



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

ENERGY = EMPOWERMENT = EFFICIENCY

ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME



LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

FINAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 2021

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<i>DEFINITIONS</i>
<i>Children:</i> all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).
<i>Community:</i> 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.
<i>Compensation:</i> payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
<i>Cut-off-Date:</i> the date of announcement of inventory of project affected items, upon which no new entrant or claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.
<i>Economic Displacement:</i> a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.
<i>Entitlement:</i> the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.
<i>Head of the Household:</i> the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.
<i>Household:</i> 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.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement:</i> resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.
<i>Lost Income Opportunities:</i> lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project
<i>Operational Policy 4.12:</i> 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
<i>Physical Displacement:</i> a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.
<i>Private property owners:</i> persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.
<i>Project-Affected Community:</i> a community that is adversely affected by the project.
<i>Project-Affected Person:</i> 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.
<i>Rehabilitation:</i> 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.
<i>Relocation:</i> a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.
<i>Replacement Cost:</i> 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.
<i>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):</i> 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.

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP): documented procedures or measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the persons affected by the development of a project.

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

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

Squatters: squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.

Vulnerable group: People who by their mental or physical disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BESS		Battery Energy Storage Systems
BP	-	Bank Policy
COVID-19-		Corona Virus pandemic of 2019
EEP	-	Energizing Education Programme
EHS	-	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FEED	-	Front End Engineering Design
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIT	-	Feed in Tariff
FME _{env}	-	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMPWH	-	Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HA	-	Hectare
LRP	-	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MSMEs	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MW	-	Mega Watts
NCDC	-	Nigerian Center for Disease Control
NEP	-	Nigeria Electrification Project
NERC	-	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
OP	-	Operational Policy

PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PSRP	-	Power Sector Recovery Program
REA	-	Rural Electrification Agency
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	-	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UNICAL	-	University of Calabar
WB	-	World Bank
WHO	-	World Health Organization
UN	-	United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Background of the Study

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to unserved and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

The EEP seeks to provide adequate power supply (up to approximately 100MW in total) to Thirty-Seven (37) Federal Universities (“the Universities”) and seven (7) University Teaching Hospitals across the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It also aims to provide streetlights to promote and facilitate safe, secure and productive learning environments and develop and operate training centers to train university students in renewable energy technology innovations.

The EEP Phase II, funded by the World Bank will provide sustainable and clean power supply to 7 federal universities and 2 university teaching hospitals across the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria in which University of Calabar is selected.

ES 2: Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Project Components

The Project has four broad components as summarized below:

Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development

Component 2: Stand-alone Solar System for Homes and MSMEs

Component 3: Energizing Education

Component 4: Technical Assistance

Component 3 Activities Applicable to University of Calabar (UNICAL)

The implementation of this project entails the following:

- Installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants
- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety

- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

ES 3: Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNICAL.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Consult with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

ES 4: Rationale for LRP

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in University of Calabar shows that the entire land for the proposed EEP belongs to the University and that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are some women farmers group who are using the land on annual lease term with the University management. The rationale for this study is to further investigate this claim, determine if there are land owners, squatters or users and their rights to the land they are holding; and to determine those who may be vulnerable on the basis of the land under consideration for EEP. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

ES 5: Analysis of PAPs

The civil work in the project area will have adverse impacts on 97 persons who cultivate on the proposed project land. PAPs are 100 percent females. They are not land owners as the land is wholly owned by the University, but they secured the permission of the UNICAL management to use the land for farming purposes on annual lease agreement.

ES 6: Discussion of Potential Project Impacts

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from

provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Calabar (UNICAL) through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, other potential benefits of this LRP include livelihood restoration which will provide sustainable livelihood, increase income and quality of life of the people. The project will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons.

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as:

- Loss of access to farming land: About 50% (7.5 H) out of the 15 hectares of land proposed for the project is used for farming purposes and will be required for this project. The users of this land are women farmers' cooperative who are using the vacant land based on annual leasing agreement with UNICAL management. The proposed displacement due to EEP will imply loss of access to the use of the farm land for their Cooperative farming activities.
- Loss of Livelihood: Land take by the project implies a depletion of source of livelihood and income since farming activities represent a huge source of primary livelihood for the PAPs
- Loss of crops: There will be loss of crops by the crop owners/women farmers due to the project activities.

ES 7: Impact Avoidance Measures

Impacts avoidance measures are designed at two stages: 1) at the LRP preparation stage and 2) during LRP implementation stage. During the LRP preparation stage, impact avoidance measures undertaken include the following:

- Announcement of cut-off date to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works;
- Allowing the affected farmers on the site to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparing an engineering design of the required project land prior to kick-off to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated in the design.

ES 8: Mitigation Measures

The key mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP;
- Appropriate and timely provision of alternative land of equivalent use value to the land that was lost;
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in consistence with the

requirements of OP 4.12 for the project affected persons;

- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the University;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

ES 9: Reconnaissance Visit

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 5th of August 2020. The reconnaissance survey entailed a transient walk through the project site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project site vis-a viz the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impact. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the management staffs of UNICAL including the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academics) and the Acting Director of works. A four-point GPS coordinate of the land was also collected to produce a sketch of the project location.

ES 10: Public Consultation and Participation

Consultations started on the 5th of August with a meeting held with the university management as well as the project affected persons on the 7th of August 2020. The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the PAPs, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. These meetings were held duly observing the COVID-19 protocols in compliance with the NCDC guidelines.

ES 11: Census Cut-off Date

A cut-off date was announced to restrict further development on the land. The cut-off date was 7th of August 2020. This was announced during consultation with UNICAL management and PAPs. Therefore, any other person entering the site to farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation

ES 12: Approach to Livelihood Identification

Given the non-availability of alternative land to keep and accommodate the farming activities of the PAPs, UNICAL has made a commitment to grant a livelihood alternative restoration plan to the farmers who were cultivating on the proposed project site. Further to that, the consultant team led by representative of the management of University of Calabar reached out to the PAPs for consultation in order to identify the livelihood options suitable to them.

The objective was to enable the PAPs to willingly make a choice of an alternative livelihood.

ES 13: Grievance Redress Mechanism

This Livelihood Restoration Plan adapts the existing local grievance redress system and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The NEP GRM report is available at NEP PMU for further references.

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

ES 14: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

ES 15: Implementation Cost and Funding Responsibility for the LRP

The overall cost of implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan is Seventeen Million Six Hundred and Ninety-Three Thousand Naira (N17,693,000).

The breakdown of the cost component is as follows:

S/N	Items	Amount (Naira)	Funding Responsibility
1	LRP Compensation cost including(Land preparation, Labour, farm input, relocation expenses)	13,630,000	UNICAL Mgt
2	Monitoring Cost	1,363,000	UNICAL Mgt
3	Capacity building/Training and	1,200,000	REA

	sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs		
4	Grievance Redress Operation	500,000	REA
5	Disclosure of LRP Report	1,000,000	REA
	Total	N17,693,000	

ES 16: Implementation Schedule for LRP

Indicative schedule for implementation of this LRP is presented in the Gant Chart below:

No	Activiti	Responsibility	Completion Time					
			Sept.2020	Oct. 2020	Feb.2021	Mar.2021	Apr.2021	May 2021
1	Submission of Draft LRP Report	Consultant, REA						
2	Review and comments of draft report	REA						
3	Update of draft report	Consultant						
4	Submission of final LRP Document	Consultant, REA						
5	Public Display & Advertisement in-Country	NEP, REA						
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB						
7	LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB						
8	Implementation of LRP	REA, Implementation						
9	LRP Implementation Monitoring	REA, Stakeholders						
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor						

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to unserved and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

Access to uninterrupted power supply in Federal Universities and University Teaching hospitals in Nigeria has been cited as a major challenge and barrier to effective learning, institutional operations and student residency. Considering the role of education in economic growth and socio-economic development in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing at the time, resolved to embark on viable projects that will ensure the availability of reliable, sustainable and affordable power to Nigeria's tertiary institutions. This led to the conception of the 'Energizing Education Programme' (the "EEP").

The objective of the EEP is to provide dedicated, clean and reliable power supply to (up to approximately 100MW in total) to 37 Federal Universities and 7 affiliated University Teaching Hospitals across the country. It also aims at provision of street lighting (for illumination and improved security) as well as a world class renewable energy training centre for each of the beneficiary universities.

The EEP is being implemented in phases. The first phase (Phase I) covers 9 Universities and 1 affiliated Teaching Hospital and it is currently ongoing, while the second phase (Phase II), to be funded by the World Bank loan under the NEP, covers 7 Universities and 2 affiliated Teaching Hospitals.

One of the beneficiary Universities under the EEP Phase II is University of Calabar (UNICAL) located in Calabar, Cross River State, and South-south, Nigeria. The power generated from the proposed solar-hybrid power plant will also be extended to University of Calabar Teaching Hospital (UCTH) that shares boundary with the University campus.

1.2 Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Project Components

Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development – This component will support the development of private sector mini grids in unserved and underserved areas that have high economic growth potential. The target is to provide access to electricity to 300,000 households, and 30,000 MSMEs, with an estimated 15 mini grid operators.

Component 2: Stand-alone Solar Systems for Homes and MSMEs – The goal of component is to significantly increase the market for stand-alone solar systems in Nigeria in order to provide access to electricity to more than one million Nigerian households and MSMEs at lower cost than their current means of service such as small diesel generator sets. In addition, about one million single solar lanterns are expected to be distributed during the course of the project.

Component 3: Energizing Education – The goal of the Energizing Education is to provide reliable, affordable, and sustainable power to public universities and associated teaching hospitals. The project targets 37 public universities structured into two phases. Implementation under phase 1 is already on-going, while the LRP under consideration is for the phase 2 of the EEP which constitute of 7 universities as earlier stated.

Component 4: Technical Assistance – This component is designed to build a framework for rural electrification upscaling, support project implementation as well as broad capacity building in Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), Federal Ministry of Power, Works & Housing (FMPWH) and other relevant stakeholders.

Component 3 Activities Applicable to University of Calabar (UNICAL)

The implementation of this project entails the following:

- Installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants
- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety
- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

The solar power plant is predicated on a lifespan of 15 years and will provide power network upgrades in Nigerian Defense Academy, provide street lighting and the training centre. Battery storage in conjunction with the power conversion system (PCS) will serve to actualize the captive operation of the plants by providing the reference voltage (grid forming function), and also increases the flexibility of system control and adds to overall system availability.

Simulation was carried out with Homer software to determine optimal systems size for this location. Homer requires various information on the resources, system economics, constraints, and control methods. The input information included design variables like PV array size, convertor size, type and capacity of battery, control (dispatch) strategy, and average solar radiation (KWh/m2/day) for the university. The result of the simulation for optimal system sizes for this location is as presented in Table 1:

Table 1: Result of Analysis of Optimal System Sizes

Location	Pv(kW)	LITHIUM Battery Bank (MH)	Converter (kW)	Ren Frac (%)	Autonomy (hour)
UNICAL	5500	23	3,255	66	15

Source: Front End Engineering Design (FEED), REA

The installation of the solar power plant and the ancillary investments including the street lighting and the training centers will involve land use. In this project, however no land acquisition is anticipated because all lands needed already belongs to UNICAL. Notwithstanding, the policy of World Bank on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) is triggered because the proposed project land has been a source of livelihood to occupants who have been farming on them prior to this period. Therefore, LRP is the appropriate instrument to ensure that affected farmers and land users are adequately consulted and restored to livelihood.

1.3 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNICAL

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Consult with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

1.4 Rational for LRP

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in University of Calabar shows that the entire land for the proposed EEP belongs to the University and that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are some women farmers group who are using the land on annual lease term with the University management. The rational for this study is to further investigate this claim, determine if there are land owners, squatters or users and their rights to the land they are holding; and to determine those who may be vulnerable on the basis of the land under consideration for EEP. Therefore,

vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

1.5 Underlying Principles of LRP

The key principles for LRP preparation and implementation are as follows:

- When cultivated land is acquired, it is often preferable to arrange for land-for-land replacement. In some cases, as when only small proportions of income are earned through agriculture, alternative measures such as payment of cash or provision of employment are acceptable if preferred by the persons losing agricultural land.
- Lack of legal rights does not bare persons in peaceful possession from compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the individual or collective owner of the lost asset, without deduction for any purpose.
- Sites for relocating businesses, or redistributed agricultural land should be of equivalent use value to the land that was lost.
- Compensation should be paid prior to the time of impact, so that new houses/assets can be constructed, fixed assets can be removed or replaced, and other necessary measures can be undertaken before displacement begins.

1.6 Study Methodology

This LRP preparation involved a number of coordinated tasks tailored to addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The approach of the assignment is set out as follows:

1.6.1 Kick-Off Meetings with REA-PMU and Engagement with World Bank and the Participating University

A meeting was held with the REA-NEP PMU on the 11th of March 2020. The objective was to discuss and agree on the work plan of the LRP and to identify and collect relevant project materials as well as modifying the scope of work and objective of the assignment.

The second meeting took place on May 22nd 2020 and was attended by REA-PMU E&S staff, World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist and the consultant team. It was a virtual meeting with focus on the adaptation of Public Consultation Protocol in COVID-19 pandemic era with particular reference to safe and feasible measures to public consultations. The meeting provided guidance to the consultant to ensure that the work plan aligned with the COVID-19

response guidelines of the government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the guidelines of each state where project field work took place.

Also, within the period, it was considered expedient to have a virtual meeting with the participating Universities. This meeting held on 18th of June 2020. The purpose was to inform the beneficiary universities of the requirement of the World Bank when a project will lead to loss of livelihood or assets. It was also aimed at eliciting commitment from the participating University on the adherence and implementation of World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of Nigeria guidelines on Public gathering during the Corona Virus pandemic. Further discussions included the roles and responsibilities of the university during and after development of the LRP with particular focus on the proposed field work plan, in order to fast-track conduct of activities during field work.

1.6.2 Literature Review

A detailed review of the following project documents was conducted including:

- Nigerian Land Use Act,
- Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank,
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- Front End Engineering Design (FEED) document,
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and
- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prepared for this site.

Based on the literature reviews, the nature of the social impacts and definitive approach to the study was well conceived and designed.

1.6.3 Reconnaissance Visit

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 5th of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the management staffs of UNICAL including the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academics) and the acting Director of works. The reconnaissance survey entailed a transient walk through the project site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project site vis-a viz the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impact. A four point GPS coordinate of the land was also collected to produce a sketch of the project location.

1.6.4 Consultation with the stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement was carried out to ensure a sustainable project development throughout the life cycle of this project. In line with this, various classes of interest groups were identified for the purpose of consultation and participation in the decision that will shape the implementation of the LRP. The stakeholders consulted included the UNICAL management and project affected persons. The summary of the consultation is presented in chapter 7.

1.6.5 Method of PAPs Identification

PAPs were identified through the following:

- Interview with the management of UNICAL about existing land users;
- Mobilization and consultation with land users and host communities
- Site inventory of the affected land area and;
- Census of the affected persons: This entailed collection of demographic data of PAPs for socio economic analysis and subsequent identification during implementation of LRP.

1.6.6 Data Capture and Analysis

This was a post field activity that involved capturing data into computer and analyzing them using social science statistic application to meeting the objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan as contained in the TOR.

CHAPTER TWO: STATUTORY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Overview of the Key Reviewed Documents with emphasis on description of the legal context within which the displacement will take place

As a first step towards delivering on the assignment, project specific documents along with regulatory documents of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria were reviewed. The documents included the Land Use Act, Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank, FEED, RPF, PAD and the ESIA. The review of the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation) and the World Bank OP4.12 were helpful in understanding the convergences and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. The FEED document dealt with the engineering design, Bill of quantities and options considered by the project. It gave the LRP team a hindsight of the activities that will cause involuntary resettlement as well as the gains of the planned project. Similarly, the review of the ESIA studies carried out for each of the seven (7) sites identified the social and environmental issues to be grappled with. It offered mitigation measures which if implemented will ensure that the project does not exacerbate the biophysical environment and livelihood of the people. The RPF on the other hand was a framework prepared prior to project appraisal when the final selection of sites and specific details about the installations and work activities had not been sufficiently known. The RPF provided the procedures and guidelines that the project will follow to prepare site specific Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan when implementing specific sub-projects.

The sections below present details of the reviewed regulatory laws and policies.

2.2 The World Bank Safeguard Policies

The environmental and social safeguards policies of the World Bank are the fulcrum of its support towards sustainable poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries. The policies aimed at preventing and mitigating undue harm to the people and the environment in the development process. There are a total of ten (10) environmental and social safeguard policies of the World Bank, of which only Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment and Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement- is triggered by the proposed Project, and its requirements will be taken into consideration in the LRP study.

2.3 The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents that include the World Bank Group expectations regarding industrial pollution management performance. The EHS Guidelines are designed to assist managers and decision makers with relevant industry background and technical information. This information supports actions aimed at avoiding, reducing, and controlling potential EHS impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phase of a project. The EHS Guidelines serve as a technical reference source

to support the implementation of the World Bank policies and procedures, particularly in those aspects related to pollution prevention and occupational and community health and safety.

2.4 The regulations, guidelines and standards of Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) concerning Mini grid activities in Nigeria

The FMEnv is the primary authority for the regulation and enforcement of environmental laws in Nigeria. The Act establishing the Ministry places on it the responsibilities of ensuring that all development and industry activity, operations and emissions are within the limits prescribed in the national guidelines and standards, and comply with relevant regulations for environmental pollution management in Nigeria as may be released by the Ministry.

In furtherance of her mandate, the FMEnv developed laws, guidelines and regulations on various sectors of the national economy. The specific policies, acts, guidelines enforced by FMEnv that apply to the proposed Project are summarized in the following paragraphs:

National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised in 1999 and 2017)

The National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised 1999 and 2017) provides for a viable national mechanism for cooperation, coordination and regular consultation, as well as harmonious management of the policy formulation and implementation process which requires the establishment of effective institutions and linkages within and among the various tiers of government.

Federal Ministry of Power

The Federal Ministry of Power is the policy making arm of the Federal Government with the responsibility for the provision of power in the country. The Ministry is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act No 28 of 1988, the National Electric Power Policy, 2001, the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005, the Roadmap for Power Sector Reform, 2010, the National Energy Policy, 2013 and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015.

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) is an independent regulatory agency inaugurated on October 31, 2005. Its powers emanate from the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSR) 2005 in Section 31 Sub 1. Its principal objects relevant to the EEP among others includes maximizing access to electricity services by promoting and facilitating consumer connections to distribution systems in both rural and urban area; ensure safety, security, reliability, and quality of service in the production and delivery of electricity to consumers; license and regulate persons engaged in the generation, transmission, system operation, distribution and trading of electricity.

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

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state into urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested upon the Governor, while the latter is vested upon the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands irrespective of the category belong to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

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

The concept of ownership of land as known in the western context is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

The agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

2.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

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

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

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

occupier. (Section 6) (7).

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

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

Developed Land is also defined in the generous manner under Section 50(1) as follows: *land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes.*

It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

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

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

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

- In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.
- With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

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

2.6 Gap Analysis between the policies of World Bank and the Land Use Act, 1978 of Nigeria

In this section a gap analysis is made between the World Bank's operational policies on involuntary resettlement and the Nigerian Land Use Act

Table 2.1: Gap Analysis between the policies of World Bank and Land Use Act, 1978 of Nigeria

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Filling the Gaps
Minimization of resettlement	No requirement to consider all options of project design in order to minimize the need for resettlement or displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	Design of footprints of project-related activities, particularly commercial farmland, will be undertaken so as to minimize resettlement.
Information and Consultation	It's lawful to revoke or acquire land by the governor after issuance of notice. No consultation is required.	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on timing of payment	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before

		displacement	construction or displacement
Livelihood restoration	Makes no proscription on livelihood restoration measures	Requires that vulnerable PAPs be rehabilitated	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAPs
Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vexed with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative of PAPs and, prefers local redress mechanism. The law court is the last resort when available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAP	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early and existing local redress process shall be considered to address issues of project induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.
Owners of economic trees and crops	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
Community land with customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Statutory and customary right Land Owners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their

¹ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

	rights they hold upon land.	occupancy.	occupancy.
Squatters settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops.	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land
Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value of the building (that means depreciation is allowed)	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, installations	Resettlement in any other place by way of reasonable alternative accommodation or Cash Compensation based on 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.

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

CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA

3.1 Geographical Background of the State

Cross River State is a state in South-South Nigeria, bordering Cameroon to the East. Cross River State is a coastal state, named after the Cross River, which passes through the state. Located in the Niger Delta, Cross River state occupies 23,074 square kilometers.

It shares boundaries with Benue State to the North, Ebonyi and Abia States to the West, to the East by Cameroon Republic and to the South by Akwa-Ibom and the Atlantic Ocean.

The state is occupying an area of about 20,156km², with eighteen (18) local governments and has its headquarters in the ancient city of Calabar.

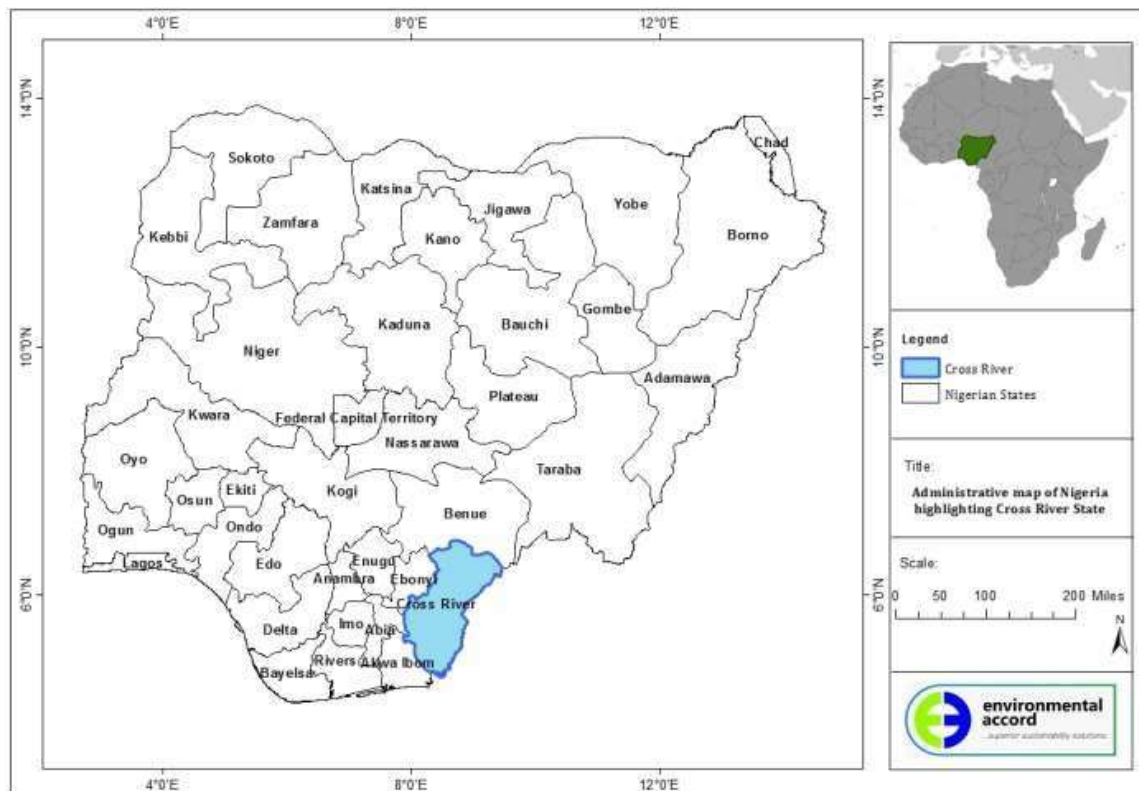


Figure 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria Showing Cross River State.
(Source: EnvAccord GIS, 2019)

3.2 Overview of University of Calabar (UNICAL) and University of Calabar Teaching Hospital (UCTH)

UNICAL and UCTH are Federal Government-owned tertiary institutions, situated within a boundary of approximately 500 hectares of land in Calabar Municipal Local Government Area of Cross River State, South-south geo-political region of Nigeria (Figures 3.1 to 3.4).

The University of Calabar grew out of the Calabar campus of University of Nigeria (UNN), which began functioning during the 1973 academic session with 154 students and a small cadre of academic, administration and professional staff.

In April 1975, the Federal Government of Nigeria announced that as part of the National Development Plan, seven new Universities were to be established at various locations in the country. UNICAL was one of the seven universities set up under this programme.

UNICAL is located in Calabar Municipal, an ancient city with a long tradition of culture and contact with western civilization, the already developed area of the University occupies a 17-hectare site on the eastern side of the town, between the Great Qua River and the Calabar River. Additional land has been acquired on both sides of the Great Qua River for the development of the University. Academic activities actually commenced in the 1973/74 session, in what was then a Campus of the University Of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN).

At the beginning of the 1977/78 academic year, the Department of Education, formerly a part of Faculty of Arts was upgraded to the faculty of Education. In 1978/79 academic year, the College of Medical Sciences was added, while the Faculty of Law established during the 1979/80 academic year began offering courses in October 1980.

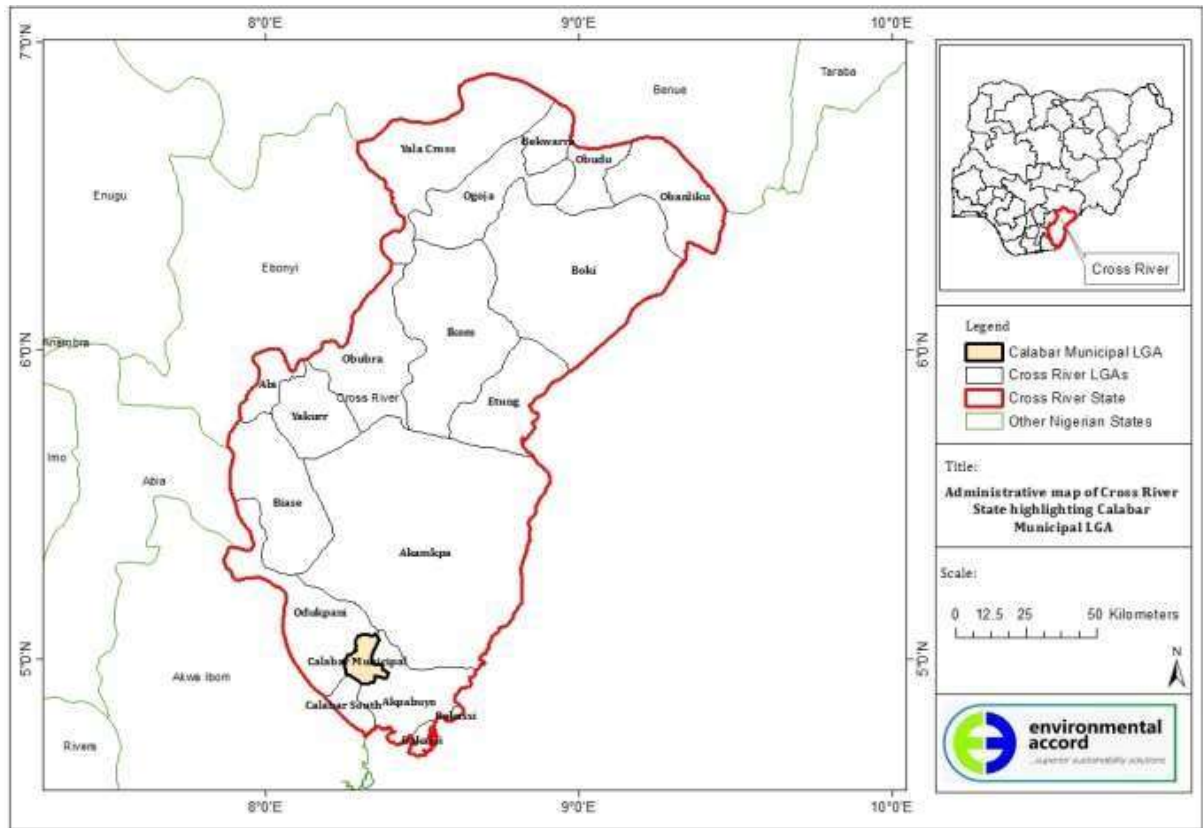


Figure 2: Administrative Map of Cross River State highlighting Calabar Municipal LGA
 Source: EnvAccord GIS, 2019

3.3 Description of the Project Site within UNICAL

An approximately 15 hectares (ha) of land has been allocated for the proposed solar power plant and the training centre. The power generated from the power plant will also be extended to University of Calabar Teaching Hospital (UCTH) that shares boundary with the University campus.

The Project site lies geographically within Latitude 4.94127°N - 4.93458°N and Longitude 8.34304°E - 8.34969°E, and its boundary is bordered to the northeast and northwest (about 200 m) by the University staff quarters. Other existing features in the immediate surroundings of the Project site include *Akpabuyo* River (located about 700 m east of the Project site), and vegetation (to the south). Cross-sectional views of the Project site are shown in figures 4, 5 and 6.

The proposed Project site is characterized by vegetation (which consists of grasses, shrubs and trees) and farmlands (covering approximately 50 % of the entire site) used by some farmers for cultivation. The crops planted include cassava, maize, pepper, and water leaves

There are no cultural sites/resources within the site and its immediate surroundings. The nearest community to the Project site is Obufa-Esuk-Orok community situated about 600 m away and outside UNICAL campus.

Currently, the University and the Teaching Hospital has seventeen (17) faculties such as: Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences; Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences; Faculty of Dentistry; Faculty of Medicine; Faculties of Management Sciences; Faculty of Education; Faculty of Social Sciences; etc. offering quite a number of programmes.

As at April 2019, the population of UNICAL stood at 40,500 persons, consisting of 33,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students and 7,500 administrative staff (academic and non-academic) while UCTH stood at 4,000 persons, consisting of 1,435 undergraduate and postgraduate students and 2,565 administrative staff (academic and non-academic).

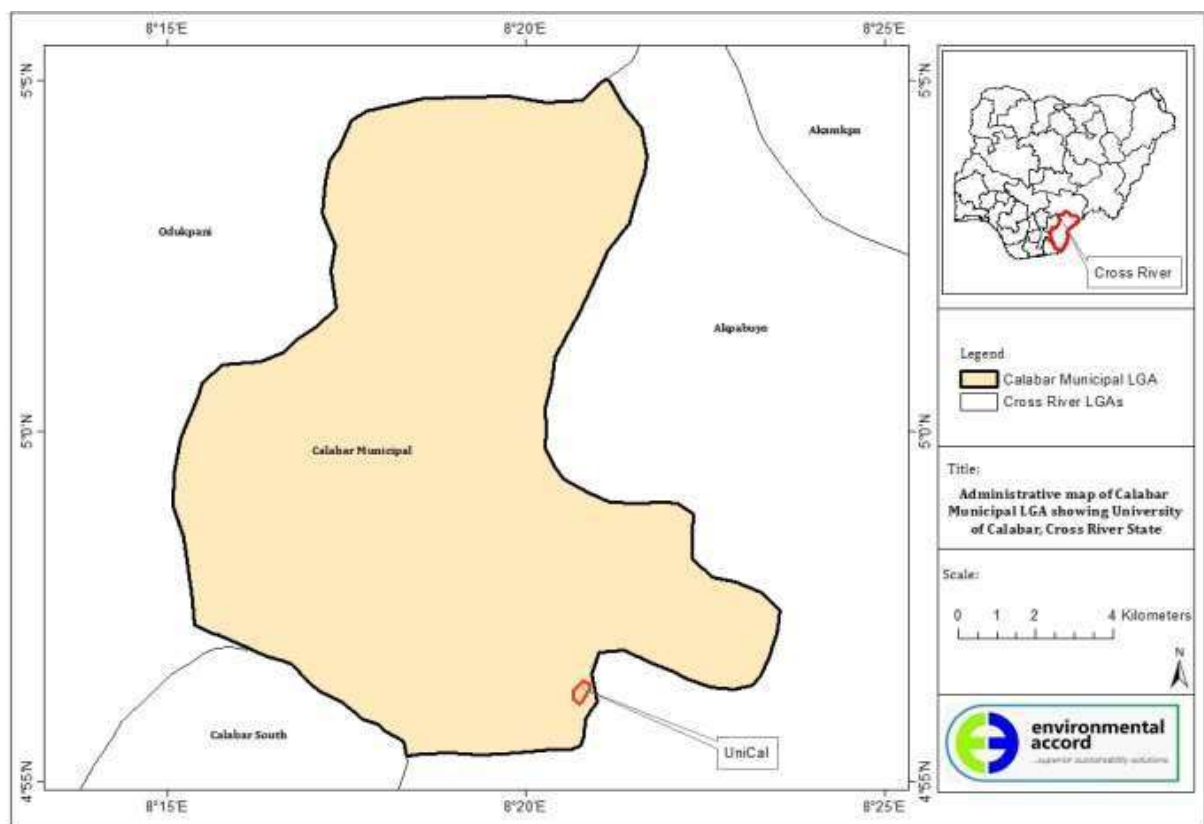


Figure 3: Administrative Map of Calabar Municipal LGA showing the Project Site

Source: EnvAccord GIS, 2019



Figure 4: Aerial Imagery of the proposed project site outlined in red

Source : Factor Resources Team, 2020



Figure 5: Thematic view of the project site

Source: Factor Resource Field work 2020



Figure 6: Project site survey

Source: Factor Resources Field work 2020

3.4 Land Use Status of the Proposed Project Site

The project site is made up of 50% flat land used for farming and a swampy vegetation covered with grasses, shrubs and trees dominate the remaining 50% portion of the land.

3.5 Social Baseline of the Project Host Community

The identified local communities located within 1km radius of the site are Obufa-Esuk-Orok and Akim communities. They are semi-urban communities in Calabar Municipal Area Council, with community leaders who administer social, cultural and economic activities. The socio-economic characteristics of Obufa Esuk Orok and Akim communities are based on information gathered through direct observations, key informant's interviews and surveys. It is summarized as follows:

Variables	Description
Religion	Christianity is the most prevalent religion in the communities
Ethnicity and Language	Obufa Esuk Orok and Akim communities are relatively heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and language since they are semi- urban communities. Efik tribe is the dominant tribe in the communities while other tribes noted were the, Yoruba, Hausa and Ibibio.
Educational Institution	University of Calabar (UNICAL) and University of

	Calabar Teaching Hospital (UCTH)
Main Livelihood	Civil Service, Trading and farming are the common livelihood activities in these communities.
Access to Telecommunication	The communities have access to all the available telecommunication networks in Nigeria such as MTN, AIRTEL, GLO and 9MOBILE. This makes it easy to communicate socially and also carry out business transactions within any part of the community
Housing	The housing structures in the two communities are in nucleated settlement patterns. Some of the houses are built with fences to allow for privacy.
Source of drinking water	There are private boreholes and wells located in different areas as a significant proportion of people have access to these sources of water
Access to Electricity	The communities have access to public electricity supply from the national grid. Although, some residents have privately owned generators to provide back-up electricity for their business activities and houses.
Public Infrastructure	There is government hospital, private hospitals and pharmaceutical outlets. Also, the Margaret Ekpo International Airport, the Akim Barracks, the Malabor Market and the Judiciary.
Access Road to and within Communities	The road leading to the communities are tarred. The common forms of transportation in the area are commercial buses, cars, motorcycles, tricycles and trekking.
Leadership	The traditional administrative structure is headed by Obong in Calabar who oversees the affairs of the city with the support of the clan heads in each community.

CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Approach to Impacts Identification

Identification of impacts of the project was determined through:

- 1) investigating the type of activities and the extent of land requirement during project implementation using ESIA studies prepared for the EEP project;
- 2) a transient walk through the proposed site;
- 3) consultations with the relevant stakeholders including the UNICAL university management and project affected persons (PAPs) in which their perception, concerns and inputs were elicited; and
- 4) administration and analysis of questionnaire distributed to respondents during field work.

4.1.1 Discussion of Potential project Impacts

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Calabar (UNICAL) through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, other potential benefits of this LRP include livelihood restoration which will provide sustainable livelihood, increase income and quality of life of the people. The project will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons.

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as:

- Loss of access to farming land: About 50% (7.5 H) out of the 15 hectares of land proposed for the project is used for farming purposes and will be required for this project. The users of this land are women farmers' cooperative who are using the vacant land based on annual leasing agreement with UNICAL management. The proposed displacement due to EEP will imply loss of access to the use of the farm land for their Cooperative farming activities.
- Loss of Livelihood: Land take by the project implies a depletion of source of livelihood and income since farming activities represent a huge source of primary livelihood.
- Loss of crops: There will be loss of crops by the women farmers/farm owners due to the project.

4.2 Impact Avoidance Measures

Impacts avoidance measures are designed at two stages: 1) at the LRP preparation stage and 2) during LRP implementation stage. During the LRP preparation stage, impact avoidance measures undertaken include the following:

- Announcement of cut-off date to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works;

- Allowing the affected farmers on the site to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparing an engineering design of the required project land prior to kick-off to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated in the design.

4.3 Mitigation Measures

The key mitigation measures to resolving and reversing the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs on the best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in consistence with the requirements of OP 4.12 for the project affected persons
- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the university;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

4.4 Identification of PAPs

PAPs identified in this site are ninety seven (97). The 97 PAPs are all members of the Women Farmers' Cooperative who are on a leasing arrangement with the UNICAL management to farm on the land.

4.5 Socioeconomics Profiling of PAPs

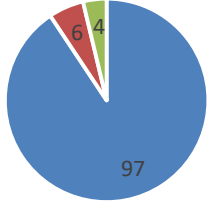
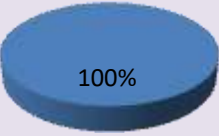
PAPs were interviewed and their demographic data collected which covered the following thematic areas: population, gender, marital status, age, literacy level, occupation and income.

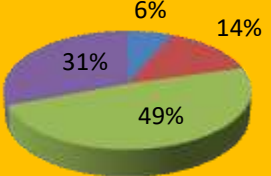
Table 4.1 below shows the result of the findings.

Table 4.1: Result of PAPs Socioeconomics

PARAMETERS	RESULT	CHART PRESENTATION	DISCUSSION
GENDER DISTRIBUTION			
Female	100%		The PAPs constitutes of 100% females. All the female PAPs are considered as vulnerable group due to the disadvantage posed by their gender in coping with the shock of the effect of the project on their livelihood and the relative difficulty, they might face to restore their livelihood.
MARITAL STATUS			
Married	80%		The result of the survey reveals that 80% of the respondents are married, 11% are widows, while only 9% are single. The implication of this result is that adverse effect of this project will have negative multiplied effect on the household as there will be increased burden and difficulty for meeting household welfare for the married project affected persons (PAPs) and widows than for single PAPs. The project will take measures to avoid adverse impacts, or compensate PAPs appropriately where impacts are not avoidable as majority of PAPs under this project are people who have dependents.
Single	9%		
Widow	11%		

AGE DISTRIBUTION			
30-39	12%	<p>AGE DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>5% 12%</p> <p>30-39</p> <p>40-49</p> <p>50-59</p> <p>60 and above</p>	<p>The PAPs are adults of 30 years and above. Significantly, 95% of the PAPs belong to the active workforce (30-59) and are considered as the age bracket that are employable whereas only 5% of the population are aged and inactive for employment and therefore, will be considered for special attention and support under this LRP.</p>
40-49	33%		
50-59	50%		
60 and above	5%		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Tertiary	3%	<p>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</p> <p>11% 3%</p> <p>TERTIARY</p> <p>SECONDARY</p> <p>PRIMARY</p> <p>NONE</p>	<p>Education and knowledge is a form of human capital and an indicator of human development. 3% of the PAPs have attained tertiary education and 23% of them have attained secondary education. 63% of the respondents have only attained primary education and 11% are without any formal education. Overall, it can be stated that the people of the project area are literate and poses the requisite capacity to participate meaningfully during discussions that will affect project implementation. Notwithstanding, project implementers are encouraged to mainstream local language during future consultations to ensure that the illiterate population is carried along.</p>
Secondary	23%		
Primary	63%		
None	11%		

OCCUPATION			
Farming Wood selling Sand mining	90.5% 5.5% 4%	<p style="text-align: center;">No of PAPs</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ Farming ■ Wood selling ■ Sand mining</p>	<p>The result of the survey reveals that about 90.5% of the PAPs are engaged in farming as major source of livelihood. Other livelihood activities performed by PAPs apart from farming include wood selling and sand mining. Priority attention will be given to this groups in this LRP because of the need to sustain or restore them to livelihood and discourage livelihood practices that are inimical to the environment.</p>
RELIGION			
Christian	100%	<p style="text-align: center;">RELIGION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ CHRISTIAN ■ MUSLIM</p>	<p>100% of the respondents across the project areas are Christians.</p>

INCOME DISTRIBUTION		
<p><20,000 20,000-29,000 30,000-39,000 40,000 and above</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">INCOME DISTRIBUTION</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ < ₦20,000 ■ ₦20,000- ₦29,000 ■ ₦30,000- ₦39,000 ■ ₦40,000 and above
		<p>The income distribution pattern reveals that 20% of the PAPs earn below N30, 000 while 31% earn N40, 000 and above per month. All the PAPs on less than N30, 000 monthly income are absolutely poor based on UN poverty indicator of USD 1.92 per day and the Nigerian government minimum wage threshold of N30,000 per month. This group are likely to be worst hit economically if their source of livelihood is disrupted by the project, and are therefore, in need of livelihood restoration support.</p>

4.6 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of the LRP include the women farmers that were cultivating or depending on the proposed project land for livelihood before the cut-off date. This is consistent with the policy guideline of the World Bank (OP 4.12) which states that PAPs must be those who have claim or access to the proposed project land or in use of it before the cut-off date set by the project, whether or not they have legal right to the land. Further details on this is provided in the entitlement matrix below (Table 4.3).

4.7 Census Cut-off Date

A cut-off date was announced to restrict further development on the land. The cut-off date was 7th of August 2020. This was announced during consultation with UNICAL management and PAPs. Therefore, any other person entering the site to farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation or assistance. 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 Entitlement Matrix for Eligible PAPs

Table 4.3 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs for UNICAL project site, types of losses and entitlement for each category. The entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for compensation or relocation to alternative land and/or special assistance to vulnerable PAPs by the proponent.

Table 4.3: Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Types of losses	Entitled persons	Description of entitlement
<p>1. Permanent loss of access to farm land</p> <p>1.1 Cultivable commercial land</p>	<p>1. Occupants/tenants/Women Farmers association</p>	<p>1. Land for land compensation as required by OP 4.12 is neither practicable nor desirable because no replacement land is available anywhere nearby. Therefore, PAPs will be entitled to in-kind compensation in the form of support for livelihood restoration. Alternatively, the cost for livelihood support can be evaluated and paid one-off in cash to individual PAPs depending on choice made by PAPs.</p>
<p>2. Loss of income and livelihood</p>	<p>2. Cultivator/farmer occupying land</p>	<p>2. Compensate for estimated net income for one cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area cultivated in the season of the RAP inventory</p>
<p>3. Loss of agricultural crops</p>	<p>3. Owner/s of crops</p>	<p>3. Allowing sufficient time for harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where time will not allow for harvesting, there will be Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average annual production value</p>
<p>4. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs</p>	<p>4. Women headed households</p>	<p>4. Needs-based special assistance in consultation with vulnerable PAP to be provided either in cash or in kind.</p> <p>4.1. Re-establishing and/or enhancing the livelihood of PAPs</p>

CHAPTER FIVE: LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION

5.1 Approach to Livelihood Identification

Approach to livelihood option involved consultation and engagement with PAPs in the livelihood menu identification. Key steps taken were as follow:

- Assessment of the existing livelihood dynamics of the PAPs with a view to understanding the opportunities, strength and weaknesses;
- Providing extensive information to PAPs about the opportunities available under the EEP so that PAPs will make informed decision regarding their livelihood choice, and
- Facilitating the process of alternative livelihood menu consideration and their feasibility in terms of funding under this project. This is particularly for PAPs who would opt for alternative livelihood.

PAPs were informed that University of Calabar will not be able to provide alternative land for their relocation within the campus due to unavailability of land. PAPs were consulted to consider the choice of them (as Farmers Cooperative) sourcing for lease land of equal value at any other location to be funded by the University or select alternative livelihood that satisfy their passion irrespective of whether they possess the requisite skills or not. PAPs were informed that, the Project will train and enhance their skills to suit the livelihoods of their choices.

5.2 Assessment of the Current Livelihood Activities and Underlying Inputs

Crop farming at subsistence level or low scale commercial farming is the dominant livelihood activity in the project area. Majority of the PAPs depend on crop farming as means of livelihood while fire wood selling and sand mining are other complementary forms of livelihood engaged by PAPs.

Crops grown by PAPs include cassava, maize, pepper, vegetables, and waterleaves. Inputs used for the crop farming activities are hoes, machete and fertilizers.

5.2.1 Factors that have influenced the existing Dominant Farming Livelihood

Outcome of consultation with the farmers reveals the factors that influenced their farming livelihood in the area to include:

1. The need to improve on the welfare of their households as a result of lack of employment in government and corporate sectors;
2. Lack of capital to start up their own businesses.

5.2.2 Analysis of Profitability of Current Livelihood

Table 5.1: Showing Income Range of Key Livelihood Activities in Project Area

Livelihood Option	Lowest Amount earned Per Week	Highest Amount earned Per Week
Farming	2,500	5,000
Fire wood selling	3,000	6,250
Sand mining	3,750	6,250

Source: Field Survey

The table above shows that average income earned by PAPs ranged from N2,500 to N6,250 per week. This income category is low and inadequate for welfare sustenance of the affected households. PAPs have no means of improving their farming to large scale commercial farming.

From consultations, it is evident that the low income earning from farming livelihood is due to limited awareness, resources and management know-how. The LRP will bridge this gap and also provide overall enhancement in livelihood options available by ensuring adequate enlightenment, mentoring and resource management. Service providers will share relevant knowledge on the value chain, market opportunities, skill development, book-keeping intelligence and savings.

5.3 New Livelihood Options Identified

The outcome of the focus group discussions held with different groups in the project communities offered a lot of insights justifying on one hand why some beneficiaries should be supported along the line of the existing livelihood activities they operate, and on the other hand, the need for new livelihood options. The justifications include:

- Crop farming embarked upon by the PAPs is practiced at subsistence level with crude tools and old input methods, and has not brought about food security and improved welfare for the PAPs. This necessitates the need to improve on the agricultural practices and introduce high yielding varieties of crops and perhaps, implement efficient farm management and production.
- Average incomes earned from the livelihood activities are sub-optimal to reduce household poverty.
- Sand mining livelihood and Fire wood sales belong to sets of livelihood activities that degrade the environment and exacerbate climate change conditions, which need to be discouraged.
- Developing livelihoods along the line of market demand trend will ensure sustainability and improve welfare.

Therefore, Table 5.1 below shows the new livelihood options identified

Table 5.1: New Livelihood options identified

Identified livelihood	No of PAPs
PETTY TRADING	9
FOOD SALES	8
BAKING	12
FARMING	78

5.4 Priority Actions for Implementation of Livelihood Options

Since the responsibility for implementation of the LRP lies with the University, the REA will provide a technical support by providing capacity building too the staff of the University PMU on how to implement the LRP, and are also expected to monitor the activities during implementation.

5.4.1 Priorities actions for enhancing the farming livelihood

- Land lease: The proponent (UNICAL) will fund the cost of lease of alternative land for two (2) years to enable the affected farmers willing to remain in farming livelihood to sustain their livelihood
- Training and awareness: Training will be required to acquaint the farmers with improved farming opportunities and the act of best practices in manure and pesticide applications. Given that poor agricultural practices such as misapplication of fertilizer, over cropping and continuous farming on a parcel of land contribute to the cause and/or exacerbate soil porosity and run-off; a priority action for enhancement of agricultural production is to address the issue of farmers' activities that negatively affect them on the environment. Under this livelihood restoration programme, UNICAL will carry out extensive sensitization on farming best practices that yield productivity at less or no negative ecological impact.
- Supply of genetically improved specie and inputs: Farmers will be introduced to plant crop genetics that are found to have higher yields, early maturity and those resistant to common pests. Other inputs for farming will be procured to ensure improved farming activities and result outcome.
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

5.4.2 Priorities actions for implementing the Baking livelihood

- Training: to build and/or enhance skills on baking, market attraction and financial management intelligence
- Operating capital: This is required for purchase of inputs such as flour, baking pan,

stove/oven, show glass and baking ingredients.

- Production of information and market materials such as small quantities of fliers
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

5.4.3 Priorities actions for implementing the Food livelihood

- Renting of shop or sales stand
- Operating capital for purchase of stove, table and chairs, cooking utensils and food ingredients
- Training on hygiene, skills and financial management intelligence
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

5.4.4 Priorities actions for implementing the Petty trading livelihood

- Renting of shop or sales stand
- Operating capital for purchase of stove, table and chairs, cooking utensils and petty trading items
- Training on financial management intelligence
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

5.4.5 Monitoring: it is important to monitor the implementation of this livelihood programme to ensure that PAPs are on the right track with the implementation and to be able to make modification where need be to avoid/lower financial and business risks. Activities of monitoring and result framework indicators are presented in section 6.3.

CHAPTER SIX: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

6.0 Introduction

This chapter sets out the inter-correlated activities, milestones, responsibilities and result framework to be undertaken by the project implementers and stakeholders to ensure the achievement of the expected outcome of this LRP.

6.1 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Action Plan

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNICAL project site.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Identify and prioritize livelihood options
- Develop framework for achieving the livelihood priority actions
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Describe responsibilities for implementation, funding and monitoring

6.2 Livelihood Restoration Plan Design

Below is the table that encapsulates the livelihood restoration plan. It contains details of livelihoods identified and prioritized, priority actions for implementation, estimated budget, responsibility for implementation and monitoring as well as the time frame for achieving the targets.

Table 6.1: Livelihood Restoration Plan

LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	BUDGET (Naira)	RESPONSIBILITY		Time frame
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Farming (68 PAPs)	Land lease for 7.5 hectares for 2 years	1,500,000	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Training and awareness	1,200,000	UNICAL Consultant	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto
	Supply of genetically improved specie	1,000,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses for 68 farmers at N30,000 each	2,040,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto

	Sub Total	5,740,000			
LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	BUDGET (Naira)	RESPONSIBILITY		TIME FRAME
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Baking (12 PAPs)	Training for 5 days at N50,000 per person	600,000	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N100,000	1,200,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Fliers and advert at N10,000 each	120,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	360,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Sub-Total	2,280,000			
Food Sales (8 PAPs)	Rent of shop/sales stand at N100,000	800,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N150,000	1,200,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Training at N50,000 each	400,000	Consultant	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	240,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Sub-Total	2,640,000			

LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	BUDGET (Naira)	RESPONSIBILITY		TIME FRAME
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Petty Trading (9 PAPs)	Rent of shop/sales stand at N100,000	900,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N150,000	1,350,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Training at N50,000 each	450,000	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	270,000	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Sub-Total	2,970,000			
	Sum of Sub-Totals	13,630,000			

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework

This LRP involves a set of measurable and monitorable inputs, outputs and outcome factors as well as the responsible parties, implementation schedule and cost. Project implementers can track the result framework via the monitoring indicators marking indicated in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Monitoring Indicators Tracking and Responsibilities

Livelihood Identified	Prioritized Actions	Monitoring Indicator	RESPONSIBILITY		Time frame
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Farming (68 PAPs)	Land lease for 7.5 hectares for 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs allocated land Size of land allocated to each PAPs 	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Training and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs trained Number of agric extension officers engaged Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract) Training 	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manual • Date of training • Training certificate and Training report • Percentage of PAPs positively appraised 			
	Supply of genetically improved specie and inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of improved genetic species and inputs purchased • Number of PAPs that received improved genetic species and inputs • Evidence from distribution record 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses for 68 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of money approved • Evidence of payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto

LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	MONITORING INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY		TIME FRAME
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Baking (12 PAPs)	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs trained • Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged • Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract) • Training manual • Date of training • Training certificate and Training report • Percentage of 	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Before EEP implementation

		PAPs positively appraised			
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Fliers and advert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for fliers and advert • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received start up assistance • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
Food Sales (8 PAPs)	Rent of shop/sales stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received cash for shop/sales stand • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs trained • Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged 	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract) Training manual Date of training Training certificate and Training report Percentage of PAPs positively appraised 			
	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs that received start up assistance Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	Monitoring Indicators	RESPONSIBILITY		TIME FRAME
			Implementation	Monitoring	
Petty Trading (9 PAPs)	Rent of shop/sales stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs that received cash for shop/sales stand Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto
	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs trained Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged Evidence of engagement 	UNICAL	UNICAL REA WB	Ditto

		(letter of award of contract) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training manual • Date of training • Training certificate and Training report • Percentage of PAPs positively appraised 			
	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs that received start up assistance • Evidence of Payment 	UNICAL	REA WB	Ditto

CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

7.1 Description of the consultation and engagement strategy

Stakeholders' consultations are keys to the success of this LRP. Consultation is important both as a tool for information gathering and for carrying the stakeholders along in order to achieve sustainability. Consultations will extend this LRP preparation stage up to the project implementation and evaluation stages.

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this LRP are to:

- notify the relevant stakeholders including the university management and project affected persons about the project set up and development objectives;
- establishing and maintain a two-way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholders,
- create ownership and
- elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success.

7.2 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Site visit of the project site parameter
- Identification of the administrative leadership in the project location
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with the university management
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets

7.3 Summary of the stakeholders' Consultations

Consultations were held with the university management and the project affected persons. The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the PAPs, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. However, these meetings were held duly observing the COVID-19 protocols in compliance with the NCDC guidelines. The Summary of the public discussions held is presented below.

Summary of Meeting Proceeding held with Implementing Institutions of the Energizing Electrification Project (EEP)

VENUE	Virtual (zoom platform)
DATE	18/06/2020
PARTICIPATION	Representatives of Rural Electrification Agency, World Bank, Michael Okpara University, Federal University of Gashua, University of Calabar, University of Abuja, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta and the Consulting Firm – Factor Resources Nigeria Limited
PREAMBLE	The meeting was called at the instance of the consultant. It was aimed at informing the implementing institutions about the planned LRP and the need to understand the expectations and areas of cooperation throughout the process of the LRP preparation. Anchored by Susan Igata, the Social Development Specialist in REA, the introduction of participants took place and was followed by discussion of the agenda of the meeting.
Discussions of the meeting	<p>The Consultant representative, Oliver Nwuju thanked all the participants and made the following presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the preparation of the LRP is critical as a requirement of the World Bank aimed at ensuring that all project affected persons including those whose livelihood are likely to be affected by the planned project such as farmers, traditional land owners are identified, consulted and provided with alternative that will meaningfully improve their livelihood, or at least restore them to their socioeconomic status prior to the project implementation. He reiterated that the fieldwork has been delayed due to the restriction on traveling posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. During the field work, expected to commence when inter-state travel ban is lifted, there will be need to take cognizance of the NCDC covid-19 protocol in all aspect of public gathering/consultation and field exercise. This will entail awareness creation of COVID-19 and the NCDC protocol, provision of sanitation (water, hand sanitizer, soap) at the venue of the public consultation, provision of face masks for participants and observation of social distancing in the sitting arrangements; 3. The consultant also stated that meetings may be held in multiple batches (where necessary) to accommodate all the parties in response to the limit allowed in public gathering by respective states.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The consultant appealed to the implementing institutions to assist in the identification of local leaders and institutions of relevance that need to be visited during field visit. They are also to assist in the identification and mobilization of the affected persons and groups. 5. It was informed that during field work the consultant team will be visiting the proposed land for the intervention and the alternative land apportioned for resettlement of the project affected persons to validate its appropriateness in terms of size and fertility relative to the original land under acquisition for the planned project. He (the consultant) stated that part of the activities to be carried out is to collect soil sample from the intervention land and from the alternative land designated for Livelihood Restoration for laboratory test. 6. The consultant also wants the implementing institutions to avail the team on the mode of communication appropriate to the various stakeholder groups within their localities as well as the suitable language of communication. This is to enable the team to make adequate planning for fieldwork. 7. Finally, the consultant used the platform to reemphasize the requirements of operational policy 4.12 of the World Bank and the importance of Disclosure of the LRP report in 2 local newspapers and display at all designated centers for accessibility by interested stakeholders according to the country requirement and also to be published at World Bank website. 8. The participants were encouraged to respond to the issues being shared, make their inputs and ask questions as necessary.
Concerns and questions	<p>Questions raised by stakeholders are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given the lost time due to COVID-19 pandemic, how soon will the project implementation be effective? 2. Who will be responsible, between the Universities and the Rural Electrification Agency to fund the disclosure of the Livelihood Restoration Plan? 3. The World Bank Specialist asked the participating institutions to inform the consultant about the existing COVID-19 response protocol in their localities/states for purpose of planning and

	adherence during field work
Response to questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Social Development Specialist from REA informed the participants that it will be difficult to ascertain when project implementation will take place because the restriction on inter-state movement and public gathering is still on, and field work cannot be embarked upon presently until the restriction is lifted. However, all other activities of the project not involving field work are going on remotely to ensure acceleration of work 2. The Senior Social Development Specialist from the World Bank stated that it is the responsibility of REA as the implementing agency to fund and facilitate disclosure of the LRP document in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment. He however, stated that the respective participating Universities have the responsibility to make available to REA the names of locations where the display of the documents will take place within their localities for collation and publication in the newspaper advert. 3. On the issue of the existing COVID-19 protocol, it was unanimous that the respective states are keying into the NCDC guideline. In line with that, various specific measures are adopted across the Universities and states. For example, part of the COVID-19 responses adopted by the University constituted COVID-19 committee at MOUA is rotational work schedule where all staff do not have to come to work every day as a response plan to avoid crowding.
Conclusion	<p>The World Bank specialist reminded the participating institutions to indicate in the letter of invitation going to the stakeholders the need to come with their face masks as a requirement to participating in public gathering.</p> <p>The meeting came to a close with an advice by the REA social development specialist that the email channel of the REA should be used to provide any further input or questions that may not have been dealt with in this meeting.</p>

Minutes of consultation with University of Calabar (UNICAL) Management

<i>Date of Public consultation</i>	5 th August, 2020
<i>Name of Stakeholder</i>	University of Calabar Management

<i>(community)</i>	
<i>Venue of meeting</i>	Office of the Acting Director of works
<i>Language of communication</i>	English
<i>Attendance</i>	In attendance were; The DVC (Academics) of UNICAL, the Acting Director of works, the consultant and his team.
<i>Introduction</i>	<p>All participants were hand sanitized, fitted with facemasks and social distancing observed in the sitting arrangement in accordance with the NCDC COVID-19 protocol.</p> <p>The acting director of works introduced the consultant and his team to the DVC and informed him about the purpose of the visit. The consultant thanked the school management for the warm welcome and elaborated on the purpose of his visit which is to carry out a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for PAPs as a commitment plan signed by the university in fulfilment of the OP4.12 of the World Bank triggered by the project due to land acquisition and related displacement of persons. He gave a brief about the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which is one of the World Bank's requirements to ensure that the livelihoods of the persons to be affected by the Solar Hybrid Project are restored.</p> <p>He further made them to understand that the project mainstreamed the need to identify vulnerable groups amongst those eligible for LRP to be considered for special assistance or intervention.</p> <p>The consultant probed to know the relationship between the University and the host community within the project location and further inquired to know if there are any form of existing legal issues on the proposed project land, between the host communities and the University.</p> <p>He also informed management that the LRP report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centers in the state for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the LRP report will also be published at World Bank external website.</p>
<i>Perception/Response of stakeholders about the project</i>	The DVC in his response was very happy and said they are eagerly awaiting the commencement of the project. He said the University and the host communities are in good rapport as there are no issues of any sort. He wished the

	consultant and his team a successful conduct of the exercise and pledged his full support to the project.
Questions from the consultant to the school management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who owns the land and who are the indigenous host communities? • Are there farmers on the land? • Is there an alternative land for the farmers?
How Consultants Questions were addressed by the School Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land allocated for the project is owned by the University and it is well fenced with gate. Two host communities are Akim community and Obufa Esuk Orok community. • There are farmers on the land and the farmers are there as an act of benevolence by the University, and there is an understanding that whenever the land is required for use, the farmers would not hesitate to move and as such, they are only allowed to plant annual crops that could be harvested within a short period of time. • There is no alternative land to relocate the farmers to.
Conclusion/Remark	It was resolved that the team will visit the site and also hold consultation with the farmers/land users and another consultation with the host community.

Minutes of Consultation with Akim community

Date of Public consultation	6 th August, 2020
Name of Stakeholder (community)	Akim community
Venue of meeting	Akim community hall
Language of communication	English, and Efik
Attendance	In attendance were; the paramount ruler of Akim community, Akim chiefs, the women Leader, Youth leader, the community secretary, the UNICAL Representative, the consultant and his team.
Introduction	<p>A brief introduction and description of the objective of the LRP was communicated to the people. They were informed that the project is aimed at impacting positively and eliminating negative impacts on the people as a clean energy source.</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration Plan is an important safeguard component of the EEP Project. It is derived from the OP 4.12 of the World Bank which is triggered by the project owing to the involuntary resettlement of land users in the</p>

	<p>designated project land. The policy requires that those whose livelihood depends on the land are not rendered economically worse off by the project but be restored to the pre-project economic status at minimum.</p> <p>The visit to the community was in line with the existing custom and bond between the School and community at any material time of significant physical development in the School land.</p> <p>The community was informed about the purpose and benefits of the EEP which include enhancement on quality of education and research in the university as well as installation of street lights which will reduce crime rate. The consultant thereafter, requested the community to play a supporting role to ensure the safety and security of the personnel and equipment during project implementation.</p>
<i>Perception/Response of stakeholders about the project</i>	The people were very glad and receptive. The paramount ruler expressed his gratitude to the university for the show of kindness, he affirmed that the relationship between the host community and the university is cordial and will remain as such.
<i>Concerns of Stakeholders</i>	<p>The stakeholders made inputs and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council of elders requested that Local Content should be observed in engagement of workers as regards the project including civil works and sustainability. • They also want the extension of electricity from the Solar Plant to the surrounding community
<i>How concerns were addressed</i>	<p>The following responses were given toward the concerns raised by the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of local content and request for extension of Solar power to the surrounding community will be documented for transmission to the project decision makers. The community was informed that the outcome of the request will be communicated after a decision is reached by the management. • On the issue of the extension of electricity to the local community, they were informed that making such a decision will depend on technical feasibility which cannot be determined immediately.
<i>Conclusion</i>	The paramount ruler wished the consultant and his team a successful conduct of the exercise and pledged his full

	support of the project.
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Minutes of consultation at Obufa Esuk Orok community

<i>Date of Public consultation</i>	6 th August, 2020
<i>Name of Stakeholder (community)</i>	Obufa Esuk Orok community
<i>Venue of meeting</i>	Village Head's palace
<i>Language of communication</i>	English and Efik
<i>Attendance</i>	In attendance were; The Village head of Obufa Esuk Orok ,the women Leader, Youth leader, the community secretary and the UNICAL Representative Engr. Paul.
<i>Introduction</i>	<p>A brief introduction and description of the objective of the LRP was communicated to the people. They were informed that the project is aimed at impacting positively and eliminating negative impacts on the people as a clean energy source.</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration Plan is an important safeguard component of the EEP Project. It is derived from the OP 4.12 of the World Bank which is triggered by the project owing to the involuntary resettlement of land users in the designated project land. The policy requires that those whose livelihood depends on the land are not rendered economically worse off by the project but be restored to the pre-project economic status at minimum.</p> <p>The visit to the community was in line with the existing custom and bond between the School and community at any material time of significant physical development in the School land.</p> <p>The community was informed about the purpose and benefits of the EEP which include enhancement on quality of education and research in the university as well as installation of street lights which will reduce crime rate. The consultant thereafter, requested the community to play a supporting role to ensure the safety and security of the personnel and equipment during project implementation.</p>
<i>Perception/Response of stakeholders about the project</i>	The people were very glad and receptive. The village head expressed his gratitude to the university for the show of kindness, he affirmed that the relationship between the host community and the university is cordial and will remain as such.
<i>Concerns of Stakeholders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also want the extension of electricity from the Solar Plant to the surrounding community

<i>How concerns were addressed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The solar energy is meant for the University of Calabar and the University of Calabar Teaching hospital and based on the energy demand of these two institutions, there may be no excess output for extension to the community for now.
<i>Conclusion</i>	The village head thanked the consultant and wished him and his team a successful conduct of the exercise and pledged his full support of the project.

Minutes of consultation with UNICAL Farmers Association

<i>Date of Public consultation</i>	7 th August, 2020
<i>Name of Stakeholder (community)</i>	UNICAL Farmers Association
<i>Venue of meeting</i>	Farmland (Project site)
<i>Language of communication</i>	English, pidgin and Efik
<i>Attendance</i>	In attendance were; the leader of the Association, the secretary of the Association, Project Affected Persons, UNICAL representative, Engr. Paul, the consultant and his team.
<i>Introduction</i>	<p>The meeting commenced at 10.00am with an opening prayer by a member of the women farmers. This was after necessary COVID-19 protocols had been observed in line with the NCDC guideline. The acting Director of Works, UNICAL introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Nigerian Electrification Project (NEP) through the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Energizing Education Programme (EEP) phase 11.</p> <p>The lead consultant in his address to the women farmers said that the Government of Nigeria with the assistance of World Bank seeks to provide enhanced electricity supply through solar power plants across selected universities in Nigeria. Livelihood Restoration Plan is an important safeguard component of the EEP Project. It is derived from the OP 4.12 of the World Bank which is triggered by the project owing to the involuntary resettlement of land users in the designated project land. The policy requires that those whose livelihood depends on the land are not rendered economically worse off by the project but be restored to the pre-project economic status at minimum.</p> <p>The women were told that they are critical stakeholders to the project as a people whose livelihood depended on the land proposed for the project. The consultation was to inform them about the project and to discuss way forward to ensuring that continued livelihood sustainability.</p> <p>They were informed that UNICAL is committed to implementing a LRP even prior to the project implementation in line with World Bank guideline.</p> <p>The women were asked to identify livelihood options of their desire so that it can be brought into project design, implementation and funding. The women were also informed to take advantage of the GRM of the EEP in any event of grievance or dissatisfaction from the project.</p>
<i>Perception/Response of stakeholders about the project</i>	The leader of the association in her response, brought to the notice of the consultant that the UNICAL Farmers Association is a registered corporative with the L.G.A since 2009 with a numerical strength of over 300 members, which comprises of women from Calabar Municipality and Calabar south, some of whom are widows,

	<p>aged and unemployed. Their objective is to promote agricultural activities and livelihood among the women farmers. The UNICAL land was allocated to them for farming after they wrote a letter to the school management to get a permit to do so. A token of no fixed amount is paid yearly to the school management. The land leased to them is on annual basis, as such; they only farm annual crops that can be harvested within a short period of time.</p>
<i>Concerns of Stakeholders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will happen to them since the project is going to displace them from their farmlands? • Is there an alternative land? • Can an aged person's child represent her in the livelihood restoration plan?
<i>How concerns were addressed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A livelihood restoration plan under preparation is to provide alternative livelihood to safeguard their means of livelihood. He informed them that provision of alternative land is not feasible based on lack of land in the University • An aged person's child can represent the affected person in livelihood training and empowerment so long as such participation will be in the interest of the household
<i>Conclusion</i>	<p>The names and bio-data of the participants were taken and the participants identified the following livelihood menu for policy consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food sales/restaurant • Petty trading • Baking • Farming

7.4 Engagement Plan for Future Consultation

As has been earlier stated, consultations will extend this LRP preparation stage up to the project implementation and evaluation stages. To ensure efficient communication flow between clients and stakeholders, the sub-committee to address grievances are expected to continue to carry PAPs and relevant stakeholders along as would be required during implementation phases.



Figure 9: Consultation with University of Calabar Management



Figure 10: Observing COVID-19 Protocols at Akim community before the consultation



Figure 11: Public consultation at Akim Community



Figure 12: Public consultation at Obufa Esuk Orok Community



Figure 13: Observing COVID-19 Protocols with the Women Farmers Association before the consultation



Figure 14: Consultation with the Women Farmers Association



Figure 15: Executives of the Women Farmers Association

CHAPTERS EIGHT: GREVIANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP

8.1 Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Plan combines the existing local grievance redress system and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). It was informed during consultation that a culturally acceptable GRM system is in place at the local level. This system is embedded in the local leadership in the order of leadership hierarchy from the clan head to Obong of Calabar. The local GRM addresses social and civil cases within the community but invites the law enforcement agencies and institutions on criminal and security breach matters.

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

8.2 Objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EEP project

The broad objectives of the assignment are to: Develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EEP project, identify personnel required for collecting, collating, analyzing and documenting complaints and other necessary information relating to project activities and to support the NEP-PMU to operationalize the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

8.3 Potential Issues that could cause grievances

In the course of actualizing the project objectives, it is anticipated that, among other likely issues, subprojects under Components 3 (Power Systems for Public Universities and Teaching Hospitals) will lead to the acquisition of land and various construction and installation activities, which could result in displacement of persons, restriction of access or loss of livelihood. Similarly, in situations where land had been acquired by the institution, it's not inconceivable that part or all of the land is being utilized for agricultural activities by persons within or outside the institution who will be faced with lose of livelihood as a result of the displacement/takeover of the land for the purpose of Solar PV Hybrid Plant project.

Resulting from the above are potential grievances induced factors to monitor including:

- Land acquisition, restriction of access and displacement
- Non-inclusion of community members in paid labour/workforce

- Unrealistic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expectations from the university or contractors by community members
- Omission of eligible PAPs
- Uncompensated loss of assets
- Under Compensation for loss of assets
- Delay in execution of LRP leading to breakdown of trust
- Non-implementation or discrepancies in the implementation of LRP as stipulated in the report.
- Potential risk of Gender based violence/sexual harassment of locals and students as a result of labour influx
-

Potential Interest Groups

The key interest groups in this regard are:

- Community-based influencers supporting the project who are liable to be accused of benefit capture, exclusion and marginalization
- Touts seeking employment, extortion and opportunity for other vices around project site; capable of starting unprovoked conflict
- Local Vigilantes, Police, National Security & Civil Defence Corps
- Students
- Women groups
- Farmers
- Community Leaders
- Youth groups
- Local NGOs focused on Renewable Energy or Environment

Key vulnerable groups:

- Employed labour from within the communities
- Women (especially girls and widows)
- Potential child labourers and hawkers
- Unemployed youth open to violence

Core Institutions for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure

The core institutional blocks for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure are:

- University Authority (office of the Vice Chancellor)
- Dean of Students' Affairs
- Teaching Hospital Authority (Office of the Chief Medical Director)

- Corporate Affairs/Public Relations Unit of Teaching Hospital
- Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractors
- PMU Social Safeguards Specialist (GRM Coordinator)
- PMU Environmental Safeguards and M&E Specialist
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Women's Right Focused NGO and the Police
- Representative of the Head, NEP PMU
- Zonal Liaison Officer

8.4 Method and Structure for Reporting and Addressing Grievances

Method of Reporting: Diverse methods for reporting grievances that are culturally appropriate are to be used and they should permit for self-identified, confidential, or anonymous procedures (professional letter writers, suggestion boxes, Email, toll-free telephone etc). Avenues for verbal complaints are:

- Complaints to members of the local grievance redress committee (GRC)
- Social Safeguards & Communications desks at the NEP-PMU
- Open community mediation sessions
- Town hall meetings

Avenues for written complaints are:

- Complaint Boxes in the community, University DVC's office or by hand
- Letters or Email to the NEP-PMU

Dedicated telephone lines shall include:

- NEP-PMU hotlines
- University hotlines (if available) or the phone number of the director of works

An email feedback system shall be established at the PMU. This will link the GRM Coordinator with potential complainants. This email will be designed to auto respond/ acknowledge complaint emails.

8.5 Grievance Uptake Structure

Grievance uptake and resolution shall be constituted at 3 levels while the law court shall be the final resort for any case not resolved within the GRM structure of this project. These are: community/site based GRC, NEP PMU GRC and alternative dispute resolution/independent mediator.

Community/Site based Grievance Redress Committee

In the event of a grievance, the complainant shall register their complaint at the Community

based Grievance Redress Committee (C-GRC) either directly or through their representatives (Executives of Corporate or Local Community Leaders). The Secretary of the community-based GRC shall receive and record all grievances alongside the contact details of the Complainant to facilitate feedback. Feedback from the community-based GRC to a complainant shall not exceed 5 work days.

Members of the community-based GRC under this component shall consist of:

- Representative of the office of the VC (Coordinator)
- Representatives of the Traditional Ruler of the host community (Secretary)
- 2 Representatives of women group from host community
- Bursar or Head of Accounts
- Dean of Students' Affairs Department
- Head of Corporate Affairs Unit of a University Teaching Hospital
- Representative of the Solar Hybrid plant operator

Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GRC)

A complainant who is not satisfied with the feedback on outcome of the mediation by the community-based GRC shall have the option of appeal to the PMU GRC for mediation.

Membership of the PMU-GRC shall consist of:

- PMU Social Safeguard Specialist (Coordinator)
- Communication Specialist (Secretary)
- Environmental Safeguard Specialist
- M&E Specialist
- A representative of the Minister of Women Affairs Ministry
- A representative of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

The PMU GRC shall log, investigate, mediate and provide feedback within 14 days in grievances certified by GRC members as serious or pertaining to loss of livelihood, income or project governance and administration. A complainant who is not satisfied by the outcomes of the mediation and feedback by the PMU GRC shall have the option of an alternative dispute resolution through an independent mediator sought from the Institute of Chartered Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC) (not less than the rank of a Fellow of the institute) presented.

Alternative Dispute Resolution/Independent mediator

In the event that a complainant is not satisfied with the mediation by the PMU GRC, the complaint is referred to the state Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution. In a case where such a facility for ADR does not exist, a member of the Institute of Chartered Mediation and Conciliation (ICMC) of ranking not less than a 'Fellow' shall be engaged by the NEP or assigned holders to the rights of operation of the electrification project,

in the case that the NEP has handed over the project, to mediate in the matter for not more than 14 days. GRMs do not substitute for, and should not obstruct—judicial and administrative remedies, such as mediation or arbitration, which are necessary for disputes beyond the scope of GRMs. A key function of a GRM is to address emerging concerns before they reach a level that may warrant judicial or administrative proceedings.

Court – Litigation

Where the grievance is not resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution, the complainant shall be given the option of referral to a competent court of law in Nigeria.

8.5 Grievance Redress Procedures

1. Receipt, Acknowledgement and Registration of Feedback or Grievance
2. Verification/Screening

Complaints in the Component 3 GRM would be classified under the following categories:

Category 1: Exclusion claims

Category 2: Physical and/or economic displacements caused by land acquisition or any other project activities

Category 3: Security, Crime and Enforcement Issues (including GBV or sexual harassment)

Category 4: Labour issues

Category 5: Environmental Management lapses (including consequent mishaps)

3. Implementation and Case closing
4. Feedback

At the time of acknowledgement of the feedback or grievance, the complainant will be provided with the following information:

- (i) Grievance Reference Number to facilitate monitoring and reminders by complainants.
- (ii) Expected time of redress (As prescribed for each component).
- (iii) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

If the grievance is not redressed within the expected time, the complainant should be provided with the following information:

- (i) Information on reasons for delay
- (ii) Updated expected time of redress

(iii) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

At the time of final redress, the complainant will be provided with information on

- (i) Final action taken for redress and
- (ii) Avenues for pursuing the matter further

8.6 Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

All complaints related to GBV shall be treated in a private and confidential manner, limiting information to what the survivor or complainant is freely willing to provide. A separate register shall be opened for this category of cases and shall ONLY be accessed by the community-based GRC secretary, the GRM coordinator at the PMU (and any female GRC member empowered to handle GBV cases where the Chairman and Secretary are all male). The complainant (if a survivor) shall be attended to with empathy, assurance of safety and confidentiality. In the event that the complainant is not willing to divulge any information, this view should be respected by the GRM officer, and the complainant referred to the appropriate nearest medical centre, approved available GBV service provider or police, depending on the complainant's choice. Such a complaint should be reported to the World Bank Task Team as well by the PMU GRC. Other considerations for the handling of GBV/SEA grievances include: No GBV data on anyone who may be a survivor should be collected without making referral services available to support them. All GBV complaint should be referred to the right service provider and other relevant institutions, information to be requested should be limited to:

- The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning)
- If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
- If possible, the age and sex of the survivor

8.7 Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Communicate to Build Awareness

1. Educating local people, contractors and mini grid developers about the grievance mechanism is an essential and on-going responsibility. It does no good to have a perfectly designed GRM that no one knows about.

2. For an effective operation of the Project GRM, the objectives of it, its procedures, available channels for submitting complaint and responsible officers will have to be properly communicated to those who will use it so that they will not only be eager to access it but also to own it, taking cultural peculiarity of each community into consideration.

3. There is the need for a sensitisation / validation forum with the various communities, to acquaint the stakeholders of the project with the guideline and workings of the GRM. This

workshop will rally representatives of the states, local governments, traditional institutions as well as key groups and personalities in the project areas including community members.

4. Accessing the grievance redress system will depend so much on the level of awareness about the mechanism among potential users. This therefore will require both group and mass methods as well as all the media forms available.

Basic Communication Channels:

- Mass Media
- ‘Face-to-face’ Communication
- Social media
- Mid-Media and IEC Materials
- Grassroots Mobilisation

Training and Support to Participants

This will involve orientation and training for beneficiaries, GR implementers, relevant staff of the contractors, security personnel etc. and provision of external consultancy and support staff to strengthen organizational capacity.

The training requirements for the GRM are multifaceted, diverse and layered through the orientation and implementation phases.

Training Outlay

S/N	Participants	Training	Facilitator
1	GRM committee members, relevant project staff of the University including the social safeguard officer and the communication officer Members of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Training in conflict resolution, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and grievance management.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
2	PMU GRM Team (including GRM Administrator)	To include procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances; training in management of the grievance redress process (Developing flow charts) particularly GBV/SEA related complaint, assigning roles,	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

		monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives.	
3	Community-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Basic ADR “decide together” problem-solving skills. Skills for conducting receipt and registration, referral processes, communication to complainants, GR logging, monitoring and record keeping etc.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
4	Secretary of the Community based GRC	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
5	Mini Grid Operators, Community Liaison officer	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making; and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
6	Citizens’ Rights/Mediation Centres	ADR Training for staff lawyers. Membership of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
7	All GRM officers	Training on confidential, respectful and survival centred response to GBV complaints.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

8.8 Summary Action Plan and Budget Estimate for Implementation

Project Management Unit and Mini Grid Developer:

- Conduct All Preliminary Stakeholder Engagements/Awareness Building on GRM
- Set up GRM (Social Infrastructure and Processes), including Grievance Redress

- Committees (set up and inauguration, with considerations for gender balance), Uptake points & materials, grievance drop boxes, registers, telephone hotlines, emails and publicity materials, including GBV related complaint uptake points.
- Conduct training and capacity building for GRCs
- Work with GBV Expert or Consultant to create all linkages and modalities for handling of potential GBV/SEA complaints
- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes - Operate GRM training and Capacity Building as well as monitoring of progress

Community-based Grievance Redress Committees:

- Elect principal officers (consider gender balance)
- Agree on meeting/mediation days, venues and other logistics requirements e.g. location of complaint drop boxes
- Participate in training/capacity building sessions (including GBV case handling)
- Receive work tools and materials from PMU
- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes
- Participate in monitoring and trainings/capacity building

8.9 Budget

A lump sum of N500, 000.00 (five hundred thousand Naira) has been ascribed for the operation of GRM processes of this LRP for UNICAL as contained in Table 9.2 and 9.3. It is also noteworthy that provision for funding of GRM has been made in the GRM document prepared by NEP. In light of this, the responsibility for funding the GRM of this project resides with NEP/REA.

CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT, SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

9.1 Implementation Arrangement

REA-PMU is the main coordinating agency for implementation of the LRP. The REA will coordinate and monitor the implementation activities of the University/Academy while Federal Ministry of Environment will ensure that its extant law on public disclosure is complied with by the project. Details of the implementation arrangement are presented further as follow:

REA-PMU

- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop the EEP projects to ensure success;
- Provide technical support/ training for the Project Management Team at the site level on the effective implementation of the LRP
- Review LRP report
- Monitor Implementation of LRP
- Submission of reports to World Bank

FMEnv

- Provides guideline to be followed in LRP report disclosure
- Monitor the implementation of LRP
- Ensure environmental safe and soundness of sites where PAPs are been relocated to

VC UNICAL

- Approves fund for LRP implementation
- Ensure that the commitment plan signed with REA on LRP implementation is adhered to

Social Safeguard Specialist REA PMU

- Coordinate and organize stakeholder workshop
- Provides advice and guidance on World Bank policies on OP 4.12;
- Work in collaboration with FMEnv to ensure disclosure of LRP report
- Ensure that the University management sets up the GRC
- Ensure that members of the GRC are trained
- Reviews the LRP report before it is submitted to the World Bank

Director of Works & Planning at UNICAL

- Ensure that PAPs/vulnerable persons are restored to livelihood in line with the recommendation of this LRP
- Sets up the GRC for hearing and addressing grievances
- Reports the implementation of the LRP to the VC and REA PMU

Grievance Redress Committee

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from the loss of their livelihood/assets
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee;
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and,
- Ensure that grievances are resolved locally and in time, as much as possible

World Bank

- Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the LRP.
- Provide monitoring oversight of the LRP implementation

PAPs/beneficiary vulnerable persons

- Give inputs and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,
- Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this LRP;
- Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful;
- Implementation and livelihood restoration

9.2 Implementation Schedule for the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The schedule for the completion of the LRP can be seen in Table 9.1 below. The LRP implementation has to be completed and PAPs Livelihood adequately restored before commencement of work on the site.

Table 9.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart

Indicative schedule for implementation of this LRP is presented in the Gant Chart below:

No	Activiti	Responsibility	Completion Time					
			Sept.2020	Oct. 2020	Feb.2021	Mar.2021	Apr.2021	May 2021
1	Submission of Draft LRP Report	Consultant, REA						
2	Review and comments of draft report	REA						
3	Update of draft report	Consultant						
4	Submission of final LRP Document	Consultant, REA						
5	Public Display & Advertisement in-Country	NEP, REA						
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB						
7	LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB						
8	Implementation of LRP	REA, Implementation						
9	LRP Implementation Monitoring	REA, Stakeholders						
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor						

9.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of UNICAL in the understanding and implementation of LRP, it is established that there is need to train the project implementing staffs on the OP 4.12 protocol and implementation process. Other parties to receive capacity training and enlightenment are PAPs, LRP implementation committee and grievance redress committee.

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2: Recommended Training and Education

Item	Module	Course Content	Who to Train	Estimated Amount(N)
1	World Bank Operational Policy 4.12	Involuntary resettlement, Objective and targets	UNICAL PMU staff, and Grievance redress Committee, PAPs	400,000
2	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in LRP	UNICAL PMU staff and Grievance redress Committee	400,000
3	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Book keeping	UNICAL PMU staff and PAPs	400,000
Total				N1,200,000

9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

9.4.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the NEP/REA-PMU. Implementation of the LRP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/ Social Safeguard Specialist.

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

9.4.2 External /Independent Monitoring

The PMU will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of the LRP progress. The selected firm/consultant should have extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work and will be guided by the result framework of this LRP. The PMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the firm/consultant, as well as the proposed research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats.

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

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

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation assistances have been done in accordance with the NEP Resettlement Policy Framework and this LRP.
- Assess if the LRP objective of 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 LRP, as the case may be, to achieve the principles and objectives of this LRP.

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified firm will be prepared by the REA PMU and approved by World Bank.

9.5 Implementation Cost and Funding Responsibility of the LRP

The overall cost of implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan is Seventeen Million Six Hundred and Ninety-Three Thousand Naira (N17,693,000).

The breakdown of the cost component is as follows:

S/N	Items	Amount (Naira)	Funding Responsibility
1	LRP Compensation cost including(Land preparation, Labour, farm input, relocation expenses)	13,630,000	UNICAL Mgt
2	Monitoring Cost	1,363,000	UNICAL Mgt
3	Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	1,200,000	REA
4	Grievance Redress Operation	500,000	REA
5	Disclosure of LRP Report	1,000,000	REA
	Total	N17,693,000	

9.6 Funding Responsibility of the LRP

This LRP implementation cost will be funded by REA in collaboration with University of Calabar. NEP/REA had prepared a GRM with a dedicated budget for addressing the whole components of its programme for which the EEP is an integral. Therefore, REA will fund grievance redress operations and training for LRP implementations in addition to the funding of LRP disclosure (N3,300,000). On the other hand, in partnership with REA, and having signed a commitment plan with REA for funding of cost of land relocation and livelihood restoration of PAPs, University of Calabar will fund the cost of LRP implementation and monitoring (N14,393,000).

9.7 Public Disclosure

This LRP will be disclosed by the REA-PMU in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment, in two national dailies for 21 working days in line with the extant EA law and will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. In addition, it shall be displayed in designated centers for the ease of accessibility of stakeholders. The display centers shall include State Ministry of Environment, the office of the Director Works and Planning at the University.

REFERENCES

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Resettlement Policy Framework for Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electricity Act No 28 (1988).

Nigeria Land Use Act (1978).

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Front End Engineering Design (FEED) Document,

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University, Gashua Yobe State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta Ogun State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike Abia State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Abuja

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 5.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Calabar, Cross River State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 10 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Maiduguri, Borno State

World Bank Safeguard Policies (2013); Operational Manual, OP4.12

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ATTENDANCE LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: CROSS RIVER
COMMUNITY: AKIM OLUJA TOWN
DATE: 6TH AUGUST, 2020

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	HANSTIDE ETA BETEMU	NDIE/NDIDEM	08032255243	M	
2	NIWOKAE REGINA ANARONJI	DPY QUEEN MOTHER	09037952267	F	
3	THELDO EMOJO OLUJA ITU	SECRETARY GENERAL	08037136017	M	
4	HH ABOSILE EKONG, E. OKON	FAMILY/VILLAGE HEAD	08037242136	M	
5	NTA BASSEY E. UKPA	ACTING VILLAGE HEAD	08037742546	M	
6	NTA FRED MATHIAS	YOUTH PRESIDENT	08068415178	M	
7	NTA EDIAL EDIM E.	PROPERTY SECRETARY	08036543766	M	
8	ENGR PAUL TAKON	AG. DIRECTOR OF WORKS, UNICAL	08033416925	M	
9	Eld. Chimwe Aburam	Factor Resources	0903344103	M	
10	Imoma Ighnigho	Factor Resources	09024451457	F	
11	ANGELA WALTER	FACTOR RESOURCES	08032650503	F	

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: CROSS RIVER STATE
COMMUNITY: OBUFA, ESUR OROK CLAN
DATE: 06-08-2020

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	Ndaba Effiom Bassey Asuguo	Village Head	08175316275	M	
2	Ndaba Effiom Edet Iwanbay	Village Head	09069503846	M	
3	Hon. Bassey E. Bassey	Chairman, Clan Land project	09036723518	M	
4	Chief Eyo Nsa	Chairman, Clan Council	08056450761	M	
5	Mr. Edet Effiong Bassey	Clan Youth Leader	08063533906	M	
6	Mr. Essien Edet Essien	Clan Assist Youth Leader	07030297078	M	
7	Ndaba Edet Asuguo Sifim	Elder in the Community	08068366223	M	
8	Miriam Glory Efa	Klomen Leader	08022209109	F	
9	Samuel Okokon Hg	CLAN SECRETARY	08138181690	M	
10	Engr Paul Takon	Ag. Dir. of works, unical	08033416925	M	
11					

STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: Cross Rivers State
COMMUNITY: Uyo Local
DATE: 04-08-2020

	NAME	OCCUPATION	CONTACT	SEX	Sign	
1	Alisa Ine Eprek	farmer		f (60)	Alisa	101908
2	Affia Gfina Eprek	✓	070151	f (60)	Affia	102108
3	Ine Eket Etem	✓		f (50)	Eket	102236
4	Cherrie Angubwa	✓	0213895322	f (60)	Eket	102446
5	Rebecca Sunday Etem	✓	0701240687	f (45)	Etem	102540
6	Eno Joseph Eprek	farmer		f (50)	Eprek	102746
7	Abait Sunday Eket	farmer	0706126226	f (50)	Eket	103053
8	Right Ebong Emmanuel	farmer		f (30)	Ebong	103210
9	Grace Bassey	✓		f (50)	Bassey	104523
10	Johnny Esther Brown	farmer	0815314229	f (20)	Brown	110926
11	Eno Eket Umah	farmer	0702029653	f (40)	Eno	111254

STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: Cross Rivers State
COMMUNITY: Uyo Local
DATE: 4-8-2020

SN	NAME	OCCUPATION	CONTACT	SEX	Sign	
12	FRANK	Clement	Udochika	f (50)	Frank	
13	Jean T. Clement Udochika	Farmer	0705713574	f (50)	Jean	100127
14	Nyeneime Moses Udo	Farmer	0813962863	f (60)	Nyeneime	100453
15	Idongozit Udo Udo	farmer	081705504	f (50)	Idongozit	100512
16	Patrick Richard	farmer	0817591207	f (15)	Patrick	100540
17	Esther Edott	f			Edott	
18	Rosaline Joseph	farmer	090747451	f (20)	Rosaline	100606
19	Eno Michael Udo	✓	0704241999	f (50)	Eno	100644
20	NEKOJO Joe Eprek	farmer	0708015210	f (50)	NEKOJO	101128
21	Edem Awan Samuel Joe	✓	07039000236	f (50)	Edem	101304
22	Udochika Essien Amiri	farmer	08102597215	f (50)	Udochika	111637
23	Samuel Job Akpaka	farmer	08130079915	m (50)	Samuel	111727
24	Ebong Emmanuel Udo	farmer	08062344207	m (50)	Ebong	112001
25	John Mibat Udo Eprek	farmer	08090773261	f (50)	John	112413
26	Udochika Emmanuel Akpaka	farmer		f (30)	Udochika	112604

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: CROSS RIVERS
COMMUNITY: UNICAL
DATE: 7-9-2020

S/N	NAME	OCCUPATION	CONTACT	SEX	AGE	PHONE
1	Ukwa Joseph Ebho	farmer	07066704577	f	42	095541
2	Eno Sunday	✓	04075527254	f	40	095630
3	Grace Anjan	✓	09066304577	f (63)		095029
4	Arit Akpan Akpan	✓	08077707879	f 50	42	095307
5	Grace Akpan	✓	08066405557	f (55)	42	095155
* 6	Carice Eitan Odungide	✓	08084855377	f 20	42	095805
7	Emmanuel Victoria	farmer	08063601010	f 50	42	095406
staff - 8	Akpan U. Uchida	farmer	07057657013	f 62	42	095459
9	IMA ABUQU SOLAMAN	✓	07030377777	f	42	095914
10	ENGR BASSY Efan	✓	09133775301	f	45	095845

ATTENDANCE FOR ENGAGEMENT MEETING HELD WITH IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS, OF THE ENERGIZING ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (EEP)

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	ANITA OTUBA	REA
2	SUSAN IGATA	REA
3	ELIJAH SIAKPERE	WORLD BANK
4	EMMA JONATHAN	REA
5	JORO SALLAU	REA
6	TOSIN IPAYE	REA
7	MICHAEL OKOH	REA
8	JOSEPH INUWA	
9	PAUL TAKOU	UNICAL
10	CHINONSO NJOKU	REA
11	TIMOTHY SHEKARAU	
12	PROF IWE	MOUA UMUDIKE
13	ENGR ISA IBRAHIM	FUGA,
14	OLIVER NWUJU	CONSULTANT, FACTOR RESOURCES
15	ENGR AKINYELE	FUA ABEOKUTA

**ANNEX 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT
AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

ASSET SURVEY SHEET

Name of Site:

Name of State:

Date of Census:

**Pap Photograph, (Pls
Insert Phone Picture
No. captured against
Affected Property)**

IDENTIFICATION/ BIO INFORMATION

1.1. Full Name of PAP:

1.2. PAP Means of Identification

1.3. Sex:

1.4. Age:

1.5. Marital Status: Married..... Single..... Divorced..... Separated

1.6. No of wives.....

1.7. No of Children.....

1.8. PAP's Telephone Number:
.....

LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

1.9. Level of Education: (a) Tertiary (b) Secondary..... (c)Primary..... (d)
None.....

1.10. Major Occupation: Additional Occupation:
.....

1.11. Total Income (Pls Insert Amount in Naira): Weekly: Monthly:
.....

1.12. If farmer, Type of farming practiced: (a) crop (b) Livestock
.....

1.13. In which category do you grade yourself as a farmer? (a) Subsistence farmer..... (b)
Commercial farmer.....(c) Subsistence and Commercial farmer.....

1.14. What is the estimate of your income from farming alone per month? (a) <N5000 (b) N5000 to N20,000 (c) N20,000 to N90,000 (d) 100,000 and above

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

1.15. Preferred Means of information dissemination

Church/Mosque	Town Crier	Radio	Text Message	Village Meeting	Phone Calls

1.16. Dispute Resolution

What body resolves land related conflict in this community?

.....

1.17. Are women consulted or involved in decision-making concerning activities or development projects carried out in this community?

Yes=3, No=2, I do not know=1

1.18. Do women own land in this community?

1.19. How do you acquire land in this community?

Inheritance	Community Allocation	Gift	Lease	Govt. Allocation	Buying from Individuals or Government

AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS

1.20. Trees Information

GPS track/ waypoint number	Tree type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

--	--	--	--	--	--

Codes:			
Tree type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (a) M ² (b) Ha (c) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)

1.21. Crops Information

GPS track of plot ²	Crop type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

Codes:			
Crop type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (d) M ² (e) Ha (f) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)

²In cases of intercropping, the same track number will be entered in more than one row, with each row containing information on each type of intercropped crop. E.g. Maize 70%, Legumes 30%

- 1.22. **Land:**
- 1.23. Land ID(GPS):
- 1.24. Who owns this land? A) Community... b) School c) My family
- 1.25. If Jointly own by joint family members, List the name & Phone numbers of co-owners:
 A:Phone.....
 B:.....Phone.....
 C:Phone.....
 D.....Phone.....
- 1.26. Type of Right PAP has over affected land: **Pls tick**
 (a) Certificate of Occupancy..... (b) Community Recognized Right(c) Documented Agreement..... (d) No legal right.....
- 1.27. Land use: (a) Agricultural..... (b) Industrial..... (c) Commercial (d) Building/structure..... (e) Others (please specify clearly)
- 1.28. Size of Land in the site farmed/used by PAP.....

FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MANHOUR

- 1.27. What type of business would be affected?
- 1.28. What are your average daily income/sales
- 1.29. How many days in the week do you operate your business
- 1.30. How many staff/workers has the business employed?
- 1.31. What implication will relocating have on your business?
 (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)
- 1.32. How do you think this impact can be minimized?
 (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)

Endorsements

I/we certify that this is the correct account of my/ our land, crops and/ or trees:

Claimant(s) signature/thumb print: Date:
.....

1.33. Name of Interviewer/Enumerator:
.....

1.34. Phone number of
Enumerator.....

1.35. Signature.....