



# NIGER STATE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (SPIU) RURAL ACCESS & MOBILITY PROJECT (RAMP-2)



## THE ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR THE 403.54KM RURAL ROADS



**JUNE, 2018**

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## Definitions Of Glossary

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

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

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

**Cut-off-Date:** A day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences.

**Displacement:** Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs. .

**Entitlement:** The compensation provided to displaced persons, (including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement) in the respective categories.

**Head of the Household:** A person in a household , who is running the household and looking after the qualifies dependents”

**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.

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

**Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (M&E):** This refers to an officer in the SPIU with responsibility to monitor and evaluate the result and progress of project implementation against a set of indicator benchmarks. In safeguards considerations, the environmental officer plays this role due to the technicality and training required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** Documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

**Resettlement Assistance:** Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

**Resettlement:** A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

**Vulnerable persons:** People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.-

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	-	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	-	Bank Policy
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CSO	-	Community Support Organization
DP	-	Displaced Persons
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Geographical Positioning System
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
FPMU	-	Federal Project Management Unit
IDA	-	International Development Association
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LVO	-	Land Valuation Office
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
RAMP2	-	Rural Access and Mobility Project 2
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEPA	-	State Environmental Protection Agency
SPIU	-	State Project Implementation Unit
SRMC	-	Sector Reform Management Committee
SSI	-	Semi Structured Interview
WB	-	World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Introduction and 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) 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 initial 838.88Km of already prioritized rural roads and river crossings in Niger state, 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.

The project development objective (PDO) of RAMP-2 is to amongst others improve transport conditions and bring sustained access to the rural population, through rehabilitating and maintaining key rural transport infrastructure in a sustainable manner and to promote agricultural productivity for small farmers and thus contribute to the country's Transformation Agenda for the agriculture sector.

### **Project Components**

The project is structured into 3 components namely; 1) Upgrading and rehabilitation of rural roads, river-crossing and related technical supervision and consulting services; 2) Community based road maintenance and annual mechanized maintenance and 3) Project management and strengthening of State and Federal road sector institutional, policy and regulatory framework.

### **Justification for the Preparation of this ARAP**

The sub-project activities in components 1 (Upgrading and rehabilitation of rural roads) which include rehabilitation works for the proposed 403,56 km rural and farm roads in Niger state as well as the related design studies and external supervision activities triggered involuntary resettlement: OP 4.12 of the World Bank, because the road upgrading and rehabilitation may at some points require land take, encroachment on farm land, physical and economic displacement of people including loss of their assets and access to means of livelihood (crops, economic trees, etc). The preparation of this ARAP is to address involuntary resettlement to ensure that project affected persons are consulted and adequately resettled/compensated so that they are not economically worse off as a result of the project development.

### **Legal and Regulatory Framework:**

This ARAP was prepared in consistency with the applicable national Law- the Land Use Act 1978 and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of RAMP 2.

### **Review of the Existing ESMP and ARAP Prepared By Niger Ramp-2**

The existing document prepared in 2017 is titled “**Detailed Engineering Design, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Procurement Support and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in Niger State**”. The titling of the report is confusing and ambiguous as it failed to provide a sense of direction for the study. However, the report provided some background information on the project and the project localities. It also gave the right information on the project categorization (category 2 of the FMEEnv and category B of World Bank). The report stated that Environmental Assessment –OP/BP 4.01 and Involuntary Resettlement - OP/BP 4.12 respectively were triggered by the RAMP2 project. However, the report was not well structured. Also the sections on socioeconomic was not well presented. It was also observed that the section on consultations was not adequately presented to justify stakeholders’ engagement during the assignment.

The outcome of the review of the report suggests that a Terms of Reference (TOR) was not followed in carrying out the assignment especially in the area of report presentation. The gaps noticed for the ARAP include lack of: consultation plan, inventory of affected assets, census of PAPs, entitlement and eligibility matrix, valuation matrix, wrong calculations for entitlement and amount for compensation etc.

In light of the above, we find it necessary to continue with the preparation of detailed ARAP that would adequately close the gaps and provide the appropriate information and arrangements consistent with the project RPF for addressing OP4.12 triggered by the sub-project.



### Description of the Project Area

The project area covers a total of 403.54km length which have 14 feeder roads as shown in the table below.

S/No	Road ID	Name of Road	Local Government Area	Road Length (Km)
1	R1-1	Sullu Junction - Daku Bridge - Sabon Diko	Gurara/Tafa	4.62
2	R1-2	Sullu Junction - Kabo	Suleja/Gurara	10.61
3	R1-3	Old Gawu - Tuna - Farindoki	Gurara	21.97
4	R2-1	Kutigi - Dasun - Tashan Hajiya road	Lavun	55.32
5	R2-2	Doko - Gaba - Sheshi	Lavun	14.43
6	R2-3	Badeggi - Ebba - Kataeregi	Katcha	42.14
7	R2-7	Patibokungi - Jebo - Angasa	Lavun	12.02
8	R2-8	Wuyakantin - Etsu Tasha - Kpatagi	Edati	22.65
9	R3-2	Kuta - Kobwa - Kafa - Layi	Shiroro	25.84
10	R3-3	Pandogari - Bassa	Rafi/Shiroro	54.75
11	R3-5	Wushishi - Makusidi - Bida road	Wushishi	22.85
12	R4-3	Bangi - Kompanin Bobi	Mariga	88.70
13	R4-6	Fellegi - Shafini	Mashegu	12.17
14	R5-1	Luma- Shagunu	Borgu	26.92
<b>Total Length</b>				<b>403.54</b>

Source: Niger RAMP

The selection of the 14 feeder roads followed a set of selection criteria that include population, level of traffic, agricultural productivity, connection to essential services such as market, hospital, storage and processing centers.

### Demographic Description of the LGAs of project areas of influence

The demographic features of the RAMP-2 project area are summarized in a matrix as shown below:

LGA	Land Area (Sq Km)	Population	
		2006	2016
<u>Gurara</u>	1,126.3	90,974	127,700
<u>Lavun</u>	4,218.5	209,917	294,700
<u>Rafi</u>	3,558.7	181,929	261,500
<u>Shiroro</u>	5,558.0	235,404	331,100
<u>Suleja</u>	153.4	216,578	302,200
Tafa	222	83,544	117,800
<u>Wushishi</u>	1,779.4	81,783	114,900
Edati	1,752	159,818	224,500
Mariga	5,552	199,430	280,400
Mashegu	9,182	215,022	302,300
Katcha	1,681	122,176	169,800

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

### Distribution of PAPs by delineated Project Routes

The summary of the total number of PAPs per route is given in the Table below while summary of PAPs identity with affected assets and location is presented in annex 1:

ROAD ID	ROUTE	No of PAP's	Gender	
			Male	Female
R2-3	Baddegi-Ebba-Kataerigi Road Pamti	26	26	-
R2-2	Doko-Gaba-Sheshi Road at Gaba	1	1	-
R2-7	Doko-Jebo Road at Egubangi	5	5	-
R3-5	Kodo Village off Wushishi Town	1	1	-
R4-3	Kasuwa Garba	15	15	-
R3-2	Kuta Junction	3	2	1
R1-3	Old Gawu-Tuna	4	4	-

Source: Field Survey, 2018

### Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut off-date was February, 19th 2018 after the initial cut-off date resulting from the review of the ARAP. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. The cut-off-date was communicated in the language of the people (Hausa, Gbari and Nupe) during community consultations and through the district heads and village heads.

The total budget for administering/implementing the ARAP for the proposed phase 2 rural road routes for Niger State RAMP-2 is **Thirteen Million Eight Hundred and Forty One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six Naira (N13,841,766)**. A breakdown of the budget according to components, project routes/community is shown in Table below.

S/N	Location	Total Compensation Costing (N)	
		No Of PAPs	
1	Kataerigi	21	4,799,750
2	Panti Village	5	834,250
3	Gaba Village	1	936,740
4	Fitigi village	1	379,300
5	TakuGaba	2	86,000
6	Jebo	1	10,000
7	Egunagi	1	148,000
8	Kasuwan Garba Village	15	565,000
9	Kuta Junction	3	2,185,000
10	Tuna	4	96,000
11	Kodo	1	213,120
12	ARAP Compensation Budget (a+b+c+d)		10,253,160
13	Livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable PAPs (5% of ARAP budget)		512,658
14	ARAP Implementation, NGO Monitoring & Administrative cost (10% of ARAP budget)		1,025,316
15	Budget for GRM and contingencies (10% of ARAP budget)		1,025,316
16	Training/Capacity Building and Enlightenment for ARAP Implementation		1,025,316
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13,841,766</b>

### Responsibility for Funding

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

### Implementation and Monitoring

This ARAP considers the right implementation of the plan as a success key and has therefore allocated the project activities including implementation and monitoring to the various institutional stakeholders who

have the capacity and statutory responsibilities to handle them. In addition, monitoring indicators were stated to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP progress.

### **Time Table for Implementation**

The schedule for the ARAP implementation is given as follows:

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time		
			June. 2018	July 2018	Aug 2018
4	Submission of final ARAP Document	Consultant, SPIU			
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	SPIU, FMEnv			
6	Posted in the World Bank Info Shop	WB			
7	ARAP capacity Building/Training	SPIU			
8	Implementation of ARAP	SPIU/, Resettlement committee			
9	RAP Implementation Monitoring	FPMU, other Stakeholders			
10	Commencement of Civil work	contractor			

### **Disclosure**

All reasonable efforts must be made in accordance with the law to disclose/display the ARAP in strategic accessible places to the stakeholders for their accessibility and comments. It should also be disclosed at the Ministry of Environment and at the World Bank website.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on behalf of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has received financial assistance from the World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD) towards funding the RAMP-2 in the select states of the Federation. Part of this funding is available to Niger state for undertaking phase II of the second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2) in the form of a Project Preparatory Grant. Although the phase II roads covered a distance of 838.88km, this ARAP is prepared for the prioritized 403.54km Rural Roads which is receiving first intervention.

The Rural Access and Mobility Project - phase II (RAMP-2) as envisaged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is aimed at improving and enhancing accessibility and mobility in the rural areas mostly involved in agricultural productivity. Among the precarious issues facing rural economies are accessibility and mobility which are crucial determinants of the livelihoods of the populace majority of whom are Agriculturalists. Movement of their agricultural inputs and outputs (produce) in these rural environments is determined by their degree of accessibility and mobility. The present situations of these rural areas depict deprivation and a revolving cycle of poverty as no meaningful government intervention has significantly changed their fortunes in recent times. Thus, RAMP-2 is necessitated by the absence of roads, culverts and bridges and or poor conditions of some of these where they exist.

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. Specifically, the RAMP-2 sub-projects, triggered the following safeguard policies:

- i. OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
- ii. OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
- iii. OP/BP 4.04: Natural Habitat
- iv. OP/BP 17.50: Disclosure of Information

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 land acquisition, displacement of persons and/or access to their means of livelihoods.

On the other hand, the conditions required of projects supported and funded by the French Development Agency (AFD) include a consideration as stipulated in the prevailing EU regulation entrenched in 2011/92/EU EIA Directive. This directive requires that Environmental Assessment is undertaken of projects (being funded) to ensure that environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before final decisions are made about such projects.

### 1.2 Project Development Objectives

The project development objective (PDO) of RAMP-2 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.

Specifically, the PDO is to:

- Increase rural access and contributing to rural poverty reduction, through increasing agricultural productivity and contributing to the implementation of the NATA.
- Promote agricultural productivity for small farmers and thus contribute to the country's Transformation Agenda for the agriculture sector.
- Contribute to improving governance at state level through its performance-based approach, based on the CPS governance criteria.

**Promote the economic growth of the non-oil sectors and increase the average income of poor rural households who mostly depend on agriculture for subsistence.**

**1.3 Project Components**  
The project is structured into 3 components and subcomponents with descriptions detailed below:

#### **Component 1: Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Rural Transport Infrastructure**

This component finances the following sub-components:

***Sub-Component 1.1: Upgrading and/or Rehabilitation of Rural Roads and Related Technical supervision and consulting Services.***

This sub-component finances design studies, upgrading and/or rehabilitation costs and related supervision activities for an estimated 1,450 km of existing rural and state roads in the participating states. Approximately 800 km of rural roads (200 km/state) have been pre-identified as part of project preparation. The remaining 650 km (140 km additional for Adamawa and 170 km each for the other three states) will be identified during implementation after an updating of the prioritization studies prepared in each state.

***Sub-Component 1.2: Upgrading and/or rehabilitation of River-crossings and Related Technical supervision and consulting Services.***

This sub-component finances design studies, safeguard assessments, upgrading and/or rehabilitation costs and related supervision activities for approximately 65 river crossings on rural roads in the participating states in order to ensure minimal access at locations selected for their importance for agricultural productivity or to give access to social services. River crossings include causeways, fords, box culverts as well as small bridges.

It is expected that most if not all of the roads to be intervened under this component will remain earth roads. Civil works will be contracted out to private construction firms through competitive bidding, following Bank procurement procedures.

**Component 2: Community-based road maintenance and annual mechanized maintenance**

This component finances the following:

***Road Maintenance***

The maintenance of the roads includes those that are rehabilitated under Component 1, as well as a few other pilot roads, to build up the maintenance system while the roads are being rehabilitated. Pilot programs will be initiated in each one of the tier-one states for up to 50 km of rural roads rehabilitated through other means. Permanent routine maintenance would be performed by communities living alongside the rehabilitated roads, organized in “*maintenance groups*”.

***Technical Assistance/Consulting Services***

This component finances all related activities such as: technical assistance for the conformation of the community-based organization, external supervision, monitoring of activities and road condition, and technical audits. Maintenance groups would be incorporated and contracted by the SPIUs in line with the Bank procurement procedures.

SPIUs will be encouraged to build up a strategic partnership with an existing community development program (such as the Nigeria Fadama Development III Project), and to pay special attention to the gender dimension, in order to help develop the entrepreneurial capacity of community-based maintenance groups.

**Component 1 &2 Activities:**

The components will finance key activities with value chains that generate employment, namely:

A. Road maintenance works contracts. The employment generation activities for road maintenance will include:

- (i) Cleaning of travelled surface and road sides
- (ii) Cleaning of drainages
- (iii) Removal of debris on the roads
- (iv) Cleaning of roadside drainage structure and drainage outlets
- (v) Patching of potholes
- (vi) Maintenance and trimming vegetation growth on roads

**Key indicators informing about project’s results to be achieved include:**

- Direct project beneficiaries, (including the % of female) (percentage)
- Roads in good and fair condition as a share of total classified roads (percentage)
- Share of rural population with access to an all-season road (proportion)
- Roads receiving adequate levels of maintenance (kilometers)
- Increase in the *number of people with access to services* supported in targeted communities (disaggregated by specific services: water points, electricity connections, Market, School, Hospital, improve sanitation facilities, etc.);
- Increase in *number of people employed* in selected communities (disaggregated by self-employed, formal employment, and gender); and

- Increase in the *income of rural farmers supported* by RAMP-2 project.

### **Component 3: Project Management and Strengthening of State & Federal Road Sector Institutional, Policy and Regulatory Framework**

This component aims at addressing institutional capacity gaps at the sub-national level with regard to rural road assets' management, as well as at developing and implementing sound rural transport policies. It also provides a comprehensive institutional development package at the state and federal levels to:

- support an effective implementation of the project (including through technical audits, whenever needed);
- design and implement sound rural transport policies;
- improve the planning and execution of public expenditures in rural transport; and
- promote the dissemination of best practices, as well as to prepare a possible scaling up of the project in the participating states.

The component is split in two sub-components.

#### **Sub-Component 3.1: Project Management Activities (States Level).**

This sub-component finances activities in the participating states which include:

- preparation or updating of prioritization studies and GIS-based road inventories;
- operational costs, training, safeguards management and fiduciary support (including SPIU costs except staff costs of civil servants);
- technical assistance for road asset management, including road condition monitoring and support to road planning and maintenance policies;
- development of rural transport regulations (including heavy vehicles' weight control, road ownership), establishment of sustainable road data management systems, and preparation of Intermediary Means of Transport (IMT) strategies;
- technical assistance for reform of state road sector institutions, including institutionalization of the SPIU within states' organizational chart for rural roads' management and coordination with eventual state road maintenance agencies;
- institutional support and training to local governments (e.g. on safeguards management and compliance, fiduciary management, governance and accountability, infrastructure planning); and
- technical assistance for ensuring stakeholders and civil society participation in processes that assures road quality, efficiency of works, transparency and social inclusion.

This sub-component is financed exclusively from IDA funds while some operational costs (e.g. wages of civil servants or top up allowances) and any potential safeguards-related compensation are financed by state counterpart funds.

#### **Sub-Component 3.2: Project Management Activities (Federal Level).**

This sub-component finances Project Management activities at the Federal level. These include:

- day to day administration, financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation of Project activities at the federal level;
- eligible operational costs, training and fiduciary support, including project audits for the tier-one states to be contracted by the Federal Government;
- technical assistance for monitoring of non-participating states (i.e., monitoring of CPS Governance criteria to consider expanding tier one and two lists) and preparatory activities for program's scaling up;
- technical assistance for dissemination of lessons learnt and best practices (including consultants and workshops);
- baseline and impact evaluation surveys; and
- development of federal policies for the improvement of rural transport (including road standards for low-volume roads) and alignment with the NATA and with federal transport policies.

### **1.4 Justification for the Preparation of ARAP**

The sub-project activities in components 1 (Upgrading and rehabilitation of rural roads) which include rehabilitation works for the proposed 403.54km rural and farm roads in Niger state triggered involuntary

resettlement: OP 4.12 of the World Bank. This is being addressed using ARAP as an instrument desirable when less than 10% of total landholding of a community will be affected and/or when less than 200 persons will be affected by the project.

#### **1.4.1 Principles Underlying the Preparation of the ARAP**

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

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Assist project affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them back to the former status.
- All people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement is appropriate and sustainable.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

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

(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

(i) Relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) Loss of assets or access to assets, or

(iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or not

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

#### **1.5 Aims and Objectives of the ARAP**

The objective of the assignment is as follows:

- (i) Review and update the ARAP prepared for the already prioritized 403.54km length.Km of rural roads in Niger 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 vulnerable ones along the corridors who could be affected
- (v) 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.

#### **1.6 Approaches and Assumptions to the ARAP Preparation**

An overview of the objectives and scope of work as contained in the TOR requires a clear cut methodology and/or approach. Therefore, this ARAP study considered the mapping out of study approaches that will meet the overall ARAP implementation goal. These include approaches to:

- assessment of the adequacy/gaps in the existing ARAP
- impact identification and avoidance/minimization;
- community and PAPs identification and consultation;
- socio-economic profiling of PAPs and identification of vulnerable PAPs;
- valuation of assets;
- selection of ARAP implementation committee and,
- selection of Grievances redress committee.



### **1.6.1 Approach to Assessment of the Adequacy/Gaps in the Existing ARAP**

**1) Initial meetings with the SPIU:** A meeting was held with the SPIU to discuss the expectations of the ARAP, timelines and deliverables. The outcome of the meeting culminated in the collection of relevant documents such as the engineering drawings of the proposed road routes, project appraisal document (PAD), project implementation manual (PIM), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the existing ESMP and ARAP prepared for the Niger State RAMP2.

**2) Literature Review:** Extensive review of the existing ARAP to be updated, RAMP-2 RPF and other relevant documents was carried out. The outcome and procedures of the existing ARAP report was compared against the provisions of the RPF and the enabling guidelines on involuntary resettlement.

### **1.6.2 Approach to Impact Identification and Avoidance/Minimization**

Reconnaissance visit of the project routes were undertaken. Necessary tools including the engineering design report for the RAMP-2 prioritized roads in Niger state, measurement tape, hand held GPS and camera were engaged. The Measurement tape was used to map out the required road widths at various locations, thereby, determining potential impacted items. Impacts were avoided or minimized as much as possible through re-alignment, selection of alternative routes and reduction of road width where necessary.

### **1.6.3 Approach to community /PAPs identification and consultation**

With assistance from the Niger State RAMP SPIU, the communities of potential social impacts and the PAPs were reached through their district heads, village heads and road maintenance committee officials, and were meaningfully engaged in consultations.

Thus, PAPs were identified as: 1) those whose lands will be affected, 2) those whose buildings will be affected, 3) those whose local fences will be affected, 4) those whose crops will be affected, 5) those whose economic trees will be affected, 6) those whose kiosks/tables/thatched shops and other means of employment will be affected.

Details of the consultation with PAPs are presented in the section on Public Consultation.

### **1.6.4 Approach to Socio-economic profiling of PAPs**

In order to have a good understanding of the socio-economic conditions, characteristics and behaviour of PAPs and by implication of the project communities, this study relied on secondary and primary data collection. Tools used for primary data gathering include focus group discussion and household structured socio-economic questionnaire.

Enumerators were hired from the project area including youths and women for the field census exercise. Only those with minimal secondary education were considered. All the field officers were trained on the use of the survey instrument and on the nature of the policy guidelines that underlay the project. This was undertaken with mock exercise carried out to test their understanding and capabilities before embarking on field survey.

### **1.6.5 Approach to Valuation of Affected Assets**

In line with the RPF, valuation of affected assets was carried out by a qualified quantity surveyor. This was undertaken in consultation with PAPs, by carry out market survey of the affected items within the local markets.

Expectation of inflation was ruled out with a view that there will be relative price index stability for the next 6 months within which the implementation of the ARAP would have taken place. In the event of delay in implementation, and a possible rise in inflation above the 15.13% level as at January 2018 (NBA), the contingency allowance built into the budget will be used to finance the change due to inflation.

## **1.7 Review of the Existing ESMP and ARAP Prepared By Niger RAMP-2**

The existing document prepared in 2017 is titled “**Detailed Engineering Design, Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Procurement Support and Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in Niger State**”. The titling of the report is confusing and ambiguous as it failed to provide a sense of direction for the study. However, the report provided some background information on the project and the project localities. It also gave the right information on the project categorization (category 2 of the FMEnv and category B of IDA). The report was right in stating that Environmental Assessment –OP/BP 4.01 and Involuntary Resettlement - OP/BP 4.12 respectively were triggered by the RAMP2 project. However, the

report was weak in the following areas: 1) it was not well structured; 2) sections on socioeconomics was not well presented; 3). It was also observed that the section on consultations was not adequately presented to justify stakeholders' engagement during the assignment; 4)The outcome of the review of the report suggests that a Terms of Reference (TOR) was not followed in carrying out the assignment especially in the area of report presentation. Also, the gaps noticed for the ARAP include lack of: consultation plan, inventory of affected assets, census of PAPs, entitlement and eligibility matrix, valuation matrix, wrong calculations for entitlement and amount for compensation etc.

In light of the above, we find it necessary to continue with the preparation of an ARAP that would adequately close the gaps and provide the appropriate information and arrangements consistent with the project RPF for addressing safeguard issues triggered by the sub-project.

### **1.8 ARAP Preparation: Establishment of a Resettlement Committee**

The Niger RAMP2 SPMU shall establish a resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

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

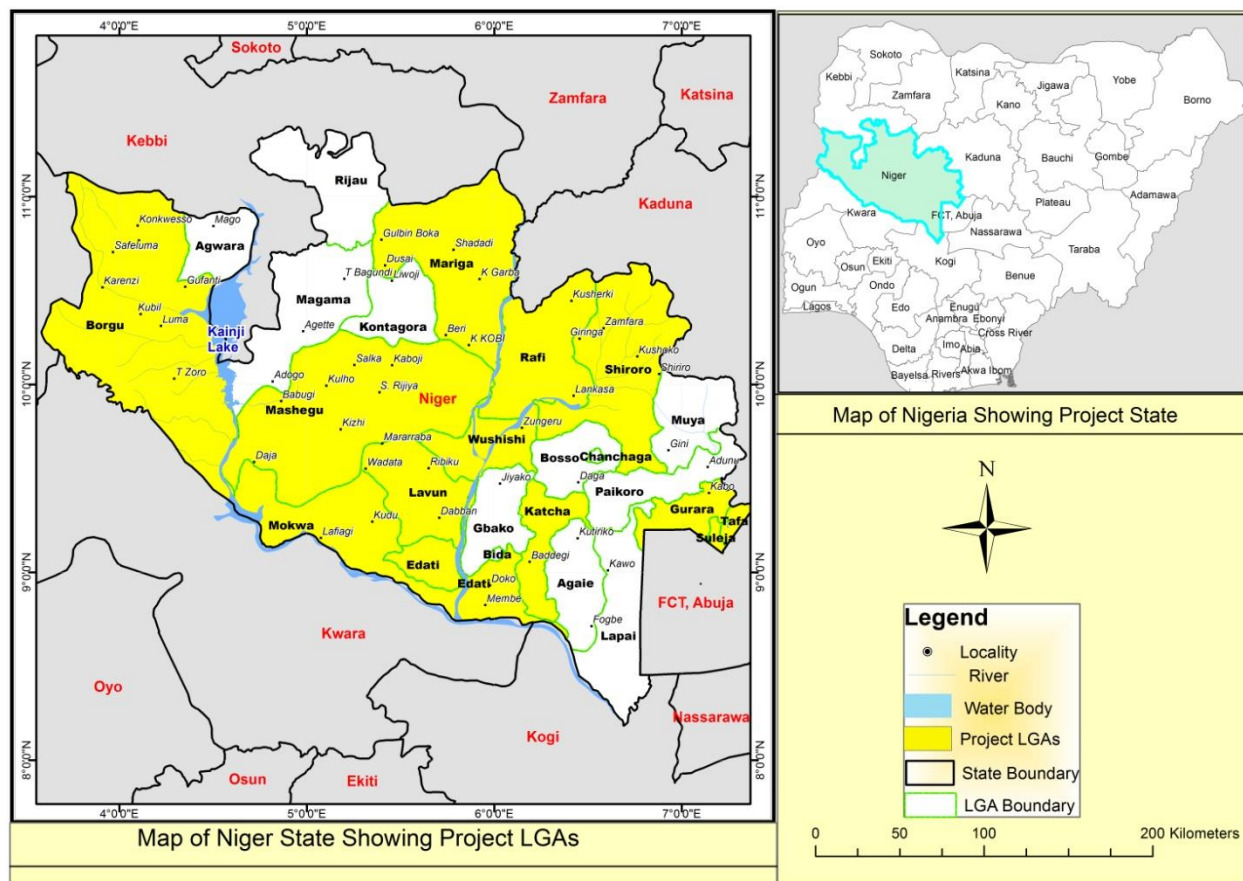
## CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT AREAS AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

### 2.1 Baseline Conditions of the Project Area

Niger State is located in the north central Nigeria at 8°20'N 3°30'E. It has a land mass of about 76,363km<sup>2</sup> (29,484sqmi). The state shares boundaries with Kaduna and Federal Capital Territory in the east and south east respectively, Kebbi and Zamfara states in the north, Kwara and Kogi states in the south and Benin republic in the west.

The State is well endowed with many mineral resources which include gold, tin, iron, marble, copper, kaolin, silica, limestone, felsper, sand talc and quartz. The state has a great potential for tourism and some of the Tourist attractions are Zuma Rock, Gurara falls, Baro Empire Hill, Colonial ruins at Zungeru, Nagwamatse Well and Kainji Lake National Park.

Niger state is the home state for three Hydro Electric Power Stations in the Country namely; Kainji, Jebba and Shiroro. Besides generating hydroelectric power, the dams sustain irrigation projects, and fishing .



**Figure 1: Map of Nigeria Delineating Niger state showing LGAs of RAMP-2 Project intervention**

Figure 1 above shows the LGAs where the selected road routes for upgrade/rehabilitation are located. These include Borgu, Suleja, Tafa, Katcha, Edati, Shiroro, Mashegu, Lavun, Rafi, Wushishi, and Gurara

### 2.2 Overview of the Selected Rural Roads

The project area covers 403.54km lengths which have 14 feeder roads. The selection of the 14 feeder roads followed a set of selection criteria that include population, level of traffic, agricultural productivity, connection to essential services such as market, hospital, storage and processing centers. The list of the selected roads is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: List of Niger State RAMP-2 Phase 11 Intervention Roads for Rehabilitation/Construction**

S/No	Road ID	Name of Road	Local Government Area	Road Length (Km)
1	R1-1	Sullu Junction - Daku Bridge - Sabon Diko	Gurara/Tafa	4.62
2	R1-2	Sullu Junction - Kabo	Suleja/Gurara	10.61
3	R1-3	Old Gawu - Tuna - Farindoki	Gurara	21.97
4	R2-1	Kutigi - Dasun - Tashan Hajiya road	Lavun	55.32
5	R2-2	Doko - Gaba - Sheshi	Lavun	14.43
6	R2-3	Badeggi - Ebba - Kataeregi	Katcha	42.14
7	R2-7	Patibokungi - Jebo - Angasa	Lavun	12.02
8	R2-8	Wuyakantin - Etsu Tasha - Kpatagi	Edati	22.65
9	R3-2	Kuta - Kobwa - Kafa - Layi	Shiroro	25.84
10	R3-3	Pandogari - Bassa	Rafi/Shiroro	54.75
11	R3-5	Wushishi - Makusidi - Bida road	Wushishi	22.85
12	R4-3	Bangi - Kompanin Bobi	Mariga	88.70
13	R4-6	Fellegi - Shafini	Mashegu	12.17
14	R5-1	Luma- Shagunu	Borgu	26.92
<b>Total Length</b>				<b>403.54</b>

### 2.3 The Project Routes

The maps and pictures shown below are for the RAMP-2 project intervention routes in Niger state. The essence of the maps and pictures to this ARAP is notably to show some important social features and information that will be helpful during implementation of the ARAP and the project in general. The emphasis on the maps includes built up areas, names of settlements along the project corridor, locations of project affected assets/structures and water bodies.



**Figure 3: Section of R2-3 showing one of the river crossing  
Observed cutting across sections of the Road**



Figure 4: Wideness condition of some of the roads, indicating No Potential Involuntary Resettlement

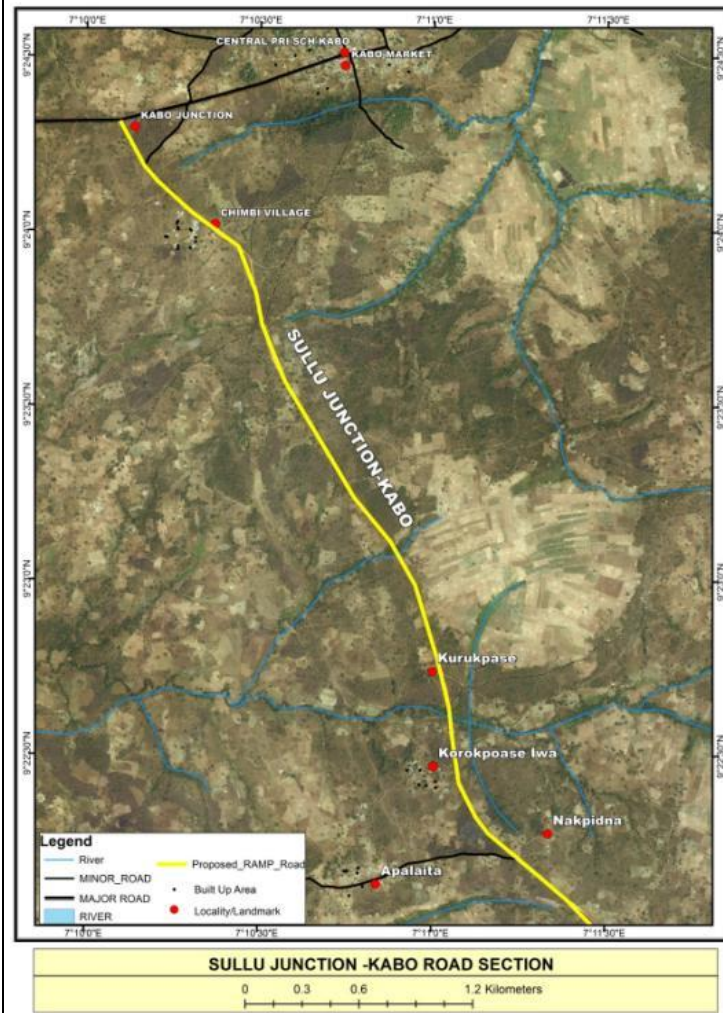


Figure 5: Map Showing Section of Sullu Junction-Kabo Road

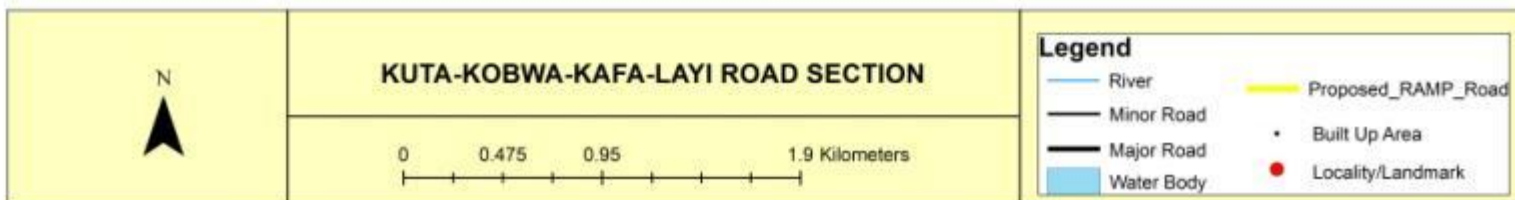
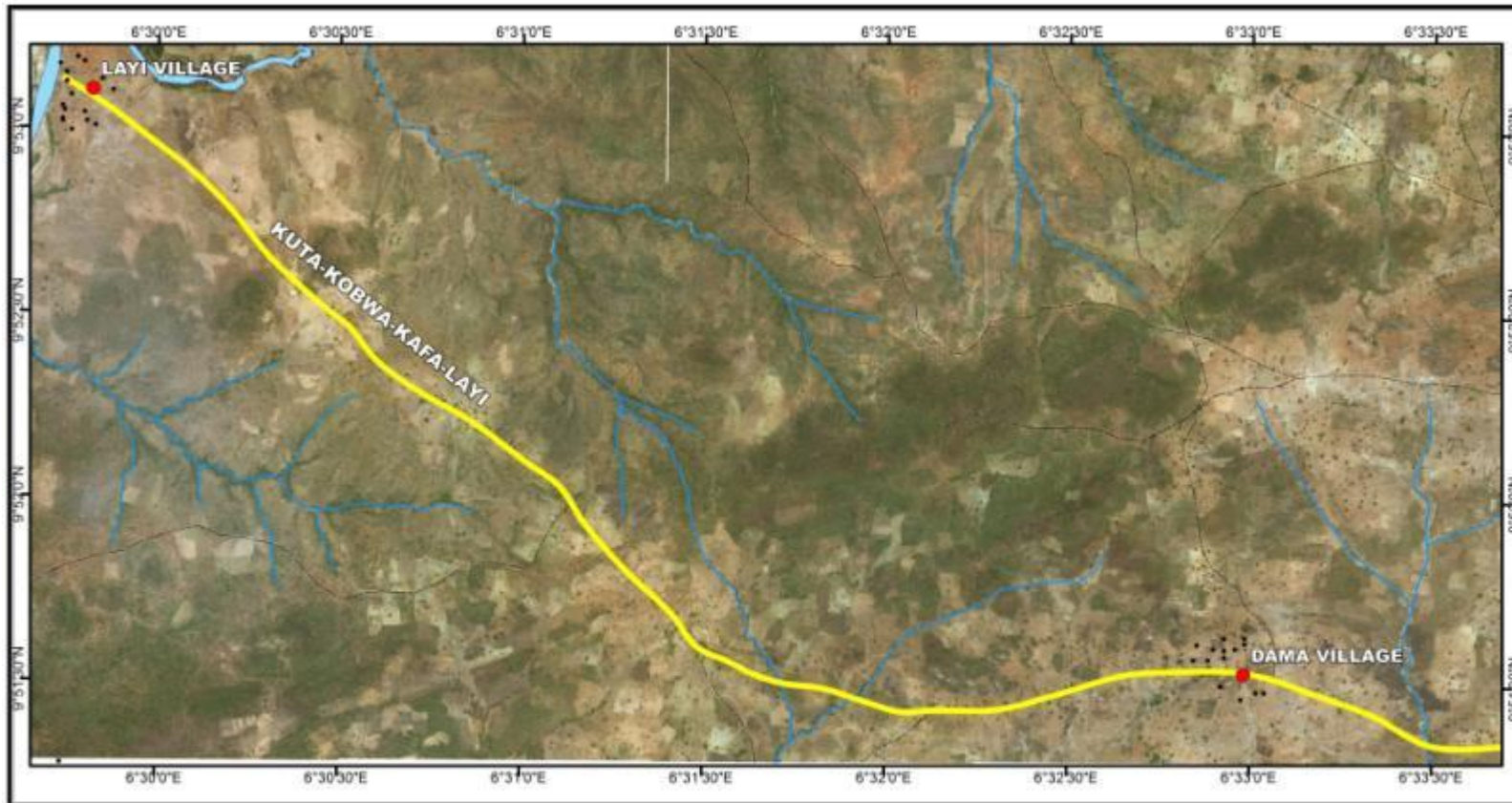


Figure 6: Map showing section of Kuta-Kobwa-Kafa-Layi Road

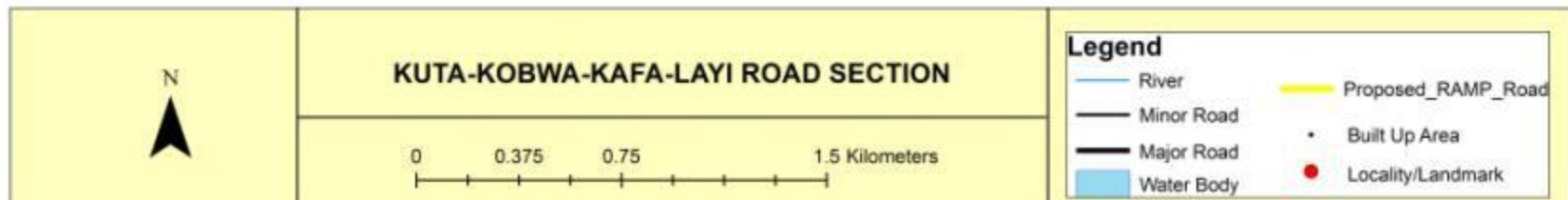
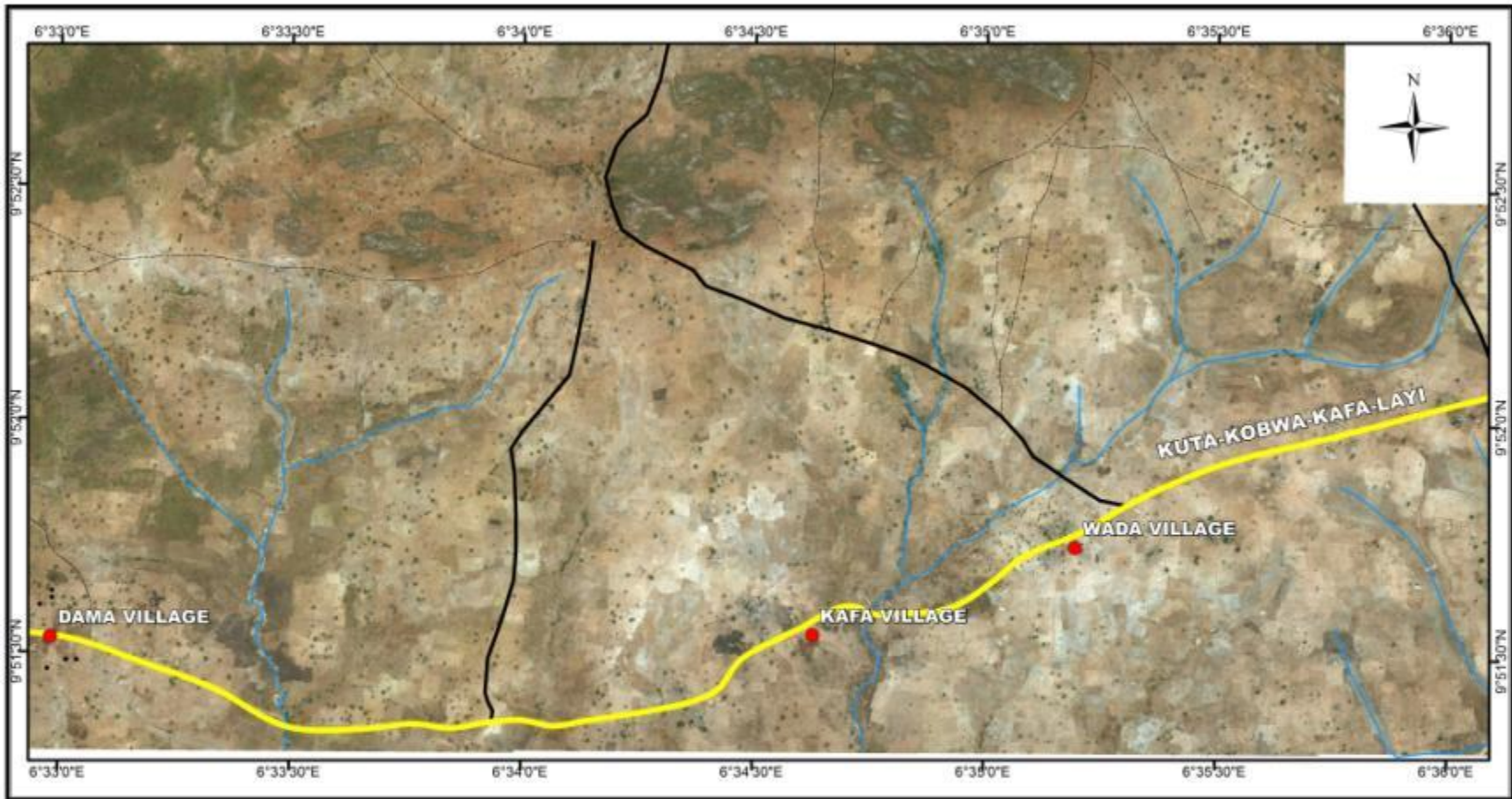


Figure 7: kafa village section of Kuta-Kobwa-Kafa-Layi Road



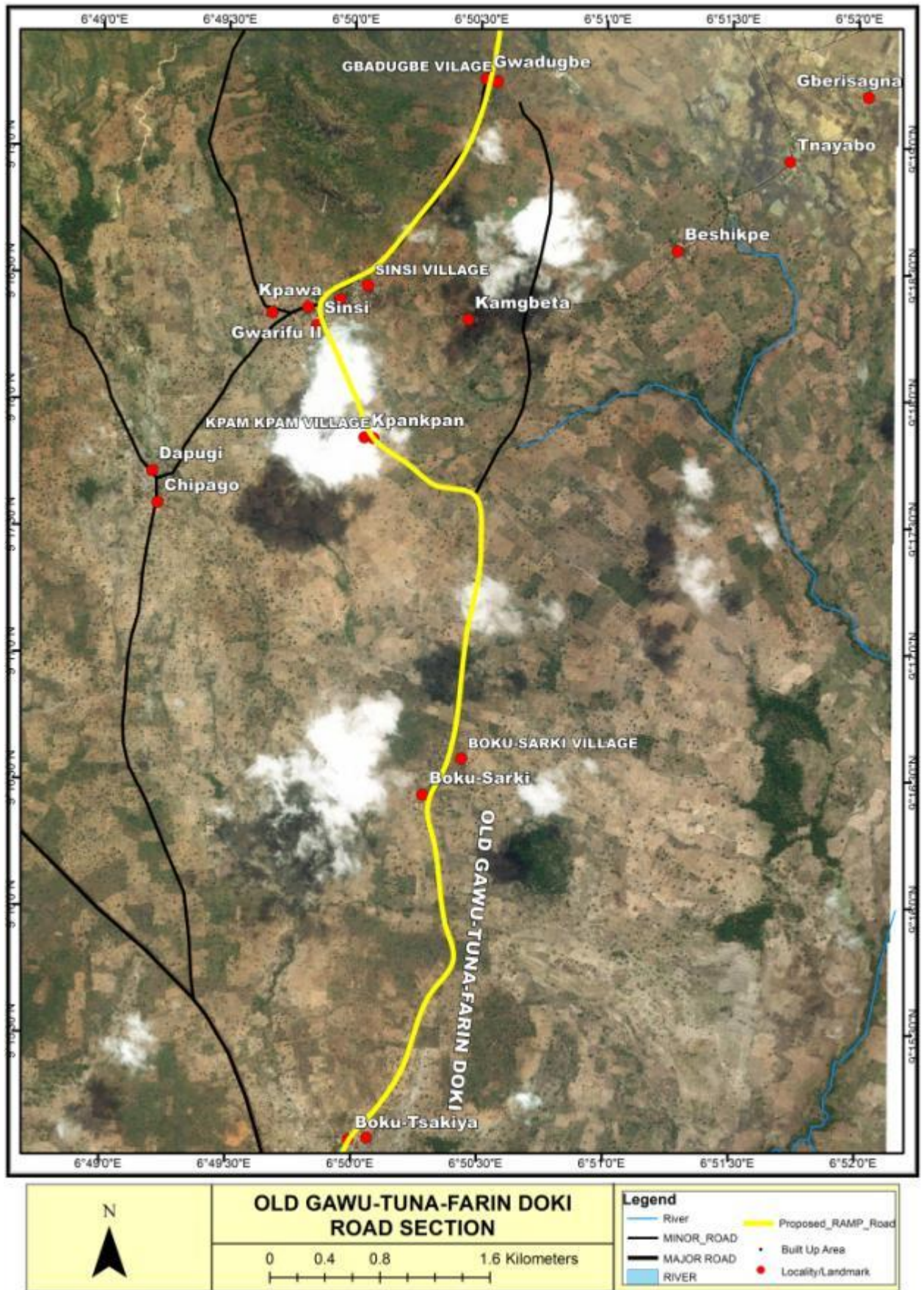


Figure 8: Boku sarki section of Old Gawu-Tuna-Farin Doki Road



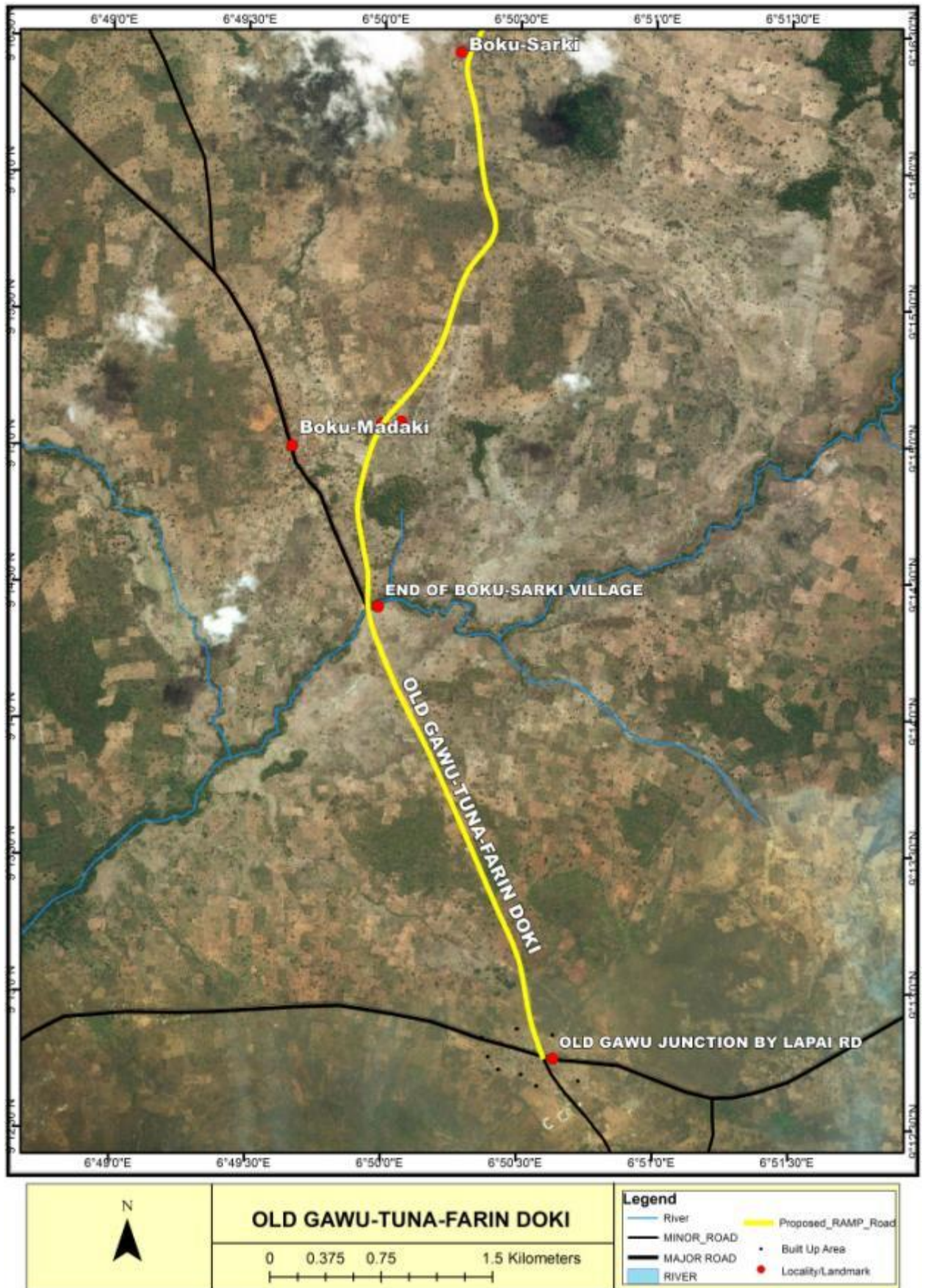


Figure 9: Lapai Junction section of Old Gawu-Tuna-Farin Doki Road

## 2.4 Social Baseline of the Project Area and Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

### 2.4.1 Traditional Leadership Patterns and Political Process

The project area is governed at the apex by the Emir who has jurisdiction over an emirate. The emirate towns in the project area include Suleja, Bida, Kontangora and Borgu. However, the administrative hierarchy begins with the Ward Heads. The Ward Heads have social and political jurisdiction over the ward under them. The Ward Head reports to the Village Head and the village Head reports to the District Head who is answerable to the Emir. This order of administrative governance is followed in addressing civil and legacy disputes.

### 2.4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area

The demographic features of the RAMP-2 project area are summarized in a matrix as shown in Table 2 below.

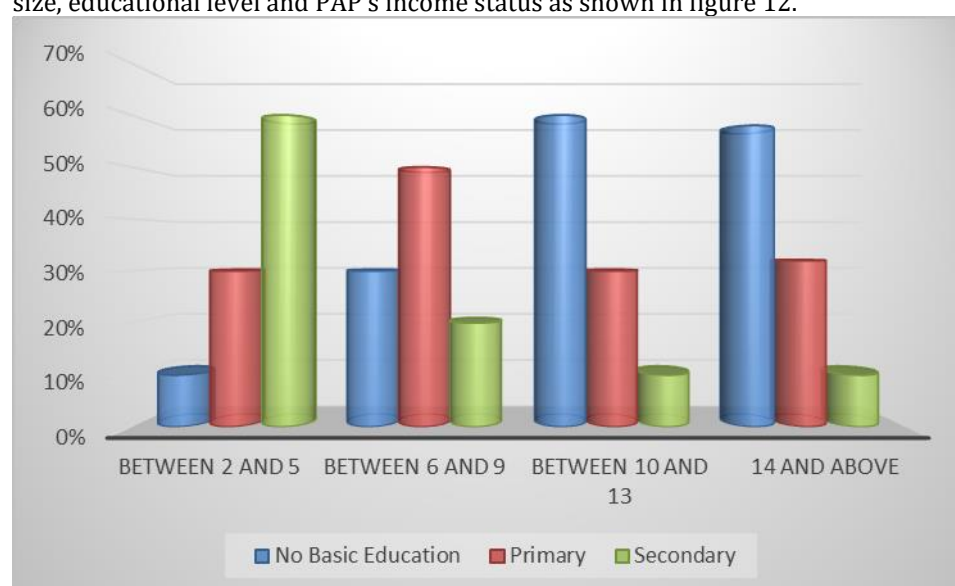
**Table 2: Showing Demographics of the RAMP-2 intervention area**

LGA	Land Area (Sq Km)	Population	
		2006	2016
<u>Gurara</u>	1,126.3	90,974	127,700
<u>Lavun</u>	4,218.5	209,917	294,700
<u>Rafi</u>	3,558.7	181,929	261,500
<u>Shiroro</u>	5,558.0	235,404	331,100
<u>Suleja</u>	153.4	216,578	302,200
Tafa	222	83,544	117,800
<u>Wushishi</u>	1,779.4	81,783	114,900
Edati	1,752	159,818	224,500
Mariga	5,552	199,430	280,400
Mashegu	9,182	215,022	302,300
Katcha	1,681	122,176	169,800

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

### 2.4.3 Marital Status, Family Size, Educational Level and Income Pattern amongst PAPS

Analysis of the field census shows that about 9 out of every 10 PAPS are married while others are either not married or have separated from marriage. The married people amongst PAPS are associated with large number of children. Family size is ranked by 2-5 (small size), 6-9 (middle size), and 10-13 and above (large size). The outcome of the survey shows that 85 percent of the PAPS belong to the category of 6-9 family size. The study established a correlation among family size, educational level and PAPS's income status as shown in figure 12.



**Figure 4: Relationship among Family Size, Education and Income of PAPS**

#### 2.4.4 Primary Sources of Livelihood

Farming is the dominant means of livelihood for the people of the project area. Survey carried out within communities of project intervention shows that farming is the primary livelihood for 350 (63%) out of 554 respondents. However amongst the PAPs, 28 persons (50%) are primarily engaged in farming activities, 24 persons (43%) are traders while 4 others (7%) are artisans. This information is shown graphically below.

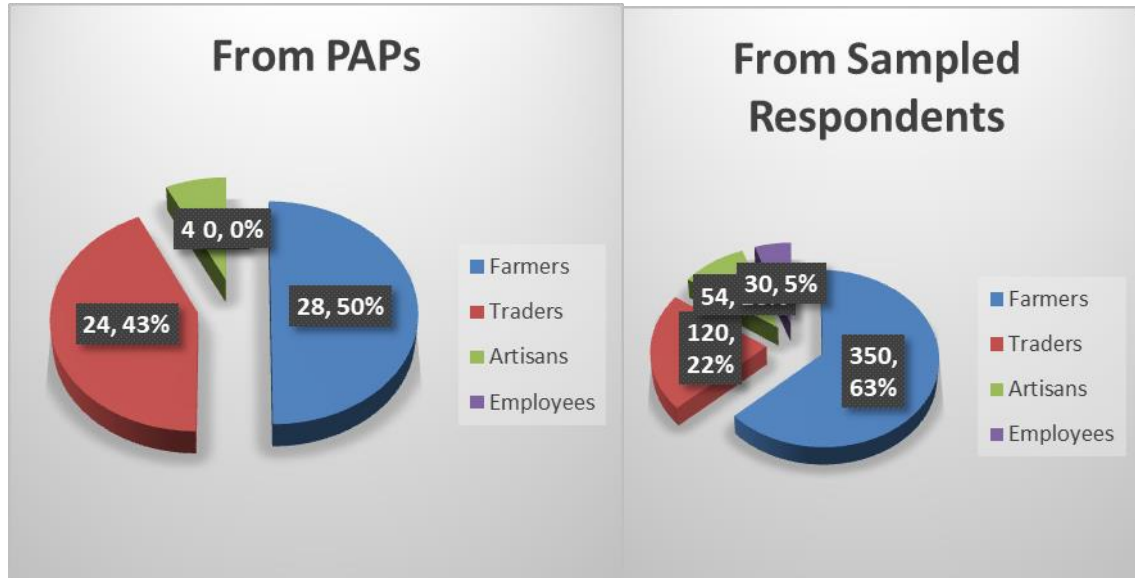


Figure 5: Occupation within the project area; Source: Field survey (2018)

#### 2.4.5 Religious Affiliation

The people of the project area are predominantly Muslims. The proportion of Muslims to Christians based on field survey was 75% (Muslims) to 25% (Christians).

#### 2.4.6 Gender Relations and Involvement

Field survey shows that women in the project area are subjects to their husband's authority and often do not mingle in community leadership matters but they engage in farming and petty trades. The socio-cultural, religious or traditional laws and regulations do not preside them of asset acquisition or ownership. However, the women are not restricted by cultural or religious laws from ownership of assets including acquisition and participation in farming and trading activities.

#### 2.4.7 Amenities in the community

Amenities common across the project areas are primary schools and primary health centers. Many of the communities are connected to the national grid but experience regular power outage. Source of Drinking water in many of the communities is community manual operated boreholes but some communities also drink from rivers and streams.



#### 2.4.8 Transportation

Field observation and consultations with communities along the road routes revealed that major means of transportation for the villagers to and from the market or neighbouring villages is by motorcycle, vehicle (pick-up van), bicycle and by foot (for those leaving nearby).

Due to the poor nature of the road, movement of people and farm produce have become a problem over the years. This is more problematic during the rainy season as some sections of the road are flooded making it difficult for movement and thereby escalating the cost of transportation.

The poor conditions of the rural roads in the project areas has led to the dominance of the use of motor cycles and increased cost of transport. Transportation by motorbike ranges between N150-N500 per person while with farm produce can be between N500-N800 depending on the proximity of the village to the market. For example, transporting a bag of maize or guinea corn by motorbike from **Layi** village to **Kuta** market is about N600. However, transportation using pick-up van in the same area goes for about N300. These prices tend to increase during the rainy season by as much as 40-50% and are attributed to the poor access road. The simple significance of this assessment is that the rehabilitation of the rural roads as proposed, will reduce cost of transportation, encourage productivity and create jobs and income for the large rural agrarian people

##### a) Traffic Counts

Traffic counts were taken by the consultants at different strategic points along the roads to be rehabilitated. In the baseline survey the share of motor cycles was higher than the other modes in all the roads to be improved. This was followed by pick-ups and salons cars and minibuses. Generally, the traffic was very light during the baselines survey due to the bad nature of the roads and the inability to link the various communities together due to rivers (no bridges) and flood plains. The baseline survey was conducted during off farming season when most people in the various communities tend to be idle and movements are limited.

##### b) Travel Time

The Kutigi - Dasun - Tashan Hajiya road by pick-up vans takes about 3 hours to make the 56km journey. The Agwara - Mago - Shafaci which is a 43.66 kilometer road took almost four hours due to the bad conditions of the roads. From the baseline survey the purpose for which commuters made their journeys range from going to markets, farm, hospital, social work and education.

#### 2.4.9 Settlement Pattern

The settlement patterns along the road corridors are largely nucleated, showing a strangely ribbon appearance along the road alignments, possibly for easy access to road transportation. In some cases the road alignment is encroached upon by structures like buildings, perimeter fences, trees, etc (see Table 3.1). Several small pastoral Fulani or semi-settled Fulani camps have also sprung up on the routes. Typical settlements are composed of concentrated clusters of residential dwellings with the remaining areas being either farms or long-standing fallows. Information obtained shows that there is a steady emigration from villages to rapidly growing trading centers of the LGA and State capital. The pull factor of these two areas is probably employment opportunities (mainly in the informal sector) associated with urbanization.

#### 2.4.10 Agricultural Production

Agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in the communities. About 80 percent of the respondents in the baseline survey are farms. Their farming is predominantly subsistence. However commercial production exist but not maximized because the farmers lack basic farm implements and have no knowledge of new farming systems. Basic crops produced within the project area include Maize, Cassava, Guinea corn, Rice and Yam. Farmers do not have access to improved seedlings. Therefore, the productivity of an average farmer during the base line survey is very low. One farmer told us that he barely produces three bags of 100 kg of maize which hardly sustains him and his family for the year. Majority of the respondents are using cutlass and hoes with little use of herbicides and fertilizer in their farms. The use of tractors and animal traction was minimal rather hand plowing/ridging was the dominant method used during the baseline survey.

### 3.1 Introduction

This section presents the relevant policies, frameworks and guidelines of the Nigerian government and that of the World Bank that received and reviewed during the preparation of this ARAP.

### 3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

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

The main objective of the RPF was to describe and clarify the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by the RAMP-2 project components, notably the **road upgrade and rehabilitation**. The RPF was formulated to establish and clarify the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects which will be prepared during project implementation.

The RPF serves as a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) now being prepared for sub-projects by each participating state. The RPF specified that in addressing impacts, resettlement plans must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the project.

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

The RPF specified that occupants who must be displaced will be moved at minimum cost and at short distance as possible. It also states that occupants who must be moved will be assisted physically by inclusion of preparatory site work in the works programme of the contractor and/or by payments to move items of livelihoods to alternative locations. It also recommended the setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism that will address complaints and grievances that may emanate from the resettlement or compensation process.

The preparation of this ARAP is consistent with the guidelines and recommendations of the RPF.

### 3.3 Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)

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

### 3.4 Nigeria Law/Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, 1978 is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every parcel of land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He/she holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Council Chairman.

Thus, the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

- The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all citizens of the state.
- The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent.

- The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.
- The Local Government Councils may grant customary rights of Occupancy for agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor.

#### 3.4.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

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

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

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

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as:

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

Major points from the Land Use Act relevant to resettlement are as follow:

- compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour.
- The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation. This indicates current value of asset as against the replacement value.
- the provision of **section 6(5)** of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the **holder** and the **occupier** of customary right of occupancy(C of O) according to their respective interests, is confusing and vague in directive as to who shall be entitled to what? It fails to acknowledge that the holder of C of O may be different from the occupier /user of the land, just as the user of improvement on land (eg house) may be a tenant to the property developer who may or not be the holder of C of O.
- Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated in relation to the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.
- Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation; or on the ground of requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:
  - **In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.**
  - **in respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or**



**improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation. With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.**

- **in respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.**
- Again the Act provides in **section 30** that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of **section 29**, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee whose composition is determined by the governor. It is clear from **section 47 (2)** of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his own case. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

The Act explicitly states that compensation is paid to the holder of a statutory right of occupancy and/or the holder of a customary right of occupancy and not to squatters on the land or those that own the land by inheritance. In practice, not minding the Land Use Act, local people still believe that land is a gift of God which they acquire by inheritance as individuals or a community. Often they rarely seek and obtain customary rights of occupancy from the Local Government for agricultural land and land in rural areas as stipulated in the Land Use Act. It is only land in the urban areas that holders seek to acquire statutory rights of occupancy. Holders of statutory rights of occupancy are issued certificate of occupancy by the State Government. Thus most land in the rural areas is not documented by the Local Government Authority but the owners are known to themselves and members of the community, for both communal and individual lands.

With respect to land vested in any person before the commencement of the Land Use Act, section 34(2) states that where the land is developed, the land shall continue to be held by the person in whom it was vested immediately before the commencement of the Act, as if the holder of the land was the holder of a statutory right of occupancy issued by the governor under the prevailing Act. However, such a person is required to apply for issuance of a certificate of occupancy from the governor.

In view of the dual rights of landholding (statutory and inheritance), this ARAP will trade caution by aligning with the landholding and ownership right practiced within the communities of project corridor. This is to avoid conflicts that may threaten project implementation resulting from land acquisition issues.

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

In this section a comparison is made between the Nigerian Land Use Act and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement. The principal outcome of this section is the provision of gap addressing measures.



**Table 3: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank's OP 4.12**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>NIGERIAN LAW</b>	<b>OP 4.12 of World Bank</b>	<b>Measures for addressing the gaps</b>
Land Owners: statutory Rights	Cash compensation based upon market value	Recommends land-for-land compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost.	land-for-land compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Owners: customary rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Are entitled to equivalent value of land in kind or cash compensation at full replacement cost.	Equivalent value of land in kind or cash compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Land Users/farmers	Land users without title rights be it customary, C of O or R of O are not entitled to any form of compensation or assistance	Entitled to compensation for crops and entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of the pre- project level.	Compensation for crops and entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of the pre-project level.
Owners of Non permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	In-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of economic trees	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour

## CHAPTER FOUR:INVENTORY OF ASSETS, CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 4.1 Introduction

Following a work-through/reconnaissance survey along the proposed project routes with support from the Niger State RAMP SPIU the potential affected structures and assets are identified as follows:

Category	Description	Quantity
Structures	Temporal shops made with zinc	17
	Grass shade and batcher	16
	Mud House for commercial	5
	Residential house with block cement and zinc	2
	Uncompleted house	1
	Fence rendered with cement	1
	Iron container	6
	Electric Poles	4
	Economic Trees	Mango Tree
Orange Tree		3
Palm Tree		15
Kola nut tree		1
Neem Tree		2
Guava Tree		3

Identification of the PAPs was facilitated after consulting with community district heads, village heads and road maintenance committee officials. The road maintenance committee officials were present to verify that those that laid claim to assets were the true PAPs/owners.

### 4.2 Discussion of Project Impacts

#### 4.2.1 Positive Impacts

This project has numerous positive impacts if well implemented. This 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 income to families and communities, etc. However, focus here is more on the adverse impacts which must be mitigated to ensure project sustainability.

#### 4.2.2 Negative Impacts

##### 1. Landlessness

- Land expropriation removes the main foundation on which many people build livelihoods. Land owners in the project site may lose land, house and rent due to inability to acquire alternative land.

##### 2. Homelessness and vulnerability

- Although there are few residential houses likely to be affected, homelessness is associated with untold hardship and trauma; hence, the need to ensure that PAPs under this category receive adequate mitigation measures.
- Loss of housing may have consequences on family cohesion and on mutual help networks if neighbouring households of the same kinship group get scattered or separated.

##### 3. Loss of Business and livelihood

- Loss of shop, container and locations of trade will inadvertently exacerbate the economic condition of PAPs. This will impact negatively on their ability to provide for their households including support for their education health care and nutrition.

### 4.3 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

Following the strategy described in section 1.7.2, the adverse impacts were avoided to the extent possible through road re-alignment, selection of alternative route and reduction of road width where necessary. Where impacts avoidance measures were envisaged as capable of affecting the integrity of the work, consultations were carried out with stakeholders and affected persons to embark on the inventory of the affected assets while appropriate mitigation measures will apply. Notwithstanding the inventory, Niger RAMP might, during implementation, in consultation with the implementing engineers, review the inventory of affected items and possibly apply engineering solutions that might reduce the displacement of some of the structures.

#### 4.4 Mitigation Measures

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and /or best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement,
- Proper census and identification of PAPs
- Proper preparation of the ARAP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines
- Actual implementation of ARAP before civil works or displacement of the settlement (PAPs)
- Setting up of ARAP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the local community representatives
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible rather than cash compensation to ensure no net loss of assets and livelihood.

### 4.5 Presentation of Affected Items by Project Locations

The matrix below describes the nature of affected items and number of PAPs per location. The detail information and costing of compensation benefits are presented in annex 2.

Location	No of PAPs	Affected Items					
		Residential Structure	Commercial Perm. Structure	Commercial Temp. Structure	Electric Poles	Fence	Economic tree
Kataeregi	21	x	1	20	x	x	X
Panti	5	1	x	x	x	x	10
Gaba	1	1	x	x	x	1	X
Fitigi	1	1	x	x	x	x	X
Takugaba	2	x	x	x	x	x	6
Jabo	1	x	x	x	x	x	1
Egunagi	1	x	x	x	x	x	15
Kasuwa-Garba	15	x	x	15	x	x	X
Kuta	3	2	1	x	x	x	1
Tuna	4	x	x	2	x	x	2
Kodo	1	1	x	x	2	x	X
Total	55	6	2	37	2	1	35

The above matrix shows that a total of 55 persons will be affected as a result of the road rehabilitation project at different locations of the routes. Equally, two (electric poles) which are public utility items might be affected. Niger RAMP will through the implementation and administrative component of the ARAP budget expend for the cost of relocating the poles in conjunction with the Transmission Company of Nigeria or the appropriate authority in charge of electricity in the project area.

### 4.6 Vulnerable Persons:

This ARAP identified 5 PAPs as vulnerable persons. These are persons who by the reason of their social status will be adversely affected more than others by the planned road construction activities. They include 1 woman and 4 men aged and low income men. The profile of the vulnerable persons is described as follow:

Location	Name	Sex		Occupation	Affected item(s)
Kuta	Mrs Yusuf Salihu	F	Widow	Trader	House
Kuta	Sule Mai Anguwa Kabwa	M	Aged	Farmer	Lock-up shop
Kasuwan Garba	Nasiru Umar	M	Aged	Trader	Temporal shop
Kasuwan Garba	Umar Mohammed	M	Aged	Fruit seller	Temporal shop
Kasuwan Garba	Danlami Mohammed	M	Aged	Fruit seller	Temporal shop

#### 4.7 Census Cut-off Date

The established cut off-date was February, 19<sup>th</sup> 2018. This cut-off date was extended from the previously stated cut-off date due to the review and update of the PAPs in the ARAP. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. The cut-off-date was communicated in the language of the people during community consultation and through the district heads and village heads.

Therefore, any other person entering the ROW to build, settle, trade, farm or embark on any form of improvement beyond this date would not be entitled to any form of compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows *“provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx”*.

#### 4.8 Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are important in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan. The table below outlines series of activities and indicators that will be used to monitor the ARAP Implementation process.

**Table 4: Activities and Performance indicators for monitoring income restoration**

Events	Indicators	Next line of action taken or agreed
Meetings held with PAPs	Date, attendance, topics discussed	
ARAP implementation orientation	Date, number and attendance of PAPs present, communication manual distributed, questions asked and answered	
ARAP implementation committee	Composition of the committee, Representation of PAPs (Road Maintenance Group/ committee, RAMP SPIU), training and date on ARAP implementation, place of training and report of training	
Grievance Redress Committee	Composition of the committee (Road Maintenance Group/ committee, NGO, RAMP SPIU)	
Implementation of RAP	Date of first compensation, report of compensation, last date of moving PAPs to new residence, nature of assistance rendered, complaints and concerns from ARAP implementation	
Evidence of PAPs participation in implementation	participation in site selection, supervision of house construction, involvement and consent in the tenancy agreement	
Livelihood	PAPs livelihood prior to the project and present, income prior and present, number of PAPs in vocational livelihoods, number of PAPs or their children employed, Evidence of receiving healthcare by the elderly vulnerable PAPs.	

**Note: Next line of action suggests what was agreed to be done next and/or who should do what (where applicable).**

#### 4.9 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Table 6 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 5: Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs**

Type of Loss	Category of Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential /commercial land	1.1 (a)Legal owners of land (b)Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is the default entitlement option, or Cash compensation at replacement value where land replacement is not possible (b) & (c) Land for land compensation plus a lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .
2. Loss of income and livelihood 2.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	2.1.Cultivator occupying land	2.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3. Permanent loss of Structures 3.1 Residential and commercial structures  3.2 Temporal structure	3.1. (a)Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied (b) Renters  Owner or renter	3.1. (a) In-kind compensation for loss of structure or cash compensation at full replacement costs (b) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 12 months rent moving to alternate premise. No compensation for temporal structure, but PAP is entitled to Movement/Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. Where the temporal structure was for business activity, PAP will also be entitled to compensation for loss of business income
3.2. Community, Cultural and Religious assets	3.2. Community	3.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures or asset
4. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs 4.1.Restablishing and/or enhancing livelihood	4.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons	4.1 Special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind. 5% of compensation budget is to be set aside for their livelihood restoration. The package and nature of special assistance will be concluded in consultation with the identified vulnerable group.
4.2 Change in Livelihood for vulnerable PAPs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	Vulnerable PAPs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility	.Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility

#### 4.10 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the policy guideline of the World Bank's OP4.12, the following criteria are recognized:

- a. Those who have formal rights to land (including customary, traditional and religious rights recognized under the Federal and/or State Laws of Nigeria).

- b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this resettlement plan
- c. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood.
- d. Those enumerated as tenants in the various compounds/houses affected

#### **4.11 Proof of Eligibility**

PAPs will be identified for compensation through either of the following recognized means:

- Generated code number for PAPs that will be transmitted through their contact phone lines by the resettlement committee/SPIU;
- Photo identification register for PAPs that was taken during census;
- Identification by at least two community leaders (district head, village head, ward head or their secretaries) in the event that the earlier two options did not yield results.



## CHAPTER FIVE: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY

### 5.1 Introduction

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

#### 5.1.1 Replacement Cost Method for Assets/Structures

The Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of the property/structure, represents the cost of the property as if new. It is a standard approach for valuation of asset which took into cognizance the current market value of the affected house/structure, location and cost of labour, materials and incidental costs.

PAPs were consulted about the approach used for valuation while market survey of prices was done within the locality by the estate valuer.

Below is the outcome of the market survey carried out at the markets within the project area in 2017 and revalidated in February 2018.

**Table 6: Market Prices of some Goods**

Category	Materials	Unit/Market	Amount per 1 (Naira)	Amount per sqm (Dollar)
<b>Land</b>	Not applicable	-	-	-
<b>House construction For modern block-cement</b>	Cement	1 bag in markets	N2,500.00	\$8
	Corrugated iron sheet	1 sqm across markets	N1100.00	\$12.5
	Aluminum roofing sheet	Square meter across markets	N2400	\$7.9
	Stone coated roofing sheet	Square meter across markets	N3500	\$11.5
	Wood Door	1 across markets	N50,000.00	\$250
	Tiles	Square meter across markets	N1,500.00	\$7.5
	PVC	Square meter across markets	N1500	\$4.9
	POP	Square meter across markets	N3500	\$11.5
	4-inch Block - Cement	one sqm (across markets)	N3,000.00	\$15
	Wood/plant 4x4	across markets	N400.00	\$2
	1 Iron rod 10mm	across markets	N1,500.00	\$7.5
	1 iron rod 12mm	across markets	N1,900	\$6.3
	1 iron rod 16mm	across markets	N2500	\$8.2
	Labour cost: Mason, Carpenter, etc	1 artisan Per day	N10,000.00	\$50
<b>Estimate for 1 unit/1 room block cement House</b>			<b>N700,000.00</b>	\$2,295
Category	Materials	Unit (same rate across markets)	Amount per asset (Naira)	Amount (Dollar)
<b>Mud House</b>	Mud block	Lump sum	N8,000.00	\$40
	Corrugated roofing sheet	N600 per sheet x 12 for 1 room	N13,000.00	\$65
	Wood for structure and roofing	2x4 size at N200 x 10pcs	N5,000.00	\$25
	Door and 2	Door at N10,000 plus 2	N24,000.00	\$120

	windows	windows at N7000 each		
	Plastering	Cement and sand	N10,000.00	\$50
	Total Labour	5-man days at N5000	N25,000.00	\$125
	Incidental cost		N15,000.00	\$75
<b>Estimate for 1 unit/1 room Mud House with zinc roof</b>			<b>N100,000.00</b>	<b>\$500</b>
<b>Movement Assistance</b>	Truck Hire for movement within the city per day		N30,000.00	\$25
<b>Rent</b>		1 room valued at N2000 per month x 12 months	N24,000.00	\$120
exchange rate 1 USD=305 Naira				

### 5.1.2 Inflation Consideration to the Valuation/Budget

The asset valuation was based on interbank currency exchange. Exchange rate presently fluctuates around N305/\$1. Also in Nigeria there has been considerable drop in inflation rate since 2008 (CBN,2015) which stands at 15.13% as at January 2018. This underpins the prediction that inflation will not affect the estimate in the next 6 months when implementation of the ARAP would have been completed.

## 5.2 Method of Valuation for compensation

### 5.2.1 Valuation Method for Land Property

In line with World Bank OP4.12 (involuntary resettlement) as stated in the entitlement matrix, land for land entitlement is prescribed. In so doing, it is also important to take into cognizance the size of the land and location since these two variables are determinants of value of land property. However, in consultation and consent of PAP, cash compensation for land at current rent was appropriate given that the affected land is not significant to affect the land use need of PAP. However, there is no land acquisition under this project.

### 5.2.2 Valuation Method for Housing Property

The valuation expert and estate surveyor in the ARAP team embarked on a market survey in the building material markets in the project areas to derive prevailing market prices of building materials. Complementarily, sources and prices for building materials including local materials like Raffia and mud block was obtained from the community.

Although most of the mud houses affected are made of grass roofs, this ARAP budget estimate is based on corrugated roofing sheets which satisfies the policy of the Bank that PAPs condition should be improved by projects.

To arrive at valuation cost all cost items under each category of building and finishing were taking into consideration to determine a rate which is applied per meter run of the building measurement (Length x breadth) in line with standard estate valuation standard in Nigeria.

The matrix below shows the categories of structures and their finishing levels that under pin the replacement value of affected structures in this ARAP. The shaded portion (categories 1-9) indicates the categories under which affected items in the project area can be described.

CATEGORY	DIFFERENT STAGES OF COMPLETION AND FINISHING LEVELS		RATES PER M <sup>2</sup> OF THE BUILDING
1	MUD HOUSE	MUD HOUSE WITH THATCH ROOF, WITH NO RENDERED FLOOR	12,000
2		MUD HOUSE WITH CORRUGATED SHEET WITH RENDERED FLOOR	15,000
3	BLOCK BUNGALOW    COMPLETION LEVELS	FOUNDATION LEVEL	3,000 - 3,500
4		DPC LEVEL	5,500
5		WINDOW SEAT LEVEL	4,500 - 6,000
6		LINTEL LEVEL	7,000 - 9,000
7		FINAL BLOCK WORK/ HEAD COURSE	9,000 - 10,000
8		ROOFED, NOT RENDERED INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY, NO DOORS OR WINDOWS, NO PLUMBING OR ELECTRICAL	16,000
9		FINISHING A	COMPLETED WITH MODERN FINISHINGS, ASEBESTO/PVC CEILING, RENDERED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, ELECTRICAL/PLUMBING WORKS, PAINTED
10	FINISHING B	ROOFED, POP CEILIN, ALUMINIUM SLIDING WINDOWS, RENDERED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, ELECTRICAL/PLUMBING WORKS, PAINTED, FLOOR TILES AND INTERLOCK EXTERNAL FLOOR	35,000
11	FINISHING C	ROOFED, PVC CEILING, RENDERED SMOOTH ONLY INTERNALLY, WOODEN DOORS AND WINDOWS, NO ELECTRICAL WORK, NOT PAINTED, CEMENT SCREED FLOOR FINISHINGS	32,000
12	FINISHING D	ROOFED, NOT RENDERED BOTH EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY, WOODEN DOORS AND WINDOWS, CEMENT SCREED FLOOR FINISHINGS, NO PLUMBINGS/ ELECTRICAL WORKS	20,000 - 25,000

#### 5.2.3 Valuation Method for Rent Assistance

In order to arrive at the appropriate benchmark for rent assistance to PAPs, information regarding current amount paid as rent by PAPs and the prevailing market tenancy rent in the project areas was sought. Rent in the project areas is for a maximum of N2,000 per room, a month or N24,000 per annum. However, no PAP under this ARAP is listed under this category

#### 5.2.4 Valuation Method for Economic Tree

Valuation for economic tree was based on the replacement value of the tree plus the value of the income restoration due to the tree. Value of the tree which comprises of cost of seedling, fertilizer and nurturing for an estimated average of three years was arrived at via market survey in the local area in consultation with PAPs.

#### 5.2.5 Movement Allowances/Assistance

An amount of N30000 is budgeted to assist only PAPs whose residential buildings or shops/commercial structures are affected for transfer or movement of their belongings to

another location. This cost is derived from market survey in the area which shows that a day trip of truck is hired for N30,000. This budget provision notwithstanding, in-kind assistance is most preferable to ensure that PAPs move all their belongings with relative ease.

### 5.3 Procedure for Delivery of Entitlements

It is recommended that Niger RAMP-2 SPIU should involve a third party (a witness NGO) to witness and independently monitor the whole resettlement compensation process. Budget for the witness NGO is contained under the cost component on Implementation, Monitoring and Administrative Cost. Other members of the resettlement committee shall include representative of PAPs (female representative is required), district head or his cabinet secretary, 2 personnel from RAMP2 SPIU which shall include the Environmental and Social Safeguard officer.

#### 5.3.2 ARAP Compensation Process

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

- **Public participation:** Public participation with the PAPs which had been part of the process of this ARAP would continue even at the ARAP implementation phase. Using the entire identified medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which alternatives and modalities for compensation will be discussed and agreed. During this meeting, eligible **PAPs will be issued clearance certificate for entitlement** by the resettlement committee.
- The resettlement committee will ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs
- Type of choice (cash and/or in-kind) made by PAPs shall be documented. This shall be done by issuing PAPs with an order form to be completed and signed by PAPs. PAPs who cannot read or write will be assisted in the form completion.
- PAPs will specify clearly within the provision in the order form their transfer instruction (for those receiving cash), stating their Bank Account Name, Name of Bank, Account Number and Sort Code.
- Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts. This is apt for three key reasons:
  1. Government of Nigeria is moving towards a cashless economy which may catch up with the ARAP payment and pose difficulty for PAPs receiving their entitlements.
  2. Operating a bank account will be a plausible option to manage PAPs income restoration program
  3. Carrying cash to the house by PAPs poses a security treat to PAP and may also lead to increase poverty scenario of PAPs
- In the case of in-kind assistances such as acquiring land for PAPs, erecting new residential structure and/or paying for rent, PAPs will have access to information regarding how much money was provided in the budget for the compensation/assistance.
- PAP should have the right of choice to land site or residential house so long as it is within the budget provision.
- The resettlement committee will however, with the participation of PAPs ensure that PAPs are assisted to secure land, build new homes and rent new accommodations, especially in the event that PAPs do not wish to explore the given right of choice.
- **Notification** - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs for inclusive participation.

### 5.4 Compensation Payment Administration

The resettlement budget details prepared in this ARAP shall be the guide for the resettlement committee in implementing the ARAP compensation. After the processes elaborated in the preceding section (5.3.2) has been exhausted, the committee will prepare the payment documentation stating the Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details and amount entitled. The submission will be made to the Project Coordinator at the SPMU.

The Project Coordinator will verify the submission by the committee using the ARAP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the attention of the committee will be drawn for reconciliation.

When fully verified, the payment mandate/report shall be sent to the approval officer for Niger RAMP-2 for necessary endorsement/approval of fund and payment.

#### **5.5 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works**

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this ARAP. Alternative structures and relocation sites, where applicable, would have been prepared and witnessed by State Ministry of environment and the community leaders. This is a way to ensure that issues of vulnerability are mitigated while project objective is being achieved.

## CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 6.1 Introduction

The grievance redress mechanism is anchored on the need to provide a forum locally to receive, hear and resolve disputes arising from ARAP implementation in the best interest of all parties to forestall the lengthy process of litigation, which could affect the progress of project. Therefore, the setting of grievance redress committee early during ARAP implementation is desirable.

### 6.2 Grievances/Complaint Handling Mechanism

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme may be related to, but not confined to the following issues:

- (i) Incomplete census as well as inadequate valuation of properties.
- (ii) Errors related to identification and disputes on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development.
- (iii) Disagreements on plot/asset valuation.
- (iv) Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family.
- (v) Disputed ownership of a given Asset (two or more affected individual(s) having claim on the same land.
- (vi) Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them).

### 6.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

**A sequence of five steps has been prepared to give aggrieved PAPs easy access to redress. The five step sequence is further elaborated as follows:**

#### **First Level: 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 Niger 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.

Information received from the field strongly supports that anchoring a GRM under the jurisdiction of the district heads will be an effective and result oriented exercise. The underlying merit is that the district heads leadership system has proven a cordial and notable channel for conflict resolution in the project areas. The district head shall head this committee while membership of the committee will consist of:

- The District head or a person appointed by him from his council;
- Secretary to the district head
- The village/ward head;
- The Woman leader in the community or her secretary
- 2 Representatives of PAPs in the project
- 2 members of the road maintenance committee

A log of such complaints shall be kept by the safeguard unit and treated formally, whether such a complaint is made orally, or in writing.

#### **Second Level: 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:

- ARAP Implementation Consultant;
- Social safeguards officer;
- Other senior officers of Niger 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.

***Level 3: GRC at the State Steering Committee Level:***

The committee at this level shall be headed by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture while the SPC shall serve as the secretary of the committee.

Membership of the GRC at this level shall constitute as follows:

- The Permanent Secretary;
- Director Ministry of Land & Survey
- Director Ministry of Agriculture;
- Director Ministry of Environment
- The State Project Coordinator of RAMP
- A witnessing NGO

**Level 4: Intervention by National Office**

In the event that a complaint cannot be resolved at level 1,2,& 3, the National RAMP office (FPMU) headed by the (NCR) and supported by the National Social safeguards officer shall intervene in PAPs' grievances .

**Level 5: Reference to Court of Competent Jurisdiction**

Upon exhaustion of efforts by the GRC, State and National levels, PAPs' would be advised to seek full legal redress in a court of competent jurisdiction. This option shall as much as possible be avoided, and only resorted to as a last option and worst case scenario.

**6.4 Informing Parties on Levels and Channels of Grievance Uptake**

PAPs have been sufficiently informed during public consultation meetings held across the project areas that there will be 3 levels at which aggrieved PAP or grievant can channel his/her complaints for redress. These shall include: 1) the project site/community level, 2) the State Project Implementation Unit level and 3) the State Project Steering Committee level. PAPs have also been informed that it is their right to seek redress in the court of law as the last resort, if they felt dissatisfied with the judgments obtained from the grievance redress committees set up by this project.

**6.5 Grievance Redress Procedure**

The procedure for addressing potential grievance arising from this project shall involve the steps described in the grievance log shown below:

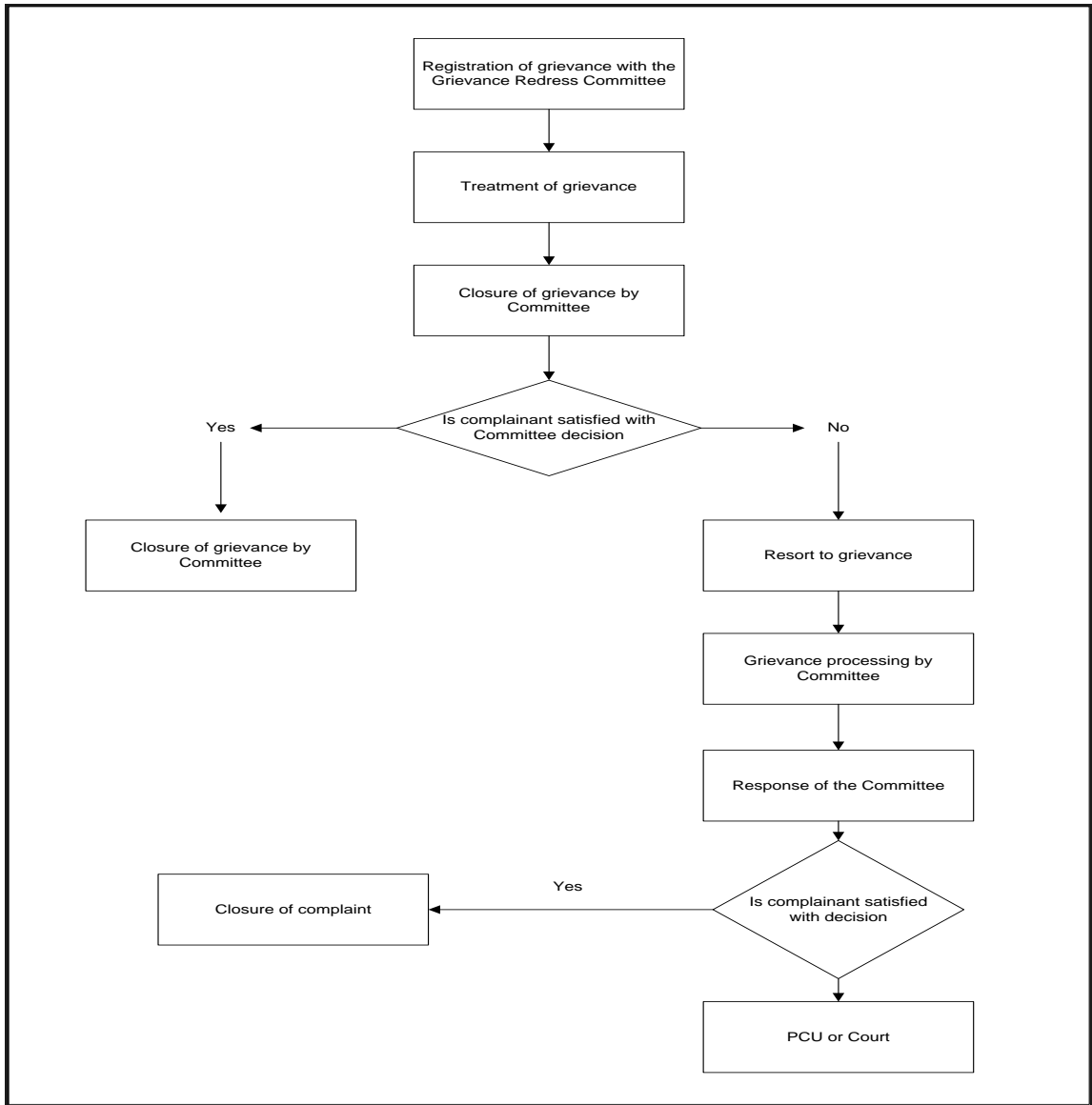


Figure 6.1: Grievance Log showing steps for grievance redress



As shown in the grievance log, an aggrieved PAP will have the opportunity to lodge complaint with the GRC at the residence or palace of the community district head. That will be the first channel of grievance uptake. It is expected that the matter should be addressed and determined within 21 days from date of receiving the complaint. If a PAP feels dissatisfied with the outcome of the closure of the matter by the community GRC, he/she is encouraged to go to the higher channel for redress.

Steps for grievance redress shall involve:

**i. Registration**

The secretary of the committee will receive grievance from the complainant, register and acknowledge receipt of grievance to the grievant within 2 days. The registration will capture the following data: name of the complainant, date of the grievance, category of the grievance, persons involved, and impacts on complainant life, proofs and witnesses. A registration form will have all these bits of information.

**ii. Treatment of Grievance**

This involves the verification of grievance to determine among other things whether the matter has relationship with the project activities, and whether the matter can be handled/resolved at the level where it is presented. This will determine if the matter should be referred to the next level or not. Part of the investigations may also be to assess the cost of lost or risk involved in the grievance.

**iii. Closing of the Grievance or the Processing of the matter**

This involves options and approach taken to resolving the case. This may involve site visit for physical inspection and determination of the claim, negotiation with the aggrieved PAP and feed back to the parties involved.

**iv. Feed back**

All responses to the complainant in a grievance redress process that moves beyond a unit level must be communicated in writing and/or by verbal presentation to the complainant. This will include a follow up on the corresponding authority where cases are referred, to ascertain the status of reported cases. Feedback on outcome of each case should get to the complainant through the secretary of committee or social contact/safeguard person as the case may be. It is expected that reported complaints at each level will be resolved and determined within **21 days** from date of receipt of the complaint.

**6.6 Financing of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Cost of Remediation**

The proponent shall be responsible for the funding of logistics for the GRC as well as the eventual compensation or resettlement remediation that aggrieved party may be entitled to. The proponent will also be responsible for the cost of the judicial process for cases that result to court for adjudication.

Table 8: Implementation Plan for Mechanism

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village, nature of complaint, inform the SPIU	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPIU
3	Screen and Establish the Merit of the Grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC including the social safeguard officer & the aggrieved PAP or his/her representative
4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, carry out resettlement redress in line with the entitlement	21 days or at a time specified in writing to	PC-PIU and Social safeguard Officer

		matrix/OP 4.12	the aggrieved PAP	
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status report	PC-PIU
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
7	Funding of grievance process	GRC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	The proponent

## CHAPTER SEVEN: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 7.1 Introduction to Institutional Arrangement

The major institutions for implementation of the resettlement activities are the SPIU and the resettlement committee. Other stakeholders involved in supervision, monitoring or funding include FPMU, Niger state Ministry of Environment, World Bank, Grievance Redress Committee, Religious Groups, CSO/NGO, the Affected Communities and PAPs.

### 7.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation are as per table 9.

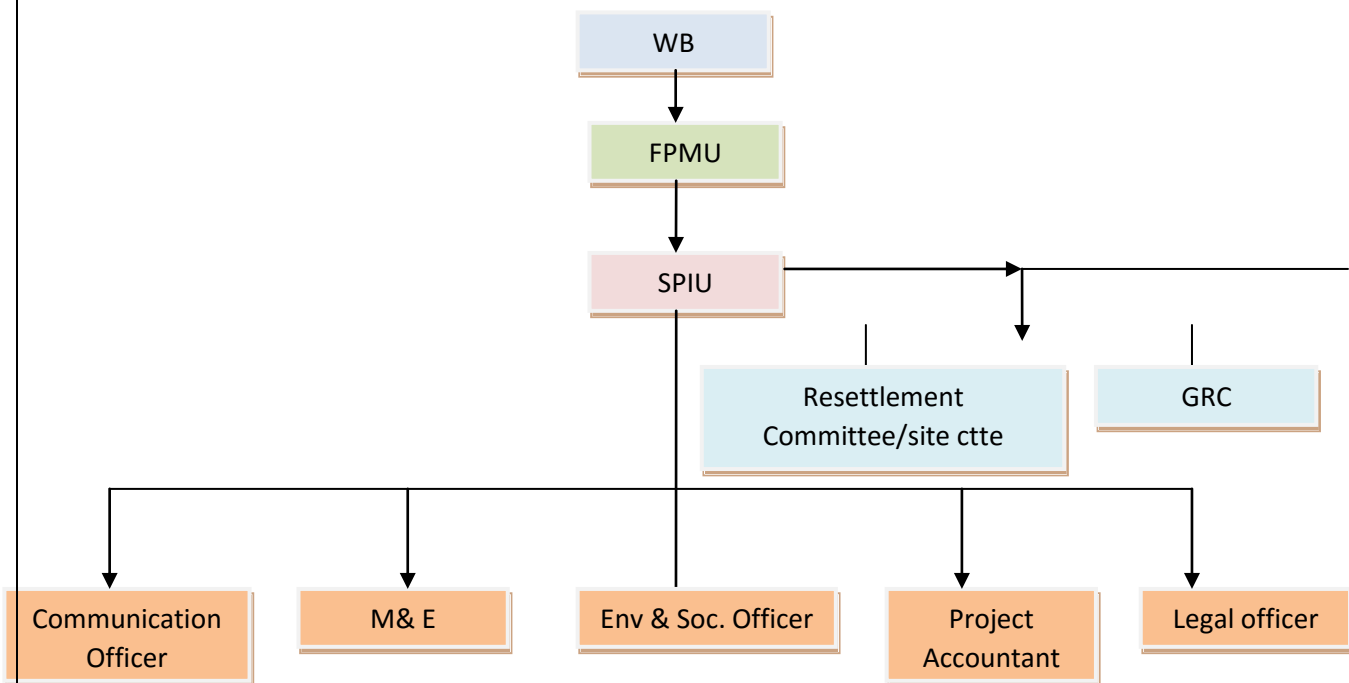
**Table 7: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for ARAP Implementation**

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> </ul>
2	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>Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the construction project.</li> </ul>
3	FPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of TOR for the engagement of an ARAP consultant</li> <li>Review of ARAP report to ensure that it meets OP 4.12 standards</li> <li>Oversight monitoring of the ARAP implementation program</li> </ul>
4	State Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Witness/monitor the ARAP compensation and implementation process;</li> <li>Ensure 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>
5	Social safeguards	

	Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review ARAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank that the SPIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results of the ARAP</li> <li>• Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory in this ARAP.</li> <li>• Oversee that the ARAP is implemented as designed and approved.</li> <li>• Verify that funds for implementing the ARAP is provided to the respective local level (district) in a timely manner in amounts sufficient for their purposes and that the funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the ARAP.</li> <li>• Ensure the identification and signature/thumb print of PAPs before and during receipt of compensation entitlements.</li> <li>• Record all grievances that came to the SPIU and their resolution, ensuring that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
6	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 SPMU 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>• Based on the policy and proposed process/mechanism in ARAP, the RCs prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and together with SPIU staff pay entitlements to PAPs and implement other assistance and in-kind activities in a timely manner.</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> <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>
7	Witnessing NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witness the process of resettlement including payment of compensation;</li> <li>• May be involved in the grievance redress committee;</li> <li>• Provide good judgment/mediation to parties in the event of grievance redress</li> </ul>
8	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>

9	Grievance Redress Committee	<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> </ul>
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### Implementation & Reporting Organogram



**Figure 7: Implementation Organogram**

The organogram above describes the chain of actors that have roles to play in the preparation and implementation of this ARAP. It specifically depicts the line of responsibilities and reporting command. Implementation support tasks are handled by the SPIU headed by the State Project Coordinator (SPC). Other staff team of the SPIU in their individual job schedules complements each other in the implementation of the ARAP. The resettlement committee and GRC shall report to the SPC who in turn reports to the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and World Bank. The FPMU oversees the activities of the SPIU and reports to the World Bank.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 8.1. Overview on Monitoring

Implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Social Safeguard Officer in coordination with staff of the SPIU.

The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to the FPMU and the World Bank. The monitoring framework for this ARAP is as presented below:

<b>Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators</b>	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Evaluation Indicators</b>
1. Outstanding Compensation or Resettlement Contracts not completed before next agricultural season	1. Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts
2. Communities unable to set village-level compensation after two years	2. Outstanding village compensation contracts
3. Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.	3. All legitimate grievances rectified
4. Pre- project production and income ( year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off-farm-income trainees, and users of improved mining or agricultural techniques.	4. Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.
5. Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land)	5. Equal or improved production household
6. Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups.	6. Higher income of vulnerable individuals indicates efficient project performance.

### 8.2. Monitoring Tasks of the Social Safeguard Officer

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

### 8.3. Independent Monitoring

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

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

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the ARAP
- Assess if the ARAP objective or enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.

- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the ARAP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this ARAP.

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified agency will be prepared by the SPMU in collaboration with the World Bank at the beginning of project implementation stage. Some of the indicators that will be monitored by the independent monitoring consultant is presented in Table 10.

**Table 8: Some Monitoring Indicators for Independent Monitoring**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Variable</b>
<b>Buildings/ Structures</b>	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, type and size of private buildings demolished</li> <li>➤ Number, type and size of government installations removed</li> </ul>
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, type and size of other private structures acquired</li> </ul>
<b>Trees and Crops</b>	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and type of trees cut down</li> </ul>
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership</li> </ul>
<b>Compensation, Re- establishment and Rehabilitation</b>	Compensation and reestablishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops)</li> <li>➤ Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>➤ Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>➤ Number of replacement houses/shops constructed</li> <li>➤ Number of PAPs that received enlightenment/training</li> <li>➤ Number of PAPs/vulnerable employed by the project</li> </ul>
	Re-establishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, type of plants lost</li> <li>➤ Number of seedlings supplied by type</li> <li>➤ Number of trees planted</li> </ul>
<b>Training</b>	<b>Operation of training programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of local committee members trained</li> <li>➤ Number of affected population/PAPs trained and empowered in livelihood activities</li> </ul>
<b>Management</b>	<b>Participations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of implementing agencies and dates it carried oversight function in respect to the ARAP</li> <li>➤ Record of meetings and cases handled by GRC</li> </ul>
	<b>Procedures in operation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place</li> <li>➤ Effectiveness of compensation delivery system</li> </ul>

#### **8.4 Implementation Schedule**

Table 11 below summarizes the implementation schedule of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan by phase, responsibilities and completion time for the project.

**Table 9: Summary of Responsibility for Implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**

PROJECT CYCLE	PHASE	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
PLANNING	Scoping and Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial site visit &amp; consultations.</li> <li>Identification of Resettlement and</li> <li>Social issues</li> <li>Application of safeguard policies</li> <li>☐ Categorization</li> <li>☐ Action plan</li> </ul>	Consultant Supervision by Social Safeguard Officer
DESIGN	Preparation of ARAP and consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ARAP inception report</li> <li>Draft ARAP</li> <li>Consultations</li> <li><i>WB No-Objection</i></li> </ul>	Consultant Supervision by Social Safeguard Officer
	Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of ARAP locally &amp; to WB Info Shop</li> </ul>	SPIU, FPMU in collaboration with Ministry of Environment World Bank
	Finalization and Incorporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final version of ARAP</li> <li>Document into contract documents</li> <li>☐ <i>WB No-Objection</i></li> </ul>	Consultant, procurement officer Supervision by PC, World Bank
EXECUTION	Implementation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation</li> <li>Monitoring &amp; reporting on environmental and social mitigation measures</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting of resettlement and livelihood issues</li> </ul>	Contractors Supervision by Environmental and Social Officer
OPERATIONS (POST-	Operations and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting of Resettlement and livelihood issues</li> </ul>	Contractors Supervision by RAMP resident engineer in collaboration with the Social Safeguard Officer



CHAPTER NINE: COMPENSATION BUDGET, FUNDING ARRANGEMENT AND TIME TABLE

**9.1 Compensation and Resettlement Budget for PAPs**

The total budget for administering/implementing the ARAP for the proposed phase-2 rural road routes for Niger State RAMP-2 is **Thirteen Million Eight Hundred and Forty One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six Naira (N13,841,766)**.. A breakdown of the budget according to components, project routes/community is shown in Table 12

**Table 12: Compensation Budget for ARAP Implementation**

S/N	Location	Total Compensation Costing (N)	
		No Of PAPs	
1	Kataerigi	21	4,799,750
2	Panti Village	5	834,250
3	Gaba Village	1	936,740
4	Fitigi village	1	379,300
5	TakuGaba	2	86,000
6	Jebo	1	10,000
7	Egunagi	1	148,000
8	Kasuwan Garba Village	15	565,000
9	Kuta Junction	3	2,185,000
10	Tuna	4	96,000
11	Kodo	1	213,120
12	ARAP Compensation Budget (1+2+3+... +11)		10,253,160
13	Livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable PAPs		512,658
14	ARAP Implementation, Monitoring & Administrative cost (10% of ARAP budget)		1,025,316
15	GRM and contingencies (10% of ARAP budget)		1,025,316
16	Training/Capacity Building and Enlightenment for ARAP Implementation		1,025,316
	<b>Total</b>		<b>N13,841,766</b>

Responsibility for ARAP budget funding will be that of the Niger State Government through its counter-part funding. It will be financed through the projects administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other sub-activity of the project eligible for payment under this project.

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

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

### 9.2 Timetable for the ARAP

The timetable and schedules for the completion of the ARAP can be seen in Table 13 below. The ARAP implementation has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before commencement of work.

**Table 13: Timetable for RAP implementation**

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time		
			June. 2018	July 2018	Aug 2018
4	Submission of final ARAP Document	Consultant, SPIU			
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	SPIU, FMEnv			
6	Posted in the World Bank Info Shop	WB			
7	ARAP capacity Building/Training	SPIU			
8	Implementation of ARAP	SPIU/, Resettlement committee			
9	RAP Implementation Monitoring	FPMU, other Stakeholders			
10	Commencement of Civil work	contractor			

### 9.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the SPIU and other implementing agencies in the understanding and implementation of RAP/ARAP, it is recommended that some form of capacity building and enlightenment be provided to the implementers, resettlement committee, Grievance Committee, PAPs and the vulnerable group. The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in Table 14.

**Table 10: Recommended Training and Education**

Item	Description/ Module	Course content	Target	Estimated Amount (N)
Training & Awareness	Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation (1 day)	1. Principles of Resettlement Action Plan 2. Monitoring & Evaluation of ARAP Implementation 3. Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation	1. SPIU, 2. Community Conflict/Grievance Redress Committee 3. ESO	425,316
	Sensitization and Awareness on ARAP	PAPs right and roles in Involuntary resettlement	1. Community Representative 2. PAPs	300,000

	process (1 day)			
	Basics of Livelihood Restoration (1 day)	1. Cash Management and Monitoring 2. Making Investment Decisions	All PAPs	300,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>N1,025,316</b>	

## CHAPTER TEN: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

### 10.1 Introduction

Public consultation for this ARAP was built on the gains of continuum of enlightenment and awareness campaigns carried out across the project areas by Niger RAMP. Prior to the commissioning of this ARAP assignment, Niger RAMP-2 had embarked on series of consultations and awareness campaigns, in conjunction with local government officials, to all villages around the corridor of the RAMP-2 project roads and the environs with a view of propagating the objectives and benefits of RAMP-2 to the communities and sensitizing the community leaders on how to mobilize their people to ensure full participation in the implementation of the project. Identification and consultation of the communities and PAPs were therefore relatively easy with structures already laid by the project. In addition to the stakeholder consultations, In-depth interviews were also conducted with residents of the communities living along the corridor of the roads.

### 10.2 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Site visit of each of the proposed road route for upgrade/construction;
- Identification of the administrative leadership in the project areas, and visits to the community leadership
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with community leaderships
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter

### 10.3 How Stakeholders were Categorized and Identified

This ARAP categorized stakeholders into primary and secondary categories. Primary stakeholders are those that are directly affected by the adverse impacts of the proposed works (PAPs) and those who are to benefit from use of the feeder roads to be constructed, example are community members, farmers and transporters. On the other hand, secondary stakeholders are those with some form of interest and influence on the project such as local NGOs and local and state governments, State Ministry of Environment.

Consultations were held in two folds: Stakeholders converged at central venues for community wide consultations and subsequently in smaller common groups. Meeting with common groups such as vulnerable groups and women was helpful in determining the need, voice and concerns that may not have been fully expressed during the general community consultations.

For example, the vulnerable group including a woman PAP and aged persons, want to be notified and carried along in persons during RAP implementation. They do not want their entitlements to be transferred through third parties.

Minutes of the meetings held in Kasuwa-Garba, Katarege, Kuta, Tuna and Genu can be found in Annex 3. However, below is a table showing the summary of the consultations held in those project areas.

**Table 11: Summary of Consultations with Stakeholders' remarks and comments addressed**

Item	Description
<b>Date for community meetings</b>	September 2017 and February 2018; Villages along the project area corridor.
<b>Location of meetings</b>	Village halls of Kasuwa-Garba, Katarege, Kuta, Tuna and Genu
<b>Language of communication</b>	Nupe, Hausa and English
<b>Introduction and address by ARAP Consultant</b>	The village head and members of the community were informed that this meeting is part of the on-going consultations on the proposed rural road construction along the various corridors which traverses their communities. At this point, the project team has assessed the road width and found that some structures along the right of way will be displaced while others may require to shift back. This prompted the identification of all the affected persons with a view to seeking their cooperation and finding a way to assist in mitigation of the impacts of our proposed action

	<p>on their livelihoods.</p> <p>In his address, the consultant informed the community that ARAP was necessitated by the need to ensure that persons who might be affected by land acquisition or any kind of economic displacement by the RAMP is adequately compensated. He told the community that it is their right to be resettled or compensated for their loss assets caused by the planned civil works. According to the consultant, ARAP is an instrument to address World Bank involuntary resettlement policy which is triggered when project activities result in land acquisition and/or displacement of people physically or economically.</p> <p>The principles of World Bank involuntary resettlement requires that displacement be avoided as much as possible. Where it is not avoidable PAPs are to be consulted, carried along and compensated to the value that replaces their loss items. However, only project affected persons and those identified during the census are eligible for compensation. PAPs who emerge after the cut-off date (after census has ended) are not eligible.</p> <p>The consultant also informed PAPs who might be dissatisfied to take advantage of the channels of grievance redress mechanisms which Niger RAMP has designed to get redress. According to him, PAPs have right to go to the court if they could not get justice from the channels of grievance redress mechanisms offered by the project. He also took time to explain in details how complaints can be lodged and the responsibilities and expectations from the GRC.</p>
<p><b>Perception of stakeholder/PAPs and agreements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responses from across the communities showed that the people are long aware of the proposed project and are eagerly expecting the commencement.</li> <li>• On the potential affected assets and impact on their household economies, the people showed willingness to cooperate in all areas possible to ensure that the project is delivered to them.</li> <li>• The stakeholders were also informed that efforts have been made through the project design to minimize the impact by realigning some sections of the road</li> <li>• It was agreed that necessary compensations and replacements will be carried out before civil works and demolitions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Concerns and feedback</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across the venues, the various speakers/communities want to know when the project will commence;</li> <li>• They want to know if the contractor will give them a prior notification to enable them safely pack their personal items</li> <li>• They want to know when the assistance measures and compensation will be given;</li> <li>• In all the places, the communities expressed happiness with the concept of road maintenance that will embrace the local communities and provide jobs and income to them</li> </ul>
<p><b>How concerns were addressed</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On commencement of civil works, the communities were informed that preparation work has reached an advanced stage and that work will commence around May and June of 2018;</li> <li>• They were assured that there will be a prior communication to them before commencement of the work</li> <li>• They were also assured that implementation of the ARAP will take place before displacement and civil works</li> <li>• The assistance/compensation program will commence as soon as all procedures have been satisfactorily fulfilled in line with the requirement of the WB and the Nigerian government;</li> <li>• The people were informed that the road construction and rehabilitation under RAMP is going to be earth road;</li> </ul>

<b>Commitment from the communities</b>	The communities promised to be part of the project implementation in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing security for the contractor personnel and equipment,</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with the prohibition of disposal of solid waste into the drain ways</li> <li>• Providing information at any point about the community that may aid the consultants/contractors in carrying out their works,</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendation</b>	It is important that the project be implemented with full cognizance of the obligations/contracts reached with the affected communities.

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**Figure 8: Showing consultation in one of the project communities**

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## ANNEX ONE: CENSUS REGISTER FOR PAPS

S/n o	Name	Gender	Phone Number	Marital Status	Occupation	Affected Structure	Location	Road ID
1.	Mohammed Umar	M	07016016155	S	Tea seller (Mai Sha'i)	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
2.	Abubakar Musa Abugwari	M	08108099988	M	Trader	Container within zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
3.	Imnara Alhaji Usman	M	08145978929	S	Provision store	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
4.	Saidu Olatunji	M	08160318787	M	Food seller	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
5.	Nasiru Jamilu	M	08138062402	M	Provision	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
6.	Rabiiu	M	09067723829	M	Shoe seller/cobbler	Stick and grasses for shade	Kataregi	R2-3
7.	Babangida Abdullahi	M	08067986335	M	Trader	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
8.	Isa Danwara	M	08036328639	M		Mud house	Kataregi	R2-3
9.	Naziru ya'u	M	08136292704	M	Fish seller	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
10.	Shehu kwankwanu	M	08068040188	M	Aluminum pots maker	Zinc building	Kataregi	R2-3
11.	Tunde Alade	M	08036897485	M	Provision trader	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
12.	Ahmadu Ali	M	08135117714	M	Trader	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
13.	Titus Barde	M	08161282665	M	Motor vehicle repairer	Make-shift/stick and grass for shade	Kataregi	R2-3
14.	Musa Jibade	M	08065345413	M	Bran store	Zinc batcher	Kataregi	R2-3

S/n o	Name	Gender	Phone Number	Marital Status	Occupation	Affected Structure	Location	Road ID
15.	Alphonsus Nwangbara	M	08035362172	M	Medical patent Store	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
16.	Abdulwasiru Suleiman	M	08164296040	M	Tailor	Cement roof building with zinc	Kataregi	R2-3
17.	Emmanuel Yakubu	M	08061604569; 07037732853 (father)	S	Barber	Cement building and zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
18.	Aliyu Isa Ahmed	M	09033322990	M	Phone accessory dealer	Cement building and zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
19.	Isa Mohammed Gario	M	07064750669	M	Machine parts dealer and ma sha'i	Cement building with zinc roof	Kataregi	R2-3
20.	Saminu Mohammed	M	07062724066	M	Trader	Mud house		
21.	Musa Ajibade	M	08065345413	M	Milling shop	Batcher with zinc	Kataregi	R2-3
22.	Jibril Mohammed	M	Non	M	Farmer	House with zinc roof, 3 magoe trees, one neem tree, 3 moringa trees	Maji Daddi	R2-3
23.	Alhaji Mohammed Ladan	M	Non 09060582489 (son)	M	Farmer	Cement house with zinc roof	Kpanti	R2-3
24.	Mal. Mohammed Sani	M	07062719299 (son)	M	Farmer	One mango tree and one medicinal tree (Causa)	Kpanti	R2-3
25.	Mal. Ibrahim Sani	M	08064489330	M	Farmer	One mango tree	Kpanti	R2-3
26.	Mr. Gabriel Tsado	M	Non 09037516810 (son)	M	Farmer	Two mud houses cement fence	Gaba	R2-2

S/n o	Name	Gender	Phone Number	Marital Status	Occupation	Affected Structure	Location	Road ID
27.	Mohammed Ndana	M	0806332712 3	M	Farmer	Mud house with two rooms, two orange trees, two electric poles	Fitigi 2+900	R2-7
28.	Jebo Community c/o Abdulahi Jiya	M	Village Head	M	Farmer	Economic trees, two mango trees, two electric poles	Jebo	R2-7
29.	Egubagi community c/o Mohammed Abubakar	M	0703237863 6	M	Farmer	Economic trees, fourteen palm trees and one mango tree communally owned	Egubagi	R2-7
30.	Mohammed Ali	M	0806483924 2	M	Farmer	One Kola nut tree, one palm tree, one neem tree three mango trees, one guava, one orange tree, two electric poles	Takukaba 1+950 opposite a Mosque	R2-7
31.	Abdullahi Jiya	M	Non	M	Farmer	One neem tree	Takukaba	R2-7
32.	Ibrahim Abubakar	M	0813665980 6	M	Farmer	Uncompleted 8 rooms semi build opposite a Mosque	Kodo village	R3-5
33	-----	M	-----	----	-----	Two electric poles	Kodo village	R3-5
34.	Umar Gwangwoni	M	0816352781 4	M	Trader (yam, chicken, suya, eggs)	Zinc Batcher	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
35.	Usman Magaji Gari	M	Non	M	Welder	Make-shift shield	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3

S/n o	Name	Gender	Phone Number	Marital Status	Occupation	Affected Structure	Location	Road ID
36.	Cosmas Nnadi	M	08085277910	M	Provision store	Stick and zinc roof	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
37.	Baba Muntari	M	09099270214	M	Black market patrol dealer	Wooden batcher with zinc roof	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
38.	Umar Garba	M	08085364815	M	Provision store	Container	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
39.	Dogo Kasuwan Ango	M	Non	M	Trader	Make shift shade	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
40.	Alh, Babangida Sarki Wuchichi	M	07089743397	M	Trader	Container	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
41.	Abubakar Muhammad	M	08089203597	M	Trader	Stick and zinc roof	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
42.	Abbass Adamu	M	08082767645	M	Trader	Stick and zinc roof	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
43.	Alh, Umar Risuaa	M	07019307334	M	Perfume and palm wine trader	Make shift and thatch	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
44.	Daudu Sani	M	08122440988	M	Trader on Building materials	Thatch shade	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
45.	Danlami Mohammed	M	08089472208	M	Fruits seller	Stick and thatch shade	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
46.	Umar Mohammed	M	08081627894	M	Fruits seller	Make shift shade	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
47.	Nasiru Umar	M	09072781310	M	Trader	Make shift shade	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3
48.	Suleiman Ibrahim	M	08184104277	M	Trader	Small container	Kasuwan Garba	R4-3

S/n o	Name	Gender	Phone Number	Marital Status	Occupation	Affected Structure	Location	Road ID
49.	Sule Mai Anguwa Kobwa	M	0806655105 1 (son)	M	Farmer	2 lock up shops	Kuta	R3-2
50.	Mrs. Yusuf Salihu	F	0803603531 7	M	Trader	Semi building with zinc roof	Kuta	R3-2
51.	Yahaya Mohammed	M	0818154868 5	M	Trader and shoe shiner	Semi building with zinc roof	Kuta	R3-2
52	Mayaki Tuna	M	0818058177 4	M	Trader	Mango to be trimmed	Tuna	R1-3
53	Umar Mohammed	M	0808189568 8	M	Mai shai	Shop Zinc extension to be relocated	Tuna	R1-3
54	Hassan Mohammed	M		M	Landlord (Shop for Mai shai)	Shop	Tuna	R1-3
55	Jibril D. Ibrahim	M	0809112329 5	M	Farmer	Mango Tree to be removed	Tuna	R1-3





ANNEX TWO: COMPENSATION VALUATION OF ASSETS

S / N	LOCATION	NAME	SEX	ITEM TO BE COMPENSATED	SIZE (M <sup>2</sup> ) / QTY	UNIT RATE/ANNUAL VALUE OF YIELDS(N)	REPLACEMENT COST(N)	LOSS OF BIZ INCOME/1 WEEK	MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE	TOTAL COMPENSATION
					A	B	C = AXB	D	E	F=C+D+E
1	KATAE REGI	MAL. NDASA KATAEREWGI	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	8.82	15,000	132,300	10,000	30,000	172300
2	KATAE REGI	MOHAMMED UMAR	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	10.4		0	10000	30000	40000
3	KATAE REGI	ABUBAKAR MUSA ABU GWARI	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	10.06			10000	30000	40000
4	KATAE REGI	ALH. USMAN IMNARA	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	21.6		0	10000	30000	40000
5	KATAE REGI	ALH.SAIDU OLATUNJI	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	17.4	15,000	261,000	10000	30000	301000
6	KATAE REGI	MAL. MANSIR JAMILU	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	15.68		0	10000	30000	40000
7	KATAE REGI	MAL.RABIU TAILOR	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	33.75		0	10000	30000	40000
8	KATAE REGI	BABANGIDA ABDULLAHI	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	11.1		0	10000	30000	40000
9	KATAE REGI	ISA DANWARA	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	14.4	15,000	216,000	10000	30000	256000
10	KATAE REGI	NASIRU YAU	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	26.64	15,000	399,600	10000	30000	439600
11	KATAE REGI	SHEHU KWANKWANU(B LACKSMITH)	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	37		0	10000	30000	40000
12	KATAE REGI	TUNDE ALABI	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	52.12	15,000	781,800	10000	30000	821800
13	KATAE REGI	AHMADU ALI	M	BLOCK WORK/COMMERCIAL	33.12	20,000	662,400	10000	30000	702400

1 4	KATAE REGI	TITUS BARDE	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	17.6		0	10000	30000	40000
1 5	KATAE REGI	MUSA JIBADE	M	TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL	26.5 5		0	10000	30000	40000
1 6	KATAE REGI	ALPHONSUS NWAGBARA	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	19.1 1	15,000	286,650	10000	30000	326650
1 7	KATAE REGI	ABDULWASIU SULEIMAN	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	16.6 6	15,000	249,900	10000	30000	289900
1 8	KATAE REGI	EMMANUEL YAKUBU	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	16.6 6	15,000	249,900	10000	30000	289900
1 9	KATAE REGI	ALIYU ISA AHMED	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	14.7	15,000	220,500	10000	30000	260500
2 0	KATAE REGI	ISA MOHAMMED GARIO	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	16.6 6	15,000	249,900	10000	30000	289800
2 1	KATAE REGI	SAMINU MOHAMMED	M	MUD HOUSE/COMMERCIAL	16.6 6	15,000	249,900	10000	30000	289900
2 2	PANTI	ALH. MOHAMMED NDALOLO	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			16,000
2 3	PANTI	JIBRIL MOHAMMED	M	MANGO TREES	2	8,000	16,000			
				NEEM TREES	2	10,000	20,000			
				GORIBA TREES	3	10,000	30,000			66,000
2 4	PANTI	ALH.MOMODU LADAN	M	CEMENT BLOCK HOUSE WITH ZINC ROOF	28.2 5	25,000	706,250		30000	736250
2 5	PANTI	MAL. MOHAMMED SANI	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			8000
2 6	PANTI	MAL. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			8000
2 7	GABA	MR. GABRIEL TSADO	M		38.1 6	15,000	572,400		30000	
				2 UNITS ,MUD HOUSES	16.6 1	15000	249,150			
				CEMENT BLOCK FENCE	12.1 7	7,000	85,190			936740

2		MOHAMMED NDANA	M	2 UNITS MUD HOUSES	22.2					
8	FITIGI				2	15,000	333,300		30000	
				ORANGE TREES	2	8,000	16,000			379,300
2	TAKUG ABA	MOHAMMED ALI	M	KOLANUT TREE	1	10,000	10,000			
9				PALM TREE	1	10,000	10,000			
				MANGO TREES	3	8,000	24,000			
				ORANGE TREES	2	8,000	16,000			60000
3	TAKUG ABA	MOHAMMED ALI	M	MANGO TREES	2	8,000	16,000			
0				KOLANUT TREE	1	10,000	10,000			26,000
3	JEBO	ABDULLAHI JIYA	M	NEEM TREE	1	10,000	10,000			10000
3	EGUNA GI	MOHAMMED ABUBAKAR	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			
2				PALM TREES	14	10,000	140,000			148000
3	KASUWA GARBA	UMAR GWANGWONI	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	7.73		0	10000	30000	40000
3	KASUWA GARBA	USMAN MAGAJI GARI	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	4.8		0	10000	30000	40000
3	KASUWA GARBA	COSMOS NNADI	M	WOOD STRUCTURE WITH ZINC ROOF	12	2,000	24,000			24000
3	KASUWA GARBA	BABA MUNTARI	M	WOOD STRUCTURE WITH ZINC ROOF	15.5	2,000	31,000			31000
3	KASUWA GARBA	DOGO KASUWAN ANGO	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	10.4		0	10000	30000	40000
3	KASUWA GARBA	UMAR GARBA	M	MOVEABLE CONTAINER	7.45	0	0		30000	30000
3	KASUWA GARBA	ALH.BABANGIDA SARKI WUSHISHI	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	8.42			10000	30000	40000

	GARBA									
40	KASUW A GARBA	ABUBAKAR MOHAMMED	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	5.3			10000	30000	40000
41	KASUW A GARBA	ABBAS ADAMU	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	5.88			10000	30000	40000
42	KASUW A GARBA	ALH.UMAR RISUA	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	5.88			10000	30000	40000
43	KASUW A GARBA	DAUDA SANI	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	8.11			10000	30000	40000
44	KASUW A GARBA	DANLAMI MOHAMMED UMAR	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	5.56			10000	30000	40000
45	KASUW A GARBA	UMAR MOHAMMED	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	5.56		0	10000	30000	40000
46	KASUW A GARBA	NASIRU UMAR	M	TEMPORARY/ COMMERCIAL	11.8 1		0	10000	30000	40000
47	KASUW A GARBA	SULEIMAN IBRAHIM	M	SMALL MOVEABLE CONTAINER	1.44	0	0	10000	30000	40000
48	KUTA	SULE MAI ANGWAN KABA	M	2 UNITS LOCK-UP SHOPS	20.7 4	16,000	331,840	10000	30000	
				MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			48000
49	KUTA	MRS YUSUF SALIHU	F	SEMI-DETACHED CEMENT HOUSE WITH ZINC ROOF	58.1 1	25,000	1,452,750		30000	1482750
50	KUTA	YAHAYA MOHAMMED	M	SEMI- DETACHED HOUSE WITH ZINC ROOF	24.9 7	25,000	624,250		30000	654250
51	TUNA	MAYAKI TUNA	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			8000
52	TUNA	UMAR MOHAMMED	M	SHOP EXTENSION(REMOVEABLE)		0	0	10000	30000	40000

5		HASSAN								
3	TUNA	MOHAMMED	M	TEMPORAL ZINC SHOP			0	10000	30000	40000
5		JUBRIL D.								
4	TUNA	IBRAHIM	M	MANGO TREE	1	8,000	8,000			8000
5		IBRAHIM		UNCOMPLETED 8 ROOMS SEMI-	26.6					
5	KODO	ABUBAKAR	M	DETACHED BUILDING OPP. MOSQUE	4	8,000	213,120			213120
				<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>10253160</b>

ANNEX THREE: MINUTES FOR STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

Minutes of Meeting Held with PAP's at ~~Pantti~~ Pantti  
~~State~~ Niges State RAMP II

Date: 14/09/2017

Attendance:

Prof. C. A. Okunju (Consultant)  
Dr. E. W. Shesin-Imodagbe (Consultant)  
Prof. M. Juru (Consultant)  
Alh. G. Ibeto (SPU)  
Miss Hauwa (SPU)  
Alh. Ladan (PAP)  
Mal. Ibrahim Alkhamied (PAP)  
Alh. Muhammed Sani (Chief Imam) (PAP) Represented by his son Ibrahim

Opening

The SPU team leader Alh. Ibeto explained the purpose of the meeting to the stakeholders. Essentially it is that a road is proposed to pass through the village and it would necessitate the removal of some structures on the road route. He noted that one of the structures that would be affected is Alh. Ladan's building. Alh. Ladan said he is aware of the plan to build a road through the village and that he was informed about it by the Surveyors. He said that he would not do anything to hinder the construction of the road even if it meant breaking his house.

When he said this, he was informed that if his property is destroyed, he would be entitled to some compensation either in monetary terms, or in assistance to rebuild the house somewhere else. Alh. Ladan said he preferred to be paid in cash.

The consultants and SPU team then took measurements and found that a 5m wide and 90m long portion of the house would be broken down.

In addition to that, two (2) Mango trees would be affected. The trees belong to Mal. Ibrahim Mohammed, who had no objection to the trees being felled provided he is compensated. There is another medicinal tree (Kawusa tree) belonging to Alh. Muhammed Sari the Chief Imam, who was represented by his son Mal. Ibrahim. The imam's representative was requested to tell his father that compensation would be paid according to the going rate of Government before road construction work commences. All the PAPs present agreed to the terms as explained. The consultant and SPIU team then departed for Gabo Village.

Meeting of RAMP II Consultants and SP14 team with PAPs  
at Gaba Village

Date: 14/09/2017

Attendance

Prof. C.A. Ekwufo (Consultant)  
Prof. M. Duru (Consultant)  
Dr. F.N. Shaibu-Inodagbe (Consultant)  
Alh. G. Ibeto (SP14)  
Miss Hauwa (SP14)  
Gabriel Naji (PAP)

Opening:

The SP14 officer explained the purpose of the meeting. He informed that to ~~build~~ construct the road, it would be necessary to breakdown at least a portion ~~of the~~ house close to the ROW. Otherwise, it would be unsafe since motor vehicles would ply the road. However, the owner of the house would be adequately compensated and assisted to relocate. The house-owner had no objection to the proposal and appreciated government's effort in the plan to reconstruct the road and pay compensation. He hoped that the road works would commence soon as the road would ease transportation problems being experienced.

Also, an electric pole would have to be relocated as it encroaches on the right-of-way. The electricity company will be informed by SP14 to carry out the necessary relocation. A bye-pass could be considered here.

The meeting rose and the team moved on to Fitigi town



## Meeting with Stakeholders at Gabo Village

At Gabo, many structures (houses) were on the ROW. It would be too expensive to pay to allow the road pass through its village. Therefore, a bye-pass was created to avoid destroying the houses encroaching on the ROW. Consequently, the consultants (together with the SPIU) surveyed the proposed bye-pass and observed that it passes through farmland and that some economic trees would be affected. The trees were mainly mango trees (about 10 of them). Though they appeared to be growing wild, community members informed that they belong to the village head. This suggests that compensation should go to the community perhaps in the form of some infrastructure e.g. market. The exact number of trees is to be checked. The team interacted with:

## Consultation at Kado Village with PAPs

### Attendance

Prof. C. X. Okwofe (Consultant)  
 Dr. L. W. Shaihermaragbe (Consultant)  
 Prof. M. Jura (Consultant)  
 Ali. G. Ibeta (SPIU)  
 Hauwo (SPIU)  
 Ibrahim Abubakar (PAP) 08186659806  
 Idris Pata (PAP) 07036856281 (Petrol dealer)  
~~the~~ Sa'idu Suleiman (PAP) 08164595666

Two temporary structures (one a petrol dealer's shed and the other a 'saya' stand) are on the ROW. Also, part of a house would also possibly be affected unless there is a slight diversion to avoid it completely. Safety measures need to be provided here to protect community members (especially children), from accidents. Speed checks and proper road warning signs should be mounted.

The PAPs were informed that compensation would be paid for destroying or moving their temporary structures to other locations nearby.

### Consultation at Makusidi Village

At Makusidi the encroachment on the route had been addressed. A bye-pass (alternative route) had been mapped out. Consultants and SPN Surveyed the bye-pass and observed that the route traverses a farmland with some Shea butter trees on the Road. Community members present were informed that compensation would be paid for the crop affected after harvest when they would be evaluated. At that time too, any land to be acquired would also be evaluated for payment of compensation. The team could not go beyond Makusidi on that road because of inaccessibility due to flooding.

### Consultations/Observation at Kagasa Junction

The concern at Kagasa junction is that the road is usually flooded anytime it rains. On the basis of this, the Surveyors proposed a diversion. However, the consultants and SPN members observed the following:

- Good drains were provided along the road
- The drains are completely blocked with silt and debris.
- It appears as if people dump wastes in the drains!
- The flooding experienced is as a result of the blocked drains.

Therefore, the bye-pass was thought to be unnecessary. What has to be done is to clear the drains of all silt and debris to allow free flow of water in them. People should be enjoined not to dispose of their solid wastes in the drains. It is believed that these measures would adequately address the flooding problem at this location. The client has decided that instead of the existing bridges along the route single lane bridges would be constructed.

Consultation/Meeting at Kasawa n' Garba

Date: 13/9/2017

Attendance

Prof. C.A. Okunju  
 Eng. M. Jusu  
 Dr. F.M. Shaibu-Mudagbe } Consultants

Alh. Garba Beto  
 Miss Hauwa } SPIN

Mal. Abbas Adamu (Councilor) 08082767645

Mal. Yakaya Master Garba

Mal. Mohammed Sani Kasawan (Garba)  
 Danlami Nagura (Tenant)

Sale Bako

Abdulrazak Walda  
 Sale Walda  
 Mushashi Walda  
 Oga Ojipo

Mal. Mai Jamuna

Umar Kafinta

Okochukwu

Hassan Mai Shoyi

Umar Garba

Yakuzo mai Chaji Daya

Danguna Mai Atampa

Samaila

Alh. Babangida Abidaka

Kudu Bakanke

Alh. Dandare

Alh. Bashir

Hadi Damane

Bala mai Chaji

Kasimu mai Chaji

Alh. Sami dan Inna

Sarusi

Nasiri

Tenants

House Owners

Alh. Abubakar

Dauladi

Salisu mai Daya

Alh. Dandare

Mal. mai Jamuna

Alh. Bala Kifi

Alh. Dabo

Alh. Babangida

Yakuzo mai Kader

Alh. Hussaini

Shamsudeen

Mal. Barau

Alh. Usman Danliso

Alh. Shelu Dila

Alh. Garba Maigadi

Alh. Anjo mai Shayi

Salisu Umaru Jibi

Sanni Ahmed

Alh. Salisu

Alh. Ris kwaga

Alh. Garba J. Shabo

Alh. Aliyasa

Alh. Ibrahim Zuo

Alh. Sule

Alh. Audu Nagawuru

Alh. Aliya mai mai

Dandu Jili

Alh. Garba Mai Shaye

Alh. Barau

Opening:

The SPIN and Consultant's team were taken to the home of the village head where he introduced the team members to the village head. The people present were informed about the purpose of the visit which is to determine how the

proposed road would affect people along the road particularly those in the market through which the road passes. The village head thanked the team through the councillor, and promised the support of his people to ensure that the noble objective for constructing the road is actualized.

He charged the councillor to assist us obtain whatever information we require for the project to proceed.

At the market, the team observed that a good number of structures are encroaching on the road. The encroachment is so bad at some points that the road width was not more than 8m. If side shoulders and drains were to be constructed, it means many structures would have to be relocated from the road. The team members identified the likely structures for removal and informed their owners of the need to remove them to other locations. In that event, they would be adequately compensated and assisted to move to the new locations. A total of 38 structures and PAPs were identified.

## Meeting with PAPs at Fitiqi

Date: 13/9/2017

### Attendance

Prof. C.A. Okusfu (Consultant)  
Prof. M. Dubu (Consultant)  
Dr. F.M. Shauibu-Ismail (Consultant)  
Akh. G. Noto (SPU)  
Miss Hauwa (SPU)  
Mohammed Nohu (House owner) 08063327123

Opening: At Fitiqi, a mud house is on the right-of-way of the road. The house owner (Mal. Mohammed Nohu) was invited to a meeting. He was informed that his house lies too close to the road that is to be constructed. As a result, the house would have to be removed. The house had two (2) rooms.

Mal. Mohammed was further informed that he would be adequately compensated for the house and assisted to relocate to another area of his choice, by Government. He was also informed that the compensation would be paid before work starts on the road. He prefers cash compensation.

Another encroaching concern are three orange trees belonging to . The orange trees owner was also informed of the need to fell the trees to create room for the road. He was also informed that compensation (at the going government approved rate) for ~~commercial~~ <sup>economic</sup> trees would be paid before construction work begins. He had no objection to the proposal.

The stakeholders all wanted to know when the road works would begin because they were all anxious for the road improvement. They were informed that as soon as all the necessary preliminaries are concluded, work would start. Some youths wanted to know if there would be employment opportunities for them in the project.

They were informed that as much as possible, people from the locality would be engaged to work on the project. The meeting rose and the team moved on.

## Consultation/Meeting with Stakeholders at Genu

### Attendance

Prof. C.A. Okuofu  
Prof. M. Dusu  
Dr. R.M. Shaibu - Imoigbo } Consultants  
Alh. G. Ibeto  
Miss Hauwa } SP14

Makama Ibeto  
Craiba Isiaka (08022417967)  
Eranber Idi (Mechanic)  
Mustapha Mohammed  
Ibrahim Marumi (08083272951)  
Tantoni S. Hausawa  
Hamidu Marumi (Maiduga)  
Aliyu Mai Mai (08124590147)  
Alh. Attah Rijan Dan Koni (House Owner)

PAP'S

On arrival at Genu, enquiries revealed that a bye-pass has been proposed for the road, to avoid tampering with structures currently on the ROW. However, the team observed that the proposed bye-pass would affect far too many houses (much more than the transformer and temporary structures on the existing route). The team therefore documented the structures that would require re-location. The electricity company would also be contacted to relocate the transformer.

The Stakeholders were informed that compensation would be provided to assist them.

### Consultation/Meeting With PAPs at Kuta Junction

At Kuta junction, one transformer would have to be relocated. For this, the electricity company would be approached.

Also, two (2) shops would need to be relocated for safety reasons. So also is a building belonging to Mallam

Suleiman Yakaya. The two (2) affected shops belong to:

Mrs Yusuf Salihu (08143134986)

Yakaya Mohammed (09037042156)

They were all informed that appropriate compensation would be paid to them after full evaluation before the project commences.



ANNEX FOUR: LIST OF ATTENDANCE DURING CONSULTATIONS

**ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NIGER STATE RAMP**

COMMUNITY Darti  
 DATE 14 - 09 - 2017

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Makama Ibebo			
2	Gamba Isaka	08022417969		
3	Gamba Ibe			
4	Muhammed Mustapha			
5	Isaiah Muhammad	08083272497		
6	Famfani S. Husuqum			
7	Hamidu Marani			
8	Ajayi mai mai	0812459049		
9	Atiyi. Atib Rjau			
10	Abu Bani			
11	Nabayo Almarig			
12	Sarda Samari			
13	Muhammed Sana			
14	David Yakubu			
15	Johana Stephen			
16	Atiyi Anshana			
17	Atay Osi Fami			
18	Atiyi Akaba			
19	Stephen Ibrahim			
20	Aburat Dangel			
21	Christopher Bolomo			
22	Ibrahim Saniam			
23	Abdul Jureid			
24	Abdul Karim			
25	Isaiah Biri			
26	Yusuf Hussien			
27	Sara Bala			
28	Isaiah Muhammad			
29	Zakari Ali			
30	Abi Sunday			
31	Mamadu Ibebo			
32	Muhammed Adolola			
33	Ibrahim Mohd			

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NIGER STATE RAMP

COMMUNITY Kaguma & Garba

DATE 13-09-2017

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Mal. Abbas Adamu	08082762645	Councillor	Mal. Abbas Adamu
2	Mal. Yahaya S. Mages Gaba			Mal. Yahaya S. Mages Gaba
3	Umar Gwamaji	08162527574		Umar Gwamaji
4	Umar Magaki Gani			Umar Magaki Gani
5	Sale Bako			Sale Bako
6	Caemas Nsa Ali	07085277910		Caemas Nsa Ali
7	Abdulrazak Wadda			Abdulrazak Wadda
8	Sale Wadda			Sale Wadda
9	Baba Muntari	0809927024		Baba Muntari
10	Umar Garba	08085364481		Umar Garba
11	Ango Kacuma			Ango Kacuma
12	Alh. Babangida	07089748399		Alh. Babangida
13	Sarki Wachikwa			Sarki Wachikwa
14	Abubakar (Muhammed)	08089202597		Abubakar (Muhammed)
15	Mal. Mai Samu			Mal. Mai Samu
16	Hassanmai Shayi			Hassanmai Shayi
17	Abas Adamu	08082767645		Abas Adamu
18	Alh. Umar Riyaq	0709309304		Alh. Umar Riyaq
19	Daudu Sani	0812244022		Daudu Sani
20	Abdullahi Muhammad	0808747222		Abdullahi Muhammad
21	Benjuma Mai Akampa			Benjuma Mai Akampa
22	Umar (Muhammed)	0808627894		Umar (Muhammed)
23	Nabiru Umar	09022381516		Nabiru Umar
24	Suleiman Ibrahim	08159109232		Suleiman Ibrahim
25	Umar Kayinta			Umar Kayinta
26	Alh. Abubakar			Alh. Abubakar
27	Alh. Ibrahim Jusu			Alh. Ibrahim Jusu
28	Alh. Babangida			Alh. Babangida
29	Alh. Bako			Alh. Bako
30	Balamei Chaji			Balamei Chaji
31	Abdullahi mag Chaji			Abdullahi mag Chaji
32	Alh. Sam Dang			Alh. Sam Dang
33	Alh. Ango Mai Shayi			Alh. Ango Mai Shayi

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NIGER STATE RAMP

COMMUNITY Tung

DATE 18/02/2018

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Mayaki Tung	08180581224		[Signature]
2.	Muhammad Amin	0805129568		[Signature]
3.	Hassan Muhammad			[Signature]
4.	Ibrahim ibrahim	08091123295		[Signature]
5.	Abdul Rauf			[Signature]
6.	Habila Kuzlan			[Signature]
7.	Abul Jafar			[Signature]
8.	Amna Nuhu			[Signature]
9.	Alau stiftani			[Signature]
10.	Muhammad Saidu			[Signature]
11.	Samani Sule			[Signature]
12.	Sunday Yama			[Signature]
13.	Husain Adam			[Signature]
14.	Yusuf Tijan			[Signature]
15.	Adami Aka			[Signature]
16.	Abdul Azeze			[Signature]
17.	Mosun ibrahim			[Signature]
18.	Lai Abdul			[Signature]
19.	Raufa Ismaila			[Signature]
20.	Kafayat Azebe			[Signature]
21.	Kaufa Maitaba			[Signature]
22.	Jaafar Shabir			[Signature]
23.	Salami Mansur			[Signature]
24.	Muhammad Aremi			[Signature]
25.	Isah Mallam			[Signature]
26.	Ibrahim Ibrahim			[Signature]
27.	Katere Faruk			[Signature]
28.	Igbang Gabriel			[Signature]

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NIGER STATE RAMP

COMMUNITY Kuta

DATE 15/02/2018

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Sule mai Angwus	08066551057		
2	Samari Kabura			
3	Salihu Yusuf	07036035377		
4	Yahaya Muhammad	08187548685		
5	Hussaini - Aminu			
6	Zakeri Aliyu			
7	Jabir Muhammad			
8	Halima Ibrahim			
9	Abdul Azeem			
10	Saidu Mohammed			
11	Girei Yahaya			
12	Azeemla Musa			
13	Kareem Hanatu			
14	Saukani Bello			
15	Risikat Oushekan			
16	Aremu Saheed			
17	Rashid Abdul			
18	Kareem Adetomi			
19	Sikiri Sami			
20	Ganiyu Fasogun			
21	Salawana Bello			
22	Isma'ila Bilcuna			
23	Isma'ila Rasag			
24	Muhammad Adekunle			
25	Ibrahim Stephen			
26	Ismael Jaship			
27	Maiyaki Yahaya			
28	Anthony Yahaya			
29	AmSam Aliyu			
30	Ahmed Yahaya			
31	Adamu Fasogun			

**ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NIGER STATE RAMP**

COMMUNITY KATAGERI

DATE 15/02/2018

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Mohammed Umar	0816016183		
2	Abubakar Musa Abay	08106077788		
3	Imara Alhaji Usman	08115725727		
4	Saidu Olatunji	08160218787		
5	Mohammed Saidu			
6	Dauda Afiyu			
7	Nasim Jamilu	08138062412		
8	Rabiu D	07067723820		
9	Bakura Abdulkh	08067986335		
10	Abs J Yahaya			
11	Isa Danwara	08036328639		
12	Nkita Ajiya			
13	Nasim Yusuf	08136292704		
14	Shehu Kwanfura	08068040188		
15	Tunde Alade	08056892485		
16	Ahmadu Ali	08135117714		
17	Titus Bunde	08161282665		
18	Musa Asaji			
19	Musa Joe Ede	08065345413		
20	Tasand Sunday			
21	Alphonso Nwachang	08035362172		
22	Abdu Wasu Suleman	08164256040		
23	Emmanuel Yakubu	0816164561		
24	Aliyu Ahmed Isa	081045322710		
25	Sa Mohammed Gani	0816175065		
26	Suleman Samson			
27	Saminu Mohammed	08062724068		
28	Nuhu Aring			
29	Dauda Yakubu			
30	Kwanfura Shehu	08066040188		
31	-Yahaya Sunday			
32	Aliyu Ahmadu	08135117714		
33	Abubakar Karama			

ANNEX FIVE: CERTIFICATE OF CLEARANCE OF PAP



**CERTIFICATE OF CLEARANCE**

*This is to certify that the bearer.....  
photograph is affixed above is a Project Affected Person (PAP), affected by the Niger State RAMP work activities.*

*The identity of the PAP and ownership of claims has been verified and validated for compensation entitlement.*

**Signed /Date:  
Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer  
Niger State RAMP**