



**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY**

**ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME**



**FINAL REPORT**

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)**

**FOR**

**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</u></b> .....	<b>X</b>
<b><u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u></b> .....	<b>XII</b>
ES 1: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY .....	XII
ES 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	XII
ES 3: OBJECTIVE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) .....	XIII
ES 4: RATIONALE FOR LRP.....	XIII
ES 5: ANALYSIS OF PAPS .....	XIV
ES 6: DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS .....	XIV
ES 7: IMPACT AVOIDANCE MEASURES.....	XIV
ES 8: MITIGATION MEASURES.....	XV
ES 9: RECONNAISSANCE VISIT.....	XV
ES 10: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	XVI
ES 11: CENSUS CUT-OFF DATE.....	XVI
ES 12: APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION .....	XVI
ES 13: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	XVI
ES 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	XVII
ES 15: BUDGET AND FUNDING OF THE LRP ACTIVITIES .....	XVII
ES 16: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR LRP .....	XVIII
<b><u>CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION</u></b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	1
1.2.1 PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	2
1.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORKS.....	3
1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE LRP .....	3
1.5 RATIONAL FOR LRP .....	4
1.6 UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF LRP .....	4
1.7 LRP METHODOLOGY.....	5
1.7.1 KICK-OFF MEETINGS WITH REA-PMU AND ENGAGEMENT WITH WORLD BANK AND THE PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES .....	5
1.7.2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
1.7.3 RECONNAISSANCE VISIT.....	6
1.7.4 CONSULTATION WITH UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS .....	6
1.7.5 METHOD OF PAPS IDENTIFICATION.....	6
1.7.6 DATA CAPTURE AND ANALYSIS .....	6
1.7.7 SOIL SAMPLE COLLECTION.....	7

---

<b>CHAPTER TWO: STATUTORY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE REVIEWED DOCUMENTS.....	8
2.1 THE WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES .....	8
2.2 THE WORLD BANK GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY (EHS) GUIDELINES .....	9
2.3 THE REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (FMENV) CONCERNING MINI GRID ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA .....	9
2.4 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES .....	10
2.5 NIGERIA LAW/LAND USE ACT OF 1978 AND RESETTLEMENT PROCEDURES .....	11
2.5.1 REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND USE ACT.....	11
2.6 COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND USE ACT AND THE WORLD BANK’S (OP4.12) POLICY .....	14
<b>CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA.....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OGUN STATE.....	18
3.2 PROJECT LOCATION .....	19
3.2.1 OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE ABEOKUTA (FUNAAB).....	19
3.2.2 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION AREA .....	20
3.2.3 SOCIAL BASELINE OF EMERE ATADI COMMUNITY.....	22
SOURCE: (EEP ESIA REPORT, 2020) .....	23
3.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND FOR PROPOSED PROJECT .....	23
3.4 ALTERNATIVE SITE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR SITE SELECTED .....	23
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1 APPROACH TO IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION .....	25
4.2 DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS .....	25
4.3 IMPACT AVOIDANCE MEASURES.....	25
4.4 MITIGATION MEASURES .....	26
4.5 IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS .....	26
4.6 SOCIOECONOMICS PROFILING OF PAPS.....	27
4.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT .....	28
4.8 DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA .....	28
4.9 CENSUS CUT-OFF DATE .....	29
4.10 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR ELIGIBLE PAPS .....	29
4.11 VALUATION METHOD FOR AFFECTED ASSETS .....	30
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION .....</b>	<b>31</b>
5.1 CATEGORY OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED AND THE UNDERLYING REASONS FOR FARMING LIVELIHOOD.....	31
5.2 APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN .....	31
5.3 UNDERLYING INPUTS FOR THE CURRENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES.....	31
5.4 ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES .....	32
5.4.1 METHOD OF SOIL SAMPLING.....	32

---

5.4.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF SOIL SAMPLES.....	32
5.5 PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS .....	36
5.6 MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS.....	36
<b><u>CHAPTER SIX : LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN.....</u></b>	<b>37</b>
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	37
6.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN .....	37
6.3 BUDGET FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN/MITIGATION MEASURES .....	38
<b><u>CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS .....</u></b>	<b>39</b>
7.0 INTRODUCTION.....	39
7.1 STRATEGY FOR CONSULTATION PROCESS .....	39
7.2 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION HELD WITH STAKEHOLDER GROUPS.....	39
7.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) .....	50
7.3.1 OVERVIEW OF SEP.....	50
7.3.2 PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.....	50
7.3.3 OVERALL OBJECTIVES.....	51
7.4 MONITORING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	54
7.5 REVIEW OF ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD .....	54
7.6 REPORTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	54
<b><u>CHAPTERS EIGHT: GREVIANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP.....</u></b>	<b>56</b>
8.0 INTRODUCTION.....	56
8.1.....	56
8.2 POTENTIAL ISSUES THAT COULD CAUSE GRIEVANCES.....	57
8.3 POTENTIAL INTEREST GROUPS.....	57
8.4 CORE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE REA NEP COMPONENT 3 GRM STRUCTURE.....	58
8.5 METHOD AND STRUCTURE FOR REPORTING AND ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES.....	59
8.6 GRIEVANCE UPTAKE STRUCTURE .....	59
8.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURES.....	61
8.8 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA) .....	62
8.9 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	63
8.10 SUMMARY ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.....	66
<b><u>CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND SCHEDULE.....</u></b>	<b>68</b>
9.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN .....	69
9.2.1 TRAINING AND CAPACITY NEEDS.....	70
9.2.2 BUDGET AND FUNDING OF THE LRP ACTIVITIES .....	71
9.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	73
9.3.1 INTERNAL MONITORING.....	73
9.3.2 EXTERNAL /INDEPENDENT MONITORING.....	73

---

<b>9.4 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b><u>REFERENCES.....</u></b>	<b>76</b>
<b>ANNEX 1 IDENTIFICATION REGISTER FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)</b>	
ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
<b><u>ANNEX 2: ATTENDANCE LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED.....</u></b>	<b>77</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.....</u></b>	<b>80</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 4: SAMPLE OF AN ENUMERATION AND INDEMNITY CERTIFICATE DURING THE COMPENSATION PROCESS.....</u></b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 4: SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS.....</u></b>	<b>85</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 5: CROP YIELD AND MARKET VALUE.....</u></b>	<b>89</b>
<b>ANNEX 6: COMPENSATION VALUES FOR THE AFFECTED CROPS .....</b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 9.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart.....</i>	<i>xviii</i>
<i>Table 2.1: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP 4.12). .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 3.1: Socio-economic baseline of Emere-Atadi Community.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Table 4.1: Result of PAPs Socioeconomics.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Table 4.2: Entitlement matrix.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Table 5.1: Data for composition of samples at Proposed and Alternative site.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Table 5.2: Data for Chemical Analysis of the soils in both locations .....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Table 5.3: Data for Heavy Chemicals of the soils in both locations.....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Summary of public consultation with FUNAAB Management .....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Table 7.1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Table 8.1: Training Outlay of the GRM.....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Table 9.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart.....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Table 9.2: Recommended Training and Education .....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Table 9.3: Budget for LRP Implementation.....</i>	<i>72</i>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria highlighting Ogun state.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 2: Map of Odeda Local Government Area highlighting FUNAAB.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 3 Map showing aerial view of the project site and the relocation site .....</i>	<i>21</i>

## ***DEFINITIONS***

### **LIST OF PLATES**

<i>Plate 1&amp;2: Reconnaissance survey with University management and LRP team .....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Plate 3: Research farms at alternative site. ....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Plate 4: Soil sample collection at proposed site.</i>	
<i>Plate 5: Soil sample collection at alternative site. ....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Plate 6: consultation with University management (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed).....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Plate 7: consultation with University management and PAPs representatives (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed).....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Plate 8: Site visit with University management and PAPs representatives (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed).....</i>	<i>50</i>

<p><b>Children:</b> all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).</p>
<p><b>Community:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Compensation:</b> payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.</p>
<p><b>Cut-off-Date:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Economic Displacement:</b> a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.</p>
<p><b>Entitlement:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Head of the Household:</b> the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.</p>
<p><b>Household:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Involuntary Resettlement:</b> resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.</p>
<p><b>Lost Income Opportunities:</b> lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project</p>
<p><b>Operational Policy 4.12:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Physical Displacement:</b> a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.</p>
<p><b>Private property owners:</b> persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are</p>

accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.
<b>Project-Affected Community:</b> a community that is adversely affected by the project.
<b>Project-Affected Person:</b> 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.
<b>Rehabilitation:</b> 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.
<b>Relocation:</b> 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.
<b>Replacement Cost:</b> 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.
<b>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):</b> 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.
<b>Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP):</b> documented procedures or measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the persons affected by the development of a project.
<b>Resettlement Assistance:</b> 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.
<b>Resettlement:</b> 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.
<b>Squatters:</b> squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.
<b>Vulnerable group:</b> 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

BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BP	Bank Policy
COLAMRUD	College of Agriculture, Management & Rural Development
COLANIM	College of Animal Sciences & Livestock production
COLPHYS	College of Physical Sciences
COLPLANT	College of Plant Science & Crop production
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
DISCO	Distribution Company
DVC	Deputy Vice-Chancellor
DUFARMS	Directorate of University Farms
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EEP	Energizing Education Programme
EEP	Energizing Education Programme
EMU	Environment & Management Unit
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FME <sub>env</sub>	Federal Ministry of Environment
FUNAAB	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
FIT	Feed in Tariff
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
HA	Hectare
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MW	Mega Watts
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NCDC	Nigeria Center for disease Control
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project

NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
OP	Operational Policy
OM	Organic Matter
PH	Potential of Hydrogen
PSRP	Power Sector Recovery Program
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAPs	Project Affected persons
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

## **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 un-served 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 centres 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 of which Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta is a beneficiary.

### **ES 2: Project Description**

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 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 Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta (FUNAAB)**

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 who would be affected by the EEP Phase II project in FUNAAB.

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**

Survey from the ESIA carried out for the EEP in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) shows that the entire land area for the EEP belongs to FUNAAB and that land users of the proposed site are staff of the University institution using the proposed land for subsistence farming and the Department of Plant Physiology and Crop Production using part of the proposed project land for agricultural demonstration research. Neither of the land users or any other group has legal right to the land. 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 the farming research activities of the Plant Physiology and Crop Production Department of the University who utilizes the proposed land for research purposes. It will also impact adversely on the 4 persons who cultivate on the proposed project land for subsistence. Neither of the two groups have ownership right or any form of lease agreement over the land they occupy, but are benefitting on the basis of land availability. The latter group are PAPs who would need to be compensated for their crops. They are non-teaching university staffs who farm on the land because of land availability and not on the basis of any form of ownership right. All PAPs are men.

#### **ES 6: Discussion of Potential Project Impacts**

The Impacts of the project includes both positives and negatives. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, the project will improve social and economic activities within the University from reduced costs in generator operations as well as provide employment opportunities associated with the proposed project for skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workforce during project implementation.

Other potential benefits 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 the implementing agency staffs.

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as the loss of access to land for subsistence farming and loss of research farm for the department of Plant Physiology and Crop Production and Other potential losses are the loss of crops such as plantain, yam, cassava and cucumber.

#### **ES 7: Impact Avoidance Measures**

Strategies to avoid the negative impacts listed above 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
- Allow the affected farmers sufficient time to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparation of project site engineering design 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 where impact avoidance is not feasible are enumerated below;

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and Department on best measures that will ensure satisfactory resolution of impacts
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Provision of alternative land to the proposed land users
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) (where necessary) in consistence with the requirements of OP 4.12 with identification of budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the University;

### **ES 9: Reconnaissance Visit**

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 11th of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the University management staff including a representative from the Physical Planning Unit, Deputy Director of Physical Planning and the Director of Works and Services. The reconnaissance visit entailed a walk through the boundaries of the proposed site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project area vis-a viz the pattern of the encumbrances and to determine land use patterns.

### **ES 10: Public Consultation and Participation**

Consultations started on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August with a meeting held with the University Management as well as the project affected persons. The meeting 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. All meetings and consultations were conducted in strict adherence with the World Bank and government of Nigeria COVID-19 protocols.

### **ES 11: Census Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date for further developments on the land was officially set for 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020.. The cut-off date was announced during consultation with FUNAAB management and PAPs representatives in line with international best practices. 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. 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”*.

### **ES 12: Approach to Livelihood Identification**

In facilitating livelihood identification, PAPs were consulted on the nature of project impacts relative to their livelihood, taking into cognizance the fact that the 4 PAPs are non-university teaching staffs. Following informed consultation, the decision made by all the 4 PAPs was to be paid compensation for their crops that will potentially be affected by the project. As concerning the affected department of Plant Physiology and Crop Production, the ideal mitigation measure is relocation to an alternative site within FUNAAB.

### **ES 13: Grievance Redress Mechanism**

This Livelihood Restoration Plan adapts the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The report is available at REA-NEP website [https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GRM-FOR-NEP-7\\_08\\_2019.pdf](https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GRM-FOR-NEP-7_08_2019.pdf) for further references.



The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as several multi-layered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement, compensation and complaints resulting from project activities.. 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 the Environmental and Social safeguards unit and M&E 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: Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities**

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for FUNAAB site is Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty One Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty Naira (**₦4,451,450**) only. Details of the funding items is presented as follow:

Item	Rate	Amount (Naira)	Responsibility
LRP Compensation cost including relocation expenses at N312,862.50 per PAP	Unit sum	1,251,450	FUNAAB Management
Land preparation Cost	lump sum	500,000	FUNAAB Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	200,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring logistics	-	-	FUNAAB Management
External Monitoring	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
LRP Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
<b>Total</b>		<b>₦4,451,450</b>	

## ES 16: Implementation Schedule for LRP

Table 9.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time					
			Sept.2020	Oct. 2020	Nov 2020.	Feb 2021.	March	April 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/approval of final LRP	Consultant, REA						
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	NEP, REA						
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB						
7	LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB						
8	Implementation of LRP	REA, Implementation Committee						
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 un-served 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' (EEP)

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 centres 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 of which Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta is a beneficiary.

### 1.2 Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detailed description is contained in the

Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

### ***1.2.1 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 this 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 and will be implemented in phases. Implementation under phase 1 is on-going, while the LRP under consideration is for the phase II of the EEP which consists of seven (7) universities and two (2) teaching hospitals 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.

Further insight on the Component 3 shows that activities being supported under the EEP include:

- Installation of dedicated Power stations to ensure power availability and reliability in the campuses whether independently of the DISCOS systems or through integrating into the grid;
- 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 implementation of these work activities under component 3, require land take and civil work construction and therefore, triggered essentially two Operational Policies of World Bank: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), due to the potential impacts of civil work construction and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12, due to land acquisition and displacement.

### **1.3 Description of Proposed Works**

The scope of the EEP as stated in the overview includes provision of independent power plant, rehabilitation of existing electricity distribution infrastructure, provision of street lighting as well as a renewable energy training centre. Based on the energy audit of FUNAAB, 3.0MW solar power plant was proposed. The power plant has the following components;

- Installation of PV panels and associated structures (Inverter, Battery, Backup generator, power distribution cabinet and synchronization panel)
- Installation of 11KV underground armored cable for power evacuation
- Installation of low & medium voltage switchgear cabinets
- Rehabilitation of existing distribution infrastructure (transformers and distribution network where necessary)
- Provision of street lighting where required
- Construction of a renewable Energy Training Centre, which will include storage rooms, workshops, and toilet facilities.

These works described above, require the acquisition of land which necessitates the preparation of this LRP

### **1.4 Objective of the LRP**

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

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 timetable for Livelihood Restoration Plan

## **1.5 Rational for LRP**

Survey from the ESIA carried out for the EEP in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) shows that the entire land area for the EEP belongs to FUNAAB and that land users of the proposed site are staff of the University institution using the proposed land for subsistence farming and the Department of Plant Physiology and Crop Production using part of the proposed project land for agricultural demonstration research. Neither of the land users or any other group has legal right to the land. 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.

## **1.6 Underlying Principles of LRP**

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

- When cultivated land is acquired, it often is 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 bar 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 can be constructed, fixed assets can be removed or replaced, and other necessary measures can be undertaken before displacement begins.

## 1.7 LRP Methodology

This LRP preparation involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The following approaches were mapped out to guide the preparation of this LRP.

### *1.7.1 Kick-Off Meetings with REA-PMU and Engagement with World Bank and the Participating Universities*

It is the tradition of our firm in line with sustainable development tenet to engage the client in kick-off consultation after contract signing and to use public consultation platforms to drive the objective of our assignments. As such, we held a kick-off meeting with the REA-NEP PMU on the 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

The second meeting took place on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020 and was attended by REA-PMU E&S safeguards 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 reference to safe and feasible measures to public consultations. The meeting provided guidance to the Consultant to ensure that the work plan aligns with the COVID-19 response guidelines of the government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the guidelines of each state where project field work will take place.

Also, within the period, it was considered expedient to have a **virtual meeting** with the participating Universities. This meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> 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)/World Bank and Government of Nigeria guidelines on Public gathering during the Corona Virus pandemic. Further discussions included the roles and responsibilities of the universities 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.

### ***1.7.2 Literature Review***

We conducted a comprehensive review of received project documents 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 FUNAAB.

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

### ***1.7.3 Reconnaissance Visit***

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 11th of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the University management staff including a representative from the Physical Planning Unit, Deputy Director of Physical Planning and the Director of Works and Service . The reconnaissance visit entailed a walk through the boundaries of the proposed site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project area vis-a viz the pattern of the encumbrances and to determine land use patterns.

### ***1.7.4 Consultation with University management and other Stakeholders***

The LRP study team physically consulted with the REA PMU, University management, and the project affected persons. Full texts about public consultation is presented in chapter seven.

### ***1.7.5 Method of PAPs Identification***

The LRP team worked closely with the project implementation team within FUNAAB to identify affected Department and non-teaching staff members, as these were the project affected persons applicable to the University.

Dossiers of PAPs including means of identification and demographic data were collected from PAPs which shall be used for subsequent identification of PAPs during implementation of LRP.

### ***1.7.6 Data Capture and Analysis***

This is a post field activity that involved capturing data into a computer and analyzing them using



Social Science Statistic App (SSSA) to meet the objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan as contained in the TOR. This task featured at the end of data collection from the field.

### ***1.7.7 Soil sample collection***

Soil samples were collected from two location (i.e the proposed project land and the alternative land for relocation). Soil analysis was based on the need to ensure that the alternative land for relocation is equivalent in value and similar fertility status with the proposed project land where agricultural activities were previously carried out.

## **CHAPTER TWO: STATUTORY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS**

### **2.0 Overview of the Reviewed Documents**

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 meaningful understanding 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.

### **2.1 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.

## **2.2 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.

## **2.3 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.

## **2.4 State and Local Government Environmental Authorities**

In Nigeria, States and local government councils are empowered under the law to set up their own environmental protection bodies for the purpose of maintaining good environmental quality in the areas of related pollutants under their control. The proposed Project site is in FUNAAB main campus in Odeda Local Government Area (LGA) of Ogun State. The key State administrative authorities and legal instruments that are relevant to the Project are briefly described below:

### **Ogun State Ministry of Environment**

The Ministry of Environment was established in 2003 with the aim of creating better living and conducive environment for the entire people of Ogun State. The Ministry has six (6) Departments and two (2) sister agencies namely, Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) and Ogun State Emergency Management Agency (OSEMA).

In addition, the Ministry administers the Ogun State Environmental Management (Miscellaneous) Provisions Law of 2004 as well as the Ogun State Water Supply (Groundwater Quality Control) Regulations, 2017 which regulates underground water drilling and use for industrial activities in the State.

### **Ogun State Environmental protection**

Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) is an agency of the Ogun State Government charged with protecting the environment in the state.

## **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, for agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. However, 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 labor 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 labor. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

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

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

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

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

substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.

- In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

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

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

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

**Table 2.1: Comparison of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP 4.12).**

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	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process



	consultation is required.		
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on timing of payment	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or displacement	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before 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 labor	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labor
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 <sup>1</sup>	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation

<sup>1</sup> Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

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 rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their 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 labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor 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 labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

In the areas of discrepancies in the two laws, this LRP aligns with the World Bank Operational Policy which indicates best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. The Bank's policy will be applicable because they are involved in the funding of the project and also because its policy most fulfil 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 offered special considerations for vulnerable and landless PAPs.

## CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA

### 3.1 Brief Description of Ogun state

Ogun state is in the Southwestern part of Nigeria, created in 1976. It borders Lagos state to the south, Oyo and Osun states to the north, Ondo to the east and Republic of Benin to the west. Ogun state is situated in the sub-humid tropical region of Southwest Nigeria with a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry season periods of about 130 days. The main annual rainfall and temperature is about 1270mm and 28C respectively. The geology of Ogun state comprises both crystalline rocks of basement complex and rocks of sedimentary origin. The area underlain by sedimentary and basement rocks, respectively covers about 60 and 40% of the total land area of Ogun state.

Based on 3% population growth (NPC), Ogun state has a population of about 5,041,218 people (projected from 2006 census base year figure of 3,751,140). Ogun state is made up six ethnic groups; the Egba, the Ijebu, Remo, Egbado, Awori and Egun. The state has 20 Local Government Areas,, while Abeokuta is the capital city of the state.

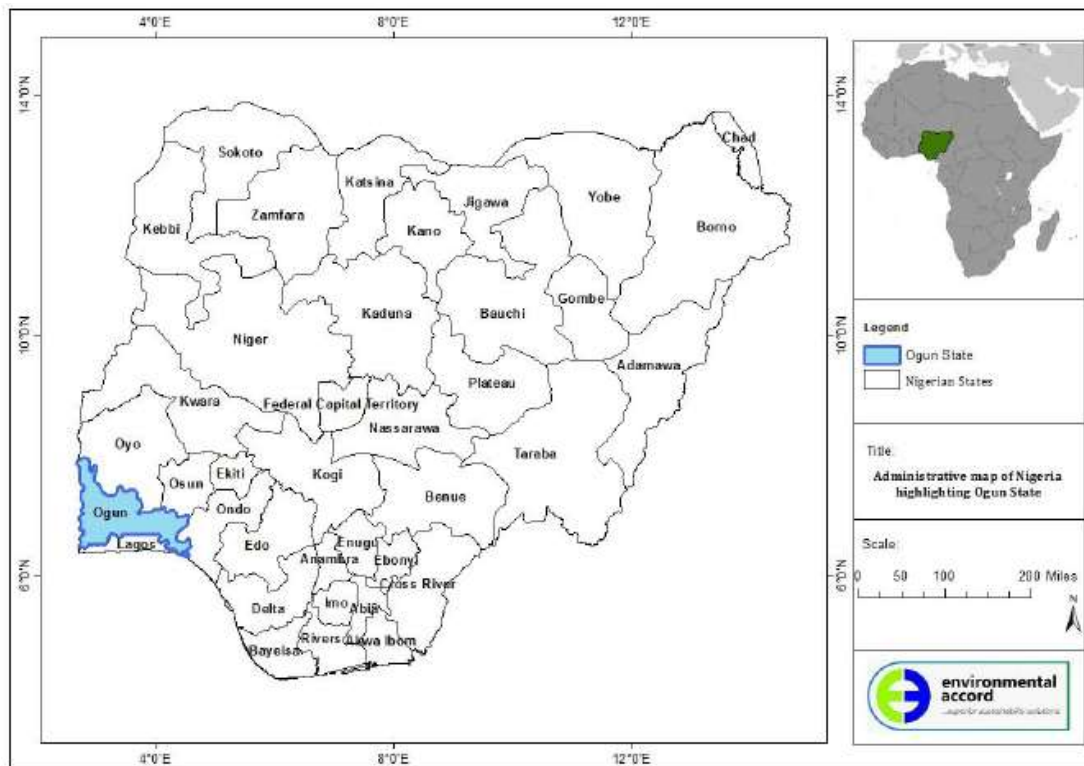


Figure 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria highlighting Ogun state

Source: ESIA Report (FUNAAB, 2020)

## **3.2 Project Location**

### ***3.2.1 Overview of Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta (FUNAAB)***

The Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta is one of the higher institutions of learning owned and run by the Federal government of Nigeria. The University is Located within Emere Atadi community in Odeda LGA of Ogun state as shown in figure 2. The university is one of the three universities of agriculture in Nigeria and was established on 1 January 1988 by the Federal Government. FUNAAB was moved to its permanent site on a 10,000 hectare campus which is located next to the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority on the Abeokuta-Ibadan road. The university currently runs 10 colleges (COLAMRUD- College of Agriculture, Management & Rural Development, COLANIM- College of Animal Sciences & Livestock production, COLPHYS- College of Physical Sciences, COLPLANT- College of Plant Science & Crop production etc).

The office of the Vice-Chancellor is the office of the Chief Executive of the University. The office oversees the administration of the entire University community. The Vice Chancellor's office comprises the following units; the main office, which includes the Protocol and Public Relations Unit, Academic Planning Unit, Physical Planning Unit, Student Affairs Unit, Directorate of Internal Audit, Environment and Management Unit (EMU), and the Security Unit. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) is responsible for managing the numerous projects of the university which is development oriented, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) is responsible for all academic matters such as undergraduate and postgraduate course programmes, examinations, admissions etc.

As at July 2016, the population of FUNAAB stood at 17,906 persons, consisting of 15,493 undergraduate and postgraduate students, 1,822 administrative staff (non-academic) and 591 academic staff.

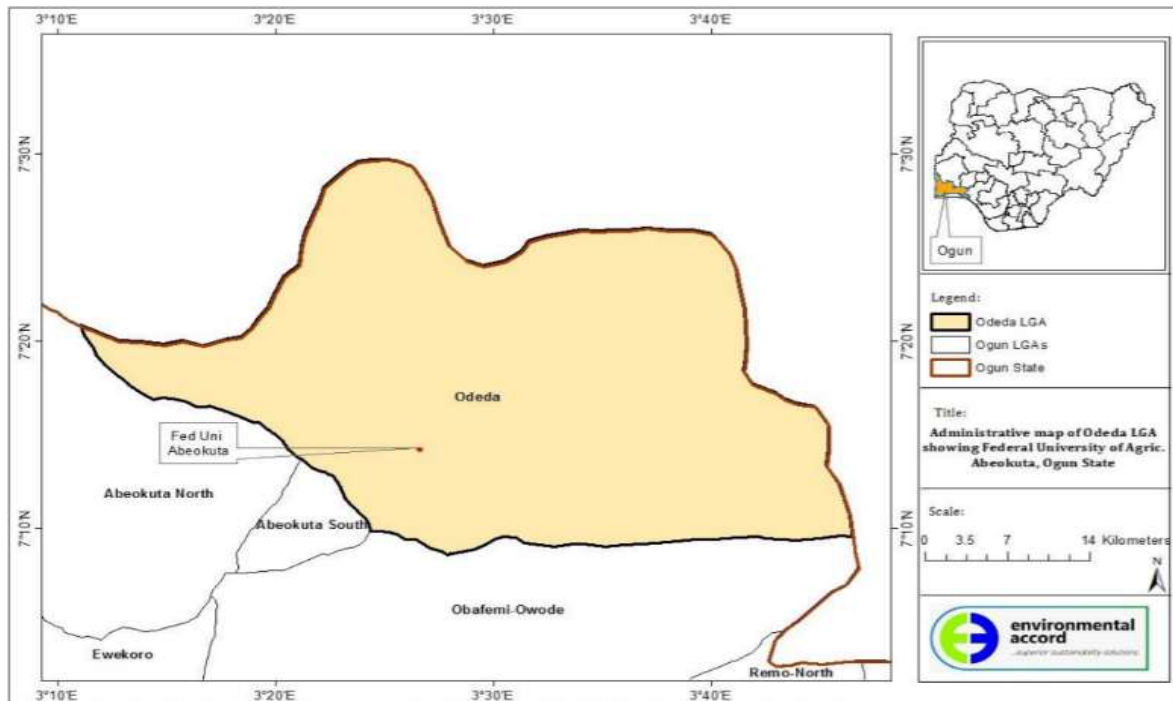


Figure 1: Map of Odeda Local Government Area highlighting FUNAAB  
 Source: ESIA report, (FUNAAB, 2020)

### 3.2.2 Description of Intervention Area

The proposed site is located within the premises of the School, an approximately 4.0 ha of land sited close to the exiting power house of the campus for the proposed solar-hybrid power plant and the training centre. The project site lies geographically within latitude 7.236906 N and longitude 3.442456 E. A thematic map showing the entire area for the project is captured in figure 3.

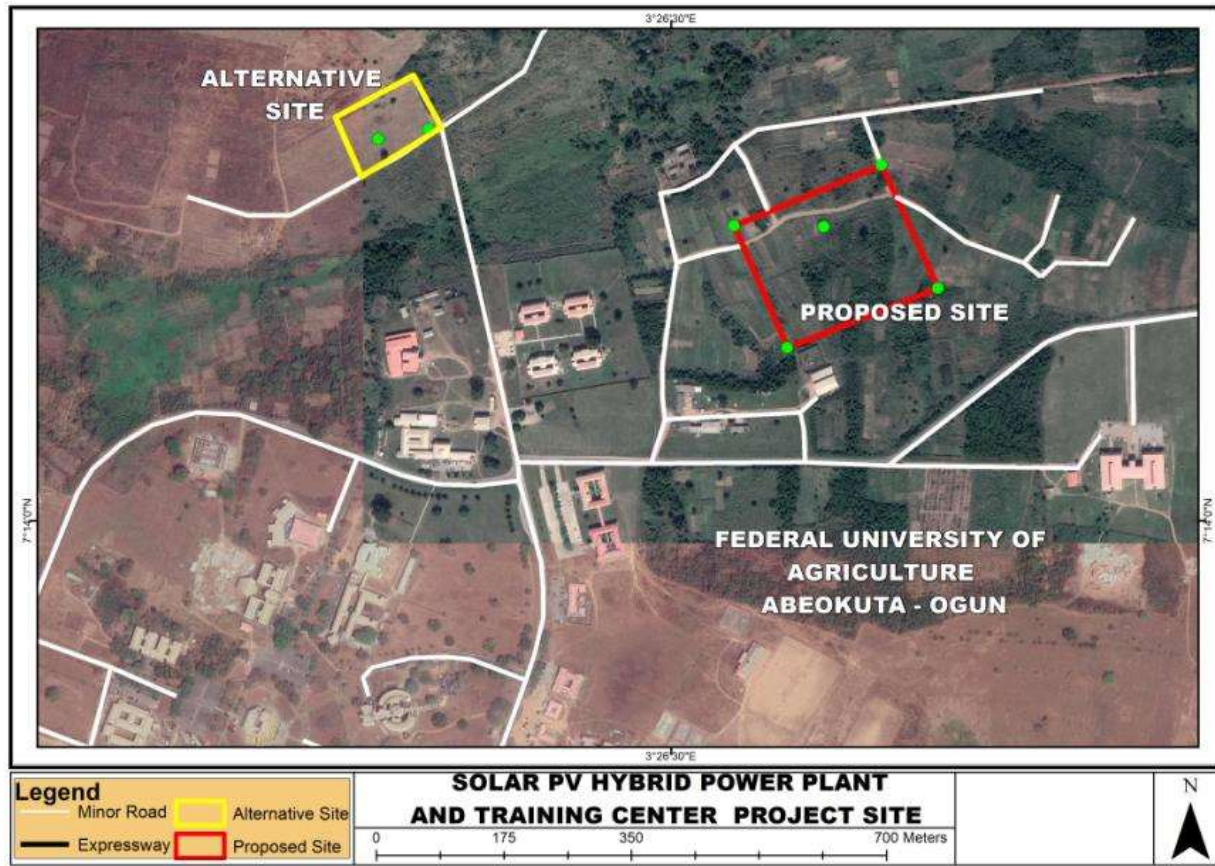


Figure 2 Map showing aerial view of the project site and the relocation site  
 Source: Factor Resources LRP team (2020)

The crop research farms allocated by FUNAAB'S Directorate of University Farms (DUFARMS) to the College of Plant Science & Crop Production (COLPLANT) is located within the site and a large portion of the site was being used for research farming purposes, while a smaller portion is in use by four (4) non-academic staff of the University for subsistence farming. Upon the conception of the solar hybrid power project, the University management consulted with the users of the land to inform them about the project and the need to restrict further farming activities. Plate 1 & 2 depicts pictures from the reconnaissance survey.





Plate 1&2: Reconnaissance survey with University Management and LRP team

### ***3.2.3 Social Baseline of Emere Atadi Community.***

Emere-Atadi community, the host community for Federal University of Agriculture, Ogun State is located about 1.5 km away from the University campus. Emere-Atadi is a district of thirteen (13) villages: Ogboja Village, Fami Village, Oguntegbe Village, Labuta Owo-Iya Village, Emere Gbooro Village, Isolu Village, Egbeda Village, Balogun Awotutu Village, Ibadan Oyaoso Village, Abusi Village, Ogidimanu Village, Ojoo Titi Village, Jamu Village. Socio-economic information about the community is summarized in the table below.

**Table 3.1: Socio-economic baseline of Emere-Atadi Community**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Description</b>
Religion	Christianity and Islam
Population	2,500 residents (Ogun State Population Commission)
Ethnicity and Language	Yoruba
Educational institutions	FUNAAB main campus and other primary and secondary schools are located within the community
Main livelihood	Trading and seasonal agricultural activities



Source of drinking water	Private boreholes and wells
Housing	Houses within community are residential, students' hostels, churches, mosques, and shopping complex for businesses with cement blocks and corrugated roofing sheets
Access to roads to and within communities	Most of the roads leading to the project area are tarred through state and LGA efforts.
Access to electricity	The community is connected to the national grid for electricity supply. However power supply is not constant.
Access to telecommunications	The area is actively connected. Network service providers are MTN, GLO, Etisalat and Airtel.

Source: (EEP ESIA report, 2020)

### **3.3 Description of the Status of the Land for Proposed project**

As provided by the University Management, the entire land occupied by FUNAAB has been duly acquired and compensated for by the Federal Government of Nigeria between 1988-1991, after which the School was moved to its current location and fenced. Sample of an enumeration and indemnity certificate during the compensation process is provided in annex 4. .

### **3.4 Alternative Site and Justification for Site Selected**

The alternative site is located on 7.23804 003.44244 on an approximately 5hectares of land within the school campus. Selection of this site for relocation is influenced by the availability of land within the school premises as well as the closeness of the site to other research farms along its borders.

Findings from site visits shows that, only the research farms of the College of Plant Science & Crop Production (COLPLANT ) University have been moved to the alternative site (see plate 3), while the 4 project affected persons ( Non-academic staff of the University) are not part of the relocation plan.

The position of the school on the affected non-teaching staff was that they are employees of the School, non-vulnerable persons and have no right on the School land they occupy to warrant being

relocated to an alternative land. In its best judgement, the FUNAAB management had consulted and agreed with the 4 staff to pay them compensation for their crops. It was agreed that after the compensation for the crops, the farmers shall cease from farming on the proposed project land. It informs that providing them with alternative land is not feasible as other staffs may also want to encroach on School land in expectation of similar treatment.



Plate 3: On-going farming activities on the Research farms at the alternative site.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS**

### **4.1 Approach to Impacts Identification**

Identification of impacts of the project was determined through:

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

### **4.2 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 Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations.

In addition, the project will improve social and economic activities within the University from reduced costs in generator operations as well as provide employment opportunities and skill acquisition and upscaling for the local workforce.

Other potential benefits 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 for twenty (20) female students and other stakeholders including the REA-PMU, Grievance Redress Committee members and project affected persons (PAPs).

However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as the loss of access to land and disruption of farming activities. Other potential losses include the loss of crops such as maize, yams etc .

### **4.3 Impact Avoidance Measures**

Strategies to avoid the impacts listed above 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
- Where feasible, allow the affected farmers on the site to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Use of site engineering design to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated for the EEP.

#### **4.4 Mitigation Measures**

The key mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified unavoidable impacts of the project are enumerated below:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs in the design of appropriate measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) or compensation plan in consistence with the requirements of OP 4.12 for the project affected persons
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Actual implementation of LRP before commencement of civil works;
- Setting up of LRP implementation committee that involves PAPs and the site committee members from the University;
- Provision of alternative land to the affected School Department.

#### **4.5 Identification of PAPs**


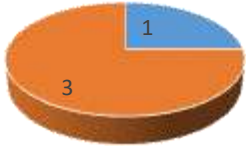
Project affected persons were identified through extensive consultations with the Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta management. A list of users of the proposed site for the solar hybrid plant was provided to the LRP team which included; the department of Plant Physiology and Crop Production, and 4 non-teaching staffs of FUNAAB.

#### 4.6 Socioeconomics Profiling of PAPs

PAPs were interviewed and their demographics collected which covered the following thematic area; gender, age, marital status, literacy level, occupation and income. Table 4.1 below shows the result of the findings. Full details of each PAP is contained in annex 1.1

**Table 4.1: Result of PAPs Socioeconomics**

PARAMETERS	CHART	RESULT OF FINDINGS								
Population	-	There are a total number of 4 project affected persons (non-teaching staff of FUNAAB)								
Gender	-	All PAPs are Males								
Marital Status	-	All PAPs are married persons who have sizeable household members								
Age	<p>Age distribution</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>30-45</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-59</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-70</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Count	30-45	1	45-59	1	60-70	2	The PAPs fall within 32 and 59 years old
Age Group	Count									
30-45	1									
45-59	1									
60-70	2									
Educational Attainment	<p>Educational attainment</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Education Level</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tertiary</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>secondary</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education Level	Count	Tertiary	2	secondary	2	All PAPs can be considered literate as two have attained tertiary educational qualification and the other two secondary.		
Education Level	Count									
Tertiary	2									
secondary	2									

Occupation	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Civil Service</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ No of Respondents</p>	<p>The primary means of livelihood engaged by the 4 PAPs is civil service. Farming is however engaged in as a secondary source of subsistence.</p>
Income	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Income</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">■ N50,000 to N100,000   ■ N100,000- N170,000</p>	<p>The PAPs are salary earners and earn above the Nigerian government minimum wage of N30,000 per month (equivalent of US\$ 83).</p>

#### 4.7 Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerable PAPs are defined as people who by their mental or physical disadvantaged conditions may be more economically adversely impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS, elderly household’s head of 60 years and above as well as landless persons and people living below the international poverty line of 1.92 US Dollar a day (United Nations minimum poverty threshold).

In view of the above definition, the PAPs do not fall within vulnerability definition

#### 4.8 Description of Eligibility Criteria

Criteria for determining participation in this LRP as covered in the policy guideline of the World Bank’s OP4.12 applies that PAPs who have claims to the land before the cut-off date whether or not he or she has legal rights to the land they occupy are considered eligible for compensation as lack of legal rights do not bar persons in peaceful possession of land from alternative form of assistance.

#### 4.9 Census Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date was officially set for 14<sup>th</sup> August 2020. This was announced during consultation with FUNAAB 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. 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*’.

#### 4.10 Entitlement Matrix for Eligible PAPs

Table 4.2 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix is concise and shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs in FUNAAB and the types of losses and entitlements. The entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for relocation to alternative land and special assistances to be administered by the proponent.

**Table 4.2: Entitlement matrix**

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Description of Entitlement
1.0 Loss of land for agricultural research demonstration activities	1.0 Plant physiology & crop production department	1.0 Relocation to alternative land
2.1. Permanent loss of access to land for cultivation	2.1 Four (4) non-teaching staffs cultivating on the land	2.1. No compensation for land but entitled to other form of compensations based on the assets on the land
2.2. Loss of agricultural crops,	2.2 Owners/cultivators of crops in the project land	2.2 Enough time for harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where this is not feasible because of time factor, , there will be Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average annual production value per hectare.

3. Vulnerability due to project	3. No PAP is economically vulnerable since they are still staffs of the University	Not applicable
---------------------------------	--	----------------

#### 4.11 Valuation Method for Affected Assets

The crop valuation was based on market rates for crops in Abeokuta. The crops were valued using crop yield in Kg/hectare of affected items x current market value of crops. Therefore, the value of affected crops was established as shown in the Annex 5.



## **CHAPTER FIVE: LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION**

### **5.1 Category of Persons Identified and the underlying reasons for Farming Livelihood**

Civil service is the predominant livelihood engaged in by the PAPs as observed from the socioeconomic details as contained in table 4.1. PAPs at FUNAAB are members of the University staff who undertake farming activities as secondary means of livelihood and University students (COL-PLANT) who use the land for agricultural research purposes. Use of the proposed land for farming was granted for free due to the availability of land within the school, and for the fact that willing university staff are allowed under the extant law of public service rule (code of civil service) to own or practice farming (source: Nigerian Civil Service Hand Book). Interview result from the farmers revealed that farming activities help them to complement their salary earning for improved welfare of their households.

### **5.2 Approach to Livelihood Restoration Plan**

The approach to Livelihood restoration for FUNAAB site is geared towards ensuring that PAPs are relocated to the alternative site where feasible or compensated by FUNAAB management in line with OP 4.12 of the World Bank.

The consultant team therefore, took a step in consultation with the management of FUNAAB to inspect the affected land, crops and the alternative relocation land. This was helpful in ascertaining the size of the land relative to the one from where PAPs were displaced, carry out soil analysis in order to compare the fertility of both land locations and carry out inventory of affected crops in the proposed project land.

### **5.3 Underlying Inputs for the Current Livelihood Activities**

The underlying inputs for Crop farming as evident in this project area are land,, fertilizers, hoes and machetes. There is no mechanized farming nor high-tech farming equipment in use by the farmers.

## 5.4 Analysis of Soil Samples

Based on the terms of reference for the assignment, soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative site where farmers will be relocated. Plates 4 &5 show images of soil sample collection at FUNAAB. This section therefore presents the analysis and discussion of the result of the samples.



Plate 4: Soil sample collection at proposed site.



Plate 5: Soil sample collection at alternative site.

### 5.4.1 Method of soil sampling

Two (2) soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative/relocation site, as stated in the contract terms. The samples were taken at 0 – 15cm (topsoil) and 15 – 30cm (sub soil) depths respectively using a stainless-steel hand auger and homogenized. Soil samples were collected into clean decontaminated containers and stored for transfer to the laboratory for physico-chemical and microbial analyses. Sub samples for microbial analysis were wrapped up using aluminium foil. All samples collected were preserved in ice chest and transported to the laboratory for analysis. Lab result indicating place of sample analysis is attached as annex 3.

### 5.4.2 Analysis of Results of Soil Samples

Table 5.1: Data for composition of samples at Proposed and Alternative site

Location	Soil composition/structure				Textual class	Type	Appearance	Porosity %
	SAND	SILT	CLAY	Total %				
Proposed site	90.02	0.32	9.34	99.68	Loamy	Sandy	Coarse	63.2

<b>(FUNAAB-1)</b>					Sand			
<b>Alternative site (FUNAAB-2)</b>	88.05	0.11	11.75	99.91	Loamy Sand	Sandy	Coarse	64.7

**Discussion of results**

The table describes the soil composition and structure as found in the proposed and alternative sites at FUNAAB. It shows that the parameters of both sites are similar in soil composition and soil type. From the analysis both sites have soil types that are sandy in nature, containing little amount of silt and of higher porosity. Given that the samples from the two locations exhibit similar properties, the soil quality of the relocation site in terms of composition and structure can be said to be of similar value.

**Recommendation**

Although the soil composition and structure in both sites are similar, it is still recommended that the amount of silt in the relocation site be increased through soil mixing with organic matter to improve soil water retention capacity and overall nutrients in soil.

**Table 5.2: Data for Chemical Analysis of the soils in both locations**

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL FROM FUNAAB SS1 & SS2																		
Field	pH	OC	T-Phos	PO <sub>4</sub>	T-Nitro						Ratio Na: K	SO <sub>4</sub>	CL <sup>-</sup>	THC	OM	O/G	EC	NO <sub>3</sub>
						Na	K	Mg	Mn	Ca								
Unit		(%)	(mg/kg)	ppm		(mg/kg)					ppm					uS/cm	ppm	
<b>FUNAAB Proposed site</b>	6.99	0.046	22.72	24.9	14	6.4	59.1	65.7	102.5	66.38	1:9	32	10	0.001	0.079	0	57	50.9
<b>FUNAAB Alternative</b>	7.02	0.011	54.12	49.8	13	59.09	417.4	178.6	474.5	98.63	1:7	30	10	0.002	0.019	0	61	48.1
<b>FAO Recommended levels</b>	6.5-7.5	NS	30-50	30-50	25-50	<23	81-130	72-147	10-50	5-10	NS		NS	NS	>2%	NS	0-2000	25-50

## Discussion of results

### PH and EC

The PH range of 6.5-7.5 is considered neutral and is obtainable in both sites. At this level, plant nutrient availability is optimized, solubility of toxic elements is minimized and beneficial soil microorganism are most active. EC describes the salinity of soil. From the values obtained, soil at both sites are non-saline. Salinity effects on crops at levels found in both sites are negligible. Excess soil salinity causes poor and spotty stands of crops, uneven growth and poor crop yield.

### Macronutrients

The optimal levels of macronutrient for crops differs, but generally the most suitable values for most vegetative crops at a pH between 5-7 is shown in the table. The relocation site shows better values of Total phosphorous and phosphates in comparison with the alternative sites. Similar amounts of macronutrients for both sites are observed in values for Total nitrogen, nitrates, chlorine and sulphates. Elevated levels of sodium, potassium, magnesium, manganese and calcium are observed in the relocation sites. The listed elements perform various functions that are necessary for plant growth and good crop yield. Excess or too little amounts can however be detrimental to its functions,

as one element in excess or less of its recommended value can inhibit the uptake of other nutrients needed by crops and lead to deficiencies.

Organic matter content in both soil samples is similar but generally low. Soil organic matter serves as a nutrient store and also improves the water holding capacity and general fertility of soil. Soils low in organic matter are more porous and hold lesser nutrients for crops.

### Recommendation

Nutrient application adjustments should be made to Manganese (Mn), Calcium (Ca), Sodium (Na) and Nitrogen (N) in the alternative/relocation sites. The help of farm extension officers should be sought on the appropriate and most suitable measures to treat the soil. Organic matter of both soils should also be improved through the addition of compost or organic manure.

**Table 5.3: Data for Heavy Chemicals of the soils in both locations**

RESULT OF HEAVY CHEMICALS IN SOIL ANALYSIS FUNAAB SS1 & SS2												
	Concentration of the Heavy Metals (mg/Kg)											
	Fe	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	V	Cd	Co	Hg	As	Cr	Ba
<b>FUNAAB Proposed site</b>	155.35	4.001	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	78.6	0
<b>FUNAAB Relocation site</b>	1165.9	6.023	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	595.4	0
<b>FAO/FME Limit</b>	100	150	200	200	100		1			1	100	

### Discussion of Results

Presence and quantity of heavy metals in soil samples were analyzed. Results show high concentration of Iron (Fe) and Chromium (Cr) in the relocation sites. Excess available Iron in soil affects the uptake of other nutrients and ultimately lead to poor crop yields. However, most Iron in soil cannot be taken up by plants at a neutral pH. Chromium is needed by plants in small quantities but toxic to plants and humans when in high amounts as that found in the relocation site.

## **Recommendation**

Soil at the relocation site should be maintained at a neutral pH to prevent bioavailability of Fe and reduce toxicity. Furthermore, Steps should be taken towards remediation of land to reduce the chromium content of soil, especially at the relocation site. This can be achieved through addition of organic matter in soil by the use of 15mg of bacterial biomass/g of soil. (Eary and Rai, 1991).

### **5.5 Priority Actions for Implementation of Livelihood Options**

In view of the findings and narrative of the FUNAAB project site, in which only the affected Department of the School is relocated to an alternative land by the School Management, and 4 staffs of the University for economic crops, there appears no need for identification and prioritization of Livelihood Restoration options. Rather PAPs will receive compensation for their affected crops and are not considered for alternative livelihood support. This is further justified on the ground that the affected PAPs are non-teaching staffs of FUNAAB, who earn salaries and thus, non- vulnerable.

### **5.6 Means of Identification of PAPs**

PAPs will be identified with their employment identity card or driver licence. The phone numbers provided by PAPs will also be helpful in confirmation of PAPs identity in any event requiring additional information.

## **CHAPTER SIX : LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN**

### **6.1 Introduction**

It has been established in the previous chapter that the traditional livelihood restoration program is not anticipated for the FUNAAB. However, the scope of livelihood support which FUNAAB management will provide to the affected persons/department in addition to the alternative land which has so far been provided to the affected Department of Plant physiology & crop production include:

- improved site preparation based on the soil fertility analysis from this study and;
- Payment of compensation to the affected 4-non-teaching staffs for their crops

### **6.2 Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Action Plan**

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

The specific objectives of the LRP are to;

- Consult with the affected persons;
- 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;
- Define action plans and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring of Livelihood Restoration measures,
- Prepare a budget and timetable for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

### 6.3 Budget for Livelihood Restoration Plan/Mitigation Measures

The total budget for funding of the LRP for FUNAAB site is Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty One Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty Naira (**₦4,451,450**) only. Breakdown of the compensation budget for PAPs is presented in annex 6.

This budget will be jointly funded by FUNAAB management and Rural Electrification Agency based on the responsibility description depicted in the matrix below:

Item	Rate	Amount (Naira)	Responsibility
LRP Compensation cost including relocation expenses	Unit sum	1,251,450	FUNAAB Management
Land preparation Cost	lump sum	500,000	FUNAAB Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	200,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring logistics	-	-	FUNAAB Management
External Monitoring	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
LRP Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
<b>Total</b>		<b>₦4,451,450</b>	



## **CHAPTER SEVEN: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS**

### **7.0 Introduction**

Public and stakeholder consultation is important both as a tool for information gathering and a means of involving people who may be affected by the project or can influence the implementation and sustainability of the project. Consultations will also encompass project implementation and evaluation stages as feedback from relevant stakeholders will be sought in a continuous process.

The objectives of the consultations carried out in preparing this LRP were to:

- obtain an understanding as to the ownership status and land use of the proposed project site
- notify project affected persons and community about the project set up and development objectives;
- explain potential project impacts to PAPs and alternative livelihood options available to those that will suffer negative impacts as a result of the project;
- establish and maintain a two way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholders,
- elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success and,
- create ownership

### **7.1 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

### **7.2 Summary of Consultation held with Stakeholder Groups**

Consultations were held with the university management and representatives of 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 shown 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 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	The Consultant representative, Oliver Nwuju thanked all the participants and made the following presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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;</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>5. It was informed that during field work the consultant team will be visiting the proposed land</li></ol>
--	---

	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. The consultant also requested 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.</li> <li>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 displayed at all designated centres for accessibility by interested stakeholders according to the country requirement and also to be published at World Bank website.</li> <li>8. The participants were encouraged to respond to the requests made by the REA and the consultant, make their inputs and ask questions as necessary.</li> </ol>
Concerns and questions	<p>Questions raised by stakeholders are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Given the lost time due to COVID-19 pandemic, how soon will the project implementation be</li> </ol>

	<p>effective?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Who will be responsible, between the Universities and the Rural Electrification Agency to fund the disclosure of the Livelihood Restoration Plan?</li> <li>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</li> </ol>
<p>Response to questions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. On the issue of the existing COVID-19 protocol,</li> </ol>

	<p>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.</p>
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>

#### Summary of public consultation with FUNAAB Management

<b><i>Date</i></b>	13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
<b><i>Attendance</i></b>	In attendance were the Deputy Vice Chancellor of Development, Director of Works and Services, Representative from the Physical Planning Unit, Deputy Director for Physical Planning and the Consultant team.
<b><i>Language of communication</i></b>	English
<b><i>Venue</i></b>	DVC officer & Senate Chamber of FUNAAB

<p><b><i>Introduction</i></b></p>	<p>Pre-meeting preparation proceeded with the arrangement for necessary sanitation and safety measures for participants' adherence to the NCDC Covid-19 protocols at public meetings. These were all provided by the school at all entrances into offices and buildings. Thus, all participants were fitted with face masks, subjected to temperature check and hand sanitizing in addition to observance of social distancing in sitting arrangements.</p> <p>The meeting started with an introduction and recognition of persons present at the meeting. After all protocols were observed, the consultant addressed the group and informed them of the objective of the assignment which is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Solar Hybrid PV project. He explained that the essence of the LRP was to ensure that project affected persons, whether land users or owners are not economically worse off but are assisted to improve or at least restored to their pre-project economic status.</p> <p>The consultant inquired as to the ownership status of the proposed land for the project; and was informed that the entire land of about 10,000 hectares occupied by FUNAAB has been properly acquired by the Federal Government of Nigeria and given to the University. The department of Physical Planning also provided some evidences to this claim (indemnity documents and certificates of compensations).</p> <p>The consultant further inquired about the current users of the land and was informed that the major use of the land was for school farming demonstrations and managed by the College of Plant Science (COL-PLANT), whereas other land users are 4 male non-teaching staffs members of the University, of which only the research farms have now been transferred to an alternative site similar in size to the one they occupy within the proposed project site.</p> <p>The DVC also informed the team that the few FUNAAB staff farmers</p>
-----------------------------------	--

	<p>and CO-PLANT department are fully aware of the project and have already been given the opportunity to harvest their crops. He made available the details of the 4 individual land users/farmers of the site as shown in annex 1.1.</p> <p>The consultant informed them about other activities that would be carried out in fulfilling the requirements of the LRP such as meeting with affected persons, collection of soil samples from proposed and alternative sites</p>
<b><i>Perception about the Project</i></b>	The management commended the efforts of the team and are eager for the start of the project as it will drive further developments within the school environment
<b><i>Concerns raised</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When is the works expected to start?</li> </ul>
<b><i>How Concerns questions and request were addressed by the consultant</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consultant informed them that necessary studies such as the ESIA and LRP need to be completed and implemented before the Solar hybrid installation activities can commence. He also informed them that they will be properly informed before the commencement of the civil works.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Conclusion</i></b>	The consultant thanked them for their reception and further cooperation and ensured their comments and concerns will be mainstreamed into the decision framework of the project in ensuring project sustainability.

<b>Consultation with Representative of the College of Plant Science(COL-PLANT) Department , Directorate of University Farm (DUFARM and the affected non-teaching staff farmers)</b>	
<b><i>Overview</i></b>	The meeting discussed the issues of land use in the proposed project site, the alternative land provided to the COL-PLANT Department and entitlement for the



	<p>affected 4-non-teaching staff of the University. The consultant informed the audience about the possible entitlements of the PAPs based on World Bank policy guideline on involuntary resettlement. He equally provided the opportunity for affected persons/group to share their concerns and make inputs as may be necessary. He informed them about grievance redress mechanism for the EEP project and the cut-off date. The consultant explained what cut-off date entailed and set this date as 14<sup>th</sup> August 2020. PAPs who were not physically present as a result of COVID-19 protocols participated through phone conference.</p>
<p><b>Concern raised by the farmers</b></p>	<p>The representative of DUFARM wanted to know if there is any assistance coming their way from REA and World Bank. The farmers wanted to know if they will be given alternative land for the displaced land and also, if compensation will be paid for their potential losses of crops. They also wanted to know who will be responsible for the compensation.</p>
<p><b>Response to the concerns</b></p>	<p>DUFARM was told that the assistance from REA/WB is the EEP project and its broad benefits as stated under the positive impacts. Similarly, the FUNAAB management informed the PAPs that it will not relocate them to an alternative land because they are employees of the School, non-vulnerable persons and have no right on the School land they occupy to warrant being relocated to an alternative land. It stated that allocating another land to them will encourage more persons to encroach the School land in expectation of the same treatment.</p> <p>The LRP consultant, while agreeing with the views of the FUNAAB management stated that the affected farmers will be paid compensation by FUNAAB for the affected</p>

	<p>economic crops.</p> <p>Funding of compensation and land preparation of the LRP will be borne by the FUNAAB.</p>
--	--



Plate 6:

consultation with University management (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed)



Plate 7: consultation with University management and PAPs representatives (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed)



Plate 8: Site visit with University management and PAPs representatives (social distancing and wearing of face masks observed)

### **7.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

#### ***7.3.1 Overview of SEP***

The SEP is a useful tool for managing communications between NEP/REA and its stakeholders. It seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves interactions between identified groups of people and to provide stakeholders with a platform to raise their opinions and concerns that may influence project decision (e.g. by way of meetings, surveys, interviews and focus group discussions) and ensure that gathered information is taken into consideration in project design.

The Stakeholder Engagement processes will be free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible format and location, in a culturally appropriate manner.

#### ***7.3.2 Principles for effective stakeholder engagement***

The SEP will ensure that the following key principles are applied to all engagement activities:

- Ensure that engagement is free from coercion, undertaken prior to key decisions and informed by provision of objective and meaningful information, and that feedback is provided to stakeholders after engagement has concluded.
- Timing and number of engagement events designed to maximise stakeholder involvement and to avoid disruption to the ‘daily business’ of local stakeholders and also stakeholder ‘fatigue’;
- Engagement events to occur in line with the SEP schedule so that there is clear linkage between engagement activities and the project stages;
- Ensure that engagement is accessible and managed so that it is culturally appropriate, adequate and timely information and opportunities are provided to all stakeholders to be involved.
- SEP will always comply with existing COVID-19 protocols including avoidance of crowd gathering, social distancing in public sitting arrangement and use of PPEs such as face masks and hand sanitizers at situations that require physical public meetings.

The project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) shall be informed by a set of principles defining its core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on “International Best Practice” include the following:

- **Commitment:** demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the stakeholder is recognised and acted upon early in the process;
- **Integrity:** occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- **Respect:** created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognised;
- **Transparency:** demonstrated when stakeholders concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner;
- **Inclusiveness:** achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities; and
- **Trust:** achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a stakeholder’s beliefs, values and opinions.

### **7.3.3 Overall objectives**

The overall objectives of SEP as stated below:

- To identify the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders and ensure their participation in the complete project cycle
- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagements that will help NEP/REA identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship between them and the relevant stakeholders
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project- affected persons throughout the project life -cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format, taking special consideration for the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- Provide project-affected person with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow NEP/REA to respond to and manage such grievances.
- To devise a plan of action that clearly identifies the means and frequency of engagement of each stakeholder
- To allocate budgetary and other resources in the project design, project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for stakeholder engagement and participation.

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Stage	Objective	Key Activities	Target Stakeholder	Schedule
Preliminary Engagement	To gain a preliminary understanding of the scope of the project, appropriate and legislated engagement requirements and relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kick-off meeting with REA-PMU, World bank and participating university</li> <li>• Dissemination of engagement materials (relevant document)</li> </ul>		March 2020
Public Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To meet key stakeholders and introduce them to the Project and LRP Process;</li> <li>• To gather issues of concern and through this identify a list of potential impacts;</li> <li>• To consult key stakeholders on the next steps in the LRP process</li> <li>• To generate feedback on the Draft Scoping Report, including the scope, approach and key issues to be investigated further for the LRP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit;</li> <li>• Stakeholder identification</li> <li>• Meetings with key stakeholders to facilitate the broader stakeholder engagement process</li> <li>• Consultation on the proposed Project (LRP) through meetings with identified stakeholders.</li> <li>• Identification of issue and concerns and feedback from stakeholders;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant institutions/agencies</li> <li>• PAPs/Vulnerable Groups</li> </ul>	August 2020
LRP Disclosure	<p>To disclose the Project in the public domain to all interested and affected stakeholders;</p> <p>To discuss the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures with stakeholders allowing for their input; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the Draft LRP report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of Draft LRP Report to all stakeholders.</li> <li>• Copies of the LRP report will also be distributed in public buildings in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project.</li> <li>• Availability of the Draft LRP Report will be advertised through print and electronic media for public review.</li> <li>• Consultation on the Draft LRP Report. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identification of stakeholder concerns and opinions on the impacts identified;</li> <li>○ Involvement of stakeholders in assessing the efficacy and appropriateness of the proposed mitigation measures; and</li> <li>○ Identification of revisions or additions to the draft LRP report where necessary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant institutions/agencies</li> <li>• PAPs/Vulnerable Groups</li> </ul>	December 2020
Implementation of relocation activities in the alternative site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delineation of the land area to the respective PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with PAPs and show them the alternative land</li> <li>• Educating PAPs on improved methods to farming and management activities that will improve livelihood and welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs/Vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	December 2020

#### **7.4 Monitoring Stakeholder Engagement Activities**

It is important to monitor the ongoing stakeholder engagement process to ensure that consultation and disclosure efforts are effective, and that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. The final SEP will have a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) action plan which will guide all M&E activities related to the SEP.

#### **7.5 Review of Engagement Activities in the Field**

During engagement with stakeholders the LRP team assessed meetings by asking questions to participants, depending on the stakeholder group, to ensure that messages are being conveyed clearly. Conduct debriefing sessions with the FUNAAB management team while in the field. This helped to assess whether the required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved and provide the opportunity to amend the process where necessary.

The tools developed and used for the LRP engagement includes:

- a) Stakeholder database
- b) Matrix Response table, and
- c) Recording materials for recording all consultations held.

#### **7.6 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities**

There will be opportunity to review and assess performance in-between the engagement sessions depending on the level of feedback received from stakeholders during these periods.

Evaluation of performance will be assessed to ascertain the extent to which the engagement activities and outputs meet the objectives/targets outlined in this SEP. In assessing performance, indicators will be crafted around the following areas:

- Materials disseminated: types, frequency, and location
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholder groups (e.g. university management, PAPs, etc.)
- Number of comments received on specific issues, type of stakeholder and details of feedback provided



- Number and type of stakeholders who come into contact with the Project team by mail, telephone and any other means of communication
- Meeting minutes, attendance registers and photographic evidence
- Number and type of feedback and / or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution, and
- The extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented.

## **CHAPTERS EIGHT: GREVIANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP**

### **8.0 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 ward head to the district head of the community. 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. The NEP GRM report is available at REA-NEP website [https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GRM-FOR-NEP-7\\_08\\_2019.pdf](https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GRM-FOR-NEP-7_08_2019.pdf) for further references.

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as several 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.

### **8.1 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, analysing 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.

## **8.2 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 loss 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

## **8.3 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
- Vulnerable persons from Host Community.
- Unemployed youth open to violence

#### **8.4 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

## 8.5 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

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.

## 8.6 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.

## **8.7 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: Labor 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

### **8.8 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

## **8.9 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 sensitization / 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 Mobilization

***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.

**Table 8.1: Training Outlay of the GRM**

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.	Consultant or Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
2	PMU GRM Team (including	To include procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting	Consultant or Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project

	GRM Administrator)	grievances; training in management of the grievance redress process  (Developing flow charts) particularly GBV/SEA related complaint, assigning roles, monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives.	Director within the University PMU
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.	Consultant or 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	ADR Training for staff lawyers. Membership of the Chartered Institute of	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director

	Centres	Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	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

## 8.10 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

### ***Budget***

A lump sum of ₦200,000 has been ascribed to the operationalization of the GRM processes of this LRP for FUNAAB. 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 AND SCHEDULE**

### **9.1 Implementation Arrangement**

The PMU at FUNAAB is responsible for the LRP implementation while the REA-PMU coordinates supervision, monitoring and training. The Federal Ministry of Environment will also ensure that its extant law on public disclosure is complied with by the project. Details of the implementation arrangement is presented further as follow:

#### **REA-PMU**

- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop the EEP projects to ensure success;
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for the Project Management Team at the site level so that they can carry out consultations with communities/PAPs, and implement the compensation/LRP in a timely and appropriate manner
- 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 FUNAAB**

- 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 FUNAAB**

- 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**

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

### 9.2.1 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the PMU at FUNAAB in the understanding and implementation of GRM and safeguards in general, it is established that there is need to train the staff on World Bank operational policies and GRM operations. 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	FUNAAB EEP PMU staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee, PAPs	500,000
2	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in LRP	FUNAAB EEP PMU staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee	



3	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Book keeping	FUNAAB EEP PMU staff and PAPs
4	Improve Farming techniques by Agric extension Trainer	1) Application of improved farming technique for high agricultural yield 2) Introduction to high yield varieties of crops	PAPs/farmers
<b>TOTAL: N500,000</b>			

### 9.2.2 Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for FUNAAB site is Four Million, Four Hundred and Fifty One Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty Naira (**₦4,451,450**) only. Details of the funding items is presented as follow:

*Table 9.3: Budget for LRP Implementation*

<b>Item</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Amount (Naira)</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
LRP Compensation cost including relocation expenses at N312,862.50 per PAP	Unit sum	1,251,450	FUNAAB Management
Land preparation Cost	lump sum	500,000	FUNAAB Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	200,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring logistics	-	-	FUNAAB Management
External Monitoring	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
LRP Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
<b>Total</b>		<b>₦4,451,450</b>	

### **9.3 Monitoring and Evaluation**

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring.

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.

#### ***9.3.1 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 delivered 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.

#### ***9.3.2 External /Independent Monitoring***

The PMU will engage an independent firm or an individual consultant 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.

#### **9.4 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 Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB)

## REFERENCES

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment for the EEP for FUNAAB (2019)

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 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta Ogun State.

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

**ANNEX 2: ATTENDANCE LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

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

**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**  
STATE: OGUN STATE  
COMMUNITY: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA  
DATE: 13/08/2020

S/N	Name	Designation/Community	Phone Number	Sex	Signature
1	Prof. Adeofun, C.O.	DVC(D) FUNAMB	08034022927	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Eng. Akinyele O.O.	Director (Works&min) @ Special projects	08083561491	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Engr. Emolole Biji	Factor Resources LTD	080332417	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	SEUNARO ADEBATO	"	08173711213	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Nworgu, N. Jennifer	"	07064542127	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Emeaiso Joy Nwemilos	Factor Resources LTD	08068281524	F	<i>[Signature]</i>

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

**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**  
STATE: OUN STATE  
COMMUNITY: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABOKUTA  
DATE: 13/08/2020

S/N	Name	Designation/Community	Phone Number	Sex	Signature
1	Prof. Adedun C.O	DVC(D) FUNAAB	08034022907	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Engr. Akinyele O.O.	Director (Works&main)	08033561491	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Engr Dmolole Enjo	Spears projects	08033251175	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	SEUNAYO ADEBAYO	Facility Resources LID	08173711313	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Nwagwu N. Jennifer	"	07067542127	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Enescu Joy Nwumakor	Facility Resources LID	08068251529	F	<i>[Signature]</i>



**ATTENDANCE FOR ENGAGEMENT MEETING HELD WITH  
IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS, OF THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION  
PROGRAMME (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	REA
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

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

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?

<b>Inheritance</b>	<b>Community Allocation</b>	<b>Gift</b>	<b>Lease</b>	<b>Govt. Allocation</b>	<b>Buying from Individuals or Government</b>

**AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS**

1.20. Trees Information

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

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

<b>Codes:</b>			
Tree type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (a) M <sup>2</sup> (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 <sup>2</sup>	Crop type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

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

<sup>2</sup>In 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%

			e. Other (Please Specify)
--	--	--	---------------------------

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.....

## **ANNEX 4: SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS**



**SCIENCE LABORATORY TEST & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES & SAFETY DIVISION**

(ACCREDITED BY FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT Reg. No. 002114 and NESREA No. 430, Affiliate with FM Sc&T)

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**Owner:** FACTOR RESOURCES NIG. LTD      **Objective:** To investigate selected characteristics of Soil from Mando & Atadi Communities & Bar  
[factornigtd@gmail.com](mailto:factornigtd@gmail.com)      **Action:** Result of physical, chemical and microbial analysis of Soil samples

**Date Sample Received:** 17/27/08/2020      **Date Analysis Commenced:** 17/08/2020

**Date Analysis Finished:** 7/9/2020      **Date to Issue Certificate:** 8/9/2020

**Purpose:** Quality Control      **Collection Date/ Time:** 8/09/2020 2.00 pm

**Type of Sample & Qty:** Soil (Composite) total Six (6), Depth 0 - 30 cm.

**Location:** Mando Community Kaduna State & Atadi Community, Abeokuta, Ogun State and Borno State

**Packaging of Sample:** Soil packaged in plastic with site identification numbers and labels.

**Laboratory No.:** LJ/LA/QC/003/SOIL/FRNLtd/NDA/FUNAAB SS1 & SS2, UNIMMAID SS1, SS2/AJUG/20  
**Laboratory Address:** Labchemnec.jans Ltd, No. 5 Port-Loko Str. Zone 3 Wuse , Abuja GSM 08055608917

I hereby certify that we have analyzed the above described samples in the condition we received them and state hereunder our findings.



8/9/2020

James O. Nwachukwu – Environmentalist (Lab Services Consultant, Lecturer Env. Science & Sanitation)  
 Public Analyst (Lab) MIPAN No. 777, Chartered Sc. Technologist FISLT F096, FNES, MISCT London.



LABORATORY RESULT FOR FACTOR RESOURCES NIG LTD

Field No	RESULT OF PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL FROM NDA S51, S52 AND FUNAAB S51 & S52 & UNIMAID S51, S52														MUNSELL CHART			
	Sand Fractions (%)							(% Total)							Bulk Density Dry Permeability		Color	Hue
	VCS	CS	MS	FS	VFS	SAND	SILT	CLAY	Grnd	Textual	Type	Appearance	Moisture	Shrinkage	Permeability	Consistency		
3000-1000	1000-500	500-250	250-100	100-50	<2µm	<2µm	<2µm	Total	Class			%	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ml/Sec			
NDA S51	17.16	28.07	34.97	8.28	0.08	88.56	0.24	11.2	100	Loamy Sand	Clayey	Fine	50	1.136	1.429	0.04	Grey	10YR5/4
NDA S52	16.05	20.28	29.27	11.17	0.25	77.02	0.22	22.7	99.94	S. Clay loam	Silty	Coarse	55.5	1.389	1.613	0.031	Brown	10YR4/6
FUN S51	18.75	23.64	36.66	10.17	0.8	90.02	0.32	9.34	99.68	Loamy Sand	Sandy	Coarse	63.2	1.316	1.563	0.038	Brown	10YR5/3
FUN S52	6.49	16.74	51.27	13.42	0.13	88.05	0.11	11.75	99.91	Loamy Sand	Sandy	Coarse	64.7	1.471	1.667	0.005	Brown	10YR5/3
UN S51	3.33	10.17	31.81	36.68	0.32	82.31	0.07	17.54	99.9	Sandy loam	Sandy	Fine	58.8	1.47	1.67	0.039	Brown	10YR6/6
UN S52	28.11	20.84	23.43	14.7	0.41	87.49	0.01	12.49	99.9	loamy sandy	Silty	Coarse	55.3	1.32	1.47	0.028	Grey	10YR7/2
Min	3.33	10.17	23.43	8.28	0.08	77.02	0.01	9.34	99.68				50	1.136	1.429	0.025		
Max	28.11	28.07	51.27	36.68	0.8	90.02	0.32	22.7	100				64.7	1.471	1.67	0.04		
Mean	15.166	19.75	35.26	17.42	0.36	85.06	0.163	14.53	99.88				57.78	1.339	1.564	0.0333		

Field Code	RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL FROM NDA S51, S52 AND FUNAAB S51, S52 & UNIMAID S51, S52														EC	NO <sub>3</sub>		
	pH	OC (%)	T-Phos (mg/kg)	PO <sub>4</sub> (mg/kg)	T-Nitro (ppm)	Na	K	Mg	Mn	Ca	Ratio		SO <sub>4</sub>	CL			THC	OM
											Na:K	%						
NDA S51	7.01	0.004	35.81	120.3	5.5	11.2	31.2	72.32	90.67	120.62	1.3	35	10	0.001	0.007	0	79	185.4
NDA S52	7.02	0.005	44.74	137.2	3	441.4	295.1	84.17	171.4	171.55	1.7	40	10	0.001	0.008	0	53	203.17
FUN S51	6.99	0.046	22.72	24.9	14	6.4	59.1	65.7	102.5	66.38	1.9	32	10	0.001	0.079	0	57	50.9
FUN S52	7.02	0.011	54.12	49.8	13	59.09	417.4	178.6	474.5	98.63	1.7	30	10	0.002	0.019	0	61	48.1
UN S51	7.01	0.005	5.24	17.08	5.46	452.3	330.3	55.79	54.77	34.25	1.6	30	12	0.001	0.008	0	108	101.46
UN S52	7.02	0.012	7.06	27.75	4.67	385.9	403.5	306.7	107.3	756.33	1.7	35	35	0.001	0.021	0	168	566.51
Min	6.99	0.004	5.24	17.08	3	6.4	31.2	55.79	54.77	34.25	1.3	30	10	0.001	0.007	0	53	48.1
Max	7.02	0.046	54.12	137.2	14	452.3	295.1	306.7	474.5	756.33	1.9	40	35	0.002	0.079	0	168	566.51
Mean	7.01	0.017	28.63	66.41	7.83	226.9	896.8	140.7	191.3	254.7925	1.6	34	16.5	0.001	0.028	0	93.375	221.27

**RESULT OF HEAVY CHEMICALS IN SOIL ANALYSIS NDA SS1, SS2 & FUNAAB SS1, SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2**  
Concentration of the Heavy Metals (mg/Kg)

	Fe	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	V	Cd	Co	Hg	As	Cr	Ba
NDA SS1	187.9	5	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	42.5	0
NDA SS2	1181.98	5.203	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	138.9	0
FUN SS1	155.35	4.001	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	78.6	0
FUN SS2	1165.9	6.023	0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	595.4	0
UN SS1	977.34	2.1	8.6	3.67	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	65.36	0
UN SS2	1,015.67	2.4	13.91	4.56	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND	101.39	0
Min	155.35	2.1	0	0	0		0	0			42.5	0
Max	1181.98	6.023	13.91	4.56	0		0	0			595.4	0
Mean	752.684	4.10625	4.5525	1.59875	0		0	0			207.50625	0

RESULT OF MICROBIAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL NDA SS1, SS2 & FUNAAB SS1, SS2 & UNIMAID SS1, SS2												
THF Cfu/ml	THB Cfu/ml	THUB Cfu/ml	THUF Cfu/ml	TCC Cfu/ml	FCC MPN /100ml	E.COLI Cfu/ml	SALMO NELLA Cfu/ml	SHIGE LLA Cfu/ml	SDM Chloro blum sp	Pseudo monas illus Sp	Aspergi	Bacteria/Fungi isolates
NDA SS1	3.7x10 <sup>4</sup>	2.1x10 <sup>2</sup>	35x10 <sup>2</sup>	75x10 <sup>1</sup>	27x10 <sup>0</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	0	
NDA SS2	3.9x10 <sup>7</sup>	2.3x10 <sup>2</sup>	5x10 <sup>2</sup>	1.0x10 <sup>1</sup>	38x10 <sup>0</sup>	0	9	0	1	5	3	
FUN SS1	3.5x10 <sup>4</sup>	2.0x10 <sup>1</sup>	8x10 <sup>0</sup>	1.6x10 <sup>0</sup>	22x10 <sup>0</sup>	0	0	0	0	2	1	
FUN SS2	4.4x10 <sup>8</sup>	3.1x10 <sup>2</sup>	37x10 <sup>2</sup>	32x10 <sup>1</sup>	12x10 <sup>0</sup>	0	0	0	2	1	4	
UN SS1	3.9x10 <sup>4</sup>	1.0x10 <sup>3</sup>	22x10 <sup>0</sup>	10x10 <sup>0</sup>	16x10 <sup>0</sup>	0	0	0	2	6	2	
UN SS2	4.2x10 <sup>3</sup>	2.1x10 <sup>3</sup>	3.0x10 <sup>1</sup>	20x10 <sup>1</sup>	9	0	0	0	2	2	3	
FEPA	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## ANNEX 5: CROP YIELD AND MARKET VALUE

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Yield (kg/hectare)</b>	<b>unit measurement (kg)</b>	<b>Price (Naira)/kg</b>
Sorghum	1410	1	90
Maize	1528	1	95
<b>Yam</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>
Cowpea	1550	1	220
Beans	1550	1	210
Millet	440	1	95
Rice	3000	1	300
Groundnut	12500	1	205
Soya beans	9700	1	160
<b>Cassava</b>	<b>10600</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Plantain</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4000</b>
Tomato	75860	1	375
Pepper	7900	1	76
Onions	14800	1	100
Sweet potatoes	25000	1	100
Okro	26300	1	50
Pumpkin	1800	1	400
Sesame	500	1	410
<b>Cucumber</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: World Bank and FAO's collection on annual crop yield per hectare for Ogun state in Nigeria

