

# **RURAL ACCESS AND MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2)**



**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)  
for the Prioritized 41.1km of Rural Roads to be Constructed/Rehabilitated under RAMP-2 in Adamawa State  
LOT 2**

## **FINAL REPORT**

**Submitted to:  
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## List of Acronyms

ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ASCSDA	-	Adamawa State Community and Social Development Agency
ADSG	-	Adamawa State Government
AU	-	African Union
BP	-	Bank Policy
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
ECOWAS	-	Economic Communities of West States
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMA&RD	-	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FME <sub>env</sub>	-	Federal Ministry of Environment
FPMU	-	Federal Project Management Unit
HSE	-	Health, Safety and Environment
LG	-	Local Government
LGA	-	Local Government Area
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAP	-	Project Affected Persons
P&E	-	Plant and Equipment
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
MU	-	Monitoring Unit
RAMP	-	Rural Access Mobility Project
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement and Policy Framework
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
SPIU	-	State Project Implementation Unit
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
WB	-	World Bank
WHO	-	World Health Organization

## Glossary of Terms

**ARAP:** 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.

**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 during the preparation of the ARAP.

**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.

**Female Headed Household:** a household where a woman is the principal earning member of the family.

**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 without having the power to refuse resettlement.

**Lost Income Opportunities:** lost income opportunities will be assessed and compensated on the basis of losses caused by the project. If a household or family has several adult members who will lose their incomes, all will be compensated.

**Operational Policy 4.12:** embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie the World Bank Group approach to involuntary resettlement associated with its investment projects.

**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 affected by the project.

**Project-Affected Household:** all members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are 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 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.

**Valuer:** the valuer of property, land and the level of compensation for all the affected persons.

**Vulnerable:** people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantages, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ES 1 Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria has received financing from the World Bank (WB) and French Development Agency (AFD) for the implementation of Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) currently in four States of Adamawa, Enugu, Niger and Osun; and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consultancy services for the review/upgrade of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the RAMP-2 participating States.

The RAMP-2 is aimed at improving and enhancing accessibility and mobility in the rural areas. Accessibility and mobility are critical issues in the lives of the rural population, considering that majority of them are Agriculturalists. Movement of their agricultural inputs and outputs (produce) is hinged on accessibility and mobility. Presently, most rural areas in the RAMP-2 participating States suffer as a result of absence of roads, culverts and bridges and or poor conditions of same. The average rural agriculturalist produces for both subsistence and commerce. The unavailability and or the poor condition of the roads, culverts and bridges mean that the commercial aspects of their agriculture is hampered or minimized. This invariably diminishes their economic empowerment and socio-cultural wellbeing. Thus, the RAMP-2 project by the WB and AFD is a timely and appropriate intervention, which will certainly transform the economies and livelihoods of the benefiting communities.

As part of the credit agreement with the World Bank, projects supported by Bank's funding are usually subjected to safeguard screening to determine the environmental and social risk before approval. The overall objective of the consultancy is to review of the previously developed ARAP for Adamawa State RAMP and an update of the information and approach. Fundamentally, the variations between the previous and this current document are:

**Table ES 1: Comparison between previous and revised ARAP**

<b>ARAP( 2012 )</b>	<b>Revised ARAP 1 (2014)</b>	<b>Revised ARAP 2 (2017)</b>
Carried out for LOT1, 2 and 3.	Carried out for LOT 1 and 3 due to prevailing security situation in northern Adamawa as at the time of undertaking this ARAP.	Carried out for LOT 2 when the security situation was reduced
Identified 1 PAP	Identified 47 PAP's.	Identified 128 PAPs
Environmental assessment carried out (EA) based on Category B.	Environmental assessment (EA) based on Category B.	Environmental Assessment based on Category B.

### ES 2: Project Components

The project has three primary components:

- **Component 1:** Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Rural Transport Infrastructure;
- **Component 2:** Community-based road maintenance and annual mechanized maintenance; and
- **Component 3:** Project Management and Strengthening of State and Federal Road Sector Institutional, Policy and Regulatory Framework

### ES 3: Policy Legal Regulatory and Administrative Framework

This ARAP was prepared in consistence with the applicable national Law- the Land Use Act of 1978 and the Involuntary Resettlement Policies- Operational Policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank.

Specifically, the ARAP preparation was in line with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the RAMP-2 supported by the World Bank. While the policy of the World Bank supports compensation and assistance of PAPs irrespective of whether they have right to the land being occupied or not, the law of the Nigerian government only compensates people with legitimate land title. Hence, where there are gaps between the Land Use Act (1978) and the World Bank Policy (OP 4.12), in regard to compensation of PAPs, the World Bank's Policy will apply since it is to fund the project. Refer to the RPF (Chapter 4).

#### **ES 4: Aims and Objectives of the ARAP**

The main aim of preparing this ARAP is to design methods and schemes for resettling or compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the project area. The goal is to implement Resettlement activities as a sustainable development program providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons share in project benefit and to improve decision making as regards the resettlement and compensation of persons that would be affected by the proposed rural road rehabilitation.

The specific objectives of the ARAP are to:

- Review and update the ARAP prepared in 2012 and 2014 for Lot 1 and Lot 3 to include Lot 2 for the already prioritized 41.1 km of rural roads in Adamawa.
- Identify how to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise it, exploring all viable alternative project design;
- Identify all affected persons and make inventory/census of all of them;
- Identify the most vulnerable ones along the corridors who could be affected;
- Assist to define ways of assisting all affected persons in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to at least pre-displacement levels;  
Identify and spell out institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the ARAP;
- Identify measures for strengthening organisational capacity/capability;
- Provide mechanism for redressing and resolving all grievances; and
- Develop a social monitoring plan under the projects to ensure that all social issues are managed effectively.

#### **ES 5: Justification for ARAP**

RAMP-2 has been classified as Category "B" and the activities in Component 1 will involve road works which will include earthworks, laterite materials, construction of new pipe and box culverts/bridges as well as repairs and extension of existing culverts/bridges (river crossings), which might cause involuntary resettlement. An ARAP was prepared and disclosed for this subproject in 2012, however, it was found that the census of the 2012 ARAP was not adequate, as such; the Resettlement plan was updated in 2014. The 2014 updated RAP census covered Lots 1 and 3; however, due to security reasons occasioned by insurgency, the LOT 2 was not covered. To this end, given that normalcy has returned to the area, the Adamawa State Government plans to carry out the civil works for the LOT 2 roads, hence the need to update the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan to address any resettlement related impact associated with the planned civil works. 128 potential Project Affected Persons have been identified as part of this update.

The sub-project activities in components 1 which include rehabilitation works for an indicative 41.1km of rural roads and state roads under Lot 2 in Adamawa state as well as the related design studies and external supervision activities gave rise to the preparation of this ARAP. The process of rehabilitation of roads will

impact farmlands, economic trees; residential structures as well as realignment with no land acquisition. Therefore, OP 4.12 is triggered, leading to the preparation of this ARAP.

This ARAP involves a review of the previously developed study and an update of the information and approach. Fundamentally, the following was reviewed and updated:

- Length of prioritized roads;
- Engineering designs;
- The total number of PAPs identified during the census;
- Valuation methodology/process;
- Grievance and redress procedure;
- Institutional responsibilities;
- Time table for ARAP; and
- Budget for resettlement activities

#### **ES 6: ARAP Methodology**

This ARAP study involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans such as reviewing and identifying the possible shortfall/non adherence to the Banks safeguard policy if any, in the existing ARAP report and provide remedial course and actions; Reviewing the existing ARAP aligning it with the design of the road so as to ensure that there are no discrepancies between the technical specifications of the works to be implemented and the ones used for the development of the ARAP, including but not limited to the width of the road from the center line of the existing road along the entire length of the road, meetings with the project proponent, collection of relevant documents, literature review, preliminary site visit and impact identification, identification of community leaders and project affected persons (PAPs) and enumeration of PAPs.

The project made conscious efforts to consult affected persons meaningfully in order to provide them with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs

#### **ES 7: Description of Project Area and proposed works**

A total number of three (3) rural feeder roads have been selected through a set of selection criteria<sup>1</sup>. The selected roads are spread across two (2) Local Government Areas in Adamawa State.

The prioritized road for Lot 2 totaling 41.1km and Right of Way (ROW) of 15m. Adamawa State is one of Nigeria's fifth generation States in the Northern part of Nigeria created in 1991 out of former Gongola State. Its sister State is Taraba. The proposed intervention works in accordance to the engineering designs include:

- Borrow pits and waste disposal sites;
- Construction of new pipe and box culverts;
- Earth road works which includes 1metre clearing and grubbing, 6metres carriage way alignment, 1metre shoulders, and 1metre drainage works in some parts; and
- Routine maintenance.

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<sup>1</sup> In each state, a road prioritization study was conducted in order to prioritize intervention areas based on a combination of selection criteria including the population of the communities living along the links, agricultural production, environmentally sensitive areas, markets and community preferences. Secondly, priority rural roads were identified within each prioritization area, using criteria such as connectivity, traffic levels, rural transport hubs or connection to health and education facilities.

## **ES 8: Baseline Analyses of PAPs**

Analyses based on the socio-economic survey/assessment carried out for PAPs include the following:

- 80, 36 and 12 persons in Bazza-Zah, Koe-Kopa and Shuwa-Pallam communities respectively were affected being the owners of items/structures/farmlands/economic trees and captured under inventory;
- The percentage of male to female PAPs is 91:9 in the three communities which implies PAPs are predominantly male;
- PAPs constitute about 78% married persons, an indicator that PAPs are bread winners of their respective households; and
- PAPs were predominantly farmers in all communities.

## **ES 9: Major Findings/Impacts of the Project**

- Although road rehabilitation will generally be performed within the existing right-of-way, minor realignment is needed in some parts. Borrow pits sites are already in existence in some of the clusters
- There will be encroachment on farms and/or destruction of economic trees anticipated under this project

## **Constraints to Work**

The major constraint encountered on this project that delayed the preparation of (and by extension implementation) ARAP in LOT2 was the issue of heightening security concerns occasioned by the insurgency in some part of Adamawa State. The security situation has now normalized thereby, guaranteeing a safe and secure environment under which this ARAP was updated .

## **ES 10: Adverse Socio-economic Impacts**

The projects rehabilitation and intervention works are envisaged to have minimal potential negative social impacts on the PAPs. These include:

- A total of 128 persons hereby referred to as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified;
- Disturbance of economic activities due to intervention works on the rural roads;
- Reduction in access to roads, and restriction of movement around project area;
- Displacement of PAPs around the rehabilitation or intervention zone of influence;
- Removal of economic trees along project civil works ROW;
- Temporal disturbance in the area of arable/agricultural land

## **ES 11: Impact Reduction Measures Undertaken**

The following impact reduction measures for potential adverse social impacts taken in consultation with the Project Affected Persons and concurrence of the Adamawa State Ministry of Environment are as follows:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize it, exploring all viable alternative project designs
- Consultation. / communication with the people of the project area and PAPs about the timetable of civil work activities within their respective points;

### **ES 12: Resettlement of PAPs**

PAPs will be promptly informed of their compensation packages and compensated or resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this ARAP prior to the commencement of civil works.

### **ES 13: Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

A sequence of four steps has been prepared to give aggrieved PAPs easy access to redress. The four step sequence is further elaborated as follows (See 5.3.1) in the main text.

Step 1: Dissatisfied PAP forwards complaints to Resettlement and Compensation Team

Step 2: Intervention by PC/ Resettlement/Compensation/Grievance Committee

Step 3: Intervention by National Office

Step 4: Reference to Court of Competent Jurisdiction

### **ES 14: Training and Capacity Needs**

Based on the assessment of the understanding of the different stakeholders on the rational and implementation process of the ARAP, it is recommended that they are provided training and operational support. This should target PAPs, members of the resettlement committee, members of the complaint handling mechanism, and other agencies involved in the ARAP implementation and supervision (See sub section 8.4).

### **ES 15: Community Consultations**

In accordance with World Bank Safeguards Policy governing EA Category B projects, the GoN recognizes that stakeholder consultation is an important element of the RAMP-2 and the EA process. Consultations with the local authorities (both government and traditional), community members and PAPs were conducted and documented in section 9 of this ARAP.

The outcome of the meetings for the proposed rehabilitation works on an indicative 41.1 km of rural and state roads in Adamawa State was welcome with enthusiasm and they pledged on their part to fully support and participate in the implementation of the project (See Chapter 9).

### **Cut – off Date**

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/ or resettlement assistance was August 30,2017. This was the day the socio-economic survey was completed. This date was communicated to the communities including PAPs during the community consultations.

### **ES 16: Indicative Budget for Implementation of ARAP**

**The total cost for implementation of the ARAP is estimated at Eight Million, Five Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ten Naira Only (8,549,910.00) which is equivalent to Twenty Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Forty One Dollars, Sixty Two Cents Only (\$27,741.62)**

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Indicative Costing in Naira (=N=)</b>	<b>Cost estimate in USD</b>
ARAP Compensation Budget	4,936,100.00	15,922.9
Consultant for Livelihood Restoration	1,000,000.00	3,225.81
Capacity Building and Training	382,000.00	1,232.3
Monitoring and Evaluation	500, 000.00	1,612.9

Consultation and GRM implementation	1,000, 000.00	3,225.81
Sub Total	7,318,100.00	25,219.72
Contingency	731,810.00	2,521.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,549,910.00</b>	<b>27,741.62</b>

\*: Disclosure costs not to be covered by this ARAP, but by the FPMU budget for disclosure.

Budget funding responsibility will be borne by Adamawa State government and shall be disbursed from the project counterpart fund account.

**ES 17: Disclosure of ARAP**

The ARAP has been prepared in consultation with the FPMU, SPIU, relevant state MDAs, CBOs/NGOs and some community groups. Following completion of the ARAP, the report is submitted through the FPMU/SPIU for the review and clearance by the World Bank and disclosure shall be through the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) to ensure that the Project Affected persons and all the Communities living along the corridor of the roads are aware and in compliance with relevant national legislations and World bank policy of disclosure. Disclosure costs are not included in this ARAP, as they are to be covered by the FPMU’s budget.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria has received financing from the World Bank (WB) and French Development Agency (AFD) for the implementation of Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) currently in four States of Adamawa, Adamawa, Niger and Osun; and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consultancy services for the review/upgrade of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the RAMP-2 participating States.

The RAMP-2 is aimed at improving and enhancing accessibility and mobility in the rural areas. Accessibility and mobility are critical issues in the lives of the rural population, considering that majority of them are Agriculturalists. Movement of their agricultural inputs and outputs (produce) is hinged on accessibility and mobility. The average rural agriculturalist produces for both subsistence and commerce. The unavailability and or the poor condition of the roads, culverts and bridges mean that the commercial aspects of their agriculture is hampered or minimized. This invariably diminishes their economic empowerment and socio-cultural wellbeing. Thus, the RAMP-2 project by the WB and AFD is a timely and appropriate intervention, which will certainly transform the economies and livelihoods of the benefiting communities.

### 1.2 Project Development Objective

The Project's Development Objective (PDO) is to improve transport conditions and bring sustained access to the rural population, through rehabilitating and maintaining key rural transport infrastructure in a sustainable manner in selected Nigerian states.

### 1.3 Project Components

The Project has three (3) primary components:

- **Component 1: Rehabilitation of Rural and State Roads** - which would finance rehabilitation works for an indicative 41.1km of rural roads and state roads under Lot 2 in Adamawa State as well as the related design studies and external supervision activities.
- **Components 2: Roads Maintenance and Local Development** which would finance road maintenance activities on rehabilitated roads and support state mechanisms for maintenance funding. The models to be used in the maintenance mechanism involve community-based approach to among others.
- **Components 3: Capacity Building and Project Administration**, which would finance Institutional Strengthening activities at state level as well as project administration costs.

See Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for details.

### 1.4 Conditions for preparation of ARAP

This project has triggered the OP 4.12 policy from the social issues identified in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). A review of the safeguard instruments revealed that the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for RAMP-2 identifies social impacts arising from the rehabilitation and construction works on the prioritized roads will impact component 1, which may involve activities such as the partial demolition of fences and walls that will not necessarily lead to physical displacement.

The RPF instrument earlier prepared provides a holistic framework for compensation of various categories of project-affected persons (PAP's), which can include property owners, residential, and business tenants, encroachers and squatters.

The ARAP involves a review of the previously developed document and an update of the information and approach, including consultation with all Project Affect Persons to update the PAPs under LOT 2. Fundamentally, the following was reviewed and updated:

- Length of prioritized roads;
- Engineering designs;
- The total number of PAPs identified during the census;
- Valuation methodology/process;
- Grievance and redress procedure;
- Institutional responsibilities;
- Time table for ARAP; and
- Budget for resettlement activities.

However, the variations between the previous and this current document are:

<b>ARAP( 2012 )</b>	<b>Revised ARAP 1 (2014)</b>	<b>Revised ARAP 2 (2017)</b>
Carried out for LOT1, 2 and 3.	Carried out for LOT 1 and 3 due to prevailing security situation in northern Adamawa as at the time of undertaking this ARAP.	Carried out for LOT 2 when the security situation was reduced
Identified 1 PAP	Identified 47 PAP's.	Identified 128 PAPs
Environmental assessment carried out (EA) based on Category B.	Environmental assessment (EA) based on Category B.	Environmental Assessment based on Category B.

A Terms of Reference for preparing this ARAP is shown in Appendix 1.1

### **1.5 Project Rationale**

As part of the credit agreement with the World Bank, projects supported by Bank's funding are usually subjected to safeguard screening to determine the environmental and social risk before approval. For the RAMP-2 sub-projects, two World Bank Operational Policies are triggered, namely the (OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement).

The existing ARAP, which is considered inadequate is intended to cover the initial 200Km of already prioritized rural roads and river crossings to be constructed/rehabilitated and maintained under RAMP-2.

This review and update of the ARAP for 41.1km of roads under Lot 2 is expected to establish the overall principles of identifying and addressing social impacts of the project related to physical and economic displacement resulting to the relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of source of income and implementation should be carried out before the commencement.

### **1.6 Objectives of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)**

The primary objective of this ARAP is to identify and adopt measures for mitigating social and economic risks associated with Lot 2 civil works. The goal is to restore PAPs livelihoods to pre-project level or better. This ARAP is geared toward providing compensation and assistance to PAPs and vulnerable groups. The specific objectives of the ARAP are to:

- Review and update the ARAP prepared for the already prioritized 200Km of rural roads in Adamawa State RAMP-2
- Identify how to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise it, exploring all viable alternative project design
- Identify all affected persons and make inventory/census of all of them



- Identify the most vulnerable ones along the corridors who could be affected
- Assist to define ways of assisting all affected persons in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to at least pre-displacement levels
- Identify and spell out institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the ARAP
- Identify measures for strengthening organisational capacity/capability
- Provide mechanism for redressing and resolving all grievances
- Develop a social monitoring plan under the projects to ensure that all social issues are managed effectively.

### **1.7 Justification for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)**

RAMP-2 is a category B project i.e. that there are likely to be no major significant negative social impacts during project implementation; especially as the project does not contemplate building new roads in most parts and will essentially remain within the existing right-of-way. It is expected that the rehabilitation of the roads would result in net positive social impacts through enhanced access for the rural populations, as well as increased agricultural productivity.

Although road rehabilitation will generally be performed within the existing right-of-way, some minor realignment is needed. Borrow pits sites are already existent in some of the lots (see engineering drawings).

The activities in Component 1 which involve road works will include earthworks, laterite materials, construction of new pipe and box culverts as well as repairs and extension of existing culverts, which might cause involuntary resettlement.

### **1.8 Involuntary Resettlement**

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from the World Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by:

- The involuntary taking of land resulting in:
  - relocation or loss of shelter;
  - loss of physical cultural property;
  - loss of assets or access to assets, or
  - loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or not.

#### **1.8.1 World Bank's Safeguards Policy (OP 4.12)**

The core requirements of OP 4.12 are as follows:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Assist PAPs 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; and
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

In this project, major land take are either publicly owned or acquired from communities of project influence with the understanding that the project is to serve the overall public interest. Similarly, thorough field survey was undertaken to establish the nature of land ownership and ownership of other assets/structures to be affected by the projects civil works.

Under the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP/BP 4.12, a project is classified as an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) if the number of people to be displaced or affected is less than 200, and land take is less than 10 percent of the total holding, it advocates for. Appendix 1.2 shows a summary of the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP/BP 4.12

**1.9 Methodology of Study**

**Key Tasks**

Evaluation of Project

Impacts

Census of Affected Persons

Socioeconomics

Develop resettlement criteria, including legal framework, eligibility, valuation of and compensation for losses; and entitlements

Resettlement measures

Valuation of losses

Cost estimates and budget

**Methods**

Scoping mission, interviews, Focus Group

Discussions

Consultations. One on one engagements with Displaced

Persons (PAPs; and

Inauguration of Community /Resettlement Committee)

FGDs, Key informer interviews, physical observation etc.

Review of RPF; legal advisory services,

Consultations and participation of affected persons

Quantity survey

Cost analysis

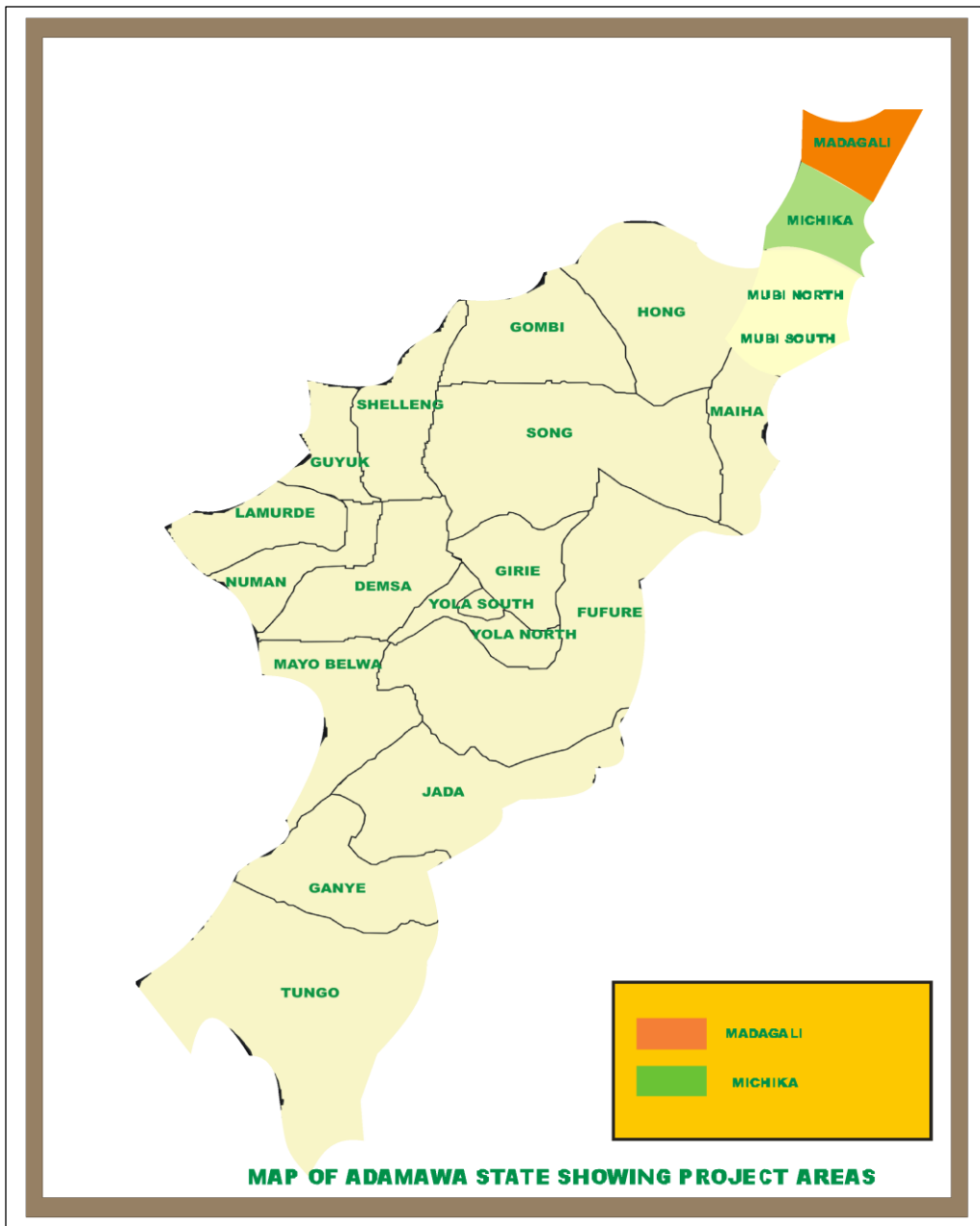
**1.10 Constraints to Work**

The major constraint encountered on this project that delayed the preparation and payment of ARAP in LOT2 was the issue of heightening security concerns, which is now been overcome, guaranteeing a conducive environment for updating of this ARAP to pay the Project Affected Persons in this LOT

## CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

### 2.1 Overview of the Project Environment

Adamawa State lies between 8°N and 11°N and longitude 11.5°E and 13.5°E sharing borders with Gombe State to the North, and Borno State to the North East, while it is bordered in West by Taraba State. Its eastern border also forms the national eastern border with Cameroon. Adamawa State is one of Nigeria's fifth generation States created in 1991 out of former Gongola State. Its sister State is Taraba. The State has a total area of 39,742.12km<sup>2</sup> and has a projected population of over three million inhabitants. This is shown in Map 2.1.



Map 2.1: Map of Adamawa State showing Project areas

## 2.2 Description of Prioritized Roads for Rehabilitation/Construction and Distances in Kilometers

A total number of three (3) rural feeder roads have been selected through a set of selection criteria<sup>2</sup>. The selected roads are spread across two (2) Local Government Areas in Adamawa State.

The prioritized roads for Lot 2 totaling 41.1km and Right of Way (ROW) of 15m. These roads are contained in Table 2.1:

**Table 2.1: List of prioritized roads for rehabilitation/construction in Lot 2 under Adamawa RAMP-2**

	Road Name	Distance (km)
Lot 2	Bazza-Bestomango-Kalikasa-KasudaZah	25.0
	Shuwa-Kwambula I-Kwambula II- Pallam	8.1
	Koe-Koppa	8.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41.1</b>

## 2.3 Baseline Socio-economic Conditions

The 3-No.Adamawa roads of the RAMP project are located in the **Northern Senatorial district** of the State comprising the Madagali and Michika Local Government Areas.

### 2.3.1 Population and Housing Patterns

Housing pattern in the villages are predominantly of people living in thatched huts, in clusters of residential dwellings, while housing pattern varies with the settlements in and around the Yola area that are more of block buildings and majority of the population in these villages are farmers and cattle rearers. Some of the settlers along the major riverbanks also engage in fishing activities.

Population of the 2 LGAs in LOT2 in Adamawa stands at 365,416. This is shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 2.2: Local Government Areas and their population**

Local Government Area	Population
Madagali	135,142
Michika	230,274

*Source: National Population Commission, 2006*

Population, from the 2006 census data of Local Governments where the RAMP2 road projects for Lot2 will be implemented is 365,416 persons.

## 2.4 Socioeconomic Characteristics of PAPs

The PAPs comprise of a total of One hundred and Twenty eight persons (128-No.) with different social and economic background, which determines their type and way of life, standards of living and economic or purchasing power. These are described in the following sub sections:

**Table 2.3: Socio-economic Characteristics of PAP's in Communities**

<sup>2</sup> In each state, a road prioritization study was conducted in order to prioritize intervention areas based on a combination of selection criteria including the population of the communities living along the links, agricultural production, environmentally sensitive areas, markets and community preferences. Secondly, priority rural roads were identified within each prioritization area, using criteria such as connectivity, traffic levels, rural transport hubs or connection to health and education facilities.

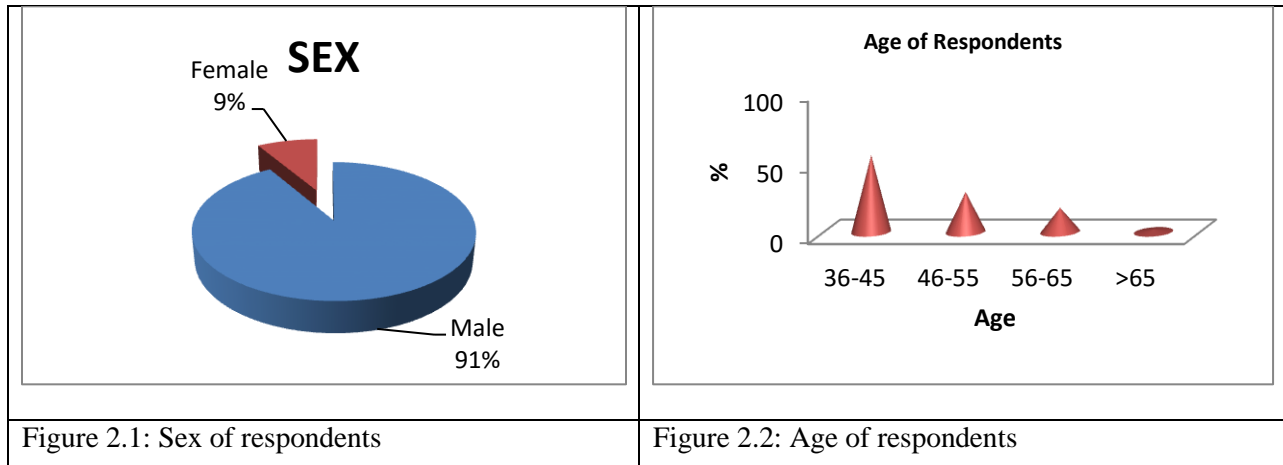
Item	Categories	Percentage (%)	Overall Mean
Sex	Male	81.0	
	Female	19.0	
Age of Respondent	Below 30	1	46.0 years
	30-39	0	
	40-59	4	
	50-59	3	
Length of time respondent lived in community (in years)	Above 15yrs	0.0	From birth
	10 – 15 yrs	0.0	
	5 – 10 yrs	0.0	
	From Birth	100.0	
Religion	Muslim	39.0	
	Christianity	61.0	
	Traditional	0.0	
Marital Status	Married	78.0	
	Single	22.0	
	Divorced	0.0	
	Widowed	0.0	
	Widower	0.0	
Highest Educational Qualification	FSLC	20.0	
	WASC/SSCE	60.0	
	TCII/OND	20.0	
	Islamic Studies	0.0	
Occupation	Civil servants	11.0	
	Fishermen	28.0	
	Farmers	28.0	
	Self employed	0.0	
	Petty traders	33.0	
Household size	15 and above	12.5	
	10-15	37.5	
	5-9	37.5	
	1-4	12.5	

Source: Field survey Data, August 2014

Sample questionnaire used for socio-economic survey is shown in Appendix 2.1

#### 2.4.1 Sex of Respondents

Majority (91%) of the respondents were males with lesser (9%) females (figure 2.1).

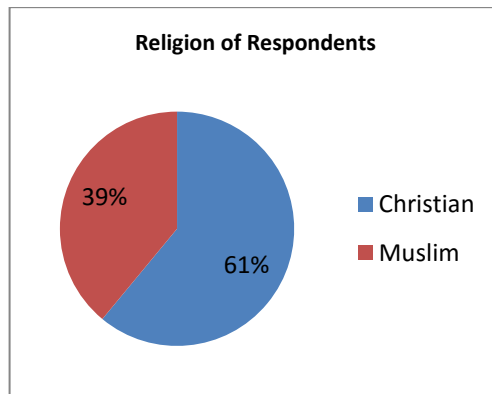


#### 2.4.2 Age of Project Affected People

The PAPs as seen in figure 2.2, belong to different age group. People in age group 36-45 years are 54.0%, 46-55 years are 28%, 56-65 years are 17.0% and above 65 is 2%.

#### 2.4.3 Religion

The PAPs are majorly Christians and Muslims. 61% of the affected people are Christians, while 39% are Muslims.



#### 2.4.4 Marital Status

The majority (78%) of the PAPs are married people while the remaining 22% are single.

#### 2.4.5 Years in the Community

All the PAP's have been residing in the project area since birth.

#### 2.4.6 Household Size

The families of the PAPs consist of different household sizes. 12% have family sizes above 15 percent, while another 13% have between less than 4 as family size. A majority making up 75% has their family size ranging between 5-15 persons (Figure 2.3).

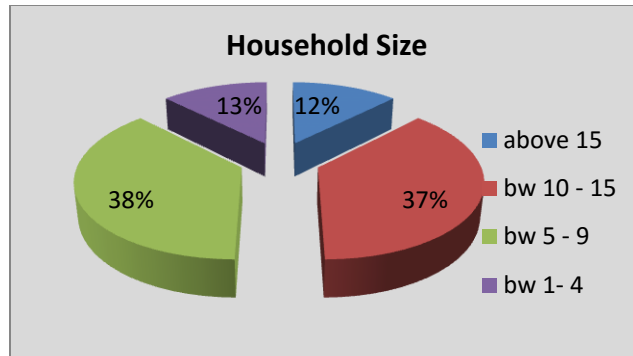


Fig 2.3: Household size of PAPs

#### 2.4.7 Occupation

The PAPs engage in various occupations. 28% are farmers and another 28% are engaged in fishing, while 11% are civil servants, 33% are petty traders engaged in trades from selling bread and tea, frying beans cake and herbal medicine.

#### 2.4.8 PAP's and Affected Assets

The affected people and their assets identified in this ARAP consist of immovable and moveable structures within ROW of the prioritized roads. **Plate 2.1 shows some picture of PAPs and their affected assets.**

#### **Plate 2.1: Pictures of Impact Locations on the Prioritized Adamawa RAMP-2 (LOT 2) Rural Roads**

#### 2.4.9 Income Status of PAPs

The dominant income groups amongst PAPs lie between N600-N1000 per day which accounts for 100% of PAPs surveyed.

Based on the later statistic, PAPs in the project area earn on the average, about \$2600 (N806,000 at an exchange rate of N310/USD per annum. This figure puts PAPs in the class of middle income economy group according to World Bank development indicators (2004).

Although these results imply that PAPs can maintain reasonably, good standard of living, it is however, not inconceivable that impacts on their sources of livelihood may have adverse impacts on their income sustenance and standard of living, especially with the low rate of saving culture in the less developed countries.

## **CHAPTER THREE: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

Section 1.9, chapter 1 provides methodology for impacts and PAPs identification which included census/inventory survey and consultation with the PAPs. Consultation with the project community and PAPs was continuous and started during the preliminary visit in June 2012 in the previous study. The inventory taken showed that there were project impacts in the categories of loss of crops/economic trees, and structures.

However, impacts involving involuntary displacement are anticipated in some parts of the road ROW. Consequently, efforts were made in line with the policy of the project RPF to reduce/avoid impacts as follows:

- Pedestrian access to all public building, such as, institutions, libraries and government offices will also be maintained.
- The public will receive prior notification of temporary disruptions to access and be agreed with the PIU & Contractor
- Prior to commencing work the Contractor will prepare a Traffic Management Plan which will detail how traffic delays, the occasional need for temporary road closure and the use of diversionary routes will be managed
- As much as possible through sensitization and awareness campaign of the communities residing along the corridor of roads under construction.

### **3.1 Discussion of Project Impacts**

This project has numerous positive impacts if well implemented. These will include job opportunity for women and youths, improved quality of life through productivity and access to market as a result of the road upgrade/construction, creation of social and economic network in the form of registered cooperatives that better harness business and financial opportunities. Other benefits include short traveling time, reduction in the cost of transportation, reduction in accidents and increase in income to families and communities, etc. However, focus here is more on the adverse impacts which must be mitigated to ensure project sustainability.

### **3.2 Negative Impacts**

Extensive land take is not envisaged. Impact anticipated will mostly be economic displacement involving only economic trees, crops, fence and some make-shift structures, totaling 127 trees and one hawker displaced.

### **3.3 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken**

The adverse social impacts were avoided to the extent possible especially through reduction of road width where necessary. Where impacts avoidance will affect the integrity of the work, consultations were carried out with stakeholders and affected persons to ensure appropriate mitigation measures.

### **3.4 Potentials for Business Disruption**

In the absence of best engineering practices, farming activities could be temporarily disturbed by construction works. Additionally, access to business and farms could be temporarily disrupted. However, mitigation measures have been identified to eliminate this eventuality. These include:

- Preserving access to farms;
- Ensuring adequate notice/notification and pre-construction meetings; and
- Creating alternative access routes



### 3.5 Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The approach to identifying the PAP's, adopted the following outline:

- A revised census that enumerates project affected persons (PAPs) in comparison with the previously prepared ARAP and registers them according to locations
- An inventory and categorization of the PAPs and assets to be affected;
- Socio-economic assessment of PAPs;
- Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration, monitoring, grievance redress mechanism and sustainable development initiatives;
- Assessment of the compensation for the impact of the project;
- Identify baseline monitoring indicators;
- Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities;
- Build the skills of the State Safeguards officers by bringing them along in the review and preparation process, including field work and consultations; and

### 3.6 Right of Way (ROW) Re-consideration

The initial submission of the ARAP was carefully reviewed to determine the actual ROW. The FPMU and the SPIU gave the defined ROW as 9m, while an additional 6m was provided to enable maneuverability of heavy plant and equipment, during road construction/rehabilitation. Thus, ROW is 15m.

### 3.7 Census of Project Affected Persons

The project area is predominantly homogeneous and mainly indigenes are living around the proposed road project locations. The PAPs are the head of affected households identified around the 3-No. road project locations visited. A total of 128 No. PAP's being the owners of items/structures/economic trees captured under inventory in these communities. This is shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: PAP's at Adamawa prioritized RAMP-2 roads**

	Road Name	PAP's
Lot 2	Bazza-Bestomango-Kalikasa-Kasuda-Zah	80
	Shuwa-Kwambula I-Kwambula II- Pallam	12
	Koe-Kopa	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

Source: Field Survey, August 2017

#### 3.7.1. Category of PAPs

The two categories of PAPs that were identified are:

Category 1: Owners of structures/Economic trees who have encroached into the 15m ROW.

Category 2: Hawkers operating within the 15m ROW.

Categories of PAP's are shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.2 Summary of PAPs in different categories**

S/N	Category of PAPs	Number
1.	Structures/Economic trees	127
2.	Hawker	1
Total		128

#### 3.7.2: Inventory of Affected Assets/Structures in the Project Area

The road rehabilitation will generally be performed within the existing right-of-way; some temporary land acquisition may be required for the establishments of borrow pits or staging areas. This will be properly

compensated for through the payment of adequate lease. It is expected that such land will be adequately restored before reverting to the owner. A stand alone ESMP prepared for the project provides guidance on burrow pit restoration procedures.

**Table 3.3: Matrix and Categorization of Inventory of Affected Assets**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Houses</b>	<b>Structures/Economic trees</b>	<b>Hawkers</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Bazza-Zah</b>	0	79	1	80
<b>Koe-Kopa</b>	0	36	0	36
Shuwa-Pallam	0	12	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>128</b>

Source: field survey, August 2017

## **CHAPTER FOUR: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY**

### **4.1 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 follows the World Bank's Policy that all PAPs that lost income and asset would include full replacement value for loss of reproductive trees based on life of species and maturity/productive value, and also the loss of income and business shops impacted be valued at their full replacement cost.

The asset valuation was conducted by a qualified estate surveyor and valuer based on the current market prices in Adamawa State of all affected materials and assets. In view of this consideration, PAPs will not be entitled to land resettlement or compensation. Project affected persons (PAPs) are mainly owners of permanent structures such as fences encroaching into the ROW, kiosk and shed owners trading along the right of way (ROW) of the road corridor and those whose fences, trading tables, economic trees, kiosks and balconies intercept the ROW of the project. As a result, PAPs would be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

#### **4.2.1 PAPs with Permanent Structures Affected**

Compensation will be considered for the structures and other assets (such as fences) of PAPs on the ROW of project corridor. The compensation will be based on the approach presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the market price for restoring or reconstructing/replacing such structures or assets as detailed in the RPF. PAPs will be compensated for loss of livelihood income due to loss of business days. For the purpose of this ARAP, it has been assumed that **30 days** shall be enough time required for PAPs to relocate and adjust to business in their alternative locations. Therefore, PAPs will be given **three months** 'notice after payment of compensation to relocate, and will not return back after the road rehabilitation.

#### **4.2.2 PAPs with Moveable Structures**

These include all the PAPs whose trading tables and goods are displayed on the road thereby encroaching into the ROW. PAPs will be given financial assistance to shift-back from the ROW as a result of business disturbance.

#### **4.2.3 PAPs with loss of economic trees**

Full compensation will be paid for the estimated market values of the economic tree. This value will comprise the actual value of the tree, the cost of replacement of the tree and cost of nurturing the replacement of the tree for up to 2 years.

#### **4.2.4 Movement Assistance**

PAPs will be assisted by cash for the cost of moving their belongings and assets such as kiosks, as applicable in the case of this project to a new place where PAPs wish to stay to continue their livelihoods. In addition, for PAP's that this project shall affect their permanent structures; this movement assistance shall also be provided to enable movement of material to replace the affected structures.

### **4.3 Eligibility**

All PAPs that have been identified, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area but were initially

unavailable during the census and valuation have been re-visited to gather information through proxies with a view of ascertaining their eligibility status.

In some parts of the State, due to the security concerns, information concerning project-affected persons was obtained by proxy from village heads or designated representatives. Verification was later done by the Grievance Redress Committee after the security situation subsided.

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within these project affected areas on the last day of inventory of loss, which is the cut of date (August 30, 2017) will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- Person who have formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land, but will not be compensated for the land.

#### **4.3.1 Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons**

Persons in the communities where these prioritized road projects shall be undertaken that will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of the project will be considered eligible for compensation and/ or resettlement assistance. However, it should be noted that impacts would be minor and temporary in nature. The eligibility criteria for PAP's are:

- Those who have formal legal rights of land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets and become recognized during the survey; as well as
- Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.

#### **4.4 Cut – off Date**

The cut of date for determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance was slated for August 30, 2017. This date was communicated to the communities including PAP's during the community engagement and Focus Group Discussions held as consultation meetings, following which the census of affected persons and inventory of their assets was carried out.

#### **4.5 Proof of Eligibility**

The SPIU will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility as stated in the RPF, to cover the following:

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others: unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the ARAP.
- PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular

attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

- Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and
  - Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.
- These affected persons shall be provided and expected to produce an individual reference number, which the SPIU will be send to the PAP's through their mobile phone lines.
  - Considering the rural nature of this project, their community leaders shall identify the affected persons that do not possess a mobile phone.

#### 4.6 Notification

All properties affected by the proposed civil works have been valued and assessed according to laid down procedure.

Owners of affected properties have been notified in several ways. These included one on one notification during this survey, by phone contact and also during community engagements. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable values.

#### 4.7 Assets Valuation and Methodology

Assets valuation was guided by the World Bank Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement has been carried out by utilizing the general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation that lost income and asset will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss and has been conducted using the current market prices in this project area.

##### 4.7.1. Valuation of Physical Structures

Outcome of the market survey and discussions with PAP's is shown in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1.Valuation of Physical Structures/Assets**

Category	Materials	Cost (=N=)
Sheds along the road	Corrugated iron sheets. Zinc sheets (bundle)	14,000.00
	Wood (1 dozen)	5,000.00
	Nails (packet)	1,000.00
	Labour/day	2,500.00
Mud hut	Clay blocks/roof thatch	50,000.00
Fences	Concrete blocks (6 inches)	120.00
	Cement/bag	2,000.00
	Labour/day	2,500.00
	Zana mats (each)/labor	2,500.00
	Cornstalk	2,000.00

##### 4.7.2 Valuation of economic plants

Current market values were derived from pricing these farm products in the local market. Derived estimates are provided in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Valuation of economic plants and crops**

Category	Description of compensation	Rate (Naira)	Total cost (=N=)
Compensation for destruction of economic tree	Value of tree	5,000	15,000.00
	Replacement value	5,000	
	Cost for nurture for 2 years	5,000	

#### **4.7.3 Valuation methodology for compensation**

As earlier mentioned, land acquisition is not anticipated in this RAMP-2 project and as such land resettlement will not be carried out. Therefore, valuation of assets for this project is concerned with compensation of permanent/immovable and temporal/movable assets to be displaced and the income restoration for loss of income by PAPs due to the project. The method of valuation has been communicated to and dialogued with the PAPs during consultations as presented in this report.

#### **Replacement Cost Method**

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

According to the RPF, in ensuring that during the project implementation, PAPs will be provided full replacement cost of lost structures and other impacted assets and are able to rebuild or replace their structures/assets without difficulties. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement without depreciation.

#### **4.8 Payment of Compensation**

Compensation under this ARAP will be considered for land, assets or livelihoods. The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets

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

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

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

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

The ARAP implementation committee will verify the correctness of each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made according to locations and adequate information will be made available to all

affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made and dates, etc.

The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:

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

#### **4.9 Compensation to Owners of Immovable Structures**

All Project Affected Persons would be restored to the status that is at the minimum commensurate to their pre-project status in accordance with the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement. Owners of immovable structures will be paid compensation that will be based on assessed values of their properties and this shall be at the:

- Cost of replacement of structure; and
- Cost of agricultural crops/economic trees to be affected at full market price, inclusive of cost of tree value, replacement costs and cost of nurturing of tree for a period. Payment of compensation shall be guided by Appendix 4.1

#### **4.10 Entitlement Procedure**

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined in line with the World Bank's OP4.12 which has been presented in the entitlement matrix presented below. The entitlement matrix in this ARAP is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12.

In comparison, in order to bridge the gap between both requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12, it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (the more beneficial to the project affected persons) should be adopted.

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

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

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

All PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date.

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

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

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

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the plan are have been designed as shown in Appendix 4.1.

#### 4.10.1 Entitlement Matrix

The table below provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project and 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. The subsequent section further provides explanation of the entitlement matrix under eligibility criteria for entitlements.

**Table 4.2: Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs**

Categories of PAPs	Type of Loss	Entitlements		
		Replacement/Compensation	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
Property Owners	Loss of lands	N/A	NA	Land clearing
	Loss of Structure	Full replacement cost at prevailing market rate in the project area	NA	NA
	Loss of rental Income	NA	NA	NA
Residential tenants	Loss of shelter	Assistance with new rent	N20,000	NA
Improvement on Land	Loss of economic tree	Compensation per unit of economic tree based on annual yield value and cost of nursery of a new tree	NA	NA
Vulnerable Persons	Cumulative impact on the welfare of household	Inclusive participation and early intervention	Kind or cash assistance	NA



## CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 5.1 Introduction

It is the responsibility of the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) to implement the ARAPs. However, other major institution(s) and stakeholders that are involved in the resettlement process/implementation are the FPMU, World Bank, M&E/ESO, Adamawa State Ministry of Environment, Resettlement Committee, Grievance Redress Committee Contractor, PAPs, CSO/NGO & the Affected Communities etc.

### 5.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions/stakeholders regarding Resettlement Implementation are as per table below.

Table 5.1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for ARAP

S/No	Stakeholders/Institutions	Responsibilities
1	SPIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC);</li> <li>• Establishment of the grievance redress committee;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), as required.</li> <li>• Facilitating the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the ARAP implementation.</li> <li>• Coordinate activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of the ARAP</li> <li>• Actual implementation of the resettlement assistance and handling any grievances and complaints</li> <li>• Responsible for the appraisal of properties affected by the project</li> <li>• Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas (where applicable)</li> <li>• Approval of payments for ARAP implementation activities</li> <li>• Internal monitoring and evaluation of ARAP activities.</li> <li>• Preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports on ARAP implementation.</li> <li>• Submission of Reports to FPMU and World Bank for review.</li> <li>• Prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans).</li> </ul>
2	State Project Monitoring Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide oversight function for the project in the state</li> <li>• Assess the progress of implementation of the Components and forward its analyses and conclusions to the FPMU. This includes the review of quarterly reports prepared by the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU).</li> <li>• Approve Annual Work Plans, budgets, and procurement plans for the state project.</li> <li>• Address critical issues that could hinder the implementation of the project.</li> <li>• Address critical issues that could hinder the implementation of the project</li> <li>• Ensure effective communication and access to information</li> <li>• Monitor feedback and grievance redressal</li> </ul>
3	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies</li> <li>• Maintain an oversight role on the supervision of the ARAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks or audits (if necessary)</li> <li>• Provide overall guidance and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.</li> <li>• Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the ARAP;</li> <li>• Granting of “No objection” request for ARAP implementation</li> <li>• Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the construction project.</li> </ul>
4	FPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FPMU will play an oversight role by monitoring the SPIUs to ensure that they</li> </ul>

		<p>are performing and carrying out their environmental and social safeguards management responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FPMU will perform a central processing and coordination role between State MDAs for Environment and FMEnv on the activities of the SPIU by being a channel for receiving, compiling and processing periodic monitoring reports and for issuing necessary corrective guidelines and also to report to IDA.</li> <li>• In addition, the FPMU will monitor the social aspects of the ESIA.</li> </ul>
5	Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that State MDAs for Environment is reviewing the ESMPs and ARAP and clearing them according to Federal Guidelines, State Laws and World Bank Safeguards policies,</li> <li>• Ensure that State MDAs for Environment is monitoring the activities of the SPIU during construction and post-construction stages in all locations within the state, on which the SPIU have facilities and installations. The FMEnv will report to the FPMU/FMARD and will receive the periodic monitoring reports of the State MDAs for Environment through and from the FPMU/FMARD.</li> </ul>
6	Adamawa State Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witness/monitor the ARAP compensation and implementation process;</li> <li>• Monitor the level of environmental compliance in the civil work aspects of the ARAP implementation</li> <li>• Validation of Environmental and Social Audit Report to be prepared at the completion of works by the contractor</li> </ul>
7	M&E Officer & Social Safeguards Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support SPIU in ensuring that contractors comply with the environmental and social management clauses (inserted into the contract) during construction phase</li> <li>• Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works.</li> <li>• Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the SPIU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved.</li> <li>• Ensure that the SPIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results.</li> <li>• Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency</li> <li>• Interact continuously with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved the project</li> <li>• Review ARAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank</li> </ul>
8	Resettlement Committees (RCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being responsible for guiding compensation and resettlement activities in the sub-project Lots/road routes and communities</li> <li>• Form a survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each PAP.</li> <li>• Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in RP, suggestions for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required) to SPIU for approval.</li> <li>• In co-ordination with SPIU, organize meetings with PAPs, community authorities and disseminate copies of Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) and entitlement forms.</li> <li>• Organize seminars to disseminate the ARAP report to relevant stakeholders, communities, etc.</li> <li>• Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the implementation period.</li> </ul>
9	Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with the environmental and social management clauses in contract</li> <li>• Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to manage the environmental issues of the works.</li> <li>• Be responsible for ensuring that all site staff, including sub-contractors and sub-contracted activities will comply with the projects ARAP.</li> <li>• Ensure that any changes during the implementation process that have a significant environmental and social impact are communicated to the Supervising Engineer in time and manage them accordingly.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Environmental and Social safeguards Officer is sufficiently informed on contractor’s monitoring results.</li> <li>• Organize work meetings on weekly or bi-monthly basis.</li> </ul>
10	External Monitoring Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that funds for implementing the ARAP is provided to the respective community in a timely manner</li> <li>• Verify that PAPs baseline information and entitlements are in accordance with the provisions of ARAP</li> </ul>
11	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,</li> <li>• Attending meetings as may be necessary regarding the ARAP implementation</li> <li>• Coordinate with the survey team in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands (where applicable) and other assets as well as their entitlements</li> <li>• Provide feedback on improving the quality of the ARAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation</li> </ul>
12	Grievance/Compliant Handling Mechanism Committees (CHCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area</li> <li>• Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee;</li> <li>• Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and’</li> <li>• Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible.</li> <li>• Settling the complaints and grievances (if any) and suggest solutions for the outstanding issues to SPIU for improving of the ARAP implementation.</li> </ul>

### 5.3 Resettlement Activities and Responsible Party

Table 8.1 outlines specific resettlement activities and the responsible parties drawn from the roles and responsibilities indicated in Section 8.1.

**Table 5.2: Resettlement Activities and Responsible Party**

NO	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
a.	Coordination of Activities	FPMU
b.	Vetting of request for compulsory acquisition of land, Oversight of land expropriation and land issuance of titles to resettled PAPs.	Ministry of Lands and survey
c.	Organisation and implementation of, socio-economic studies, census of affected people and valuation of affected assets,	SPIU, Local Government Authority, Community rep, consultant, Site Committee
d.	Notifications, Request for proof of eligibility, - Consultations, Valuation of Affected Assets.	SPIU (Resettlement Consultant), Local Government, PAPs, Site Committee
e.	Consultations, planning and Preparation of RAP	FPMU, SPIU/Consultants, Site Committee
f.	Review of ARAP	FPMU and World Bank
g.	Disclosure of ARAP	FPMU
h.	Internal Monitoring	SPIU
i.	External Monitoring and Approval	Site Committee, NGOs/CBOs, Consultants, Communities, World Bank
j.	Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Report of RAP and Disclosure	SPIU
k.	Establishment of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees	SPIU

<b>NO</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
l.	Establishment of Grievance and dispute resolutions Committee	SPIU, Grievance Committee
m.	Procedures for dispute resolutions and actual dispute resolutions	Grievance Committee
n.	Organization of necessary training and capacity building measures for the different units and other partner organizations and committees;	SPC, Social Safeguard Officer
o.	Disclosure/notification of values. Making of offers/negotiation and payment modalities, meeting with PAPs, etc	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees
p.	Release of funds for payment and Compensation Payments	SPIU
q.	Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP	Social Safeguard Officer
r.	Taking possession of site	SPIU, Contractor
s.	Adherence to contractual clauses in procurement to contractors, promptly reporting of any conflict and disputes raised during construction and ensuring that all mitigation measures required from the contractor during construction are fully applied.	SPIU, Contractor
t.	Representation of SPIU/government for any law court redress cases	SPIU, State Attorney General's Office

## CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 6.1 Basis for Grievance Redress Mechanism

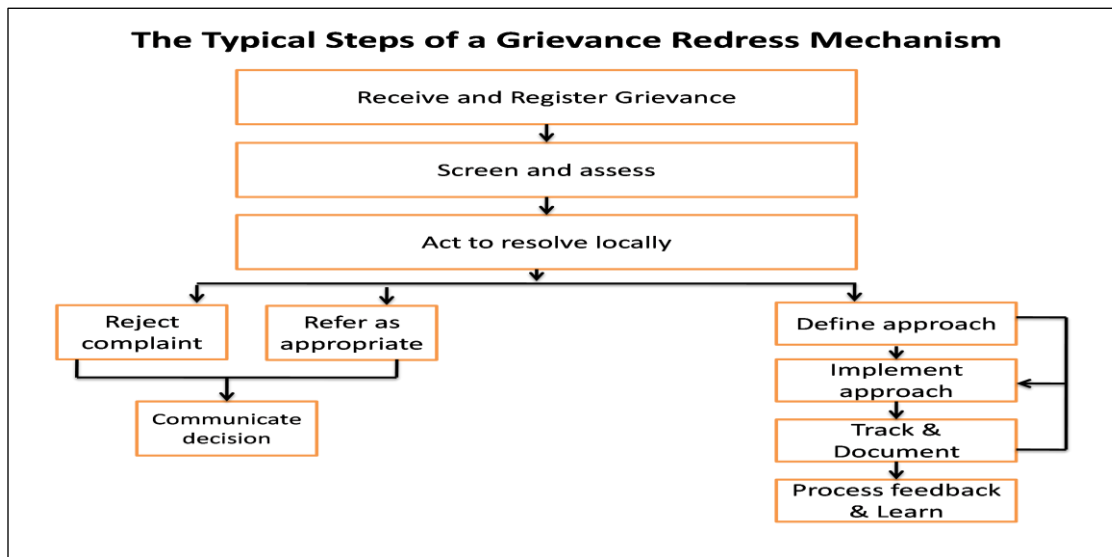
The consultation processes showed that the execution of the project may generate environmental and social concerns notably re-location of PAPs and accidents involving community members. These will create some grievances that must be addressed. Typical complaints that arise include:

- Demolition of PAPs' structures;
- Disruption of business activities resulting in loss of income;
- Disagreement on compensation values; and
- Delay in receiving disturbance allowance due to discrepancy.

### 6.2 Grievance Redress Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale. In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

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



### 6.3 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the SPIU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or other must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation. It should be understood that all or

any of the followings is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- acknowledgement of their problem;
- an honest response to questions/issues brought forward;
- an apology, adequate compensation; and
- modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

#### **6.4 Management of Reported Grievances**

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- The affected person files his/her grievance relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or telephonically, to the project Resettlement and Compensation committee (phone numbers will be provided by the SPIU). When received in writing, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. When received telephonically, the receiver should document all details.
- A selected member of the Grievance Redress Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/person ensure to objectivity in the grievance process.
- Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- Any informal grievances will also be documented

#### **6.5 Monitoring Complaints**

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for:

- Providing the Grievance Redress Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints;
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed;
- Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

#### **6.6 Grievance Redress Institutions**

A four-tier grievance redress mechanism has been designed in the event of dissatisfaction of any Project Affected Person (PAP) with the compensation process and other aspects of project implementation.

These are:

##### **✓ Dissatisfied PAP forwards complaints to Resettlement and Compensation Team**

The first step of this procedure is for the aggrieved PAP to make a complaint to the RAP implementation team. The ARAP implementing team in this case is two-tiered, the first tier being the In-house team, composed of the safeguard unit of Adamawa RAMP and the Resettlement Committee. Issues of misinformation and expectation management are easily tempered at this stage; and are usually tamed at field/community level.

This will be the first point of contact between the project and the public and their role/mandate will include providing project information to stakeholders like PAPs and resolving grievances.

The functions of these committees at the community level will be to receive, investigate and resolve PAPs issues with the Contractor and/or issues in relation to resettlement of PAPs. PAPs are required to channel their grievances to the GRC through any means including verbal narration, telephone calls, text messages and letters. The Committee will sit as and when complaints are lodged. The grievance redress process, at

this level, shall follow the chain below in resolving grievances, including introducing any other initiatives that could compliment the effectiveness of the process:

- (i) Receive grievances (login in);
- (ii) Acknowledgement of grievances;
- (iii) Verification, investigation, negotiations and actions;
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation;
- (v) Provide Feedback to parties;
- (vi) Agreement secured, and
- (vii) Signing off.

Grievance will be received and transmitted on to an official form and the applicant will be duly notified within 3 days of lodging a complaint. If the grievance can be resolved by the Grievance Committee, corrective actions will be determined. After the case is evaluated and corrective action determined, the proposed solutions or corrective/preventive actions shall be discussed with the complainant together the timeframe for the implementation of the corrective measures. If the resolution of the grievance requires commitment beyond the Grievance Redress Committee, the members shall coordinate and consult with relevant authorities. The party responsible for implementing the corrective measures shall be recorded in the Grievance Closeout Form. Once an agreement has been reached between the applicant and the party responsible for the corrective actions, the applicant will be asked to sign off the grievance closeout form. If the applicant remains dissatisfied with the outcome, additional corrective action will be agreed on and carried out by the responsible party. The community level Grievance Redress Committee will have to address grievance it receives with 10 working days.

✓ **Intervention by PC/ Resettlement/Compensation/Grievance Committee**

If the complaint cannot be resolved at the community level or the PAP is not satisfied with the resolution reached at community level, the PAP can appeal to the second level. Complaints shall be presented to the Project coordinator and addressed by a Grievance redress committee constituted by him. This committee will be known as the Project Resettlement Committee; and shall be composed of:

- Social safeguards officer;
- Other senior officers of Adamawa RAMP appointed by the PC; and
- Representatives of appropriate stakeholders in the area

During the grievance redress meeting, the PAP or his/her advocate shall be duly represented.

The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee is to look into the case promptly; recommend interim and long term support to affected persons; record the grievance of the PAPs; report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the Project authorities.

✓ **Intervention by National Office**

In the event that a complaint cannot be resolved at level 1 & 2, the National RAMP office (FPMU) headed by the (NCR) and supported by the National Social safeguards officer shall intervene in PAPs' grievances.

✓ **Court of Law**

The fourth tier of grievance redress is the Court of Law. By the laws of Nigeria, when all the forms of alternative dispute resolution fail, the law courts represent the last resort for an aggrieved person. Under

this project, the courts will also represent the last resort when the first and second tiers fail to bring a satisfactory outcome to the PAP.

It is anticipated that the number of cases which may need to be referred for redress will be relatively small and that only the first and second tiers of the redress mechanism may need to be activated. The mediation process shall be confidential, transparent and objective, as well as accountable, easy, fast, accurate and participatory. Adamawa SPIU Safeguard officer shall offer training in communication and other relevant areas for the Grievance Redress Committee.

To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims.



## CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Overall implementation of this ARAP will be by the FPMU and direct supervision shall be carried out by the SPIU, while monitoring activities will be jointly carried out by the monitoring and evaluation unit by the Social and Livelihoods safeguards specialist to ensure compliance, generally.

### 7.1 Independent Monitoring

To ensure compliance with all policy guidelines stipulated by the World Bank and verify the information provided by the internal monitoring process structures in place, the Adamawa State Ministry of Environment shall be required to retain the services of an organization or consultancy firm that will be shortlisted in collaboration with the SPIU. This organization shall possess personnel of appropriate technical competence to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ARAP. Furthermore, to strengthen the verification exercise carried out, this team will be required to visit a sample of about ten percent of the Project Affected Persons in the relevant community, and six months after the ARAP has been implemented.

### 7.2 Specific Objectives

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that actions and commitments described in the ARAP are implemented. Specifically:

- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities on the corridor;
- RAP actions and compensation measures are effective in restoring lost incomes, strengthening livelihood and sustaining (and improving) pre-project living standards;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken;
- If necessary, changes in ARAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.

### 7.3 Monitoring Framework

The M&E framework, including the performance indicators for internal and output monitoring are provided in Table 7.1 below.

**Table 7.1: Summary table of output monitoring framework and indicators**

A. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
A1. CONSULTATIONS/NOTIFICATION/AGREEMENT					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A1.1	Inauguration of resettlement Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	End of first week spot check	Internal
A1.2	Negotiation and Agreement with PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	End of week 2	Internal
A2. REPARATION WORKS					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A 2.1	Prompt contractor reparation of damaged	Number, % structures repaired	Site verification	Monthly	Internal
			Complaints records	Monthly	Internal
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social

	structures				safeguard auditor
			Third party confirmation	Annually	External
<b>A3. CASH COMPENSATION</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>	
<b>A 2.2</b>	PAPs paid due compensation promptly	% eligible PAPs paid compensation	RAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
<b>A2.3</b>	Grievance redress	Grievance log and reports	Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
<b>B. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>B1. Reparation and compensation Impacts</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>	
<b>B1</b>	Reparation and compensations impacts	PAP satisfaction/complaints	RAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of ARAP according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor

### 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Unit responsibilities

The officers of the M&E unit shall be responsible for carrying out the following:

- Ensure ARAP is implemented according to the design specifications
- Maintain a record of grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner
- Verification of baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory and ARAP;
- Verify that funds for implementing this ARAP is provided as at when required
- Ensure that PAP's provide proper identification and signature/thumb print for all compensation or entitlement

## CHAPTER EIGHT: COMPENSATION FUNDING ARRANGEMENT AND TIMETABLE

### 8.1 Budget for Resettlement Activities Related with the RAMP-2

Compensation budget for this ARAP implementation is to be fully funded by the Adamawa State Government.

### 8.2 Timetable for ARAP

The timetable and schedules for the completion of the ARAP can be seen in Table 8.1 below. The ARAP has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before operation in the designated affected areas.

The timeline in Table 8.1 is only indicative since the external factors not envisaged at this period such as delay in reviewing and addressing comments and other administrative and operational matters may cause a delay in the project time line.

**Table 8.1: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation**

No.	Activities	Timelines
1	Updated CUT OFF DATE- LOT 2	August 2017
1.	Submission of Updated Draft ARAP Report	March 2018
3.	Presentation at RAMP-2 workshop	April, 2018
4.	Incorporation of comments	April 2018
5.	Final report submission	May, 2018
6.	Advertisement in Two Local Newspapers in Country	June, 2018
7.	Posted in the World Bank Info Shop	June 2018
A	Commencement of ARAP implementation	June, 2018
6	Completion of ARAP Implementation	June, 2018
7.	Commencement of Civil Work	July, 2018

### 8.3 Coordination with Civil Works

The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared RoW sections to project contractors. The timing mechanism of this ARAP ensure that no PAPs is displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for the PAPs.

The project will adhere to the following important principles in its implementation:

- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs have received their resettlement entitlements in accordance with this RAP.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phase of the project, including the relocation and the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per this RAP and other relevant instrument prepared for the project.
- The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs such as
  - target dates for start and completion of civil works, and dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

### 8.4 Strengthening Organizational Capability

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all project affected persons (PAPs), valuation of assets to be compensated as well as the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different parties involved in the ARAP implementation,

areas of awareness creation and training/capacity building have been identified for successful implementation of this ARAP (Table 8.2).

**Table 8.2: Capacity building and training needs**

Schedule	Capacity Need	Target Participants	Duration	Cost in (₦)
<b>Day 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•World Bank safeguards policies on Involuntary Resettlement (O.P. 4.12) and Nigerian Extant laws on Compensation</li> <li>•ARAP implementation</li> </ul>	SPIU Livelihood Specialist, Contractor PAPs, Environmental Specialist, M&E officers	8 hours	382,000.00
<b>Total Capacity Building Budget</b>				382,000.00

**Note:** The budget is based on the following proposition:

Social Safeguard Consultant (1 consultant)	
Course Fee @ N70,000 x 1 day	70,000.00
Travel Cost @ N50,000	50,000.00
Training Materials and Venue	150,000.00
Feeding estimated at 50 participants including targets, trainers and facilitator	102,000.00
Accommodation @ N10,000x 1	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>=N= 382,000.00</b>

It is the responsibility of Social Safeguard Officer to ensure that all identified members of the implementation team are trained prior to implementation of resettlement and compensation and the SPIU provides the budget.

## **8.5 Budget and cost**

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

### **8.5.1 Budget and Cost Estimate**

**The total cost for implementation of the ARAP is estimated at Eight Million, Five Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ten Naira Only (8,549,910.00) which is equivalent to Twenty Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Forty One Dollars, Sixty Two Cents Only (\$27,741.62) as shown in Table 8.3. This sum is expected to cover compensation assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management and compensation commission.**

In addition, a provision of 10% of this total budget for contingencies such as inflation is added to the current budget.

Budget funding responsibility will be borne by Adamawa State government and shall be disbursed from the project counterpart fund account.

**Table 8.3: Costs of implementing the ARAP (NGO incorporated in GRC)**

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Indicative Costing in Naira (=N=)</b>	<b>Cost estimate in USD</b>
ARAP Compensation Budget	4,936,100.00	15,922.9
Consultant for Livelihood Restoration	1,000,000.00	3,225.81
Capacity Building and Training	382,000.00	1,232.3
Monitoring and Evaluation	500, 000.00	1,612.9
Consultation and GRM implementation	1,000, 000.00	3,225.81
Sub Total	7,318,100.00	25,219.72
Contingency	731,810.00	2,521.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,549,910.00</b>	<b>27,741.62</b>

\*: Disclosure costs not to be covered by this ARAP, but by the FPMU budget for disclosure.

### **8.6 Implementation Schedule**

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this ARAP and the resettlement policy framework that had been prepared. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs. These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensations before civil works completion for the project.

### **8.7 Budget for Resettlement activities related with the RAMP-2**

Compensation budget for this ARAP implementation is to be fully funded by the Adamawa State Government.

## **CHAPTER NINE: PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

### **9.0 Introduction**

In line with best practices for social impact assessment and as a procedure in Nigeria and the World Bank, public consultation was a major driver of this social safeguard assignment. Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts between and among PAPs and the participating state utilities. The socio-economic situation prevailing in Nigeria makes public consultation with communities, indispensable. Furthermore, it is the local, urban and semi-urban communities who are to claim ownership of this project and are the intended beneficiaries ultimately; and for this project to be successfully meaningful, effective and close consultation with local communities is a pre-requisite. In recognition of this, particular attention is paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households and communities.

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 input and feedback mechanism among the stakeholders. The principle outcome of the public consultation process was:

- The identification of PAPs;
- Identification of concerns of the affected persons and community;
- Communication of project objective to the concerned communities, and
- Identification of indicators for measuring performance of the RAP implementation based on the socio-economic peculiarities of the affected project communities.

### **9.1 Objectives of the Public Consultation**

To create general public awareness and understanding of the project, and ensure its acceptance;

- Discussing the GRM and informing the PAPs of their rights and choices based on OP4.12.
- To develop and maintain avenues of communication between the project proponent, stakeholders and PAPs in order to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project design and implementation with the objectives of reducing, mitigating or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the project;
- To inform and discuss about the nature and scale of adverse impacts and to identify and prioritize the mitigation measures for the impacts in a more transparent and direct manner;
- To document the concerns raised by stakeholders and PAPs so that their views and proposals are mainstreamed to formulate mitigation and benefit enhancement measures; and
- To sensitize other MDAs, local authorities, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) about the project and solicit their views and discuss their share of the responsibility for the smooth functioning of the overall project operations.

### **9.2 Stakeholders Identification**

The Consultants alongside the Adamawa State Ministry of Environment, Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Adamawa State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure Development, Project Affected Persons (PAPs), community members, NGOs etc. worked together to identify the key stakeholders that should be consulted at various stages of project implementation. This process was completed with the identification of project-affected areas, residents and relevant governmental stakeholders.

The identified stakeholders for consultations were selected as follows:

**1. State Government Organizations:** This level of stakeholders constituted staff and representatives from the Adamawa State Ministry of Environment, Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Adamawa State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure Development etc.

**2. Civil Groups/Non-governmental Organizations:** This level comprised NGOs, community development commissions (CDCs), civil society groups etc.

**3. Communities, Residents and Businesses:** This cadre comprised mainly of PAPs, local residents, Community Development Councils, Cabinet chiefs, farmers, etc.

### 9.3 Scope of the Consultation Meeting

The following were taken into full account:

- That the project aims at impacting more positively to the environment and social conditions, and will devise suitable, practicable mitigation measures through an ARAP to reduce or eliminate negative impacts on the people
- That positive impact of sub-project activities will be enhanced; and
- The priority concerns raised by project-affected persons (PAPs) and other relevant stakeholders are taken into account and incorporated in project planning.

### 9.4 Major Concerns and Conclusions of the Stakeholder Consultation and Community Engagement

The concerns raised by the stakeholders during the stakeholder consultation and the responses provided have been summarized and presented in table 9.1 below.

The pictures taken during the various consultations, attendance of stakeholders and letter from the community head showing willingness to relocate their three shrines are presented in Plate 9.1 while the list of those met are shown in Appendix 9.1

**Table 9.1: Summary of stakeholder/community consultation**

Item	Description
Name of Areas where interviews were conducted	Shuwa-pallam.
Date	20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017
Language of communication	HAUSA/English
Summary of Matters Discussed at Meetings	
Opening Remarks	The purpose of the discussions was introduced to the stakeholders and community representatives at the forum explaining the plan for rehabilitation/construction of some selected roads in the communities.
Clarifications, Questions and concerns	The stakeholders and other community representatives all expressed appreciation for the project and sought clarification on the following:  Some of the persons affected by the project showed a willingness to move where necessary due to the expectation that the road project will be of benefit. However, they will also want to know where to move their shed. In responding, the project noted that Project Affected Persons will be compensated and given resettlement assistance prior to the commencement of road construction.

<b>Perceptions about the Project</b>	The communities were generally pleased that the long awaited road project will soon commence.
<b>Recommendations &amp; Remarks</b>	The safeguards specialist asked for the details of the owner of an adjacent portion of land that can be an alternative to relocate their shops, if necessary.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name of Areas where interviews were conducted	Bazza-Zah
Date	20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017
Language of communication	HAUSA/English
<b>Summary of Matters Discussed at Meetings</b>	
Opening Remarks	The purpose of the discussions was introduced to the stakeholders and community representatives. The reception at the different locations was friendly and deliberations were held primarily in Hausa.
Clarifications, Questions and concerns	<p>Many recollected the earlier public consultations held regarding the road project and the studies done before.</p> <p>The project affected people wanted to know how their compound spaces will be adjusted during the road work implementation stages.</p>
<b>Perceptions about the Project</b>	The community was generally glad with the plan for the road rehabilitation/construction project.
<b>Recommendations &amp; Remarks</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Road realignment will avoid inhabited areas, and to avoid high construction costs due to large river crossings or other difficult terrain.</li> <li>2. All PAPs with sheds in the middle of the ROW on the road to Bazza are prepared to shift their shops when work commences.</li> </ol>



Shuwa- Pallam

Shuwa-pallam





Bazza-Zah



Bazza-Zah



Community engagement in Koe-Kopa road



Shed owners along Bazza-Zah road.



Koe-Kopa  
*Plate 9.1: Pictures of Consultation Meetings*



Koe-KOPA

## **References**

Earthguards Limited, 2008. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for RAMP 2 for Adamawa, Enugu, Osun and Niger State.

Yaroson Partnership Limited, 2012. Detailed Engineering, Safeguard Studies and Preparation of Bidding Documents for Prioritized Road in Adamawa State. (Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan - ARAP)

Yaroson Partnership Limited, 2012. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Adamawa State

Project Implementation Manual document, October 2013.

World Bank policies, World Bank website: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

## Appendix 1.1

### Terms of Reference

#### BACKGROUND

The Federal Government of Nigeria has received financing from the World Bank (WB) and French Development Agency (AFD) for the implementation of Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) currently in four States of Adamawa, Adamawa, Niger and Osun; and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consultancy services for the review/upgrade of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the RAMP-2 participating States. The prepared ESMP and ARAP which is considered poor in quality is intended to cover the initial 200Km of already prioritized rural roads and river crossings to be constructed/rehabilitated and maintained under RAMP-2.

The RAMP-2 is aimed at improving and enhancing accessibility and mobility in the rural areas. Accessibility and mobility are critical issues in the lives of the rural population, considering that majority of them are Agriculturalists. Movement of their agricultural inputs and outputs (produce) is hinged on accessibility and mobility. Presently, most rural areas in the RAMP-2 participating States suffer as a result of absence of roads, culverts and bridges and or poor conditions of same. The average rural agriculturalist produces for both subsistence and commerce. The unavailability and or the poor condition of the roads, culverts and bridges mean that the commercial aspects of their agriculture is hampered or minimized. This invariably diminishes their economic empowerment and socio-cultural wellbeing. Thus, the RAMP-2 project by the WB and AFD is a timely and appropriate intervention, which will certainly transform the economies and livelihoods of the benefiting communities.

As part of the credit agreement with the World Bank, projects supported by Bank's funding are usually subjected to safeguard screening to determine the environmental and social risk before approval. For the RAMP-2 sub-projects, two World Bank Operational Policies are triggered, namely the (OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement).

OP/BP 4.01 is triggered for a project that involves civil works/construction as it has the tendency to adversely affect the natural and physical environment, while OP/BP 4.12 is triggered for a project that involves civil works/construction as it has the tendency to adversely affect the natural and physical environment.

This Terms of Reference (ToR) is designed to guide the project proponent in the revision and improvement of the already prepared Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAPs) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) being two instruments required to address OP/BP 4.12 and OP/BP 4.01 respectively.

#### 2.0 PROJECT AREAS

A total number of thirteen (13) rural feeder roadshave been selected under Adamawa State RAMP-2. These 13 roads have been divided into 3 lots. The selected roads are spread across several Local Government Areas in Adamawa State. The list of the selected roads totaling approximately 200Km is shown below as **Annex 1**.

#### 3.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the consultancy service is to prepare site specific ESMP and ARAP for the sub-project(s) in the 3 lots or intervention site(s).

##### (a) ESMP Objective

The main objective of the assignment is to review and update the ESMP report prepared for Adamawa RAMP-2 for three (3) Lots of rural roads selected for rehabilitation and maintenance. Other specific objectives include the following:

- (i) Review and update the existing ESMP prepared for the prioritized roads in Adamawa State RAMP-2 under LOTS 1, 2&3.
- (ii) Identify potential impacts that may occur during the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads within the project areas.
- (iii) Develop detailed mitigation measures with relevant costs implication that will need to be achieved during and after sub-project implementation
- (iv) Specify responsibilities and institutional arrangements that will be in place to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented, and
- (v) Provide implementation and monitoring schedule

**(b) ARAP Objective**

The objective of the assignment is as follows:

- (i) Review and update the ARAP prepared for the already prioritized 200Km of rural roads in Adamawa State RAMP-2
- (ii) Identify how to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise it, exploring all viable alternative project design
- (iii) Identify all affected persons and make inventory/census of all of them
- (iv) Identify the most vulnerable ones along the corridors who could be affected
- (v) Assist to define ways of assisting all affected persons in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to at least pre-displacement levels
- (vi) Identify and spell out institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the ARAP
- (vii) Identify measures for strengthening organisational capacity/capability
- (viii) Provide mechanism for redressing and resolving all grievances
- (ix) Develop a social monitoring plan under the projects to ensure that all social issues are managed effectively.

S/N	Activity	Potential Environ. & Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsibility	Cost (N)
”							
”							

**ii) Capacity building table as seen below:**

S/N	Capacity Needs	Participant	Subject	Resource Person	Duration	Cost (N)	
”							
”							

**iii) Public consultation table summarizing stakeholder consultations conducted as shown below**

Item	Description
Date of Public consultation	
Name of stakeholders (community)	
Language of communication	English/Hausa

Introduction	Brief description of the introduction of the project			
Response of stakeholders about the project				
Feedback of the Stakeholders				
Concerns and complaints				
Remarks/Recommendation				
<b>iv) The Executive Summary of the cost breakdown should be as shown below:</b>				
<b>Item</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Cost Break Down</b>	<b>Cost Estimate(N )</b>	<b>Cost Estimate in (USD)</b>
Mitigation				
Management				
Monitoring				
Training & Capacity Building				
Sub-Total				
Contingency				
Total				

**(b) Scope of work for the ARAP**

**The scope of work for the ARAP shall consist of the following:**

- i. Review and identify the possible shortfall/non adherence to the Banks safeguard policy if any, in the existing ARAP report and provide remedial course and actions;
- ii. Review the existing ARAP aligning it with the design of the road so as to ensure that there are no discrepancies between the technical specifications of the works to be implemented and the ones used for the development of the ARAP, including but not limited to the width of the road from the center line of the existing road along the entire length of the road.
- iii. Census that enumerates project affected persons (PAPs) and register them according to locations
- iv. An inventory and categorization of the PAPs and assets to be affected
- v. Socio-economic assessment of PAPs
- vi. Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration, monitoring, grievance redress mechanism and sustainable development initiatives;
- vii. Assessment of the compensation for the impact of the project
- viii. Identify baseline monitoring indicators
- ix. Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities
- x. Build the skills of the State Safeguards officers by bringing them along in the review and preparation process, including field work and consultations.
- xi. The ARAP will cover the entire lot, but will identify PAPs and mitigation/ compensation actions, responsibilities, timelines and cost per road in each lot. This is to ensure easier monitoring of the implementation of these instruments.

**5.0 OUTPUTS**

The expected outputs of the consultancy service are:

- i) Environmental and Social Management Plan for the rural roads project
- ii) An abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the rural roads project

## **6.0 CONSULTANT QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE**

The Consultants must have expertise and advanced degrees earned in relevant fields including but not limited to: civil/environmental engineering, environmental sciences, or the social sciences.

Minimum experience should be eight (8) years with minimum specific experience of four (4) years on planning related to infrastructure development or disaster response.

The Consultant(s) must have experience in design and preparation of ESMPs and ARAPs for infrastructure projects such as rural roads projects. The consultants must have competency and documented experience in environmental and social scientific analysis and development of operational action plans.

The Consultant(s) must have a working knowledge of World Bank operational safeguards policies gained through hands-on experience in the preparation and implementation of ESMPs and ARAPs in rural areas.

## **7.0 TIME FRAME AND INPUT**

The consultancy input is estimated to be 30 man days to be completed within six (6) weeks after signing of contract.

## **8.0 DELIVERABLES AND TIMING**

**The Consultant is expected to have the following deliverables for both the ARAP and ESMP:**

- *Inception Report* with detailed work plan and indicators of performance. This will be discussed by consultant, client and other experts to ensure quality of final outcome. Three copies shall be submitted to the client. In addition there shall be an electric version. This will be delivered one (1) week after signing of contract.
- *Draft Report*: This will be circulated for comments and relevant issues raised incorporated into the revised version. Five (5) copies shall be submitted to the client. In addition there shall be one (1) electronic version. This will be delivered two (2) weeks after submission of the inception report.
- *Final Report*: The final report should include a concise Executive Summary and should have all annexes and bibliography and the dissemination/disclosure plan. This will be delivered one (1) week after submission of draft report.

## **9.0 REPORTING**

The Consultant will work under the guidance and supervision of the Safeguard Unit of the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and the World Bank.

## **10.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- RAMP-2 Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- RAMP-2 Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for RAMP-2
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for RAMP-2
- The existing ARAP & ESMP prepared for Adamawa State RAMP-2 (If any)
- All information collected in the past for the preparation of ARAP & ESMP, as well as roads engineering designs/drawings

## **11.0 PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

30% of Contract sum on successful conclusion of inception deliverable

30 % of Contract sum on submission of Draft Report

40% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Final Report

## **Appendix 1.2: Summary of World Bank Social Safeguard Policy –OP 4.12- Involuntary Resettlement**

Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

### **Policy Objectives**

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons<sup>3</sup> should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets 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 (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in negative impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

INTERNATION ON SUNDAY  
SEPTEMBER 7, 2014

**B**OKO Haram insurgents took over the state capital, Kala Balanga, yesterday, seizing control of the state government. The insurgents were on at the time.

Karamba is in Maduguai state, which has headquarters in Kala Balanga. The insurgents were on at the time.

Seven lives were reported to have been lost in the attack. The state of Karamba could not be confirmed yesterday but the State government has advised the State government to take necessary steps to deal with the situation.

Other towns in the state government are allegedly under the control of the insurgents.

# Boko Haram seizes Adamawa Acting Governor's hometown

## Gulak, too, falls Seven residents killed

**Bornos Mangam, No. 10** Source said they were in the area of the town when they were attacked by the insurgents. The state government has advised the State government to take necessary steps to deal with the situation.

The state government has advised the State government to take necessary steps to deal with the situation.

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Insurgents running short of food supply

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**Appendix 2.1: Sample Questionnaire for socio-economic survey**



**RURAL ACCESS AND MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2)**

*Questionnaire for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Management for RAMP2 Projects in Adamawa State*

*Preamble:*

The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) of the Federal Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (FMA&RD) wishes to carry out the rehabilitation/construction of prioritized roads in Adamawa State under the second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2).

This questionnaire which is expected to take about 20 minutes to complete is aimed at eliciting your view/opinion on the social and environmental implications of the RAMP2 project activities in your community. Your input would assist in the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) that would enable the RAMP-FPMU to manage the various project activities in a manner that guarantees socio-environmental sustainability of the project.

My name is .....

DATE:..... Questionnaire No.....

Community:.....

LGA:.....GPS Location:.....

Please simply tick (x) or write in brief detail where appropriate

**SECTION A: BIO-DATA**

1. Name: .....
2. PhoneNumber: .....
3. Address(optional): .....
4. Age (years): <18  18-30  30-50  50-70  above 70
5. Sex: Male  Femal
6. What is your religion: Christian Mu  Pagan  traditionalist  Others
7. Marital Status: Single  Married  eparated/Divorcee
8. No. ofchildren:Non 1-2  3-5  6-10  above 10

9. Level of education: ( ) No formal educ. ( ) Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) Tertiary ( ) others (specify) .....
10. What do you do for a living (your primary occupation/nature of business)?  
 ( ) Self-employed ( ) fisherman ( ) hunter ( ) public sector ( ) Others (specify).....
11. How long have you been resident in this community?  
 ( ) Since birth ( ) above 15 years ( ) 10 – 15 years ( ) 5 – 10 years ( ) below 5 years
12. What are the transportation means to this community?  
 ( ) Car/bus ( ) motorcycle ( )bicycle ( )lorry ( )others

**SECTION B**

11. What is your general opinion of this road construction/rehabilitation project?  
 .....  
 .....
12. How do you think the project will affect the community? How will it affect the individual families?  
 .....  
 .....
13. Pls explain the benefits or negative impacts of this project in the community?  
 .....  
 .....
14. How do you seek redress when there is a grievance among people in this community?  
 .....  
 .....
15. Can you let us know how much you earn in a day/month?  
 .....  
 .....
16. How far or how close is the nearest market?  
 .....  
 .....
17. Please describe the leadership structure in this community  
 .....  
 .....
18. Please describe the health care facilities in this village. Where is the nearest hospital located?  
 .....

**SECTION C**

19. Please describe the affected assets or structures

- (a.) Barren Land..... (b) Farm land ... (c) House..... (d) Fence.....: (e) Shop..... (f) Economic tree  
 (g) Others, Please state) .....

20). Type of affected structure (i) Movable       Immovable

21) State the size of land/structure affected in meter (m/m<sup>2</sup>).....

22) Please estimate the age of the affected structure

23) Who owns the affected structure/house? **Please Tick One**

- (a) Personal..... (b) Landlord..... (c) Company..... (d) Local Govt.....  
 (e) State Govt..... (f) Federal Govt..... (g) Others (Pls Specify).....





24). If rented, how much do you pay annually?.....


25) Where do you intend to move?.....

26) State the type of crops/economic tree in the farm/ land.....

27) State the number count of each type of crop/tree in the farm land.....

**Appendix 4.1: PAPs Entitlement (Attached is the LIST OF 128 AFFECTED PAPs for Compensation.).**

Code	Name of PAP	Coordinates	Affected Structure	Some Pictures of some PAPs..	Type of material	Size	Replacement cost	Movement assistance	Income Restoration	Compensation budget
AD/2016/PAP/001	IliyaGarba	N10°56.508", E013°32.017 "	Economic tree(Neem)				5, 00:000	20, 000		25, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/002	Haj. Nene Bazza	N10°56.509", E013°32.018 "	Shade		Zinc 2*3 2*4 Wooden pillars Nails labour	7 10 4 5 6 3,00 0	800:00x7=5,600:00 600:00x10=6,000:00 700:00x4=2,800:00 200:00x5=1,000:00 600:00x6=3,600:00 Labour=3,000:00 TOTAL =22,000:00	20, 000	0	42, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/003	Mohammad Adamu	N10°56.133", E013°32.206 "	Economic tree(Neem)				5, 000:00	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/004	Regina Peter	N10°56.022", E013°32.259 "	Shade		Zinc 2*3 2*4 Wooden pillars Nails	5 8 4 5 6 3,00	800:00x5=4,000:00 600:00x8=4,800:00 700:00x4=2,800:00 800:00	20, 000	0	39,200:00

					labour	0	200:00x5=1,000:00 600:00x6=3,600:00 Labour=3,000:00 TOTAL =19,200:00			
AD/2016/PAP/005	Nicholas Yohanna	N10°56.023", E013°32.230 "	Shade		Zinc 2*3 2*4 Wooden pillars Nails labour	5 8 4 5 6 3,00 0	800:00x15=12,000:00 600:00x10=6,000:00 700:00x8=5,600:00 200:00x10=2,000:00 600:00x8=4,800:00 Labour=5,000:00 TOTAL =35,400:00	20,000	0	55,400:00
AD/2016/PAP/006	Sunday Zira	CH22+400	Mango tree	Mango tree	Mango tree	1	15,000:00	20,000		35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/007	Emma Jatau	CH20+460	Mahogany tree	Mahogany tree	Mahogany tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/008	Joseph Tumba	CH18+900	Mahogany tree	Mahogany tree	Mahogany tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/009	Musa Teri	CH18+075 RHS	Cake tree	Cake tree	Cake tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/	DanladiJa	CH18+050	Cake tree	Cake tree	Cake tree	1		20,000	0	25,000:00

0010	uro	LHS					5,000:00			
AD/2016/PAP/0011	VandiTizhe	CH18+775	Cake tree	Cake tree	Cake tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0012	Joel Zira	CH18+975	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0013	DrambichiWayerda	CH15+000	Fig tree	Fig tree	Fig tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0014	Teri Madiga	CH14+925	Neem tree	Neem tree	Neem tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0015	Amos Buk	CH14+825	Neem tree	Neem tree	Neem tree ab	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0016	DaudaPembibi	CH14+625	Cake tree	Cake tree	Cake tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0017	Timothy Kwaji	CH16+900	Cake tree	Cake tree	Cake tree	1	5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0018	MahoNgl a	CH15+000	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	1	5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0019	Joel Ndam	CH14+925	Fig tree	Fig tree	Fig tree	1	5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0020	Iliya Teri	CH14+550	Dogonyaro	Dogonyaro	Dogonyaro	1	5,000x1=5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0021	John Teri(Jauro)	CH14+550	Neem tree	Neem tree	Neem tree	1	5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00

AD/2016/PAP/0022	Rhoda Thoma	CH14+560	Neem trees, 2No.	Neem trees, 2No.	Neem trees, 2No.	2	5, 000x2=10, 000:00	20, 000	0	30, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0023	AminaAudu	CH14+400	Neem trees, 3No.	Neem trees, 3No.	Neem trees, 3No.	3	5, 000x3=15, 000:00	20, 000	0	35, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0024	Thakuma Kwaji	CH14+300	Dogonyaro trees 7No.	Dogonyaro trees 7No.	Dogonyaro trees 7No.	7	5, 000x7=35, 000:00	20, 000	0	55, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0025	Jauro Hassan	CH19+000	Dogonyaro	Dogonyaro	Dogonyaro	1	5, 000	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0026	Jonah Sini	CH18+475	Mango tree	Mango tree	Mango tree	1	15, 000 x 1=15, 000	20, 000	0	35, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0027	YunanaKwada	CH10+325	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	5	5, 000 x 5= 25, 000	20, 000	0	45, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0028	BombaiGodiya	CH10+200	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	1	5, 000 x 1= 5, 000	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0029	EYN Church Saba	CH9+927	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	1	5, 000 x 1= 5, 000	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0030	John T Zira	CH9+925	Neem trees/Grape	Neem trees/Grape	Neem trees/Grape	4 1Grape	5, 000 x 4= 20, 000 15, 000 x 1=15, 000 Total= 35, 000	20, 000	0	55, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0031	Philomina Adamu	CH5+350	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	2	5, 000 x 2= 10, 000	20, 000	0	30, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0032	Williams Tiwata	CH5+050	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	2	5, 000 x 2= 10, 000	20, 000	0	30, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0033	SamailaAdamu	CH5+975	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	2	5, 000 x 2= 10, 000	20, 000	0	30, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0034	Emmanuel Vanto	CH6+075	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	3	5, 000 x 3=15, 000:00	20, 000	0	35, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0035	YakubuVanto	CH6+100	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	2	5, 000 x 2= 10, 000	20, 000	0	30, 000:00
AD/2016/PAP/	Suleiman	CH6+050	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	4	5, 000 x 4=	20, 000	0	40, 000:00

0036	Ibrahim						20,000			
AD/2016/PAP/0037	Isa Wada	CH6+300	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	4	5,000 x 4=20,000	20,000	0	40,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0038	Laraba Joseph	CH6+300	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	4	5,000 x 4=20,000	20,000	0	40,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0039	William Suka	CH6+650	Neem trees	Neem trees	Neem trees	5	5,000 x 5=25,000	20,000	0	45,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0040	Ibrahim Sarki	CH6+500	Neem trees/mango	Neem trees/mango	Neem trees/mango	3	5,000 x 3=15,000:00 15,000 x 1=15,000 Total=30,000	20,000	0	50,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0041	Augustina Fidelis	CH0+300	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	2	5,000 x 2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0042	Henry Tumba	CH0+125	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	2	5,000 x 2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0043	Kwaji Hassan	CH19+000	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	1	5,000 x 1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0044	YunanaK wada	CH10+325L HS	Neem	Neem	Neem	5	5,000x5=25,000	20,000	0	45,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0045	AlarbaTizhe	CH14+025	Neem	Neem	Neem	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0046	Ezra Methau	CH13+475	Fig Tree	Fig Tree	Fig Tree	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0047	Umaru Musa	CH0+750 RHS	Grape+Fig+NeemTrees	Grape+Fig+NeemTrees	Grape+Fig+NeemTrees	3	5,000x2+15,000=25,000:00	20,000	0	45,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0048	Teri Chahale	CH24+975R HS	Tamarine+Cake Trees	Tamarine+Cake Trees	Tamarine+Cake Trees	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0049	Ibrahim Naye	CH24+210	Guava	Guava	Guava	1	15,000x1=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/	BitrusKw	CH24+060	Neem	Neem	Neem	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00





0050	ada						000			
AD/2016/PAP/0051	Daniel Tizhe	CH23+800	Guava	Guava	Guava	1	15,000x1=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0052	HajaSini	CH23+650	2 Cake tree+Mahogany	2 Cake tree+Mahogany	2 Cake tree+Mahogany	3	5,000x3=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0053	Pastor EYN Kararzah	CH23+875	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0054	UmaruSani	CH23+600	Guava	Guava	Guava	1	15,000x1=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0055	SiniMude	CH22+450	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0056	David Naye	CH22+150	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0057	BitrusSini	CH22+225	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0058	YakubuBazza	CH20+800	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	Cake Tree	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0059	KwadaKema	CH19+975	Neem	Neem	Neem	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0060	HauwaJikka	CH0+100 LHS	Mango	Mango	Mango	1	15,000x1=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0061	Peter Wagalda	CH8+350 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	6	5,000x6=30,000	20,000	0	50,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0062	Yakubu Stephen	CH18+300RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	4	5,000x4=20,000	20,000	0	40,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0063	JummaiAdamau	CH8+320 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0064	AyubaKafunda	CH8+425 LHS	Tamarine Tree/neem	T/Tree/Neem	T/Tree/Neem	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0065	Daniel Wathada	CH8+430 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	4	5,000x4=20,000	20,000	0	40,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0066	AyubaKurinda	CH8+600	Neems	Neems	Neems	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/	Rose	CH6+875	Neems	Neems	Neems	6	5,000x6=30,000	20,000	0	50,000:00






0067	Ajiya						000			
AD/2016/PAP/0068	Gloria Clement	CH7+000 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0069	UsmanUmaru	CH6+825 LHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	3	5,000x3=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0070	Peter Bulus	CH6+800 RHS	Neems/Mango	Neems/Mango	Neems/Mango	6	5,000x5=25,000+15,000=35,000	20,000	0	55,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0071	SuleAbubakar	CH6+725 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0072	Yohanna Kwachiya	CH13+830 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	5	5,000x5=25,000	20,000	0	45,000
AD/2016/PAP/0073	William Jalo	CH13+925 RHS	Neems	Neems	Neems	6	5,000x6=30,000	20,000	0	50,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0074	AuduKwachiya	CH13+950 RHS	Neems+Fig tree	Neems+Fig tree	Neems+Fig tree	5	5,000x5=25,000	20,000	0	45,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0075	Timothy Simon	CH14+000	Neem	Neem	Neem	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0076	Musa Hama	CH19+675	Mahogany	Mahogany	Mahogany	2	5,000x2=10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0077	Simon Buge	CH19+350	Fig Tree	Fig Tree	Fig Tree	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0078	TizheBupa	CH19+235	Cake Tree			1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0079	Mary Zira	CH18+200	Mango	Mango	Mango	1	15,000x1=15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2016/PAP/0080	Thomas Kwaji	CH17+250	Neem	Neem	Neem	1	5,000x1=5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
							<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,631,100:00</b>





**NOTE: Some PAPs donot have their pictures because their properties were captured by proxy and later confirmed by the GRC.**



**ADAMAWA STATE SECOND RURAL ACCESS AND MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2), YOLA.  
COMPENSATION OF KOPA PAPS LOT 2.**

Code	Name of PAP	Coordinates/ Channage	Affected Structure	Picture of the PAP.	Type of material	Size	Replacement cost	Movement assistance	Income Restoration	Compensation budget
AD/2017/PAP/001	Ntasimda Shuaibu	Channage 7+450R	2 No. Economic trees (Neem)				5,000 x 2 = 10,000	20,000		30,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/002	Ntasimda Shuaibu	Channage 7+100	Borehole				1.Geophysical survey: N30,000 2.Mobilisation to site: N50,000 3.Drilling to deep:N200,000 4.Borehole develop: N50,000 5.Installation of India mark 11: N130,000 6.Plat forming(gravel cement): N40,000 Total: N500,000	N20,000.	0	N520,000.00

AD/2017/PAP/003	Sunday Emmanuel	Channage: 7+600LHS	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5,000:00	20,000:	0	25,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/004	Simon Raymond	Channage:7+400LHS	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/005	Wale Asamai	Channage: 7+400RHS	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5,000	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/006	Stephen Thlama	Channage: 7+600RHS	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5,000.00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/007	KukudiKopa	CH7+450RHS	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5,000.00	20,000		25,000:00

AD/2017/PAP/008	WilliamKrang	CH7+035LH S	3No.Economic tree(Neem)				3 x5, 000 = 15,000	20,000	0	35,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/009	Emmanuel Krang	CH6+825RH S	2No.Economic tree(Neem)				2 x5, 000 = 10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/0010	Gambo Marcel	CH7+250	5No.Economic trees				5 x15,000 = 75,000	20,000	0	95,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/0011	Paulina Ferdinand	CH6+825LH S	2No. economic trees				2 x 5, 000 = 10,000	20,000	0	30,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/0012	BajoveClabun	CH 0+600	1No. Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25,000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0013	James Thlama	CH. 0+750	2No. Economic Neem trees				2 x 5, 000=10,000.			30,000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0014	Augustine Tizhe	CH. 0+825	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15,000.			35,000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0015	Anthony Danniell	CH.1+350	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15,000.			35,000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0016	BulusTumba	CH.1+500RHS	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15,000.			35,000.00

AD/2017/PAP/0017	Cecelia Marcel	CH.1+500LH S	1Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0018	Peter Tizhe	CH.1+800	2Economic Neem tree				2 x 5, 000=10, 000.			30, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0019	TumbaK wada	CH.1+850	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15, 000.			35, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0020	Stephen Tizhe	CH.1+860R HS	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15, 000			35, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0021	Emmanuel Tizhe	CH.1+860LH S	1Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0022	ZiraZira	CH.1+900	1Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0023	Garba D.B	CH.1+920	1Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0024	BartinBakari	CH.1+950	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15, 000			35, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0025	Josiah Fidelis	CH.2+350LH S	3Economic Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15, 000			35, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0026	Vaisa John	CH.2+350R HS	2Economic Neem trees				2 x 5, 000=10, 000.			30, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0027	Kura Augustine	CH.2+375	1Economic Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0028	Benjamin Augustine	CH.2+400	5Economic Neem trees				5 x 5, 000=25, 000			45, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0029	Barnabas andrew	CH.2+450	5Economic trees				5 x 5, 000=25, 000			45, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0030	Abba ZubairuBappa	CH.2+470	2 Grapes 4 Cashew trees 3 Mangoes 2 Oranges				11 x 15,000=165,000.			185, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0031	Kwada Lee	CH.3+200	5Neem trees				5 x 5, 000=25, 000			45, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0032	Boy Amana	CH.3+250	2Boabab trees 5Neem				7 x 5, 000=35, 000			55, 000.00

			trees							
AD/2017/PAP/0033	Aiden Teri	CH.3+300	3Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15,000			45, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0011	Jacob Bake	CH.3+400	3Neem trees				3 x 5, 000=15,000			45, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0034	MadaiVandiLawal	CH.3+700	2Tamarine trees				2 x 5, 000=10,000			30, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0035	Francis Vandi	CH.3+750	1Neem tree				1 x 5, 000			25, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/0036	Denis Kane	CH.3+850	1Shea butter 5Neem trees				6 x 5, 000=30,000			50, 000.00
							<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1, 920, 000.00</b>

**NOTE: Some PAPs do not have their pictures because their properties were captured by proxy and later confirmed by the GRC**

**ADAMAWA STATE SECOND RURAL ACCESS AND MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2), YOLA.  
COMPENSATION OF SHUWA-PALLAM PAPS LOT 2.**

Code	Name of PAP	Coordinates/ Channage	Affected Structure	Picture of the PAP.	Type of material	Size	Replacement cost	Movement assistance	Income Restoration	Compensation budget
AD/2017/PAP/001	Abba Daudu	Channage 7+000	1 No. Economic				5,000	20, 000		25, 000:00



			tree							
AD/2017/PAP/002	Thazuna muZagaru wa	Channage 6+800	3 No. Economic tree				3 x 5, 000 = 15, 000	N20, 000	0	N35, 000.00
AD/2017/PAP/003	Dali Duguri	Channage: 8+100	3No.Economic tree(Neem)				3 x 5, 000 = 15, 000	20, 000	0	35, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/004	Philip Duguri	Channage:8+000	5No.Economic tree(Neem)				5 x 5, 000 = 25, 000	20, 000	0	45, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/005	HammawaAltasiri	Channage: 7+900	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5, 000	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/006	Mathew Peter	Channage: 7+800	3No.Economic tree(Neem)				3 x 5, 000= 15, 000	20, 000	0	35, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/007	Head master. Central Pri. Sch.	CH8+100	5No.Economic tree(Neem)				5 x5,000= 25, 000	20, 000		45, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/008	Charles Anyaruwa	CH7+600	1No.Economic tree(Neem)				5, 000:00	20, 000	0	25, 000:00
AD/2017/PAP/009	John Shettima	CH. 0+280	2No.Economic				2 x5, 000=10, 000	20, 000	0	30, 000:00

			trees(Neem )							
AD/2017/PAP/0010	Shakinatu W.Kwadu	CH. 7+250	1No.Economic tree				5,000:00	20,000	0	25,000:00
AD/2017/PAP/011	BziguUdinbu	CH.0+300	1No. Economic tree				5,000.00	20,000	0	25,000.00
AD/2017/PAP/012	Bulama Joseph Ibrahim	CH. 0+250	3No. Economic trees(Neem )				N5,000x3=15,000	20,000	0	35,000.00
							<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>385,000.00</b>

