been fully determined.

2.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The 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 intervention sites can take place, to comply with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement). The main objective of the RPF is to describe and clarify the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by NEWMAP in the course of implementation. The RPF is formulated to establish and clarify the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects which will be prepared during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the RPF will subsequently be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for approval when relevant and specific information on the sub-project's activities becomes available.

The RPF is a practical tool and provides guideline (e.g. screening checklist) to the preparation of RAP/ARAP for sub-projects during the implementation of the comprehensive NEWMAP programme.

The RPF specified that during implementation stage and following the identification of sub-projects and sites for the developments, individual resettlement action plans should be prepared that must be consistent with the provisions of the RPF. It also provided a generic process for the preparation of resettlement plans. The RPF specified 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;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the project.

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

The RPF specified that occupants who must be displaced will be moved at minimum cost and at short distance as possible. It also states that occupants who must be moved will be assisted physically by inclusion of preparatory site work in the works programme of the contractor and/or by payments to move 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 World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) states that all occupants of an area who must be displaced are eligible for assistance that permits them to replace lost assets, recover their living standards and incomes to at least the pre-project state. This is irrespective of

whether they are formal occupants (those with land titles) or not.

The policy did not cover occupants who would come to occupy after the “cut of date”. This means that the Bank policy (OP/BP 4.12) did not cover those who would later come to a land or an area around the project corridor or site to take advantage of compensatory assistances being offered to those who have been living/using the place, up to the period of PAPs census/inventory.

The preparation of this RAP is therefore, consistent with the provisions of the afore stated guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of NEWMAP.

2.3 Interim Guidelines for Addressing Legacy Issues in World Bank Projects, 2009

The interim guideline aims to provide Bank project teams and Management with guidance on how to address legacy issues related to Safeguards documents when:

- The Bank restarts engagement in a project after a significant passage of time, or
- The Bank becomes engaged significantly late in a project or in a component of a project that is already well underway.

Legacy issues in the context of social impacts are also commonly understood as impacts that remain after a development project, factory, business, mine, or similar project enterprise has ceased operations. The ESMF specifies that the interim guidance note of the World Bank may not be sufficiently cover such legacy issues because those types of legacy issues may require situation-specific approaches or other approaches not well addressed through the use of the Bank’s Safeguards work. In order words, there is need to complement the interim guideline with local legacy procedures. Following this, the preparation of this RAP consults with, and mainstreams the local legacy procedures of the people of **Agbaja Ngwo** to ensure enduring and sustainable legacy and grievance redress.

2.4 Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)

The objective of the Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) is to provide a clear framework for ensuring greater awareness and understanding of the Bank’s development function and mission through public outreach, and providing better access to information, particularly on the Bank’s operations.

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

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation 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 non-urban 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 concept of ownership of land as known in the western context is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

The agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. 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.

2.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

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

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

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

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the

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

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

- In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvements to be assessed on

the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.

- With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

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

2.6 Comparison between Land Use Act and the World Bank's (OP4.12) Policy

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

Table 2.1: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act and World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12).

CATEGORY	NIGERIAN LAW	OP 4.12 of World Bank
Land Owners: (statutory Rights)	Cash compensation based upon market value	Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at replacement cost.
Land Owners: (customary rights)	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Land Users	Land users without title rights be it customary, C of O or R of O are not entitled to any form of compensation or assistance	Entitled for compensation for crops and entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of the pre-project level.

Owners of Non permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

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

CHAPTER THREE DESCRIPTION OF THE BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 Biophysical Description

Enugu State is a mainland state in southeastern Nigeria created from the old Anambra state in 1991 with Enugu as its capital. Enugu, the capital city of Enugu state, is about two and half driving hours away from Port Harcourt in Rivers state Nigeria, where coal shipments exited Nigeria. Enugu city is also located at about an hour drive away from Onitsha, one of the biggest commercial cities in Africa and two hours' drive away from Aba, another globally acknowledged major commercial city in Nigeria. The state is located on geographical coordinates 6°30'N 7°30'E and 6.5° N 7.5°E and shares borders with Benue State to the northeast, Kogi State to the northwest and Anambra State to the west.

Similarly, Agbaja Ngwo Gully Erosion Site is located in Okwojo village in Imama Autonomous community Ngwo town at geographical coordinates N06°26'15" Latitude and E07°26'19" Longitude which is about 9km North of Enugu Capital City.

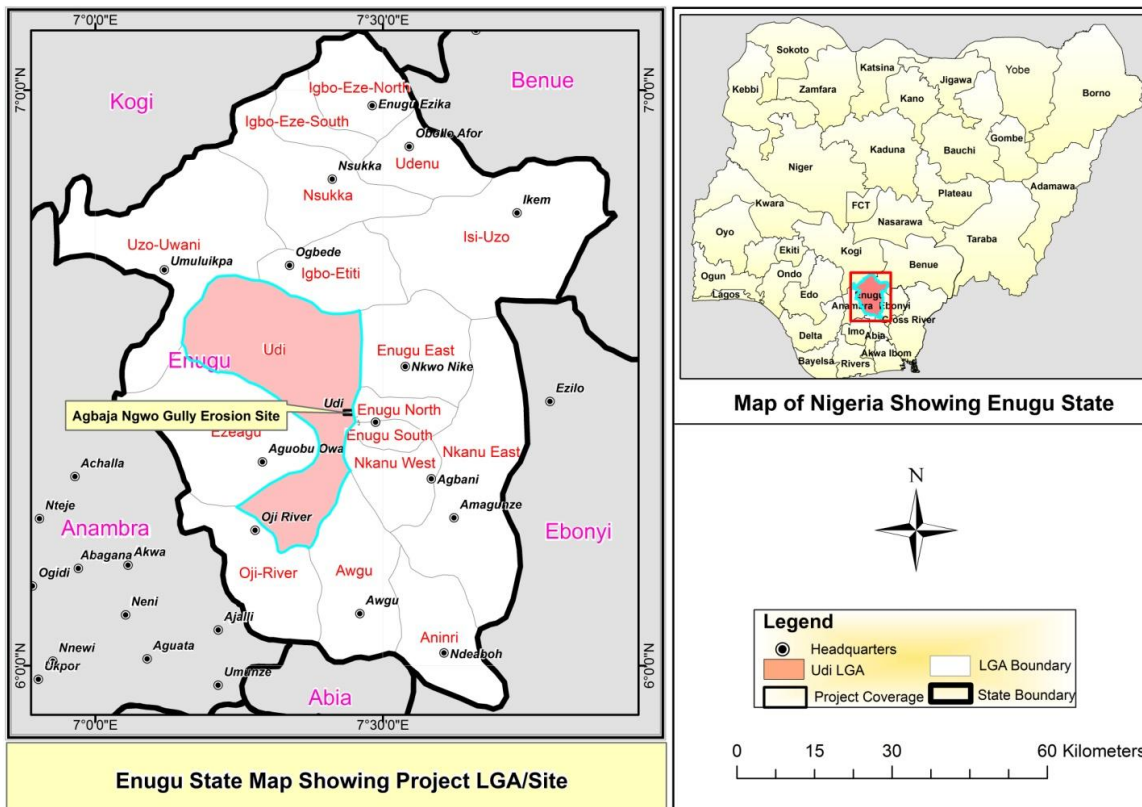


Figure 3.1: Map of Enugu State showing Project LGA and the Erosion site

3.1.1 *Geology, Relief and Drainage Pattern*

Enugu State occupies much of the highlands of Awgu, Udi and Nsukka. The hills are flanked by the rolling lowlands of Oji River, Adada and Anambra Basins to the west, and the Ebonyi (Aboine) River Basin to the east. The area contains about nine geological formations. From east to west, and in terms of age and sequence of exposure, the formations are: The Asu River Group of the Albian (Lower Cretaceous) Age, made up of shales, sandstones and siltstones.

The sediments later became folded, giving rise to the Abakaliki anticlinoria and the related Afikpo synclorium both within the present Ebonyi State, as well as the synclinal basin lying between the Niger and Eze-Aku shales formation of the Turonian Age which contains shales, siltstones, of sandstones and limestones.

Enugu urban area is dominated by a western highland, a dissected cuesta, traditionally called the "Udi hill". The geological structure of the area is made up of mainly the cretaceous rocks, a sedimentary material formed some million years ago. The cretaceous rocks comprise sediments from the central highland of Nigeria and sand from the Atlantic Ocean. The major mineral found in the area is coal. The main streams which drain the area include: The Ekulu River, Asata River, Nguege River and the Aria River flowing more or less south east. These together with their tributaries drain the Enugu urban area.

3.1.2 *Climatic condition of Enugu*

Climate: The climate is comparatively congenial, and particularly equable in the hilly and ecologically transitional region of Nsukka. The mean monthly highest temperature in the hottest period of February to April is about 34°C while the temperatures occur in the month of November, reaching about 18.06 °C and the annual rain fall ranges between 152 and 203cm. The rain is almost entirely seasonal, most of it falling between May and October.

Temperature: The mean temperature in Enugu State in the hottest month of February is about 35.24 °C, while the lowest temperatures occur in the month of November, reaching about 18.06 °C.

Rainfall: The lowest rainfall of about 0.16 cubic centimeters (0.0098 cu) is normal in February, while the highest is about 35.7 cubic centimeters (2.18 cu in) in July.

Vegetation: The vegetation on the highlands of Awgu and stretching through its rocky promontories to link with the undulating hills of Udi, is of the semitropical rainforest type. It is characteristically green and is complemented in the Nsukka area by typical grassy vegetation. Fresh water swamp forests occur in the Niger Anambra Basin.

3.1.3 *Soils and Soil Erosion in Enugu*

The soils are made up of shallow and stony lithosols found on the steep slopes of the cuesta and often left uncultivated, the ferrallitic soils, also called Red Earth or Acid Sands, found on the plateau, and the hydromorphic soils of the flood plains.

Soil erosion, both from physical and manmade causes, is rampant in several parts of the state. It shows in rills along roadside embankments, in sheet wash across compounds and farmlands, and in gullying, sometimes very dramatic, along definitive channels and zones.

The major gullies are concentrated on the edges of the highly friable sandstones which yield easily to erosion and induce gullying even on slopes as low as 5°. About 65 per cent of the entire area of Enugu State is affected by sheet erosion.

3.2 Social Baseline

3.2.1 Socio-economics of Enugu State

While this section provides a summary of the socio-economic outlook of Enugu state, detail baseline information of the socio-economic of the project community is revealed in chapter four of this report.

Demographics

Based on the 2006 population census, Enugu State has a population of over 3,267,837 people made up of 1,596,042 males and 1,671,795 females. The estimated population for 2016 is 5,650,500.

Economy: the state is predominantly rural and agrarian, with a substantial proportion of its working population engaged in farming, although trading (18.8%) and services (12.9%) are also documented. It is also the home of coal mines with several coal mines that are unfortunately inoperative due to managerial neglect. In the urban areas trading is the dominant occupation, followed by services. A small proportion of the population is also engaged in manufacturing activities, with the most pronounced among them located in Enugu, Oji, Ohebedim and Nsukka.

Educational Institutions: Enugu state is branded as the home of education as every community in the State has at least one public Primary and Secondary school aside the large numbers of private nursery, primary and secondary schools across the State. Nigeria's First Indigenous University, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), is located in Enugu State. The state also hosts the Enugu State University of Science & Technology (ESUT), Institute of Management and Technology (IMT), Enugu State College of Education Technical, Enugu, Caritas University, Amorji-Nike, Renaissance University, Ugbawka; Federal Government College Enugu, Federal School of Dental Technology & Therapy College of Immaculate Conception, Enugu and Queen's School Enugu, a Preeminent high school for girls in the Eastern region.

3.2.2 Social Profile of the Intervention Community

The Agbaja Ngwo gully erosion site is found in Okwojo village in Imama autonomous community in Udi LGA of Enugu State. Okwojo village is estimated to constitute a population of about 25,000 people (projected from 2006 population census).

3.2.3 Community Structure and Administration

Imama autonomous community is made up of 3 villages namely Amabo, Umuasi and Okwojo villages. Imama autonomous community is traditionally governed by a traditional ruler with the title of “Igwe”. Each of the three villages has a village head that superintends the affairs of each village and reports to the Igwe on social affairs, security and civil cases in their jurisdictions.

Each of the three villages that make up Imama community has some level of autonomy in ownership and allocation of land and natural resources. They are however bonded in common culture, norms, laws and regulations.

3.2.4 Amenities and infrastructure

- **Schools:** There is great value for education in Okwojo Ngwo which is evidenced in the high rate of school enrolment in the area. To make learning conducive, there are both public and private primary and secondary schools in the community which include Maranatha primary and secondary school, Okwojo primary school, Central School Okwojo, State Primary School Okwojo, Ave Maria Secondary School and Girls Secondary School Okwojo.
- **Healthcare Facilities:** The people of Agbaja Ngwo/Okwojo village are said to have positive response to healthcare attention. There are about four (4) functional healthcare facilities within the community; three of those are private while one is public. They are Ngwo Asa Health center (Public), Unity hospital, Family Hospital and Ekwomibe hospital (all private).
- **Electricity:** the Okwojo village is connected to the national grid but often without power supply which accounts for the use of generator sets and lamp tan for many who cannot afford generators.

- **Transportation:** Prevalence in the area is the use of motor cycle (bike), cabs and buses as means of road transport.

3.2.5 Major means of livelihood

The people of Okwojo home of Agbaja Ngwo gully erosion site are predominantly peasant crop farmers. The varieties of crops cultivated are cassava, maize, sorghum and millet. Also the people of the area are known for piggery and poultry farming just as bitter leaf farming is common to most households in Agbaja Ngwo.

3.3 Land Tenure and Land Ownership System in Agbaja Ngwo (Okwojo Village)

Two types of land tenure, customary right (for rural areas) and statutory right of occupancy (for urban areas) exist in Enugu state as provided in the Land Use Act revised in 1990. Okwojo community is a rural area, therefore customary right of land ownership is being practiced in which land resources belongs to the community but can be used by individual community members for agricultural farming. For example, land in the affected intervention site belongs to the Okwojo village but is in use by the project affected persons for their individual farming cultivations.

Land can also be owned by individuals through community allocation. For instance, the community allocates land to its indigenes that are in need of land for erection of personal building. In that case, the allottee (indigene) fulfills some customary rites and is allocated a portion of land which he can bequeath to or inherited by his children.

3.3.1 Land Use within the Gully Erosion Area

Land use in the Agbaja Ngwo intervention area is wholly for farming activities and water reservoir. Crops cultivated in the area include cultivation of cassava, maize, palm tree and cashew plantation. Other crops that culminate land use in the area are pepper, pumpkin, bitter leaf and melon. Presented below are some pictures that depict the nature of land use pattern in the area.



Mix crops



Cashew plantation



Cassava farm



Ground level reservoir

3.4 Analysis of Existing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

There exist internal mechanisms for resolving disputes in the project area. As much as possible, disputes between farmers, indigenes and amongst households are reported to the village head for resolution. The village head does that by calling on the parties for council and reconciliation. Where disputes are not resolved by counselling, the parties are made to appear before the village head cabinet which involves some elders and wise men for hearing and judgement. It is expected that the judgement passed by the village head cabinet will be binding on the parties.

However, where parties are not satisfied with the resolution; the matter is referred to the Igwe at the upper community level for hearing and settlement. However, criminal matters are not entertained by the community leadership but are rather handed over to the government law enforcement agencies.

GRM under this project will borrow from this traditional mechanism in establishing an inclusive and standard GRM.

3.5 Women and Gender Participation in Community and Household Affairs

Women constitute an essential organ of decision making and mediation in conflict resolution in the project area. While women do not feature prominently like the men in day to day community affairs, operation and decision making, their interest and vital role in community development is recognised and mainstreamed into decision variables each time important developmental issues are being considered. The village leadership usually passes information to the women leadership to harness the views and inputs of the women especially on matters where they have a stake.

It is also recognized that in times of communal crises and conflicts, the women community association have always sued for peace by persuading warring parties to end feuds and embrace peace. The women of Okwojo have proved to be important agents of love and peace at critical conflict times in their community. It was informed that one of the emphasis of the women community association is for the women to see themselves as agents of unity and love, and to that end, the women are stirred to ensure that they prevail on their husbands to toll along the paths of honour and peace during conflict times in the interest of the community.

Women of Okwojo village are very industries. They own and participate in farming activities, trading and artisanal works to provide support to their husbands and households.

3.6 Socioeconomics Baseline of the Intervention Area

3.6.1 Sample Determination for Demographic Survey in Agbaja Ngwo

Okwojo village- the project area has an estimated population of 25,000 (community based census 2015) and using a scientific based *Decision Analyst STAT 2.0* the sample population was established at 110. A random sampling method was used to administer questionnaires on households in which one adult representative was targeted in each sampled household.

The following section shows analysis of data collected from the sample population in the community.

3.6.2 Gender and Age of Respondents

The survey covered a total of 110 respondents including 60 males and 50 females. The age distribution of the respondents shows that only adults were targeted in the household survey. This is evidenced in figure 4.1 which shows zero (0) frequency for age bracket below 20 years. Females featured in every age range between 25 years to 54 years while the presence of males was seen across age ranges between 25 to 60 years and above.

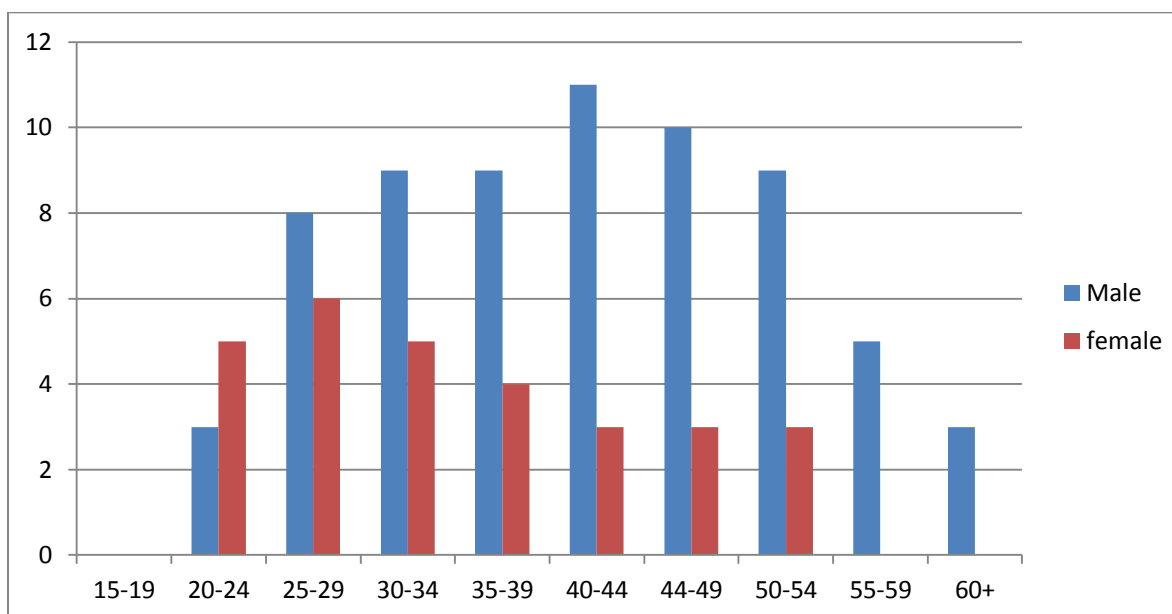


Figure 3.6: Age Categories of Respondents

3.6.3 Education and Family Size

Information from the survey shows that primary education is the highest attainment for the majority of the people of the project area (about 46.2%). While about 33% of the respondents attained secondary education, only about 23.1% attained tertiary education while about 7.7% of the sample population is without any form of formal education. There is no significance difference between male and female enrolment and access to education.

Table 3.1: Distribution trend of educational status and family size of respondents

Category	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	Average Family Size
Illiterates	4	3	7	7.7	6-10
Primary Education	22	20	42	46.2	5-7
Secondary Education	18	12	30	33	4-7
Tertiary Education	10	11	21	23.1	3-5
	60	50	110	100%	

Average household size

Average household size in the area ranges from 3 to 10; but what is of most interest in the result is that there appears to be a positive correlation between academic level of households and the household size for the distribution. It appears from Table 3.1 that the higher the level of education/training the lesser the number of children parents are willing to have and vice versa.

3.6.4 Livelihood and Income Distribution Pattern

Table 3.2 below is for livelihood and income distribution in the project area. Key livelihood activities include farming, artisanship, trading, civil service employment and company employment. About 85 out of 110 respondents (77%) engage in farming as their main occupation while 25 respondents undertake farming as a secondary activity. Major farming activities for crop farmers are cassava, maize sorghum and millet. Vegetables are grown in market quantities in the project area, including bitter leaf, melon and pumpkin. Poultry and piggery farming is also noticeable across households in the area. Another prominent livelihood in the project area is artisanship. This includes mechanics, tailors, masons, etc. About 40 respondents or 36% of the sample population are involved in one form of artisanship or another. Other livelihood activities and their sampling distribution ranking from our survey include: trading (27%), civil service employment (14%) and company employment (9%).

Table 3.2 : Livelihood and Income Distribution in the Project Area

LIVELIHOOD	MAIN	SECONDARY	INCOME (N)						
			<N20,000	N20,000 to N39,000	N40,000 to N59,000	N60,000 to N79,000	N80,000 to N99,000	N100,000 to N149,000	N150,000 & above
FARMING	85	25	10	60	0	0	0	4	3
CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT	15	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0
COMPANY EMPLOYMENT	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
ARTISANSHIP	40	15	0	0	0	30	10	0	0
TRADING	30	10	0	0	5	18	10	6	4

Income Distribution Pattern

The outlook of income distribution pattern in the project community shows that about 78% of the populace earn between N20,000 and N39,000 per month. Those that earn between N100,000 and N150,000 and above are only about 9%, while the percentage of those that earn less than N20,000 per month are 13%. This implies that the community members constitute primarily of low income earners. Although the community members largely earn low income, this may not have compromised their household welfare since most of the household's food requirements are not bought from the market but grown and harvested from household owned farms.

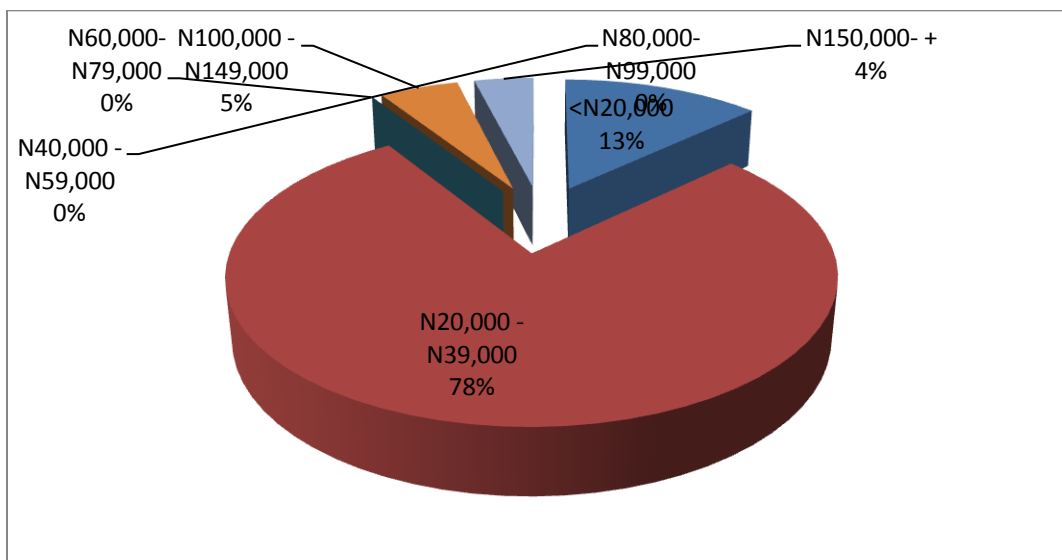


Figure 3.7: Sources of Livelihood and Representation in the Project Area

3.6.5 Source of Drinking Water and Expenditure on Water

Evidence from the survey strongly shows difficult experience for the people of the project area over water for domestic use. It was informed that the Agbaja Ngwo people whose land has been engulfed by erosion had given their land to the Water Corporation in the 1970's for construction and mounting of the Ground Level Reservoir that supplies water to Enugu city. After many decades, the people are still not supplied from the public utility and are in acute need of drinking water. The survey reveals that during dry season all community members buy water from commercial vendors but during rainy season about 58% of the respondents state that they depend on rain fed while 36% of them buy from commercial vendors all year round.

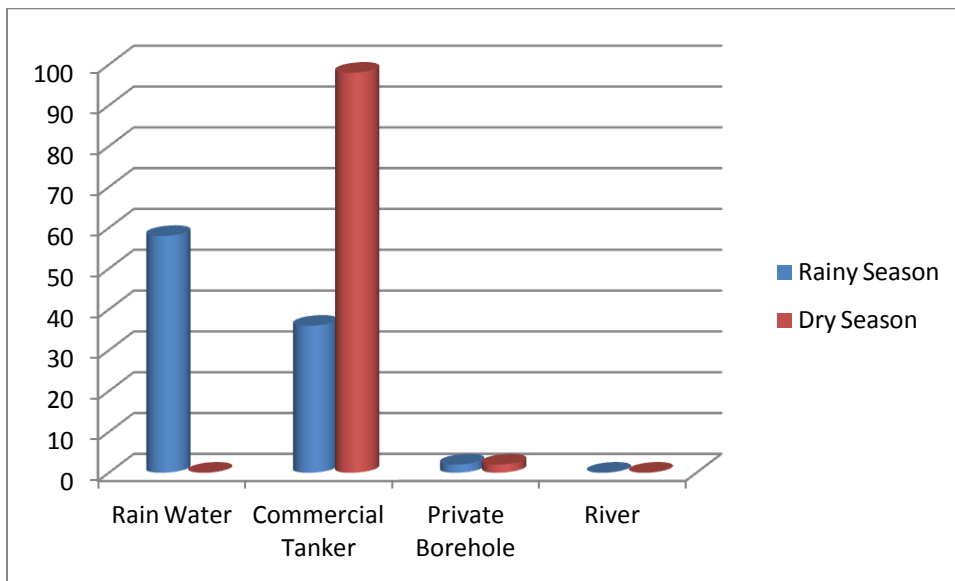


Figure 3.8: Sources of Drinking Water by Season of the Year

Expenditure on water in the project area varies with season. During rainy season 20 liters of water sales for N10 while the price goes for N20 during dry season. Depending on the household size, respondents expenditure on water consumption per month varied between N1000 to N2,500 during wet season and N4000 and N6000 during dry season.

3.6.6 Occupancy Status of Dwelling

The survey shows that all the respondents dwell in their private/household residences. The reason for this common trend is that the project area is in semi-rural area where dwellers are all indigenes that live in their family compounds and houses.

3.6.7 Concerns on Erosion Menace

When asked about their concern towards the gully erosion in the community, all the respondents stated that they are worried about the menace. But on whether the gully erosion has affected sources of livelihood the responses varied as shown in figure 3.9.

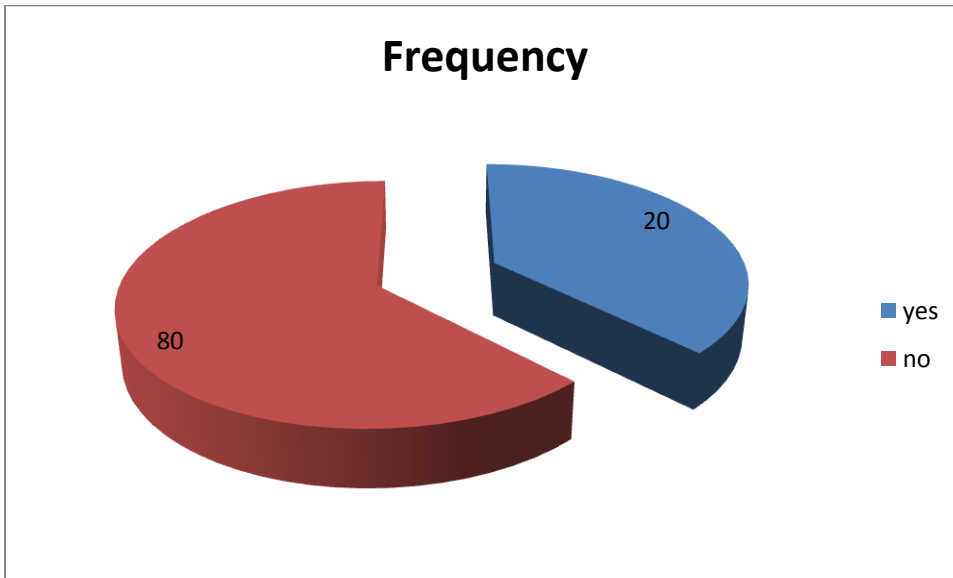


Figure 3.9 : Concern on Erosion in the Area

3.6.8 Perceived Impacts of Erosion

The impacts enumerated by members of the community that attributed to the gully erosion include:

- Depletion of land and alteration of land use;
- Devastation and fragmentation of community land;
- Threat to life and community fragmentation
- Leaching of soil nutrients and low productivity of crops

3.6.9 Suggestions to Erosion Control

The community reiterated that previous measures for handling erosion in the Agbaja Ngwo site wa had failed because of the peculiar fragile nature of the area. As a result of the fragile nature of the soil any little run-off creates gully. They advised that in addition to creating embankment and drainage, NEWMAP should consider finding bio-natural measures for combating erosion (such as a forestation) that will help soil stabilization of the area.

The community also frowned at the activities of migrant herdsmen in the area, whose grazing activities are also linked to soil fragmentation and destruction of crops. They want the government to take a strong stand/policy that will prohibit migrant cattle grazing in the community lands.

3.6.10 Community expectation from the Project

- Connection of the community to public water pipe
- Rehabilitation of the water supply booster pump in the area
- Engagement of community persons in the supply of construction materials;
- Employment/empowerment of youths and women in the area.

3.7 Health Impact Analysis

Approach to health impact in the community was based on questionnaire and interview of the households. It was generally observed that an average household in the project area has had one or more members of their households sick in the past two years.

Was the sickness/disease diagnosed?

About 80% of the respondents stated that the causes of the sicknesses were diagnosed while 20% stated that they did not know the cause of the sicknesses.

3.7.1 Place where Households go for healthcare

The community survey on healthcare indicates that about 50% of the community members go to private hospital for medical attention while 18 visit General hospital which is located in Enugu town. Other results for where and how community people handle their medical needs are 6% for pharmacy and self medications and 5% for native herbal and prayer houses respectively (figure 4.6).

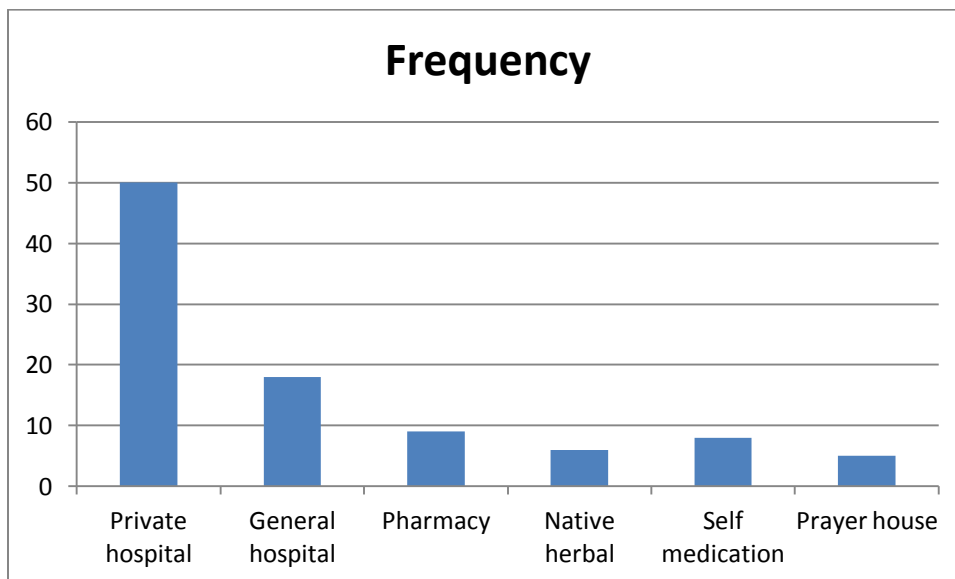


Figure 3.10: Frequency for where households go for medical attention

3.7.2 Nature of Sickness Commonly Suffered by Households

The survey identified Malaria and Typhoid as most common sickness that find re-occurrence in most of the households. Figure 3.11 shows that as many as 75% of households have suffered from malaria in the past two years. Similarly, about 65% of households have suffered from the occurrence of typhoid fever in the same period while other diseases common to households and frequency of distribution amongst households in the past two (2) years are: dysentery (35%), high blood pressure or hypertension (15%), low blood pressure or hypotension (10%).

It was however, not intended in this study to establish the root causes of these diseases. However, mitigation measures in the ESMP report prepared by NEWMAP for the site will take cognizance of these baseline situations and proffer measures that will ensure that the project is not linked to causal effect or exacerbating of the adverse conditions prevailing before the intervention.

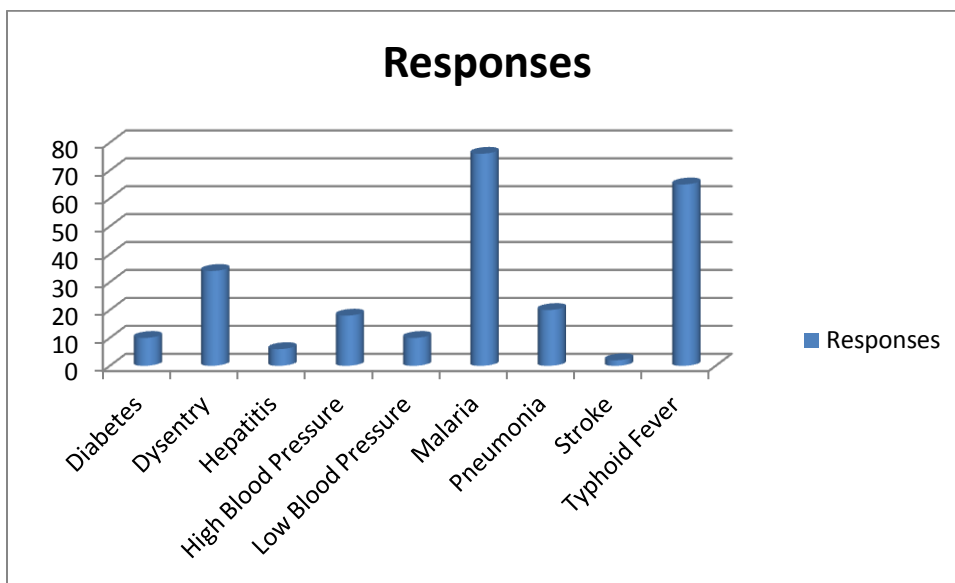


Figure 3.11: Common Health Problems Suffered in the Past 2 Years

CHAPTER FOUR PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 Approach to Impacts and PAPS Identification

To identify impacts of the planned erosion control intervention it was necessary to undertake two major sources of investigations:

- 1) Investigating from the engineering design the type of activities and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation
- 2) Findings on socio-economic and cultural properties and occupations that will be lost.

4.1.1 *Type of Project Activities and resultant potential impacts*

Some typical activities that may trigger involuntary resettlement and impacts in the intervention area are structural land management measures and civil works such as cross-drainage, check dams- gabions, terracing, afforestation/re-vegetation and other slope stabilization works.

The nature of potential impacts therefore, includes loss of farm land, loss of crops and economic trees, loss of income and potential adverse effects on household welfare including children education and healthcare. However, the project is not anticipated to result to homelessness or physical displacement; and causes no impact on grave yard, place of worship, and/or community preserved area.

4.1.2 *Community Concerns about Adverse Impacts*

Findings of various group and public discussions held in the project community shows a number of concerns from the PAPS. However, some of the concerns as discussed in this section already existed following the vulnerability of the gully erosion spread, and are not necessarily caused by the planned rehabilitation work. This fact relative to the involuntary policy of the World Bank was well explained to the community and mutually understood. That is to say that OP 4.12 takes cognizance of persons that will be affected physically or economically as a result of the activities of the erosion stabilization intervention project which the Bank is funding.

Detail presentation of concerns shared and suggested measures to addressing or cushioning the effects of the impacts is discussed under the section on Public Consultation.

4.2 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

In order to avoid or minimize landlessness or other forms of economic hardship as a result of land acquisition in the area, the project implementation unit has ensured that:

- 1) Only the necessary size of land required for the intervention work in line with the engineering design is acquired. On that note, land take is limited to 15 meters radius from the gully on the left finger active gully.
- 2) No land take will be carried out on the right finger or the inactive gully 1.
- 3) Land take will only be temporal so that land owners and/or users can take custody of the land for their preferred land use activities after the intervention work in the area.

While land acquisition cannot be totally avoided, mitigation measures will suffice to ensure that impacts are made temporal and of less or no consequences on the livelihood state of the affected persons.

4.3 Mitigation Measures

Some of the mitigation measures for the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and /or best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement,
- Proper census and identification of PAPs
- Proper preparation of the RAP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines
- Full implementation of RAP before commencement of civil works or displacement of PAPs.
- Setting up of RAP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the local community
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible rather than cash compensation to ensure proportionate livelihood restoration.

4.4 Inventory of Affected Assets and Census of PAPs

A total of 2520m² of land will be acquired temporarily by the project. This land belongs to the community but in use by four (4) members of the community for agricultural cultivations as permitted by the community.

The breakdown of the potential impacts and PAPs are as per Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Analysis of the Inventory of Impacts

Type	Number of PAPs	Size (ms)	Status of Impact
Land owners	Community	15x168=2520m ²	Temporal
Economic tree owner	1	15 x 20 =300m ²	Permanent
Crop owner	3	15x 168 =2220 m ²	Permanent
Total	4	2520 m ²	

Overall, the number of PAPs is 4, and the identities of the PAPs are presented in appendices 1 and 2.

4.5 Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut off-date was May 28, 2016. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. Therefore, any other person entering the site to build, settle, trade, farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows “*provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx*”.

The cut-off-date was communicated during community consultation and through the media of the site committee and community town hall meeting. To ensure that eligible PAPs were not left out before the cut-off date, site committee members, who are members of the community, were engaged to identify and inform owners of the assets/farmers within the area about the census exercise.

4.6 Income Restoration Measures for PAPs

The objective of income restoration measures for the vulnerable persons is to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shock from the project, and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state.

The type of livelihood restoration suitable to each PAP will be identified by the resettlement committee in consultation with PAP. As minimum indicator to be considered, PAPs level of education, age and present means of livelihood should be assessed.

4.7 Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are important in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan vis-a-viz the livelihood restoration measures.

Events	Indicators	Next line of action taken
Meetings held with PAPs	Date, attendance, topics discussed	
RAP implementation orientation	Date, number and attendance of PAPs present, communication manual distributed, questions asked and answered	
RAP implementation committee	Composition of the committee, Representation of PAPs (site committee), training and date on RAP implementation, place of training and report of training	
Grievance Redress Committee	Composition of the committee (site committee, NEWMAP, NGO)	
Implementation of RAP	Date of first compensation, report of Compensation, assistance rendered, complaints and concerns from RAP implementation	
Evidence of PAPs participation in implementation	Recorded/documentated statement of PAP that shows receipt of compensation benefit and assistance	
Livelihood restoration	PAPs livelihood prior to the project and present, income prior and present, no of children in school prior and present	

4.8 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Table 4.2 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific categorization of PAPs under this project in terms of types of losses as well as entitlement plan for PAPs. The entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for compensation budget, resettlement and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent.

Table 4.2: Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Type of Loss	Category of Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Temporal loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/farm land	1) Legal owners of Land (community) (1.1) Women	1).Land for land compensation is preferred or Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option. However, given that the land acquisition is temporal, land for land replacement will not take place. (1.1) Compensation will be paid plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood
2. Loss of economic tree	2.) Cultivator/farmer occupying the land	(2) Compensation will be paid plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood.
3. Loss of income	3). Cultivator/farmer occupying the land	3). Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous two years

4.9 Proof of Eligibility

The resettlement committee will present *eligibility certificate* as a means of identifying eligible PAPs for entitlements. The certificate will carry the name of the PAP, passport identity (in the census register) and GPS coordinate number of the land. In the case of lose or misplacement, other forms of evidence as proof of eligibility will also be acceptable but limited to the following:

- Identification based on phone number and name supplied during the census stage
- PAPs with no phone numbers will be identified by their community leader/site committee leader so long as the name being used for claim is one recognized in the census register.

CHAPTER FIVE: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY

5.1 Introduction

Valuation of assets to be affected by the implementation of the project was conducted using a general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation, which is in line with the RPF that **lost income** and **asset** will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss.

5.1.1 Method of Valuation for Affected Assets

Replacement Cost Method is used in estimating the value of the property/crops. This is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new.

Economic trees/Farm crops

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

a) Compensation for fruit tree (Cashew): cash compensation for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value. Although government rate prepared by NTDF exists, market research was carried out in the local area by the experts (independent quantity surveyor) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. It was found that the government gazetted rate is obsolete and unrealistic with current economic trend or current market rate. Therefore, this study was based on the current market value which fulfils the principles of OP 4.12.

Accordingly, this is calculated as market rate (N15,000 per cashew tree) X 3 years of fruit production X number of affected trees.

b) Compensation for farm crops: full market value of crop yield per hectare. However, this was adjusted in the case of Agbaja Ngwo by adapting to valuation based on the market value of crop yield per ridge or square meter (1 ridge is approximate to 1 meter). Production survey in the area reveals that crop yield of maize or cassava from one ridge has a market value of about N3,000. Therefore, irrespective of the circumstance of multiple or mix crop regime the assumptive expected yield value of N3,000 per ridge still prevails.

Accordingly, the valuation for crops is calculated as market yield rate per ridge (N3000) X Number of ridges = N3000 x number of meters length of farm.

5.1.2 *Inflation Consideration to the Valuation/Budget*

The asset valuation was based on interbank currency exchange. The figure hovers presently around N350:USD1 as at June 2016. Although the official exchange rate is pegged at about N197: USD1, the valuation is rather based on the parallel market value in view of the increasing inflation rate and the foreign exchange squeeze currently being experienced in Nigeria. This valuation figure is predicted to be valid between 2016 and 2018.

5.2 **Procedure for Delivery of Entitlements**

5.2.1 *Establishment of Resettlement Committee*

The NEWMAP PMU shall establish a resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

- To hold meetings with PAPs, site committee and community associations on the processes for carrying out resettlement and compensation;
- Engage with stakeholders and ensure successful land acquisition, site supervision with PAPs, construction of houses that is not less than in quality and number of rooms, from the ones displaced;
- Provide assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report;
- Implement, monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the RAP
- Constitute a Grievance Redress Committee and,
- Carry out post implementation audit and reporting.

It is recommended that Enugu NEWMAP should involve an NGO as part of the resettlement committee that will independently monitor the whole resettlement compensation process.

Other members of the resettlement committee shall include representative of PAPs, site committee members (female representative is required), 2 representatives from NEWMAP PMU (which shall include the Social and Livelihood Officer) and Community association representative. The head of the committee will be selected among members while the Social and Livelihood Officer will serve as the secretary to the resettlement committee.

5.2.2 *RAP Compensation Process*

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

- **Public participation:** Public participation with the PAPs which had been part of the process of this RAP would continue even at the RAP implementation phase. Using the entire identified medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which alternatives and modalities for compensation will be discussed and agreed. During this meeting, eligible **PAPs without clearance certificate for entitlement will be issued with certificates** by the committee.
- The resettlement committee will ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs
- Type of choice (cash and/or in-kind) made by PAPs shall be documented. This shall be done by issuing PAPs with an order form to be completed and signed by PAPs. PAPs who cannot read or write will be assisted in the form completion.
- PAPs will specify clearly within the provision in the order form their transfer instruction (for those receiving cash), stating their Bank Account Name, Name of Bank, Account Number and Sort Code.
- Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts. This is apt for three key reasons:
 1. Government of Nigeria is moving towards a cashless economy which may catch up with the RAP payment and pose difficult for PAPs receiving their entitlement
 2. Operating a bank account will be a plausible option to manage PAPs income restoration program
 3. Carrying cash to the house by PAPs poses a security treat to PAP and may also lead to increase poverty scenario of PAPs
- In the case of in-kind assistances such as acquiring land for PAPs, erecting new residential structure and/or paying for rent, PAPs will have access to information regarding how much money was provided in the budget for the compensation/assistance.
- PAP should have the right of choice to land site or residential house so long as it is within the budget provision.
- The resettlement committee will however, with the participation of PAPs ensure that PAPs are assisted to secure land, build new homes and rent new accommodations, especially in the event that PAPs do not wish to explore the given right of choice.
- **Notification** - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs for inclusive participation.

5.2.3 *Compensation Payment Administration*

The resettlement budget details prepared in this RAP shall be the guide for the resettlement committee in implementing the RAP compensation. After the processes elaborated in section 5.2.2 has been exhausted, the committee will prepare the payment documentation

stating the Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details and amount entitled. The submission will be made to the Project Coordinator at the SPMU.

The Project Coordinator will verify the submission by the committee using the RAP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the attention of the committee will be drawn for reconciliation. When fully verified, the payment mandate/report shall be sent to the Commissioner for environment for approval of fund and payment.

The Commissioner shall approve the payment and minute to the Project Coordinator at the PMU who shall ensure that the payments are carried out by the accountant at the PMU to the various PAPs banks

5.3 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this RAP. Alternative structures and relocation sites where applicable should have been prepared and witnessed by State Ministry of environment and the community leaders/site committee.

This is a way to ensuring that issues of vulnerability are mitigated while project objective is being achieved.

5.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

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

The set objective of grievance redress mechanism notwithstanding, the mechanism provides

a procedure for the complainant to appeal in the court of law.

5.4.1 *Grievances and Appeals Procedure*

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

5.4.2 *Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)*

A Grievance Redress Committee will be set up by the resettlement implementation committee overseen by NEWMAP to address complaints from RAP implementation. This committee will be coordinated by a local NGO to be appointed/engaged by NEWMAP. The GRC shall be made up of the following parties:

- 2 Representatives of the Community Association for which at least one must be a female,
- Representative of the LGA;
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment,
- Representative of Ministry of Land or physical planning and,
- Social and Livelihood Officer in the NEWMAP

It is not expedient for the members of the resettlement implementation committee to serve GRC members since they coordinated and implemented the resettlement that is adjudged to have lapses. They may be bias in their judgment to the PAP and therefore, morally not deserving to facilitate the GRC. However, exception is the social and livelihood officer whose inclusion in the GRC is necessary to:

- Provide rapid clarification and documentation to the GRC,
- Be the eye of NEWMAP in the entire GRC process as an official who will have the responsibility of reporting to the project coordinator on matters of the GRC.

The need to have an independent NGO with experience in social development and livelihood to head the GRC is to give the committee credibility and trust of protecting the interest of PAPs. NEWMAP or its staff would not be heading the committee since it is a party to the anticipated grievance cases.

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

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

There will be no fees or charges required of those wishing to have a grievance or

complaint heard.

The timeline for implementation of the grievance resolutions shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee shall include:

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

The grievance procedure should be simple, administered as far as possible at the local and state levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into consideration the fact that PAPs require a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances.

However, when matters could not be resolved at this level, there is need for the grieved to seek redress in the court

5.4.3 Court Resolution of Grievance Matters

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

The provision of the RPF is that grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the state local courts system of administration of justice. The court hierarchy would in ascending order hear the matter. The high court of the state is being designated as the highest appellate court to settle grievances.

5.5 Procedure for Effective Local Resolution of Grievance

The following steps and procedures will apply in this project to ensure that grievances are settled by the Grievance Redress Committee as much as possible:

- An accessible and affordable complaints mechanism will be in place as soon as RAP report is disclosed, and will enable people with claims against the process to make their complaints
- At the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances to the designated

officers of the GRC.

- Verification of the matter should be done with the resettlement committee or its secretary (social and livelihood officer) to be followed by a written response to the complainant within two weeks
- The written response is to convey to the complainant explanations regarding his/her complains including measures, requirements and timeline to address the matter.
- Where a matter is not satisfactorily resolved at this level, PAPs have the right to seek redress through the court of justice.

It is expected that the members of the grievance redress committee shall undergo training/sensitization workshop recommended in this report. While the setting of grievance mechanism is necessary it is expected that RAP implementations should be thorough and in line with the provisions of this RAP which is consistent with the OP4.12 policies

It is however, very important that lessons learnt and complaints received at any given time be properly documented for future reference and intervention in other projects.

CHAPTER SIX: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Introduction to Institutional Arrangement

The major institutions and stakeholders that are involved in this resettlement process are the PMU-Enugu NEWMAP, Ministry of Environment, World Bank, Ministry of Planning & Urban Development, Resettlement Committee, Grievance Redress Committee, Site Committee and Community Association.

6.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation is as per table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

S/No	Stakeholders/Institution	Responsibilities
1	PMU-Enugu NEWMAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States; <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project's various technical programmes; <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities; <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the sub-projects; <input type="checkbox"/> Plan, coordinate, manage and develop NEWMAP projects to ensure success; <input type="checkbox"/> Organize the necessary orientation and training for the departmental officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner; <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of resettlement committee <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment of an NGO that will work with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as required. <input type="checkbox"/> Engaging the services of a consultant/NGO to carryout preparation and implementation of RAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the RAP implementation. <input type="checkbox"/> Approval of payments to consultants for RAP activities carried out under the project. <input type="checkbox"/> Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.

2	World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Overall responsibility of ensuring that the OP 4.12 are complied with in the RAP. <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP.
3	Ministry of Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Approves RAP budget and funding; <input type="checkbox"/> Supervises RAP compensation implementation; <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures that RAP report is displayed for public view <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure environmental safe and soundness of sites where PAPs are been relocated to
4	Ministry of Physical Planning & Urban Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate alternative land acquisition as may be required for resettling PAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Assist NEWMAP resettlement committee with site preparation including land mapping and authentication <input type="checkbox"/> Be responsible for the preparation of Certificates of Occupancy which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary land holders.
5	Resettlement Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for coordinating RAP implementation under the supervision of PMU <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the consultation and participation of PAPs in implementation activities, <input type="checkbox"/> Prepares report of RAP implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for instituting the grievance redress committee in collaboration with PMU
6	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion, <input type="checkbox"/> Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this RAP; <input type="checkbox"/> Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful; <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation and livelihood restoration
7	Social and Livelihood Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide the various committees (resettlement committee and grievance redress committee) with necessary documents and support <input type="checkbox"/> Advice on World Bank policies on OP 4.12; <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures coordination between the implementing committees and NEWMAP, <input type="checkbox"/> Write periodic reports on RAP implementation for submission to the PC and WB; <input type="checkbox"/> Monitors and reports RAP implementation including livelihood restoration of PAPs
8	NGO	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in resettlement process <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate Grievance redress committee <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures fair hearing and timely dispensing of grievance matters

9	Grievance	Redress	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of
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	Committee	<p>private properties and business area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; □ Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and, □ Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible
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Implementation & Reporting Organogram

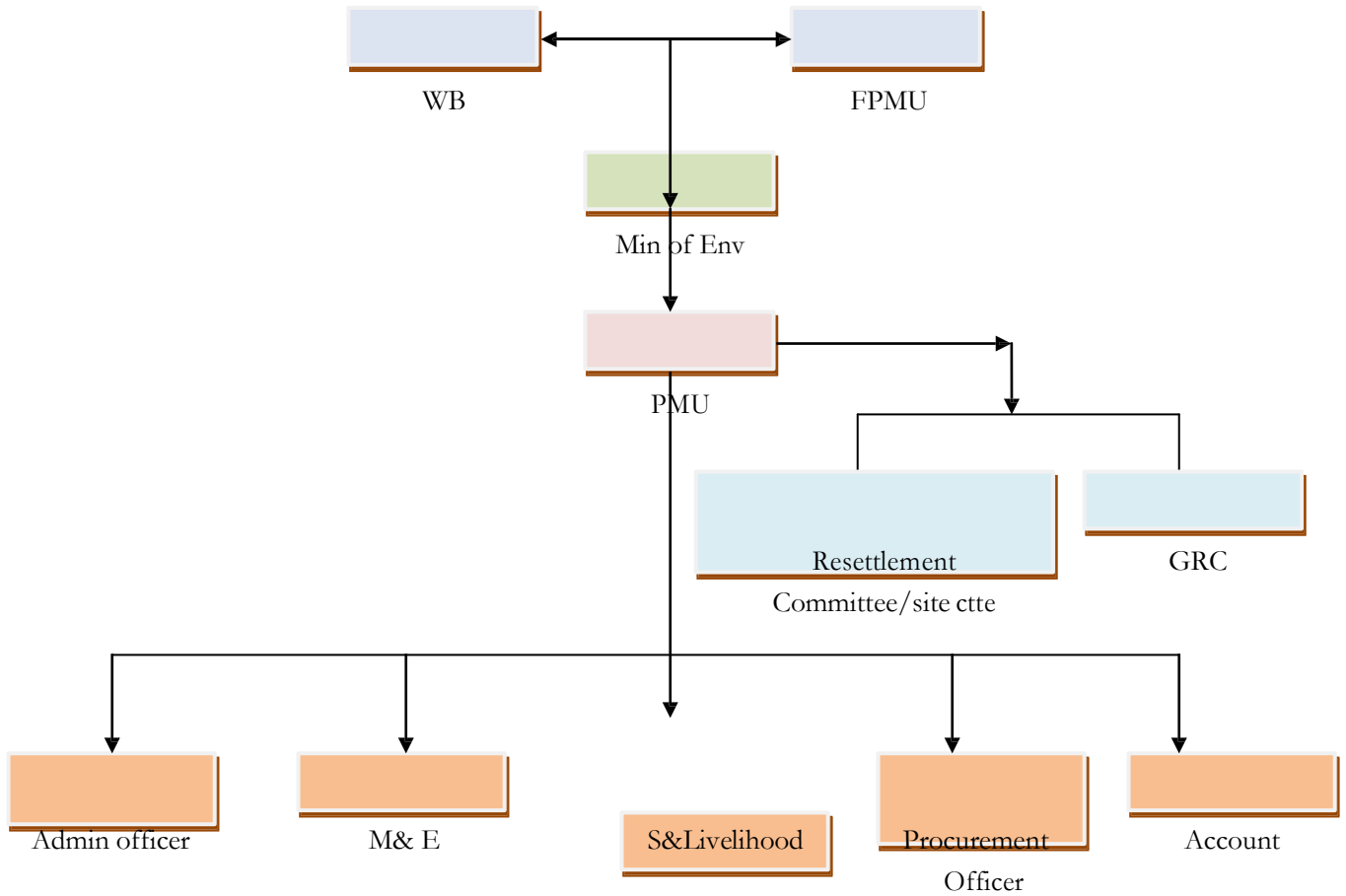


Figure 6.1: Implementation Organogram

6.3. Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

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

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

6.3.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the PMU. Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/ Social & Livelihood Officer.

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

6.3.2 External /Independent Monitoring

The PMU will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The PMU will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on this resettlement plan. The selected firm/consultant should have extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The PMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the firm/consultant, as well as the proposed research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats.

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

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

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

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified agency will be prepared by the PMU-NEWMAP in collaboration with World Bank at the beginning of project implementation stage.

6.3.3 Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

- Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets, lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory and RAP.
- Oversee that the RAPs are implemented as designed and approved.
- Verify that funds for implementing the RAPs are provided to the sub-implementing agencies/stakeholders in a timely manner in amounts sufficient for their purposes and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

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6.4 Implementation Schedule

Table 6.1 below summarizes the implementation schedule of the RAP by phase, responsibilities and completion time for the Project.

Table 6.1: Summary of Responsibility for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan

PROJECT CYCLE	PHASE	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
PLANNING	Scoping and Screening	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial site visit & consultations. <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of Resettlement and Social issues <input type="checkbox"/> Application of safeguard policies <input type="checkbox"/> Categorization <input type="checkbox"/> Action plan	Consultant; Supervision by Social & Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP
	Preparation of RAP and consultations	<input type="checkbox"/> RAP inception report <input type="checkbox"/> Draft RAP <input type="checkbox"/> Consultations <input type="checkbox"/> <i>WB No-Objection</i>	Consultant; Supervision by Social & Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP
	Disclosure	Disclosure of RAP locally & to WB Info Shop	NEWMAP PC in collaboration with Ministry of Environment
	Finalization and Incorporation	<input type="checkbox"/> Final version of RAP document into contract documents <input type="checkbox"/> <i>WB No-Objection</i>	Consultant; procurement officer Supervision by PC, World Bank
EXECUTION	Implementation and monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Monitoring & reporting on environmental and social mitigation measures <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues	Contractors Supervision by Social & Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP, M&E officer
OPERATIONS (POST-	Operations and maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues	Contractors Supervision by Social & Livelihood Officer at NEWMAP, M&E officer

6.4.1 *Monitoring Indicators*

The M&E indicators for this RAP include but not limited to the following:

- compensation measures applied to compensate for damage during construction activities;
- reported grievances and action taken;
- problems encountered and action taken;
- general issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.
- implementation progress (number of PAPs compensated);
- delivery of entitlements, including replacement land where applicable;
- changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,
- consultation with and participation of PAPs during implementation process

CHAPTER SEVEN: COMPENSATION FUNDING ARRANGEMENT AND TIME TABLE

7.1 Budget For Resettlement Activities Related With the Project

The budget for the Agbaja Ngwo Gully Erosion RAP implementation is One Million Five Hundred and Ten Thousand Eight Hundred Naira (**N1,510,800**), and the breakdown is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	
	Naira	US Dollar
1. Land Resettlement	-	-
2. Compensation for crops	444,000	2,254
3. Compensation for economic trees	315,000	1,599
Sub-Total: Resettlement and Compensation	N759,000	\$3,853
4. Capacity Building and Training for RAP Implementation	N600,000	\$3045.7
5. Monitoring of RAP Implementation (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)	N75,900	\$385,279
6. Contingency and Management (10 % of RAP compensation Budget)	N75,900	\$385,279
TOTAL	N1,510,800	\$7,669

***Note:** Allowance for contingency is predicated on unforeseen variations during project implementation such as a rise in cost and/or omissions that may be discovered during the implementation phase.*

Responsibility for RAP budget funding will be that of the State Government through its counter-part funding because they are the party who are impacting livelihoods. It will be financed through the projects administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project.

It is expected that implementation function will rest on the State PMU, but the budget will however be subject to the finalization of disclosure and clearance/approval by World Bank before disbursement or implementation can commence.

Since the State government will be responsible for funding the compensation entitlement, final approval for payments above the limit for the Project Coordinator must be approved by the Chief Accounting Officer of the Ministry of Finance(Commissioner).

7.2 Timetable for the Resettlement Action Plan

The timetable and schedule for the completion of the RAP can be seen in Table 7.1 below. The RAP implementation has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before commencement of work on the site.

Table 7.1: Timetable for RAP implementation shown in Gant Chart

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time				
			June 2016	June 2016	July 2016	August 2014	Sept. 2016
1	Submission of Draft RAP Report	Consultant, NEWMAP					
2	Field Verification and comments	NEWMAP					
3	Update of comments	Consultant					
4	Submission of final RAP Document	Consultant, NEWMAP					
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	NEWMAP, Min of Environment					
6	Posted in the World Bank Info Shop	WB					
7	RAP capacity Building/Training	NEWMAP, WB					
8	Implementation of RAP	NEWMAP, Resettlement committee					
9	RAP Implementation Monitoring	NEWMAP, Stakeholders					
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor					

7.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the State NEWMAP and other implementing agencies in the understanding and implementation of RAP, it is established that the officers in the PMU including the Social and Livelihood Officer and the M&E officer have the requisite understanding of the OP 4.12 protocol and implementation and have been involved in the implementation of RAP for other erosion sites in Enugu state. On that basis, training under this sub-project will be limited to the site committee and PAPs.

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Recommended Training and Education

Item	Module	Course Content	Who to Train	Estimated Amount(N)
3 Days Training	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP	Site committee members, Grievance redress committee	200,000
	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Book keeping	All PAPs	400,000
TOTAL: N 600,000				

CHAPTER EIGHT: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

8.1 Introduction

In line with the requirements for social impact assessment by World Bank, public consultation was a major driver of this social safeguard assignment. Public consultation was used amongst other things to identify the population affected by the project. It also served the purpose of creating an enabling environment for PAPs and stakeholder participation and inclusion in project implementation. The principal outcome of the public consultation process was:

- Communication of the planned project and its objective to the concerned communities, PAPs and stakeholders;
- The identification of PAPs and affected assets;
- Expression of concerns of the affected persons and community;
- Identification of indicators for measuring performance of the RAP.

8.2 Approach for Identification and Participation of Stakeholders

The existing documents prepared by NEWMAP such as the project appraisal document (PAD), Project implementation manual (PIM) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) clearly stated the stakeholders to be identified in the project stakeholders including the MDAs at the Steering Technical Committee. The PIM and RPF expressly underpinned the need to constitute a site committee and of the essence of working in collaboration with community association and NGOs.

Therefore, the RAP consultant with support from NEWMAP -PMU contacted and engaged the various groups and the community leadership in rounds of consultations which has thus far, helped in the quality of information presented in this RAP report. The consultation process is a continuum throughout the project cycle. Therefore, the resettlement implementation committee and the sub-committee to address grievances are expected to continue to carry PAPs and relevant stakeholders along as would be required during implementation phases.

8.3 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Site visit of the project site parameter
- Identification of the administrative leadership in the project areas, and visits to the community leadership
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with community leaderships
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets

8.4 Summary of Public Consultation held at Okwojo village/ Agbaja Ngwo

Meeting Date	25th May, 2016 and 27 th May 2016
Meeting Venue	1 st meeting held at the compound of the Okwojo village head; 2 nd meeting held at the Agbaja Ngwo erosion site
Attendance	The meeting was attended by the village heads PAPs, Women , Youths, Site Committee Members, Community Association Members, Enugu NEWMAP Staffs and the RAP Consultant
Preamble	<p>The Communication Officer in Enugu NEWMAP thanked the audience who had gathered at the venue at the instance of Enugu NEWMAP PMU. He gave a brief introduction to the essence of the consultation and informed the community of the need for RAP and thereafter introduced the Consultant. The Consultant told the community that the State government in partnership with IDA is concerned with the plight of the community who has experienced gully erosion that had ravaged the area and depleted the available agricultural land. The essence of the intervention he said is to rehabilitate degraded lands and reduce long term erosion vulnerability in the area.</p> <p>This public consultation is a means to carry the community along, identify the PAPs and plan on the strategies for acceptable and successful RAP implementation.</p>
Perception of Community about the project	Many speakers from the community were unanimous in reiterating their heartfelt gratitude to NEWMAP for the planned intervention while recounting the losses and pains inflicted to the community by the gully erosion mishap. They stated their willingness to support the project in any ways necessary.
Concerns and questions raised	<p>Concerns raised during the consultation are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How long will the RAP preparation take and how will the community participate and support the programme? 2) When will the actual intervention work - erosion control and booster pump station rehabilitation work commence? 3) Will the contractor give notice to the community prior to commencement of work so as to allow farmers in the affected land area to harvest their crops? 4) Will the farmers get compensation for their crops and when will that take place?

<p>How Concerns were addressed</p>	<p>1) The RAP preparation is expected to be completed in 8 weeks from now. Support expected from the community is in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information and data to the consulting team about demography, community history, culture and socio-economic which will be helpful for documenting the baseline data of the area; • The community will be assisting the consulting team in identifying the project affected persons in the affected erosion sites. • The leadership of the village might be assisting the work team by disseminating information from it to the general village or PAPs as the need arises from time to time. • Peace and security of workers is worth guaranteeing during the work period, and therefore, providing security or local information that will assist the workers security will be expected from the community. <p>2) The actual project implementation will commence as soon as the critical phase of safeguard assignments are completed and cleared by the World Bank. It is expected that this will be ready in 10 to 12 weeks from now.</p> <p>3) NEWMAP will ensure that prior notice is given to the community or PAPs to remove their crops and harvest when the project implementation is to kick start. This will however, be after compensation and assistances to PAPs would have been fulfilled by NEWMAP.</p> <p>4) Farmers will get compensation for their crops and any other affected assets. A date for compensation will be announced to PAPs when approval is received from NEWMAP</p>
<p>Commitment of the Community to Project Sustainability</p>	<p>The community through the traditional council promised to be part of the project implementation by undertaking the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Providing security for the contractor personnel and equipment, <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring the enforcement of local laws that prohibits unapproved dredging/mining in any erosion prone area, the project site inclusive. <input type="checkbox"/> Providing baseline information at any point that may aid the consultants/contractors in carrying out their works,

CHAPTER NINE: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are considered apt:

- NEWMAP should ensure that it continues to carry stakeholders especially PAPs and community association members along in the remaining programmes of the RAP implementation;
- Training for PAPs and community association members/site committee need to preside the RAP implementation for effective and sustainable RAP implementation
- RAP implementation must be completed before mobilization to site and commencement of civil works;
- Notice should be given to PAPs at least 2 weeks before displacement or commencement of work at the site;
- NEWMAP should ensure that the request made by the community, on the provision of water supply is receives expedited action via the rehabilitation of the Agbaja Ngwo pumping station.
- There is the need to ensure that public display of the RAP document is carried out at the designated centers to the reach of stakeholders and community members for their comments before finalization in line with the Nigerian extant law.
- Evidence of the public display carried out locally which shows compliance with country process should also be forwarded to the World Bank for display at the info shop.

9.2 Conclusion

- The rehabilitation of the Agbaja Ngwo Gully Erosion Site is received as a priority project by the community. It is seen as one that will provide relief to the community and restore their farming lands
- The adverse impacts of the project which are in the form of land acquisition, loss of livelihood and economic displacement of farmers are temporal and readily addressable through mitigation measures.
- Four (4) persons including 3 women and 1 man were identified as PAPs in this project.
- The PAPs have already been informed about the project and their right to compensation.

Appendix 2: Contact Register of PAPS

NAME OF PAP	ADDRESS	PHONE	NAME OF NEXT OF KIN
MIKE NWANI	Okwojo Village	08056941555	Vivian Nwani
ANGELA OGBODO	Okwojo Village	08068687111	-
CECILIA UDE	Okwojo Village	08038819482	Sunday Emma Ude
OGUKE EUGINIA	Okwojo Village	-	Benjamin Ogbuke

Appendix 3: Public Consultations Proceedings

1) MEETING WITH THE TRADITIONAL RULER OF IMAMA AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY

The RAP team accompanied by the Enugu state NEWMAP staffs embarked on field work in the project area with a courtesy visit to the traditional ruler of the Imama Autonomous community, Igwe Retired Connell C.C Udeh. Imama autonomous community comprises of Amabo village, Umuasi village and Okwojo village (the home of Agbaja Ngwo erosion site)

The visit to the traditional ruler was to inform him about the project development objective of NEWMAP, and to particularly inform him that the RAP team has come to the community to carry out the RAP preparation assignment for Agbaja Ngwo in Okwojo village, for which the team will be spending some days in the community. The support of the traditional ruler was solicited in the area of mobilizing community support and cooperation throughout the period of the RAP preparation and implementation processes.

The team was well received by the traditional ruler, who expressed gratitude to NEWMAP for the intervention project and pledged his support and community's readiness to work with NEWMAP to ensure the success of both the RAP and other sub-project activities in the community.

2 CONSULTATION WITH AGBAJA NGWO/OKWOJO VILLAGE

Introduction:

The first meeting with the community took place on May 25th 2016, at the residence of the village head of Okwojo which is the name of the village where Agbaja Ngwo erosion site is located. The meeting started at about 4pm and had in attendance 78 persons made up of 53 women and 25 men including youths.

The communication officer of Enugu NEWMAP flagged off the meeting by informing the community that the much awaited NEWMAP sub-projects in the community (rehabilitation of degraded erosion site and the rehabilitation of booster pump station) for which NEWMAP had in the previous past months carried out sensitization in Okwojo village are about to be started. He stated however, that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are 2 key safeguard instruments that need to be prepared and disclosed before the actual civil work can be undertaken. He introduced the RAP consultant and informed the community that the team has come to interact with the community and identify those to be socially and economically adversely affected by the activities of the erosion intervention works, with a view to undertaking census of the PAPs and implementing all necessary resettlement measures and assistances that would ensure that their pre-project socio-economic status are not undermined or lowered as a result of the NEWMAP activities in the area. According to him, World Bank is founded to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity in people and communities and therefore, ensures that PAPs are not made worse-off economically by projects funded by it.

The jubilant village participants unanimously welcomed the NEWMAP team and its consultant and promised to give their support. They asked the following questions:

1) How long will the RAP preparation take and how will the community participate and support the programme?

- 2) When will the actual intervention work - erosion control and booster pump station rehabilitation work commence?
- 3) Will the contractor give notice to the community prior to commencement of work so as to allow farmers in the affected land area to harvest their crops?
- 4) Will the farmers get compensation for their crops and when will that take place?

Responses to questions

1) The RAP preparation is expected to be completed in 8 weeks from now. Support expected from the community is in the form of:

- Providing information and data to the consulting team about demography, community history, culture and socio-economic which will be helpful for documenting the baseline data of the area;
- The community will be assisting the consulting team in identifying the project affected persons in the affected erosion sites.
- The leadership of the village might be assisting the work team by disseminating information from it to the general village or PAPs as the need arises from time to time.
- Peace and security of workers is worth guaranteeing during the work period, and therefore, providing security or local information that will assist the workers security will be expected from the community.

2) The actual project implementation will commence as soon as the critical phase of safeguard assignments are completed and cleared by the World Bank. It is expected that this will be ready in 10 to 12 weeks from now.

3) NEWMAP will ensure that prior notice is given to the community or PAPs to remove their crops and harvest when the project implementation is to kick start. This will however, be after compensation and assistances to PAPs would have been fulfilled by NEWMAP.

4) Farmers will get compensation for their crops and any other affected assets. A date for compensation will be announced to PAPs when approval is received from NEWMAP.

2nd Consultation

The second consultation with the village took place on May 27th at the erosion site (two days after the first consultation). The essence of the meeting was to deepen the gains of the initial consultation process and provide opportunity of involvement for some members of the community who were absent during the first meeting. It provided a neutral venue that would make for inclusiveness and convenience for participation by all members of the community.

The platform was used to inform the community on the process of PAP identification. The community members at the request of the consultant selected 4 of its members who were involved in mapping out the portions of land that would be required/affected during civil works.

Affected PAPs were eventually identified and details of their inventories and identities documented.

Interview with Women Leaders

A separate interview was held with women leaders in the community. The essence of the meeting was to ensure that women interest was not left out in the RAP preparation and implementation programme. Similarly, there was the need to give women as vulnerable gender an opportunity to express their concerns and expectations which they may not be free to express in a community wide forum.

Outcome of the consultation with women revealed that the women in Okwojo village are not marginalized in terms of farm ownership and participation in production. However, women do not inherit land but can acquire land through lease, rent or gift from their husbands and male children.

Women are also actively involved in community decision making through the women wing community forum.

In terms of their concern to the gully erosion degradation, the women expressed worries at the development which they said hits hard on them that depend on farming as their main livelihood. They expressed gratitude to the Enugu state government and World Bank for coming to their aids in the effort to rehabilitate the erosion devastated land. They also prayed for speedy project implementation, and asked that the World Bank should make real its promise to deliver water supply by rehabilitating the pumping station in Okwojo village.



Addressing the public at Agbajo Ngwo(Okwojo Village) on May 25, 2016



Public Consultation at Agbajo Ngwo-Erosion site (Okwojo Village) on May 27, 2016



Consultation at the compound of the Chief of Okwojo village where Agbaja Ngwo GLR is located

Community Participation List

25/5/2016

S/N	Names	Phone Number	Community Association	Signature
1	Agbo, benedict Obinna	08035662474	NEWMAP Enugu	
2	ANI SETHLOSTICA ANSCH	08064645389	EN-NEWMAP	
3	OKWER NWUTU	08034110341	Consultant	
4	Dr. Eze Hyacinth O.	08034962376	EN-NEWMAP	
5	Edwin U. Oguni	0811577862	Okwojo Agwu	
6	Patrick Olanrewaju	080368521	Okwojo	
7	Ugwu Theresa	0703654130	Okwojo	
8	Onyiah Eucharist O	08135271403	Okwojo	
9	Eze Oyihe		Okwojo	
10	Ugwu Louis I	08034894544	Okwojo	
11	Ogbede Evelyn	07087701106	Okwojo	
12	Ugwu Bartholomew	08063977549	Okwojo	
13	Ugwu Boniface	08101725664	Okwojo	
14	Bridget Ogburn	-	Okwojo	
15	Jenot Nigatu	-	Okwojo	
16	Theresa Ogbado	-	Okwojo	
17	Ben Oji	-	Okwojo	
18	Owli Heamji	08030470526	Okwojo	
19	Ugwu Angelika S.	07035816551	Okwojo	
20	Ogbede Chiechi	0804156529	Okwojo	
21	Josephine Iros	0703954770	✓	
22	Ugwu Josephine	08124811242	Okwojo	
23	Onoh Caldwell	0706120066	✓	
24	Chikelu Chere L.	08066897670	Okwojo	

25) Udeh Doris	09066857606	Okwojo	Doris
26) Ozoanwa Helen	08067409706	Okwojo	Helen
27) Ozoanwa Victoria	08052186492	Okwojo	Victoria
28) Onyiah Abigail	07036795224	Okwojo	Abigail
29) Ani Margaret	08166313280	Okwojo	Ani
30) Joy Ugwu	-	Okwojo	Joy
31) Ogbodo Grace	-	Okwojo	Grace
32) Oshuke Eugenia	08136137433	Okwojo	Eugenia
33) Ngwu Blessing	08020707878	Okwojo	Blessing
34) Ude Felicia E.	08039348002	Okwojo	Felicia
35) Onyiah Chibuzor	08058059242	Okwojo	Chibuzor
36) Onyiah Eustachius	08137151553	Okwojo	Eustachius
37) Ude Roseline	08063388648	Okwojo	Roseline
38) Eudaim Onye	08061106975	Okwojo	Onye
39) Nkechi Ogiya	07013550904	Okwojo	Ogiya
40) Egbu Geraldine	0803788842	Okwojo	Geraldine
41) Paul Dan Ozoani	08039340473	✓	Paul
42) Ugwu Chibuzor	08187405065	✓	Chibuzor
43) Bridget Ani	07067360229	✓	Ani
44) Onyedikachi Nkikata	07084372466	✓	Nkikata
45) Opara Dorothy	07038480758	-	Dorothy
46) Ugwu Chibuzor	09090973410	-	Chibuzor
47) OZOANI Patricia A	08064567087	✓	Patricia
48) Ozoani Chinedu D.	08089580689	✓	Chinedu
49) Ogiya Kenneth	09027159363	✓	Kenneth
50) Paul Anyanwu	09090756942	✓	Paul

CONSULTATION WITH OKWOJO WOMEN GROUP

Women Group

25/3/2016

	Name	PHONE Number	Community	SIGNATURE
1	Ugwu Theresa	07036541130	Okwojo	
2	Onyia Eucharis O	08135277403	Okwojo	
3	Ugwu Louise +.	08034894544	Okwojo	
4	Ogbado Evelyn	07087701106	Okwojo	
5	Ngwu Jeneth	-	"	NI
6	Ogbado Theresa	0810525398	"	OT
7	Bridget Ogbuka	-	Okwojo	Biddy.
8	Ugwu Josephine	-	-	
9	Chikelu Ebere L.	08124811242	Okwojo	
10	Onon Gloria	08066398680	Okwojo	
11	Okoko Corderia	"	Okwojo	O.G
12	Nnanna Chinye	07061200066	-	
13	Ugwu Nnenna	08067401721	"	
14	Ani Pepetua	08165186549	"	A.P
15	Adam Lornita	-	"	AL
16	Ugwu Feoma	08038807037	Okwojo	
17	Nkematu Maurae	08104368270	-	
18	Ogbado Juliana	08034894544	Okwojo	
19	Onon Grace	080664331987	Okwojo	O.G
20	Theresa Olongwa	08037116883	Okwojo	
21	Ugwu Elizabeth	07038284641	Okwojo	

S/N	W.G Names	Phone Number	Community	SIGNATURES
22	Ugwu Angelina	080379485	Okwojo	
23	Ugwu Mercy	08183827730 ²	Okwojo	-u.m.
24	Ozoani Angelina	07067382676	Okwojo	
25	Ude Ogochukwu	08031360006	Okwojo	
26	Ude Doris	08066857606	Okwojo	Due
27	Ozongwu Helen	08069409740	Okwojo	Ozongwu
28	Ozoalor Victoria	08032186492	Okwojo	
29	Onoh Abigail	07036795224	Okwojo	
30	Ugwu Joy	07015696396	Okwojo	U.J
31	Ogbodo Angela	-	Okwojo	O.A
32	Ogbodo Grace	-	Okwojo	O.G
33	Oyedekachi Adikata	07034372466	Okwojo	
34	Felicia Onoh	07062435868	Okwojo	Yeli
35	Ani Margaret	08166313280	Okwojo	Jh.
36	Udek Roseline	08063388649	Okwojo	
37	Opara Dorothy	07038480758	Okwojo	O.P
38	Onyia Eucharist	08061106975	Okwojo	
39	Ude Felicia U.	08039348002	Okwojo	
40	Onoh-Best Eucharist U.	08137751553	Okwojo	
41	Oyedekachi Ogozor	08058059242	Okwojo	O.P.
42	Ugwu Grace Chy	08132097977	Okwojo	U.G
43	Zuchukwu Chingiz	08140230886	Okwojo	
43	Onoh Promise	08034167663		B.Ch.
44	Ngary Blessing	08072077878	Okwojo	IT. O
45	Ozongwu Toerese	07067100438	Okwojo	

46	Ogburne Eugene	08136137433	Okwaji
47	Ogburne Stella	07081462771	Okwaji
48	Ani Bridget	07067360229	Okwaji
50	Equdu Geraldine	08037388842	Okwaji Equdu
51	Ude Cecilia	08038819482	Okwaji U.C
52	Ani Bridget	07067360229	Okwaji
53	Onon Benise	-	Okwaji O.B