



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

## **ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME**



LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

FOR

UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

Final Report

**FEBRUARY 2021**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....</u></b>	<b><u>VII</u></b>
<b><u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</u></b>	<b><u>VIII</u></b>
ES 1: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY .....	VIII
ES 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	VIII
ES 3: OBJECTIVE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP).....	IX
ES 4: RATIONALE FOR LRP.....	IX
ES 5: ANALYSIS OF PAPS.....	IX
ES 6: DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS .....	X
ES 7: IMPACT AVOIDANCE MEASURES.....	X
ES 8: MITIGATION MEASURES.....	XI
ES 9: RECONNAISSANCE VISIT.....	XI
ES 10: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	XI
ES 11: CENSUS CUT-OFF DATE.....	XII
ES 12: APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION .....	XII
ES 13: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	XII
ES 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	XIII
ES 15: IMPLEMENTATION COST AND FUNDING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LRP .....	XIII
ES 16: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR LRP .....	XIV
<b><u>CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION.....</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	1
1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP).....	3
1.4 RATIONAL FOR LRP .....	3
1.5 UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF LRP .....	4
1.6 STUDY METHODOLOGY .....	4
1.6.1 KICK-OFF MEETINGS WITH REA-PMU AND ENGAGEMENT WITH WORLD BANK AND THE PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITY.....	4
1.6.2 LITERATURE REVIEW .....	5
1.6.3 RECONNAISSANCE VISIT .....	5
1.6.4 CONSULTATION WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS .....	5
1.6.5 METHOD OF PAPS IDENTIFICATION .....	6
1.6.6 DATA CAPTURE AND ANALYSIS .....	6
<b><u>CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK.....</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE KEY REVIEWED DOCUMENTS WITH EMPHASIS ON DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH THE DISPLACEMENT WILL TAKE PLACE.....	7

---

2.2	THE WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES .....	7
2.3	THE WORLD BANK GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY (EHS) GUIDELINES .....	8
2.4	THE REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (FMENV) CONCERNING MINI GRID ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA .....	8
2.5	NIGERIA LAW/LAND USE ACT OF 1978 AND RESETTLEMENT PROCEDURES .....	9
2.5.1	REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND USE ACT .....	9
2.6	GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE POLICIES OF WORLD BANK AND THE LAND USE ACT, 1978 OF NIGERIA .....	12
<b><u>CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA.....</u></b>		<b>15</b>
3.1	BACKGROUND OF ABUJA .....	15
3.2	PROJECT LOCATION .....	16
3.3	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SITE .....	17
3.4	DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND FOR PROPOSED PROJECT .....	19
3.5	SOCIAL BASELINE OF THE UNIVERSITY HOST COMMUNITY .....	19
3.6	DEMOGRAPHY OF GIRI COMMUNITY.....	19
<b><u>CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACT.....</u></b>		<b>21</b>
4.1	APPROACH TO IMPACTS AND PAPS IDENTIFICATION .....	21
4.2	DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACT .....	21
4.3	IMPACT AVOIDANCE MEASURES.....	22
4.4	MITIGATION MEASURES .....	22
4.5	IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND AFFECTED ASSETS .....	22
4.6	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILING OF PAPS .....	24
4.7	DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DEFINING CATEGORIES OF PAPS .....	29
4.8	CENSUS CUT-OFF DATE.....	29
4.9	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR THE PAPS.....	30
<b><u>CHAPTER FIVE: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS.....</u></b>		<b>31</b>
5.1	INTRODUCTION .....	31
5.1.1	INFLATION CONSIDERATION TO THE VALUATION/BUDGET .....	31
5.2	METHOD OF VALUATION FOR COMPENSATION .....	31
5.2.1	VALUATION FOR LAND.....	31
5.2.2	VALUATION FOR ECONOMIC TREES AND FOREST TREES .....	31
5.3	SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION BUDGET FOR PAPS.....	32
5.4	LRP COMPENSATION PROCESS .....	32
5.4.1	COMPENSATION PAYMENT ADMINISTRATION .....	33
5.5	LRP IMPLEMENTATION LINKAGE TO CIVIL WORKS.....	33
<b><u>CHAPTER SIX: LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION .....</u></b>		<b>34</b>
6.1	OVERVIEW.....	34

---

6.2	APPROACH TO LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFICATION .....	34
6.3	ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES AMONGST PAPS .....	34
6.3.1	FACTORS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED CHOICE OF EXISTING LIVELIHOOD .....	35
6.8	PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS.....	39
<b><u>CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN .....</u></b>		<b>41</b>
7.0	INTRODUCTION.....	41
7.1	PRIORITY OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN.....	41
7.2	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION RESULTS FRAMEWORK DESIGN.....	41
7.3	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN .....	43
7.4	MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	44
<b><u>CHAPTER EIGHT: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS .....</u></b>		<b>49</b>
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	49
8.2	STRATEGY FOR CONSULTATION PROCESS .....	49
8.3	SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS .....	49
8.4.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) .....	55
8.4.1	OVERVIEW OF SEP .....	55
8.5	MONITORING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	57
8.6	REVIEW OF ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD .....	57
8.7	REPORTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	57
<b><u>CHAPTER NINE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP .....</u></b>		<b>59</b>
9.0	INTRODUCTION:.....	59
9.1	OBJECTIVE OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR THE EEP PROJECT.....	59
9.2	POTENTIAL ISSUES THAT COULD CAUSE GRIEVANCES.....	59
9.4	METHOD AND STRUCTURE FOR REPORTING AND ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES.....	60
9.5	GRIEVANCE UPTAKE STRUCTURE .....	61
9.6	GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURES.....	62
9.7	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA) .....	63
9.8	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	63
9.9	BUDGET FOR GRM .....	65
<b><u>CHAPTER TEN: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT, SCHEDULE AND BUDGET.....</u></b>		<b>67</b>
10.2	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN .....	68
10.3	TRAINING AND CAPACITY NEEDS.....	70
10.4	MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	71
10.4.1	INTERNAL MONITORING .....	71
10.4.2	EXTERNAL /INDEPENDENT MONITORING .....	72
10.5	BUDGET AND FUNDING OF THE LRP ACTIVITIES .....	73

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<b><u>REFERENCES.....</u></b>	<b>74</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 1: MINUTE OF MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR PHYSICAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA.....</u></b>	<b>75</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.....</u></b>	<b>76</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 3: PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) COMPENSATION BUDGET .....</u></b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
<b><u>ANNEX 4: PAP REGISTER FOR UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA .....</u></b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
ANNEX 4.1: PAPS WITH ECONOMIC TREES.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
ANNEX 4.2: PAPS WITHOUT ECONOMIC TREES.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
<b><u>ANNEX 5: ATTENDANCE SHEETS FROM CONSULTATION.....</u></b>	<b>80</b>

#### TABLE OF FIGURE

<i>Figure 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria Showing Abuja.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Figure 3: Aerial Imagery of Proposed Project Site outlined in red.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Figure 4: Chart showing Existing Livelihood of PAPS .....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Figure 5: Livelihood option prioritized by PAPS.....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Figure 6: Livelihood restoration result framework.....</i>	<i>42</i>

#### LIST OF PLATES

<i>Plate 4: Consultation meeting held with the Vice Chancellor, University of Abuja.....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Plate 5: Consultation with male PAPS at UNIABUJA (1.5m social distance observed) .....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Plate 6: temperature checks and hand sanitization of attendees .....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Plate 7: temperature checks before consultation.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Plate 9: Consultation with female PAPS at UNIABUJA (1.5m social distance observed) .....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Plate 8: temperature check and hand sanitization of attendees .....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Plate 10: Consultation with female PAPS at UNIABUJA (1.5m social distance observed).....</i>	<i>55</i>

<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	
<b>Children:</b>	all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).
<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.
<b>Compensation:</b>	payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
<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.
<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.
<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.
<b>Head of the Household:</b>	the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.
<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.
<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.
<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
<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
<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.
<b>Private property owners:</b>	persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are 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.

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

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BP	Bank Policy
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
EEP	Energizing Education Programme
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIT	Feed in Tariff
FME <sub>env</sub>	Federal Ministry of Environment
HA	Hectare
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MW	Mega Watts
NEP	Nigeria Electrification Project
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
OP	Operational Policy
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSRP	Power Sector Recovery Program
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
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 centers to train university students in renewable energy technology innovations.

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

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

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

#### **Project Components**

The Project has four broad components as summarized below:

Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development

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

Component 3: Energizing Education

Component 4: Technical Assistance

#### **Component 3 Activities of the EEP Project Applicable to UNIABUJA**

The implementation of the project entails the following activities: :

- 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 the Giri community farmers whose primary means of livelihood (farming) will be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNIABUJA

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Consult with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of affected assets and 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,
- Provide background on existing and proposed livelihood options in the project area; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

### **ES 4: Rationale for LRP**

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in UNIABUJA shows that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are members of the host community. It submits that the land space for the EEP duly belongs to the University and that land users are merely those without legal rights. 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 132 persons who cultivate on

the proposed project land. PAPs are made up of 112 males and 20 females. They are indigenes of Giri, the host community, who are aware that the land right has been transferred to University of Abuja through acquisition by the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory. They are however opportune to have access to the land for farming because the land is left fallow and unfenced.

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

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Abuja, 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. Furthermore, positive impact will result from livelihood restoration which will provide sustainable livelihood, increase income and quality of life of the people. The project will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, UniAbuja PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons. However, the implementation of the project is not without adverse impacts such as:

- Loss of access to the use of farm land: About 132 PAPs have been identified during the census enumeration within the 20 hectares of land proposed for the project. This implies loss of access to the use of farm land by the PAPs who are dependent on farming as a primary means of livelihood.
- Loss of Livelihood: this is a direct consequence of loss of use of land or access to land for farming.
- Loss of Economic trees: About 1024 economic trees will be lost by 112 PAPs
- Loss of Crops: The farmers are at the risk of losing their crops due to the project. However, this impact has been addressed as the University management has pledged their commitment to delay civil works on the land until January 2021 when farmers would have harvested their crops as agreed to by the parties.

## **ES 7: 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
- Allow the affected farmers on the site 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 include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of LRP 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;
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible in addition to cash compensation to ensure no net loss of livelihood;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

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

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 11<sup>th</sup> of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the management staffs of UNIABUJA including the Academic Architect, Director Physical Planning & Development, and the Engineer at the Maintenance Office. The reconnaissance survey entailed a transient walk through the project site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project site vis-a viz the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impact. A four point GPS coordinate of the land was also collected to produce a sketch of the project location.

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

Stakeholder engagement was carried out to ensure sustainable project development throughout the life cycle of this project. In line with this, various classes of interest groups were identified for the purpose of consultation and participation in the decision that will shape the implementation of the LRP. The stakeholders consulted included the EEP funding and implementing agency, University management, members of the Giri community including their heads in the community and project affected persons. In line

with NCDC Covid-19 protocol, participants were seated 2 meters apart in observation of social distancing, use of hand sanitizer, temperature checks, wearing of face mask was ensured before entrance to the consultation and also throughout the duration of the consultation. The summary of the consultation is presented in chapter 7.

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

The established cut off-date was set for 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020. This was announced during community consultation. To ensure that eligible PAPs were not left out, the village heads were engaged to mobilize, identify and inform owners of assets about the census exercise. Therefore, any other person entering the site to farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation or assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multi-layered mechanisms made up of both male and female panelists to reflect gender representation, who will settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, and at local level. The objective is to provide conducive environment for both male and female complainants to have their grievances heard and addressed; respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and

through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

#### **ES 14: Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

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

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

#### **ES 15: Implementation Cost and Funding Responsibility for the LRP**

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for UNIABUJA site is Thirty-Three Million, Two hundred and Eighty Thousand, One hundred Naira (~~₦33,280,100~~) only. This amount is composed of the breakdown in the below Table:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount (Naira)</b>	<b>Funding Responsibility</b>
Compensation for Economic trees	7,449,100	UNIABUJA Management
Cost of LRP (details in section 7.3)	<del>₦22,220,000</del>	UNIABUJA Management
Operation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring logistics	-	UNIABUJA Management
External Monitoring (5% of cost	1,111,000	NEP/REA PMU

of LRP)		
RAP/LRP Disclosure	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₺33,280,100</b>	

### ES 16: Implementation Schedule for LRP

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

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

## **CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to 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' (the "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 centers to train university students in renewable energy technology innovations.

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

### **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 detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

#### **Project Components**

**Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development** – This



component will support the development of private sector mini grids in unserved and underserved areas that have high economic growth potential. The target is to provide access to electricity to 300,000 households, and 30,000 MSMEs, with an estimated 15 mini grid operators.

**Component 2: Stand-alone Solar Systems for Homes and MSMEs** – The goal of 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 structured into two phases. Implementation under phase 1 is already on-going, while the LRP under consideration is for the phase 2 of the EEP which constitute of 7 universities as earlier stated.

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

### **Component 3 Activities of EEP Applicable to University of Abuja**

The implementation of this project entails the following:

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

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

Simulation was carried out with Homer software to determine optimal systems size for this

location. Homer requires various information on the resources, system economics, constraints, and control methods. The input information included design variables like PV array size, convertor size, type and capacity of battery, control (dispatch) strategy, and average solar radiation (KWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day) for the university. The result of the simulation for optimal system sizes for this location is as presented in Table 1:

**Table 1: Result of Analysis of Optimal System Sizes**

Location	Pv(kW)	LITHIUM Battery Bank (MH)	Converter (kW)	Ren Frac (%)	Autonomy (hour)
UNIABUJA	2500	9	1,402	75	15

Source: Front End Engineering Design (FEED), REA

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

### 1.3 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Giri community farmers whose primary means of livelihood (farming) will be affected by the EEP Phase II project in UNIABUJA. The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

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

### 1.4 Rational for LRP

The survey carried out under the ESIA for EEP in UNIABUJA shows that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are members of the host community. It submits that the land space for the EEP duly belongs to the University and that land users are merely those without legal rights. The rational for this study is to further investigate this claim, determine if there are land owners, squatters or users and their rights to the land they are holding; and to determine those who may be vulnerable on the basis of the land under consideration for EEP. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with

the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

## **1.5 Underlying Principles of LRP**

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

- When cultivated land is acquired, the first choice of compensation method is 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 and of same productive capacity.
- 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.

## **1.6 Study Methodology**

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

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

A meeting was held with the REA-NEP PMU on the 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 as well as defining the scope of work and objective of the assignment.

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

state where project field work took place.

Also, within the period, it was considered expedient to have a virtual meeting with the participating Universities. This meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> of June 2020. The purpose was to inform the beneficiary universities of the requirement of the World Bank when a project will lead to loss of livelihood or assets. It was also aimed at eliciting commitment from the participating Universities on the adherence and implementation of World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of Nigeria guidelines on Public gathering during the Corona Virus pandemic. Further discussions included the roles and responsibilities of the 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.

### **1.6.2 Literature Review**

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Reconnaissance Visit**

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey were the management staffs of UNIABUJA including the Academic Architect, Director Physical Planning & Development, Engineer Maintenance Officer, The reconnaissance survey entailed a transient walk through the project site; and this was embarked upon in order to gain full knowledge of the condition of the project site vis-a-vis the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impact. A four point GPS coordinate of the land was also collected to produce a sketch of the project location.

### **1.6.4 Consultation with the stakeholders**

Through consultation with the university authority, it was discovered that members of Giri Community farmed on the proposed project area. These farmers from Giri community being stakeholders, were engaged through public consultation and focused group discussions. Stakeholder engagement is necessary to ensure sustainable project development throughout the life cycle of this project. In line with this, various classes of interest groups were identified for the

purpose of consultation and participation in the decision that will shape the implementation of the LRP. The stakeholders included the University management, members of the Giri community including their heads in the community and project affected persons. The summary of the consultation is presented in chapter 7.

#### **1.6.5 Method of PAPs Identification**

Given the diverse categories of the PAPs, the LRP team worked closely with the project implementation team within the University as well as the village head within Giri community to identify persons that will be affected by the project.

Demographic data of PAPs was collected to be used for socio economics analysis and subsequent identification during implementation of LRP.

#### **1.6.6 Data Capture and Analysis**

This was a post field activity that involved capturing and analysis of data using the social science statistic application in accordance with the objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan as contained in the TOR. Data analysis and interpretation featured at the end of data collection from the field.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK**

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

As a first step towards delivering on the assignment, project specific documents along with regulatory documents of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria were reviewed. The documents included the Land Use Act, Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank, FEED, RPF, PAD and the ESIA. The review of the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation) and the World Bank OP4.12 were helpful in understanding the convergences and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. The FEED document dealt with the engineering design, Bill of quantities and options considered by the project. It gave the LRP team clear 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.

### **2.2 The World Bank Safeguard Policies**

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

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

The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents that include the World Bank Group expectations regarding industrial pollution management performance. The EHS Guidelines are designed to assist managers and decision makers with relevant industry background and technical information. This information supports actions aimed at avoiding, reducing, and controlling potential EHS impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phase of a project. The EHS Guidelines serve as a technical reference source to support the implementation of the World Bank policies and procedures, particularly in those aspects related to pollution prevention and occupational and community health and safety.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Federal Ministry of Power**

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

## **Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)**

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

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

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to 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 belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

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

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

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

#### ***2.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act***

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use



Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land. (Section 2 (2) (c).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6(5) of the

Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Filling the Gaps
Minimization of resettlement	No requirement to consider all options of project design in order to minimize the need for resettlement or displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	Design of footprints of project-related activities, particularly commercial farmland, will be undertaken so as to minimize resettlement.
Information and Consultation	It's lawful to revoke or acquire land by the governor after issuance of notice. No consultation is required.	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on timing of payment	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or displacement	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before construction or displacement
Livelihood restoration	Makes no provision for livelihood restoration measures	Requires that vulnerable PAPs be rehabilitated	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAPs
Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vexed with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative of PAPs and, prefers local redress mechanism. The law court is the last resort when available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAP	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early and existing local redress process shall be considered to address issues of project induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
Community land with	Compensation in cash to the community,	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind

customary right	chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	compensation agreed to with the community	compensation agreed to with the community
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land <sup>1</sup>	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Statutory and customary right Land Owners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of 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 labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of “Permanent” buildings, installations	Resettlement in any other place by way of reasonable alternative accommodation or Cash Compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

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

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

## CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA

### 3.1 Background of Abuja

Abuja is the capital city of Nigeria located in the center of the country within the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It is a planned city that serves as Nigeria's administrative and political center. It was designed as a new national capital city that replaced Lagos, and was built mainly in the 1980s, replacing the country's most populous city of Lagos as the capital on 12 December 1991. During the early 2000s, the city's population grew by almost 140%. Today, most areas of the city still see annual growth of 35%, making it one of the fastest-growing cities in the world. Abuja's 2020 population is now estimated at 3,277,740.

FCT falls within the Guinea forest, Savanna Mosaic zone of West Africa sub-region and experiences three types of weather condition annually, this includes a warm, humid rainy season and a blistering dry season. In between the rainy and dry season, there's a brief interlude of harmattan with its main feature of dust haze and dryness

Abuja city is run by Abuja Municipal Area Council and is the local government responsible for the administration of the city. The city has universities and colleges such as African University of Science and Technology, Base University, Asire College of Technology, National Open University of Nigeria, Nile University of Nigeria, Veritas University and the University of Abuja. The administrative map of Nigeria showing Abuja is contained in Fig.1.

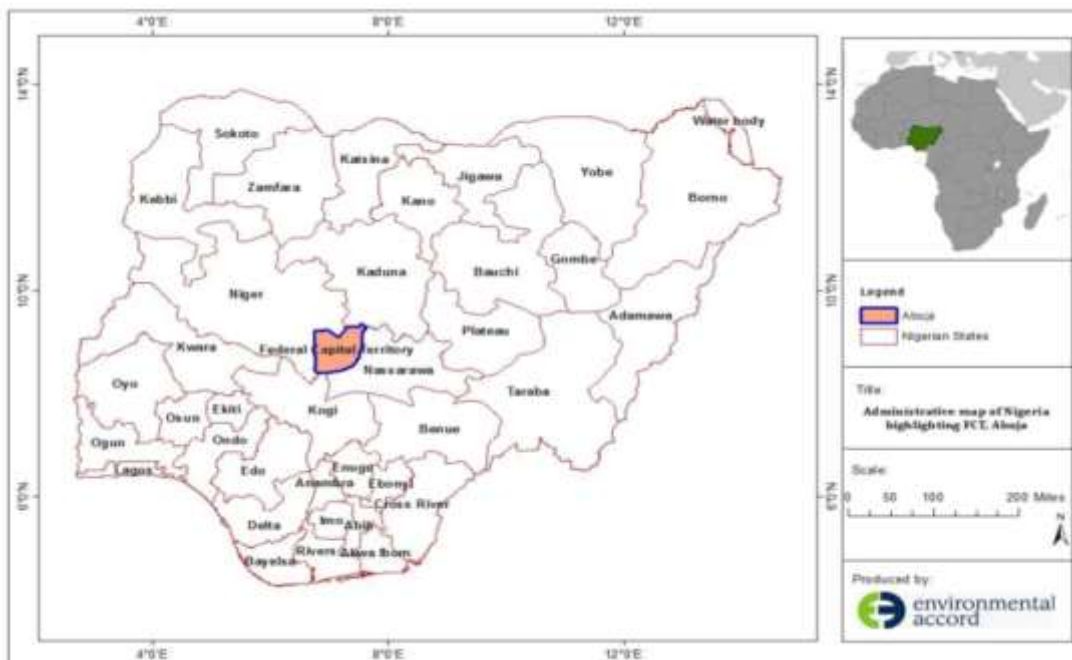


Figure 1: Administrative Map of Nigeria Showing Abuja  
(Source: EEP ESIA report for (UNIABUJA, 2020)

### 3.2 Project Location

#### Overview of the University of Abuja

The University of Abuja took off from a temporary site, made up of three blocks of buildings initially meant for a primary school in Gwagwalada, tagged the “mini – campus”. Academic activities started on the mini – campus in 1990. In the same year, the University was allocated an expanse of land covering over 11,800 hectares along the Gwagwalada road by the Federal government of Nigeria, for the development of its main campus. The university is gradually relocating its mini campus to the permanent site, up till this day. Among the landmarks in the campus includes the Senate Chamber, the Science Laboratories, Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Management Sciences, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, School of Remedial Studies and the Institute of Education. The university Medical Centre which has been equipped with modern medical facilities and high-profile personnel cannot be ignored. The campus hosts a number of recreational facilities including an Olympic size football field, a volleyball pitch and a lawn-tennis court.

The University now operates from both its Main Campus, within Abuja city, along Abuja Airport Road, and the Mini – Campus in Gwagwalada. Currently, the Administrative Building and the Faculty of Arts are on the Main Campus. More faculties are expected to relocate to the Main Campus from Gwagwalada in due course.

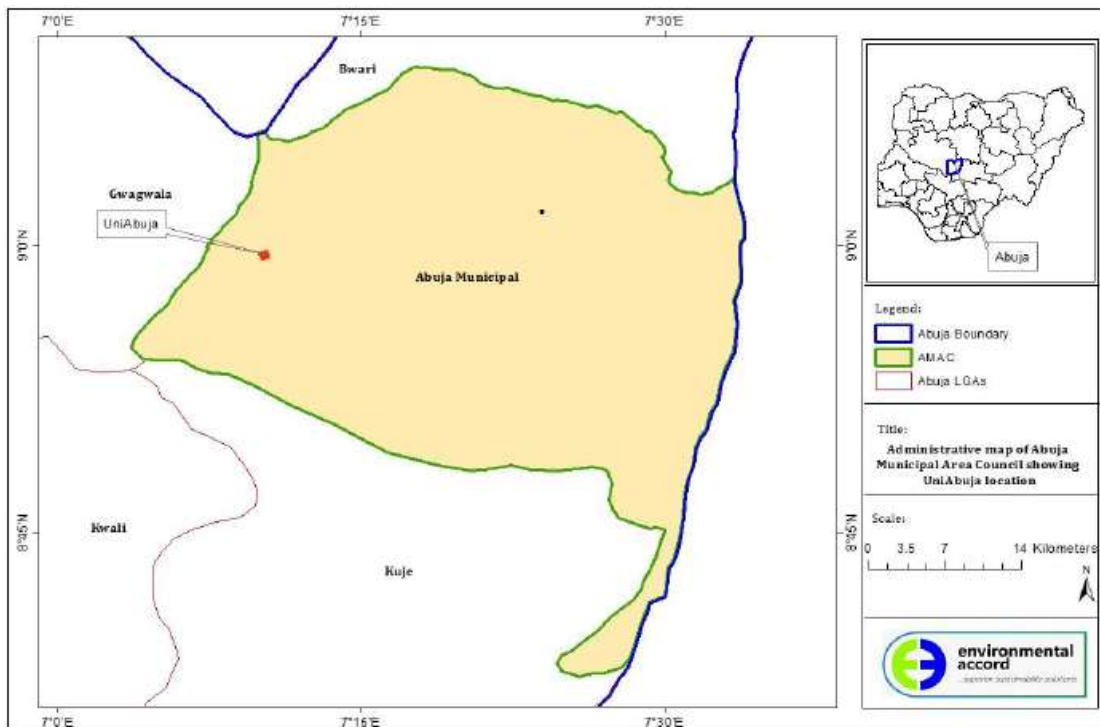


Figure 2: Administrative Map of Abuja Municipal Area showing UNLABUJA  
(Source: EEP ESIA report for UNIABUJA, 2020)

### 3.3 Description of the Project Site

An approximately 20 hectares (ha) of land within UNIABUJA main campus has been allocated for the proposed solar power plant and training center. The Project site lies geographically within Latitude 8.99419°N - 8.98855°N and Longitude 7.16600°E - 7.17468°E and is largely characterized by farmlands cultivated by local residents from Giri - the University's host community. Giri community is situated about 2 km from the University. Other assets present on site include an abandoned building owned by the University. No cultural/heritage sites are however located within the project site and its immediate surroundings. The topography of the site can be described as undulating with a few rocky outcrops and a seasonal stream onsite. The stream flows mostly during the rainy season. The entirety of the project site is captured in an aerial image on figure 3, while on the ground pictures are shown in plates 1-3 below.



*Figure 3: Aerial Imagery of Proposed Project Site outlined in red*  
(Source: LRP Consulting Team)





*Plate 1: stream in the project site*



*Plate 2: Economic trees and crops presence on project site*



*Plate 3: Abandoned University building at the project site.*

(Source: LRP consulting team)

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

Following consultations with the University of Abuja school management and Giri community members, it was gathered that the 11,000ha of land occupied by the University has been acquired by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1990 for the purpose of constructing the University and its associated structures. However, the host community felt that the compensation they received for their loss crops and economic trees was inadequate and unable to restore them to livelihood. They have since then been farming on portions of the land that is left fallow by the University Authority and have also been benefitting from the economic trees on the site.

Given the unavailability of land to relocate PAPs within the school premises due to future envisaged projects as was elicited during public consultation with the university management and the host community, held on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2020, the option of compensation through livelihood support is jointly agreed between the University and host community. This will include the following;

- Allowing farmers the opportunity to harvest all crops
- Compensating farmers/ land users for their economic trees
- Restoring the livelihoods of farmers and land users.

The abandoned building present on the project land belongs to the university hence, there will be no compensation paid for the structure.

### **3.5 Social Baseline of the University Host Community**

Giri community comprises of six villages, namely, Aguma, Magaji, Kpare, Shika, Makanima and Gwunduba villages which were formed by the first set of families to settle at Giri.

Giri is under the traditional administration of Zuba in the FCT under the Paramount Ruler, Agara of Zuba. The Paramount Ruler is supported by District Heads known as Hakimi. Giri communities are under the Gwako Districts. Each village in Giri community is headed by a Village Head, also known as Dakachi while the Ward Heads known as Mai Unguwa operate under the Dakachi. Ward Heads adjudicate on cultural and civil matters that are within their ward purviews.

### **3.6 Demography of Giri Community**

Giri community is a peri-urban community in Abuja Municipal LGA with an estimate of about 2,000 residents (Source: Gwagwalada Area Council Population Office). The community is a nucleated settlement with few road networks linking into the community. The common housing structures in the community are bungalows and tenement houses, with their central market situated at the centre of the community

- *Key Livelihoods of the Giri Community*

The major livelihood activities reported in Giri community are farming, trading, civil/public service and artisanship. The trading activities range having a kiosk in front of a house to a large scale buying and selling in the designated market within the community.

- *Agriculture*

Farming is one of primary occupations of most residents in the study area. Farming is practiced mostly by men along with their family members. Notable crops planted by the farmers are corn, beans, wheat, garden egg, maize, melon, water melon, among others. Animal grazing and husbandry is also a notable agricultural activity in the community. Cows, goat, rams, sheep and fowls are common animals being reared. They either sell their farm produce or consume them with their family members. Crops planted in the area are determined by prevailing weather conditions. The irrigation process adopted by the farmers is crude as water is transported from a nearby stream to their farmlands through water carrying containers.

- *Telecommunication, Transportation and Road Infrastructure*

The community has access to all the available mobile telecommunication networks in Nigeria such as MTN, Airtel, Glo and 9mobile. This makes it easy to communicate socially and also carry out business transactions within any part of the community.

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

### **4.1 Approach to Impacts and PAPS Identification**

Identification of adverse impacts of the project was determined through:

1. investigating the type of activities and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation using project PAD, Engineering design report and ESIA studies prepared for the project;
2. a walk through the land area to assess the dimensions using GPS device;
3. consultations with the relevant stakeholders including the university management and project affected persons (PAPs) in which their perception, concerns and inputs were elicited; and
4. administration and analysis of questionnaire distributed to respondents during field work.

### **4.2 Discussion of Potential Project Impact**

Impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides. Positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to University of Abuja and University of Abuja Teaching Hospital, 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 set fueling and maintenance, 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 many stakeholders including the REA-PMU, grievance redress committee and project affected persons.

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

- Loss of access to the use of farm land: About 132 PAPs have been identified during the census enumeration within the 20 hectares of land proposed for the project. This implies loss of access to the use of farm land by the PAPs who are dependent on farming as a Primary means of livelihood.
- Loss of Livelihood: this is a direct consequence of loss of use of land or access to land for farming.
- Loss of Economic trees: About 1024 economic trees will be lost by 112 PAPs
- Loss of crops: There will be loss of productive agricultural assets due to the project. This implies loss of crops by the crop owners/farmers who use the propose project land for cultivation

### **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
- Allow the affected farmers on the site to harvest their crops before commencement of construction activities;
- Preparation of project site engineering design prior to kick-off of civil works to ensure that project implementation is restricted to the area of land designated in the design.

### **4.4 Mitigation Measures**

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

- Early involvement and participation of affected PAPs and best measures that will ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of LRP
- Proper census and identification of PAPs;
- Proper preparation of LRP 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;
- Rendering of in-kind assistance to PAPs as much as possible in addition to cash compensation to ensure no net loss of livelihood;
- Assistance to PAPs to restore livelihoods.

### **4.5 Identification of project affected persons and affected assets**

Consultation with the University Management revealed that most of the affected persons are from Giri community who farm on the land for subsistence. The PAPS were then identified through field survey that involved inventory of affected assets and PAPs. Ownership claims made by individuals were verified by community leaders present during enumeration. This was helpful in the identification of PAPs.

The civil work for the Energizing Education Programme in UNIABUJA will have adverse

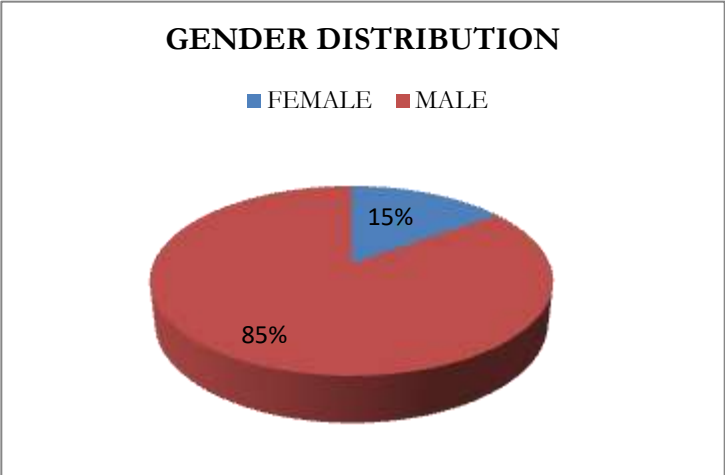
impacts on 132 persons of whom 112 are males and 20 females. These farmers derive their primary livelihood from farming activities carried out on the proposed 20ha of land delineated for the project. Affected assets include crops as well as economic trees and does not include structures, grave yards or any cultural property.

#### 4.6 Socioeconomic Profiling of PAPs

PAPs were interviewed and their demographic data collected which covered the following thematic areas: population, gender, marital status, age, literacy level, occupation and income. Table 4.1 below shows the result of the findings.

**Table 4.1: Socioeconomic profiling of PAPs**

PARAMETERS	RESULT	GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF RESULT	DISCUSSION OF RESULT										
POPULATION	132	-	A total number of 132 persons are affected by this project and are eligible to benefit from this LRP										
AGE DISTRIBUTION	NO OF PAPs	<p>The bar chart displays the percentage distribution of PAPs across four age categories. The y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 50. The x-axis lists the age groups: 18-30, 31-45, 46-59, and 60 and above. The bars are blue, and the exact percentage values are labeled above each bar.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>AGE DISTRIBUTION Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-30</td> <td>45.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31-45</td> <td>38.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>46-59</td> <td>13.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 and above</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Percentage	18-30	45.5	31-45	38.6	46-59	13.6	60 and above	2.3	<p>The age analysis reveals that project affected persons majorly constitute younger populations, as the age groups 18-30yrs and 31-45yrs show higher percentages. Age analysis is important in this LRP as it can play a role in the type of livelihood that can be engaged in by PAPs. Younger age groups fall within the active workforce and are more likely to be adaptable to proposed livelihoods. However 2.3% of PAPs are elderly (60years and above) and potentially vulnerable as they may not have equal chances to actively participate</p>
Age Group	Percentage												
18-30	45.5												
31-45	38.6												
46-59	13.6												
60 and above	2.3												
18-30yrs	60												
31-45yrs	51												
46-59yrs	18												
60yrs and above	3												

			in the LRP and should therefore be considered for special assistance under this project
<b>GENDER</b>	<b>NO OF PAPs</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GENDER DISTRIBUTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ FEMALE ■ MALE</p> 	Gender analysis of PAPs shows that 15.2% are females while 84.8% are males.
FEMALE	20		The female PAPs are considered as vulnerable groups because they are unlikely to have equal chances as the men to participate in the livelihood restoration process. Therefore, the female PAPs in this project must be given special assistance/preference during the LRP implementation.
MALE	112		



<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	<b>NO OF PAPs</b>	<p><b>MARITAL STATUS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MARRIED: 84%</li> <li>SINGLE: 14%</li> <li>DIVORCED: 2%</li> </ul>	<p>The result of this survey shows that about 84.1% of the PAPs population are married. This implies that majority of PAPs under this project have families who they support. The effect of EEP, if not well mitigated will not only adversely affect PAPs alone but will impact on their households welfare.</p>
MARRIED	111		
SINGLE	19		
DIVORCED	2		
<b>LITERACY LEVEL</b>	<b>NO OF PAPs</b>	<p><b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE: 22%</li> <li>PRIMARY: 29%</li> <li>SECONDARY: 43%</li> <li>POST-SECONDARY: 6%</li> </ul>	<p>The chart shows the level of education of PAPs represented in percentages. It shows that the majority of PAPs (43%) have attained secondary school qualifications while 6% have post-secondary qualifications. However, a</p>
NONE	29		
PRIMARY	38		
SECONDARY	57		

TERTIARY	8		cumulative of 51% have either primary or no form of formal education. The result shows that the population of PAPs are split between those that can be considered literate and those who are not (51%). Level of education is a determinant factor in the kinds of livelihoods that can be engaged in; as literate PAPs are more likely to acquire new skills. This LRP will therefore accommodate the different levels of PAPs in terms of proposed livelihoods and training needs.
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>NO OF PAPs</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ CIVIL SERVANT ■ FARMER ■ ARTISAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2% 4% 94%</p>	Although all the PAPs are farmers, it was revealed during the study that few of the PAPs engage in other livelihood activities. For example, 4% of the PAPs are civil servants and 2% are artisans. Majority of the PAPs (about 94%) draw their livelihoods from farming alone. In this regard, PAPs whose major and only source of livelihood are land based such as farmers will lose access to the use of their farmlands as a result of the project and therefore should be
CIVIL SERVANT	5		
FARMER	124		
ARTISAN	3		

			considered for Livelihood Restoration										
<b>INCOME DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>NO OF PAPs</b>	<p>The bar chart, titled 'INCOME DISTRIBUTION', displays the percentage of PAPs across four income brackets. The y-axis represents percentages from 0% to 60%. The x-axis lists the income brackets: &lt;30,000, 30,000-60,000, 61,000-100,000, and &gt;100,000. The bars show 4%, 15%, 26%, and 55% respectively. A legend indicates 'PERCENTAGES'.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Income Bracket</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>&lt;30,000</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30,000-60,000</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61,000-100,000</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;100,000</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Income Bracket	Percentage	<30,000	4%	30,000-60,000	15%	61,000-100,000	26%	>100,000	55%	The bar chart illustrates that the majority of the PAPs (55%) earn above N100,000, while 26% earn between N61,000-N100,000. However, 4% of PAPs earn below Nigeria's minimum wage cap of N30,000, while 15% earn between N30,000-N60,000. These two later groups of PAPs can be considered as low-income earners and are likely to be worst hit economically if their source of livelihood is adversely impacted.
Income Bracket	Percentage												
<30,000	4%												
30,000-60,000	15%												
61,000-100,000	26%												
>100,000	55%												
<30,000	6												
30,000-60,000	20												
61,000-100,000	34												
>100,000	72												

#### **4.7 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining Categories of PAPs**

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

- a. Those who have formal rights to land (including customary, traditional and religious rights recognized under the federal and/ or State Laws of Nigeria)
- b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this Livelihood Restoration Plan
- c. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land but are occupiers or land users identified within the cut-off date.
- d. Those enumerated as owners of economic trees and/ or crops whether they own the land or are tenants.

The categories of PAPs defined above will be eligible for compensation/livelihood restoration.

#### **4.8 Census Cut-off Date**

The established cut off-date was set for 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020. This was announced during community consultation. To ensure that eligible PAPs were not left out, the village heads were engaged to mobilize, identify and inform owners of assets about the census exercise. Therefore, any other person entering the site to farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation or assistance. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows *'provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx'*

#### 4.9 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Table 4.2 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project, types of losses and entitlement for PAPs. The entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for compensation budget, resettlement and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent. The subsequent section further provides explanation of the entitlement matrix under eligibility criteria for entitlements.

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

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable subsistence/commercial land	1.1(a) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable because no replacement land is available anywhere nearby  (b) In kind Compensation will be desirable to support livelihood restoration of the PAPs. Livelihood restoration plan that takes into account PAPs choice will be considered.
2. Loss of income and livelihood 2.1. Permanent loss of access to land for cultivation	2.1 Cultivator occupying land /farmer	2.1. Compensate for estimated net income for one cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the season of the RAP inventory
2.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.	2.2 (a) Owner/s of crops includes crops owned by encroachers/squatters 2.2 (b) Owners of economic/fruit trees	2.2 (a) Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, there will be Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average annual production value 2.2 (b) Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value and cost of nursery of a new fruit tree
3. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs 3.1. Re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood	3.1 Women headed households, physically challenged or elderly persons and the landless	3. Needs-based special assistance in consultation with vulnerable PAP to be provided either in cash or in kind.

## CHAPTER FIVE: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Asset valuation for University of Abuja EEP site is with respect to only economic trees. It was agreed with PAPs during consultation that they will be allowed sufficient time (December 2020) to harvest their crops. Similarly, based on the understanding reached with PAPs during public consultation, PAPs affected by loss of agricultural land will benefit from alternative livelihood provided under this Livelihood Restoration Plan.

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

#### *5.1.1 Inflation Consideration to the Valuation/Budget*

The asset valuation was based on inter-bank exchange rate in Nigeria. The figure is presently at N380 to USD1 as at September 2020 (source: CBN). This valuation was however based on N430/USD in order to capture monetary instability shock that may occur between now and the time of RAP/LRP implementation envisaged to take place within 12 months of this report preparation.

### 5.2 Method of Valuation for compensation

#### *5.2.1 Valuation for Land*

Valuation for Land lease in Gwagwalada Area Council was based on market rate. The prevailing market value of agricultural land in the project area is N125,000 per hectare/year.

#### *5.2.2 Valuation for Economic Trees and Forest Trees*

The Government unit rate for economic tree in North-central Nigeria was compared to that of the current market rate at maturity. The economic trees were however valued based on the prevailing market rates in North-central Nigeria, taking into cognizance inflation in accordance with the RPF. Therefore, the value of affected economic trees was established as shown in the table 5.1

**Table 5.1: Rate of Economic Trees**

TREE TYPES	BOTANICAL NAMES	GOVERNMENT	MARKET
------------	-----------------	------------	--------

		<b>RATE (₦)</b>	<b>RATE (₦)</b>
Baure	Mitracarpus scaber	1,500	1,000
Cashew	Anacardium occidentale	6,000	7,500
Cotton wool	Gossypium arboreum	6,000	7,500
Dorowa	Parkia biglobosa	3,500	4,000
Guava	Psidium guajava	4,000	5,000
Mahogany	Khaya ivorensis	8,000	9,500
Kalgo	Pilotigma periculatum	5,000	6,500
Kalwa	-	5,000	6,500
Shirinya	Ficus iteophylla	3,500	5,000
Kuka	Adansonia digitata	6,000	7,500
Locust bean	Parkia biglobosa	3,500	5,000
Mahogany	Khaya ivorensis	8,000	9,500
Maje	Daniellin aliverii	4,500	6,000
Mango	Magnifera indica	8,000	9,500
Medicinal shrubs	-	3,500	5,000
Gmelina	Gmelina arborea	4,500	6,000
Moringa	Moringa oleifera	8,100	9,600
Neem	Azadirachta indica	4,500	6,000
Pawpaw	Carica papaya	3,500	5,000
Shea butter	Vitellaria paradoxa	5,500	7,000
Alagba	-	3,500	5,000
Dokpo	-	5,000	6,500

### 5.3 Summary of Compensation Budget for PAPs

Budget for compensation of affected economic trees is found below in chapter 10 of table 10.3 Full information of type and quantity of trees, affected persons and value of economic trees are contained in annex 2.

### 5.4 LRP Compensation Process

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

- Public participation:** Public participation with the PAPs which has been part of the process of this LRP would continue even at the LRP implementation phase. Using the entire identified medium of public consultation, observing NCDC COVID-19 protocols, PAPs would be contacted, consulted and made to participate in enlightenment workshop in which modalities for compensation will be communicated. The resettlement committee will ensure that PAPs are all contacted/consulted, and necessary dossiers are documented from PAPs

- PAPs will be issued with an indemnity form to be completed and signed by PAPs. Indemnity form is completed by the owner of an asset for guarantee that he/she loses the legal right of ownership or use of the asset after receiving compensation for it. Those who cannot read or write will be assisted in interpretation of content of the forms and completion.
- PAPs will specify clearly within the provision in the form their Bank Account Name, Name of Bank, Account Number and Sort Code.
- Non-Bank Account holders shall be assisted to open bank accounts.

**Notification** - Dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to PAPs through phone calls, text messages and through their community leaders for inclusive participation.

#### *5.4.1 Compensation Payment Administration*

The compensation budget details prepared in this document shall be the guide for the compensation/LRP implementing committee in implementing the LRP compensation. After the LRP compensation processes have been completed, the committee will prepare the payment documentation stating the Name of PAP, address, Phone number, Bank account details and amount entitled. The submission will be made to the Office of the Vice Chancellor (VC) who will verify the submission by the committee using the LRP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the attention of the committee will be drawn for reconciliation.

When fully verified, the VC shall approve the payment and ensure that the payments are carried out by the University to the various PAPs banks

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

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated and have their livelihoods restored in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this LRP. This is a way to ensure that issues of vulnerability are mitigated while project objective is being achieved.



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

### **6.1 Overview**

This section assesses the range of livelihood activities engaged in by PAPs and their underlying inputs. This was done to ascertain; how sufficient existing livelihood activities are to poverty reduction, the need for technical/financial support as well as the desirability of alternative livelihoods.

### **6.2 Approach to Livelihood Identification**

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

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

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

### **6.3 Assessment of the Current Livelihood Practices amongst PAPs**

Project affected persons at UNIABUJA are community members of Giri community, who utilize the land for farming (crop and livestock) at commercial and subsistence levels. Therefore the dominant livelihood activity amongst PAPs is farming. As revealed in the survey, represented in the chart below, 94% of the PAPs depend on crop farming alone as a means of livelihood, while 6% are artisans and civil servants but still practice subsistence farming. The crops grown in the project area include beans, maize, vegetables, tomatoes, potatoes etc. Inputs used for the crop farming activities are hoes, machete, locally produced feed, pen house and fertilizers.

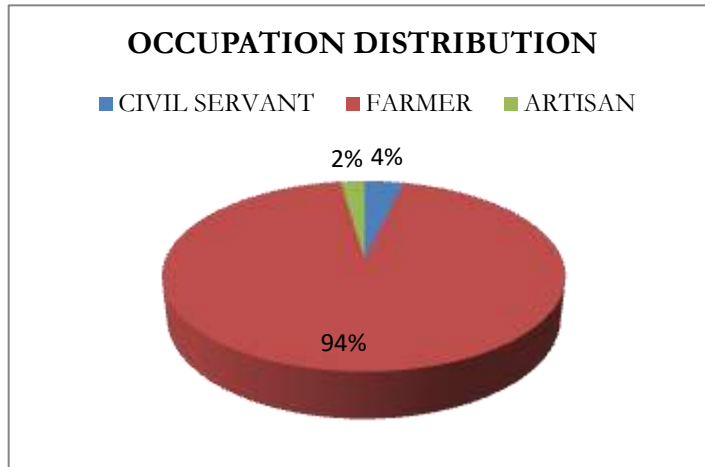


Figure 4: Chart showing Existing Livelihood of PAPs

### 6.3.1 Factors that have influenced choice of Existing Livelihood

Outcome of consultation with the PAPs revealed the following as reasons for engaging in the present livelihoods:

- **Farming Livelihood**
  - Lack of employment in public and private sectors, leaving the PAPs with no other option than to farm.
  - Availability of land to farm and rear livestock,
  - Familiarity and life-long experience in farming
- **Artisanship**
  - Expectation of turnover and profit,
  - Inherent talent and passion
  - Lack of higher education and poor financial capacity to engage in real-time businesses.

### 6.4 Underlying Inputs for the Current Livelihood Activities

From the narrative in the above section on factors that influence livelihood decisions, it can be deduced that low level of education, financial incapacity, lack of skills and access to credit were the underlying factors responsible for the type of livelihood options that respondents are into. This section therefore, identifies the key inputs that are used in the current key livelihood as presented below;

**Table 6.1: Underlying inputs for the current livelihood activities**

Category	Description	Underlying Inputs
Land based livelihood	Crop farming	The underlying inputs for crop farming are hoes, machetes, rainfall and fertilizers
Enterprise based livelihood	Artisanship	These activities require a shop, small tools, and regular cash holding balance for replenishing stock

### 6.5 Analysis of Women Participation in Livelihood Activities

Focus group discussions with the female PAPs reveal that they are significantly involved in productive activities. Although there are livelihoods they are limited to as these are traditionally considered livelihoods for men such as driving, carpentry, masonry etc. They are however allowed to engage in farming activities such as crop production, horticulture and livestock rearing, petty trading and food sales. These are the types of livelihood currently engaged in by female PAPs. A strong desire to continue in their current livelihoods was also registered as female PAPs expressed their unwillingness to abandon current livelihood but instead requested support in the form of better business inputs and credits to scale up production.

### 6.6 Analysis of Income earned from Current Livelihood

**Table 6.2: Showing Income Range of Key Livelihood Activities in Project Area**

Livelihood Option	Lowest Amount earned Per Week	Highest Amount earned Per Week
Artisanal	20,000	50,000
Farming	1,250	62,500
Civil service	6250	46,750

The table above shows that the least income earners at N1250 a week are those in the farming livelihood. From consultations, it is evident that the difference in average income across livelihood activities is due to disparity in information, resources and management know-how.

Artisanal/entrepreneurial activities reflect higher earning potentials as shown from the least amount earned in a week in table 6.2. This can be indicative of a need for diversification into the acquisition of other profitable skill set marketable within the area

The LRP will bridge this gap and also provide overall enhancement in livelihood options available by ensuring adequate enlightenment, mentoring and resource management. Service providers will share relevant knowledge on the value chain, market opportunities, new breeds/species, skill development, book keeping intelligence and savings.

### 6.7 New Livelihood Options Identified

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

- i Farming activities embarked upon by majority of the PAPs is practiced with crude tools and old input methods which has restricted earning potentials. This necessitates the need to improve on the agricultural practices, introduce high yielding varieties of crops and perhaps implement efficient farm management and production.
- ii Average incomes earned from most of the existing livelihood activities are sub-optimal to reduce household poverty.
- iii Unavailability of land to support all PAPs to continue in land based livelihoods necessitating an introduction of profitable livelihood options
- iv Enterprise based existing livelihood practices that are characterized by lack of managerial skills and capital constraints.
- v Developing livelihoods along the line of market demand trend will ensure sustainability and improve welfare.

Figure 5 below shows the livelihood options identified. Breakdown of new livelihoods by gender is given in **table 6.3**. The identified livelihoods include:

- 1) **Agriculture:** Crop production, horticulture, poultry farming were grouped under this option. Agriculture was chosen by 60% of PAPs. This option was chosen majorly by those who currently engage in agricultural activities as a source of income, and would want further training and empowerment to enhance their current means of livelihood.
- 2) **Trading:** if provided with training and necessary inputs 30% of PAPs would be interested in switching from their current livelihood to businesses such as trading in mini electrical item (wires, sockets etc), selling of provisions like packaged foods and household consumables.

- 3) **Food sales:** This option includes both food processing and selling of cooked foods. This option was selected by female PAPs, and constitute 2% of PAPs willing to engage in this option.
- 4) **Artisan:** This option was selected by male PAPs who wished to acquire skills in carpentry and constitute 8% of PAPs.

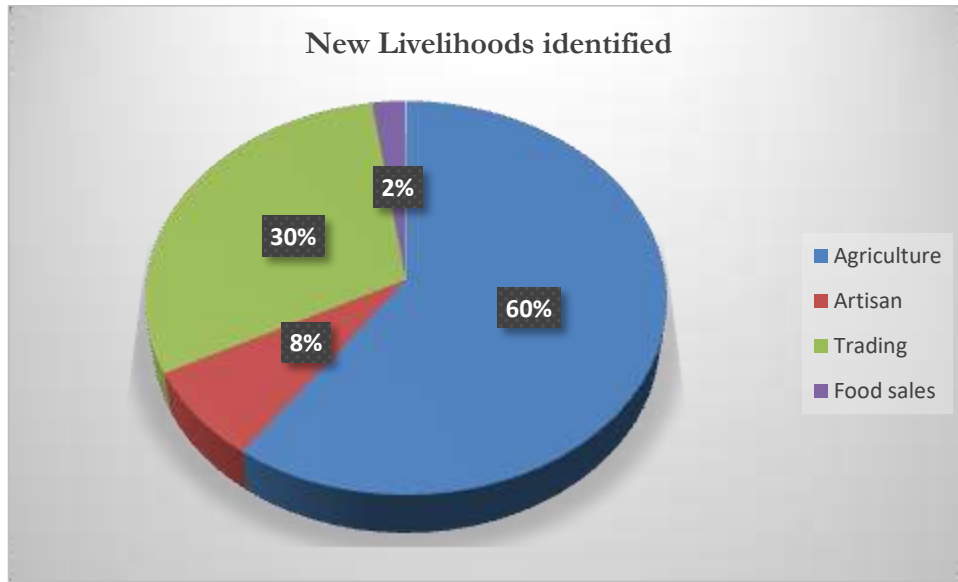


Figure 5: Livelihood option prioritized by PAPs

Table 6.3 New livelihood options identified

Identified Livelihood		No of male PAPs	No of female PAPs	Total No of PAPs
Agriculture	Livestock rearing (poultry)	10	3	13
	Horticulture	9	5	14
	Crop farming	45	7	52
Artisan	Carpentry	10	-	10
Trading	Provisions	22	1	23
	Mini electrical appliances	6	-	6
	Clothes	-	1	1
Food sales		-	3	3
Total		112	20	132

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

### ***6.8.1 Priorities actions for enhancing the farming livelihood***

- Cash compensation for economic trees lost by PAPs
- Land lease: The proponent will fund the cost of leasing an alternative land for two (2) years to enable the affected farmers unwilling to adopt other livelihoods remain in Agric based livelihoods in order to sustain their source of income.
- Training and awareness: Training will be required to acquaint the farmers with improved farming opportunities such as best practices in manure and pesticide applications, livestock management etc. Given that poor agricultural practices like misapplication of fertilizer, over cropping and continuous farming on a parcel of land contribute to the cause and/or exacerbate soil porosity and run-off; a priority action for enhancement of agricultural production is to address the issue of farmers' activities that negatively affect them and the environment. Under this livelihood restoration programme, UNIABUJA will carry out extensive sensitization on farming best practices that yield productivity at less or no negative ecological impact.
- Supply of improved genetic species and inputs: Farmers will be introduced to plant and animals (poultry and fish) genetics that are found to have higher yields, early maturity and those resistant to common diseases. Other inputs for farming will be procured to ensure improved farming activities and result outcome.
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

### ***6.8.2 Priorities actions for implementing the Carpentry livelihood***

- Training: to build and/or enhance skills on wood work, market attraction and financial management intelligence
- Operating capital: This is required for purchase of inputs such as wood, chain saw, carpenters tool kit.
- Production of advertising materials such as small quantities of fliers
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

### ***6.8.3 Priorities actions for implementing the Food Sales livelihood***

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

### ***6.8.4 Priorities actions for implementing the Trading livelihood***

- Renting of shop or sales stand

- Operating capital for purchase of trading items (clothes, mini electric item[sockets, wires, bulbs etc], provisions etc)
- Training on financial management intelligence
- Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses

**6.8.5 Monitoring:** it is important to monitor the implementation of this livelihood programme to ensure that PAPs are on the right track with the implementation and to be able to make modifications where need be to avoid/lower financial and business risks. Activities of monitoring and result framework indicators are presented in Table 7.2 section 7.4.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

### **7.0 Introduction**

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

### **7.1 Priority of the Livelihood Restoration Action Plan**

The key priorities of the Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (LRP) are to:

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

### **7.2 Livelihood Restoration Results framework Design**

A result framework is a planning, communication and management tool that emphasizes on results to provide clarity around the key project objectives for which this LRP is prepared. The figure below shows a graphic representation of the structure of the LRP



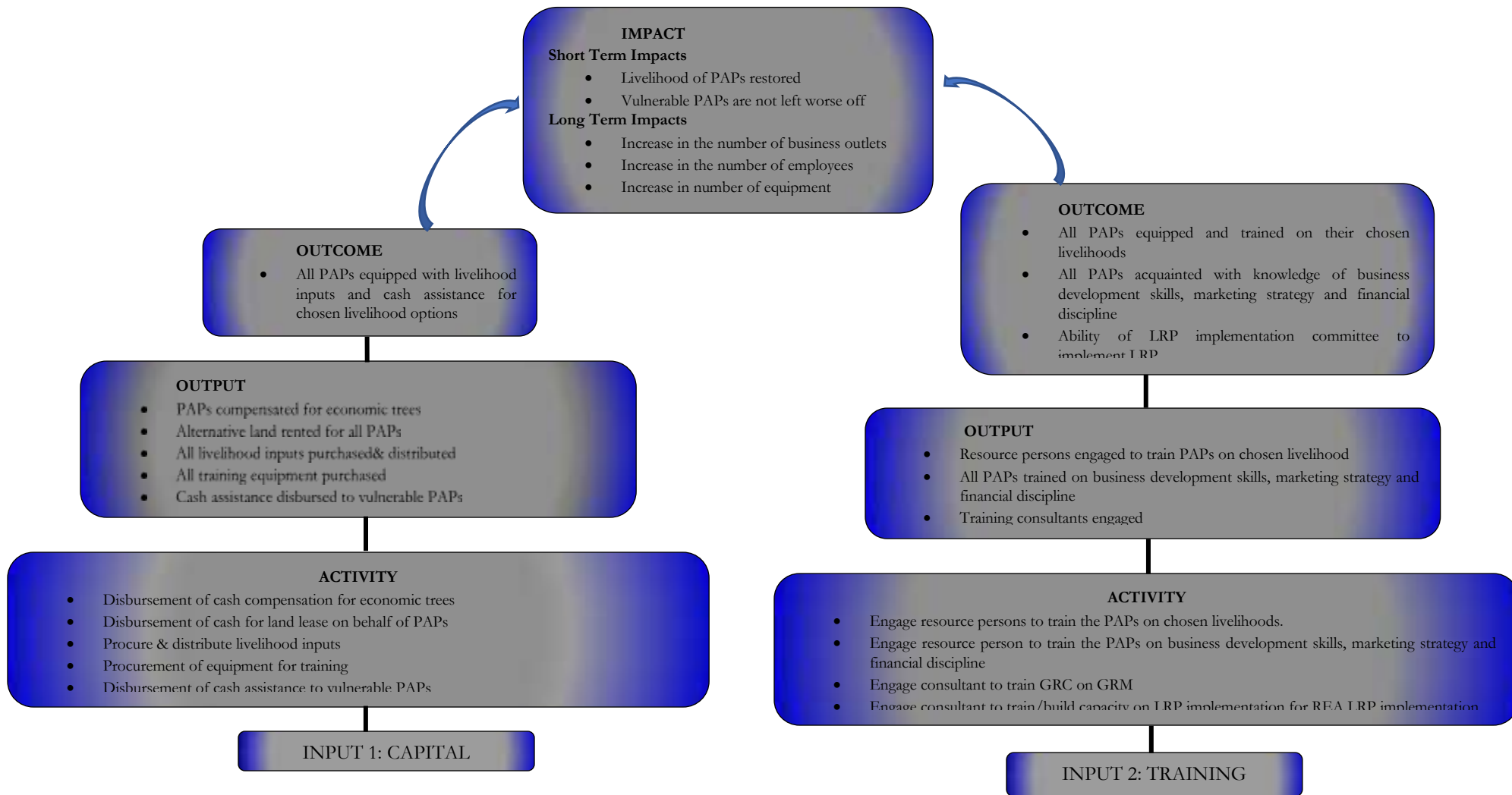


Figure 6: Livelihood restoration result framework

### 7.3 Livelihood Restoration Plan

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

**Table 7.1: Livelihood Restoration Plan**

LIVELIHOOD IDENTIFIED	PRIORITIZED ACTIONS	BUDGET (Naira)	RESPONSIBILITY		TIME FRAME
			Implementation	Monitoring	
<b>Farming (79 PAPs)</b>	Land lease for 1 year/season at N125,000 per hectare x 12 Ha representing 60% of 20Ha	1,500,000	UNIABUJA PAPs	UNIABUJA REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Training and awareness	1,000,000	Consultant/ UNIABUJA	UNIABUJA REA WB	Ditto
	Purchase of genetically improved seedlings and chicks	2,000,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses for 79 farmers at N30,000 each	2,370,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7,870,000</b>			
<b>Carpentry (10 PAPs)</b>	Training at N60,000 for 3 months	600,000	Consultant/ UNIABUJA	UNIABUJA REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N100,000	1,200,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	360,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,160,000</b>			
<b>Food Sales (3 PAPs)</b>	Rent of shop/sales stand at N100,000	300,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N150,000	450,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Training at N50,000 each	150,000	Consultant/	UNIABUJA	Ditto

			UNIABUJA	REA WB	
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	90,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>990,000</b>			
<b>Trading PAPs)</b> (40	Rent of shop/sales stand at N100,000	4,000,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases at N100,000	4,000,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Training at N50,000 each	2,000,000	Consultant/ UNIABUJA	UNIABUJA REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding at N30,000 each	1,200,000	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Sub-Total	<b>11,200,000</b>			
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Sum of Sub-Totals</b>	<b>22,220,000</b>			
Monitoring cost	10% of Total Budget	<b>2,222,000</b>			
Cost of GRM Training and operation	Provided in NEP/REA work plan	<b>500,000</b>	NEP/REA	WB	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>₦24,942,000</b>			

#### 7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework

This LRP involves a set of measurable and track observer able inputs, outputs and outcome factors as well as the responsible parties, implementation schedule and cost. Project implementers can track the result framework via the monitoring indicators marking indicated in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators Tracking and Responsibilities**

Livelihood identified	Prioritized actions	Monitoring indicator	Responsibility		Time frame
			Implementation	Monitoring	
<b>FARMING (79 PAPs)</b>	Land lease for 12 hectares for 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs allocated land</li> <li>• Size of land allocated to each PAPs</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA PAPs	UNIABUJA REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Training and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>• Number of agric extension officers engaged</li> <li>• Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract)</li> <li>• Training manual / list of participants</li> <li>• Date of training</li> <li>• Training certificate and Training report</li> <li>• Percentage of PAPs positively appraised</li> </ul>	Consultant	UNIABUJA REA WB	Ditto
	Purchase of genetically improved seedlings and chicks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of improved seedlings and chicks purchased</li> <li>• Number of PAPs that received improved seedlings and chicks</li> <li>• Evidence from distribution record</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding for miscellaneous expenses for 79 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of money approved</li> <li>• Evidence of payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto

<b>CARPENTRY (10 PAPs)</b>	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>• Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged</li> <li>• Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract)</li> <li>• Training manual</li> <li>• Date of training</li> <li>• Training certificate and Training report</li> <li>• Percentage of PAPs positively appraised</li> </ul>	Consultant	UNIABUJA REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received start up assistance</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Rent of shop/sales stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received cash for shop/sales stand</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto

<b>FOOD SALES (3 PAPs)</b>	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>• Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged</li> <li>• Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract)</li> <li>• Training manual</li> <li>• Date of training</li> <li>• Training certificate and Training report</li> <li>• Percentage of PAPs positively appraised</li> </ul>	Consultant	UNIABUJA REA WB	Ditto
	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received start up assistance</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
<b>TRADING (40 PAPs)</b>	Rent of shop/sales stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received cash for shop/sales stand</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Before EEP implementation
	Operating capital for input purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received cash assistance for input purchases</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
	Training for PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>• Number of Livelihood resource persons engaged</li> <li>• Evidence of engagement (letter of award of contract)</li> <li>• Training manual</li> <li>• Date of training</li> <li>• Training certificate and Training report</li> <li>• Percentage of PAPs positively appraised</li> </ul>	Consultant	UNIABUJA REA WB	Ditto

	Cash balance holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs that received start up assistance</li> <li>• Evidence of Payment</li> </ul>	UNIABUJA	REA WB	Ditto
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## CHAPTER EIGHT: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

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

### 8.2 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Site visit of the project site parameter
- Identification of the administrative leadership in the project areas, and visits to the community leadership
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meeting in collaboration with community leaderships
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Adherence to national COVID-19 protocol in public gathering
- Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs and affected assets

### 8.3 Summary of Consultations with Stakeholders

Consultations were held with the school management, members of the Giri community and farmers at community levels which include key informant discussions. The consultations were held in adherence of World Bank and NCDC Covid-19 protocols. This entailed social distancing in seating arrangement, wearing of face mask, use of hand sanitizer and temperature checks using digital thermometer for all attendees before admission into the meeting venues.

The meetings were platforms for hearing the perceptions of the project communities, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. Below are summary of the public discussions held during the field work.

**Table 8.1 Minute of Meeting with the VC, University of Abuja**

<b><i>Date</i></b>	13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2020
<b><i>Attendance</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prof. Abdul-Rasheed Na' Allah (VC, UniAbuja)</li><li>2. Engr. M. N Joshua (Director of Works, UniAbuja)</li><li>3. Mr Oliver Nwuju (MD, Factor Resources – Lead Consultant)</li><li>4. Consultancy Team</li></ol>



	Attendance is attached in the Annex.
<b>Language of communication</b>	English Language
<b>Venue</b>	VC's Office, Senate Building, University of Abuja.
<b>Introduction</b>	<p>The Director of Works introduced the consultant and his team to the VC. He informed the VC that the LRP is a requirement of the REA and the World Bank which must be done alongside the ESIA to ensure that the livelihood of farmers on the 20 hectares of land earmarked for the 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid project is not negatively impacted.</p> <p>The Consultant remarked that the LRP is one of the most important requisite studies to ensure that the livelihood of affected farmers is not jeopardized but improved upon. The VC was informed about the process of LRP including enumeration of all PAPs and inventory of their assets such as crops and economic trees. He also explained that livelihood options will be explored for farmers who may wish to do other things besides farming to restore their livelihood.</p>
<b>Remarks by the VC</b>	<p>The VC welcomed the consultant and his team and lauded the LRP initiative. He remarked that provision of alternative land within the University for PAPs is not sustainable due to planned future development within the school campus. He remarked that the project is very important to the University as constant power supply is necessary to build a 1<sup>st</sup> class university, run smart classrooms and laboratories and conduct research seamlessly. He emphasized that constant electricity is required to make University of Abuja a model institution in Nigeria.</p> <p>The VC promised adequate support for the consultant and his team. He also expressed willingness in ensuring all affected farmers are compensated for their crops and economic trees and will be assisted to relocate so that they are not impoverished as a result of the project.</p>
<b>Conclusion</b>	The VC directed the Director of works and his counterpart in Physical Planning to ensure that the villagers and land users are sensitized and mobilized for the LRP exercise. The consultant reassured the VC that the LRP will be thoroughly carried out in line with the terms of reference.



**Table 8.2: Minute of Meeting with Giri Community**

<b>Date</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> July, 2020
<b>Attendance</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Village Heads from Giri Communities</li> <li>2. Giri Community Members</li> <li>3. Engr. M. N Joshua (Director of Works, UniAbuja)</li> <li>4. Mr Olagbenro (Dept of Physical Planning &amp; Development, UniAbuja)</li> <li>5. Mrs Susan Igata (Social Specialist, REA)</li> <li>6. Mr Oliver Nwuju (MD, Factor Resources – Lead Consultant)</li> <li>7. LRP Consultancy Team</li> </ol> <p>Attendance is attached in the Annex.</p>
<b>Language of communication</b>	Bassa/Gwari, Pidgin and English Languages
<b>Venue</b>	Convocation Arena, University of Abuja.
<b>Introduction</b>	The Director of Works, UniAbuja welcomed participants and sensitized them about the proposed 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid project to be sited on 20 hectares of land where some of the community members are currently farming. He also introduced the consultant and stated the objectives of the meeting, which is to sensitize the people about LRP, a requirement of the REA and the World Bank to ensure that the livelihood of affected farmers is not negatively impacted.
<b>Remarks by the Consultant</b>	<p>The Consultant explained the LRP process being kick started with a robust discussion with the people of Giri community who have been identified as PAPs. He remarked that the LRP is one of the most important requisite studies to ensure that the livelihood of affected farmers is not jeopardized but improved upon. He reminded participants about the ESIA which was carried out for the project in which the Giri community was also consulted as a major stakeholder and host community of the University. The LRP will specifically identify those who are farming on the affected land whose livelihood will be impacted and explore various means to restore lost livelihoods. He also explained that livelihood options will be explored for farmers who may wish to do other things besides farming to restore their livelihood.</p> <p>He encouraged the people to express their concerns and ask any questions that will help to strengthen project design and decisions.</p>
<b>Concerns, Questions and Requests</b>	<p>Questions and Concerns raised include the following:</p> <p>The participants expressed their concern about the land to be taken from them as most of them do not have any other sources of livelihood other than farming.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mr Thomas Shimishi, a farmer on the proposed EEP land welcomed the idea of livelihood restoration as exactly what the people need stating that they are farming on the University land for lack of alternative. He admitted that their land was acquired by the government for the establishment of the University but regretted that the compensation paid to them was meagre and inadequate to restore them to meaningful livelihood.</li> <li>ii. The village Head of Aguma Giri wanted clarification of what will be the entitlement of the category of farmers who have crops presently on the land.</li> <li>iii. Mr Zakari Bako asked if the farmers can expand and continue to plant their crops</li> </ol>

	<p>after the cut-off date for the LRP.</p> <p>iv. The Village Head asked if the solar power will be extended to their communities.</p>
<b><i>How concerns, questions and request were addressed by the consultant</i></b>	<p>The questions and concerns of the people were addressed by the consultant and Uniabuja management as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. On the concern of the past meagre compensation which could not restore the host community farmer's livelihood, the farmers were assured of the University's commitment to implement the LRP which will lift the vulnerable PAPs from lack of livelihood.</li> <li>ii. Farmers who have crops presently on the land will be given sufficient time to harvest their crops before commencement of civil works. Following dialogue with the farmers, the period considered appropriate for the farmers to harvest their crops is end of January 2021.</li> <li>iii. Farmers are not allowed to plant crops or any form of improvement on the land after the cut-off date.</li> <li>iv. The solar power will not be extended to the communities as the carrying capacity (2.5MW ) is for the University and University Teaching Hospital only.</li> </ol>
<b><i>Conclusion</i></b>	<p>The consultant reassured the people that the LRP will be well prepared as an instrument to ensure that the livelihoods of all affected farmers are restored. Land lease will be considered for those who want to continue on farming livelihood.</p> <p>It suffices at this moment to work with the LRP as prepared for this project. The land was acquired and given to the University which the host community are in agreement with. Discussion around the rate of compensation paid by government in 1990, and its adequacy is a high level one which may not be addressed under this EEP. University of Abuja management may have to take it up with the FCT to assuage the grievance of the host community because compensation for the University land as it were is beyond the capacity of Uniabuja management.</p>



Plate 5: Consultation with male PAPs at UNLABUJA (1.5m social distance observed)



Plate 6: temperature checks and hand sanitization of attendees

**Table 8.3: Minute of Meeting with Giri Women**

<b>Date</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> July, 2020
<b>Attendance</b>	Giri Community Women (Farmers) and LRP consulting team Attendance is attached in the Annex.
<b>Language of communication</b>	Bassa/Gwari, Pidgin and English Languages
<b>Venue</b>	Farmland (Project Site)
<b>Introduction</b>	The consultant welcomed the women and described the proposed 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid Power Project. He informed that 20 hectares of land in the area where some of the women are farming has been earmarked to be used for the project. He further explained the concept of the LRP to ensure the livelihood of affected farmers are not compromised but improved upon. The women were informed about the process of LRP and all activities that will be undertaken to enumerate all PAPs and take inventory of their assets. He explained the channels available for lodgement of grievances including GBV related grievance. The women were encouraged to express any concerns of theirs and ask any question about the project and the LRP.
<b>Remarks and Perception about the Project</b>	On behalf of the women, <i>Mrs Rabmatu Abdulai</i> welcomed the consultancy team and appreciated them for consulting with the women. She expressed that land ownership for majority of women farmers is by inheritance and so they are happy that the consultation is not limited to the men. They welcomed the project as a good development that will ensure seamless learning for University of Abuja students.

<b><i>Concerns, Questions and Requests</i></b>	<p>Concerns raised include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reacting to the livelihood restoration plan, some of the vulnerable women wondered how the program could benefit them in view of their old age.</li> <li>• They want to be compensated directly rather than through a third party whereby their benefits may be hijacked</li> <li>• The women requested to know when civil works will commence to be able to harvest their crops before civil works</li> </ul>
<b><i>How concerns, questions and request were addressed by the consultant</i></b>	<p>The questions and concerns of the people were addressed by the consultant as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women were assured that the LRP is dynamic and welcomes suggestions suitable to the diverse interest and peculiarities of PAPs</li> <li>• Compensations will be paid to direct beneficiaries and not through third party</li> <li>• The consultant further reiterated that farmers will be able to harvest all crops currently planted on the project site prior to the commencement of the project.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Conclusion</i></b>	<p>The consultant assured them that their concerns are well noted and will be mainstreamed into the decision framework of the LRP to ensure no PAP is impoverished as a result of the project.</p>



*Plate 7: temperature checks before consultation*



*Plate 8: temperature check and hand sanitization of attendees*



*Plate 9: Consultation with female PAPs at UNLABUJA (1.5m social distance observed)*



*Plate 10: Consultation with female PAPs at UNLABUJA (1.5m social distance observed)*

## **8.4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

### **8.4.1 Overview of SEP**

The SEP 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.

**Table 8.4: 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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant institutions/agencies</li> <li>• PAPs/ Vulnerable Groups</li> </ul>	December 2020

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation on the Draft LRP Report.</li> </ul>		
Implementation of LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation of PAPs for economic trees / crops</li> <li>• Restoration of PAPs livelihood</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

### 8.5 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.

### 8.6 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 engagement 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 use of engagement tools developed through the LRP engagement includes:

- a) Stakeholder database
- b) Issues and Response table, and
- c) Meeting records of all consultations held.

### 8.7 Reporting Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Performance will be reviewed following the engagement sessions conducted in the field. In addition, 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 based on the extent to which the engagement activities and outputs meet those 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



- Numbers 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
- Numbers and types 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.

## **CHAPTER NINE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP**

### **9.0 Introduction:**

This Livelihood Restoration Plan adapts the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The report is available at NEP PMU for further references.

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multi-layered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at local level.

### **9.1 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, analyzing and documenting complaints and other necessary information relating to project activities and to support the NEP-PMU to operationalize the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

### **9.2 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 labor/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 labor influx

## Potential Interest Groups

*The key interest groups in this regard are:*

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

*Key vulnerable groups:*

- Employed labor from within the communities
- Women (especially girls and widows)
- Potential child laborers and hawkers
- Vulnerable persons from Host Community.
- Unemployed youth open to violence

## 9.4 Method and Structure for Reporting and Addressing Grievances

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

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

Avenues for written complaints are:

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

Dedicated telephone lines shall include:

- NEP-PMU hotlines
- University hotlines

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.

## **9.5 Grievance Uptake Structure**

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

### ***Community/Site based Grievance Redress Committee***

In the event of a grievance, the complainant shall register their complaint at the Community based Grievance Redress Committee (C-GRC) either directly or through their representatives (Executives of Corporative 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.

## **9.6 Grievance Redress Procedures**

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

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

Category 1: Exclusion claims

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

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

Category 4: Labour issues

Category 5: Environmental Management lapses (including consequent mishaps)

3. Implementation and Case closing

4. Feedback

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

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

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

- (i) Information on reasons for delay
- (ii) Updated expected time of redress
- (iii) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

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

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

## **9.7 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

## **9.8 Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Communicate to Build Awareness

1. Educating local people, contractors and mini grid developers about the grievance mechanism is an essential and on-going responsibility. It does no good to have a perfectly designed GRM that no one knows about.
2. For an effective operation of the Project GRM, the objectives of it, its procedures, available channels for submitting complaint and responsible officers will have to be properly

communicated to those who will use it so that they will not only be eager to access it but also to own it, taking cultural peculiarity of each community into consideration.

3. There is the need for a sensitisation / validation forum with the various communities, to acquaint the stakeholders of the project with the guideline and workings of the GRM. This workshop will rally representatives of the states, local governments, traditional institutions as well as key groups and personalities in the project areas including community members.

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

**Basic Communication Channels:**

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

***Training and Support to Participants***

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

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

***Training Outlay 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.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
2	PMU GRM Team (including GRM Administrator)	To include procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances; training in management of the grievance redress process	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

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

### 9.9 Budget for GRM

A lump sum of ₦500,000 has been ascribed to the operationalization of the GRM processes of this LRP for UNIABUJA as seen in table 10.3. It is also noteworthy that provision for funding of GRM has been made in the GRM document prepared by NEP. In light of this, the



responsibility for funding the GRM of this project resides with NEP/REA.

## CHAPTER TEN: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT, SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

### 10.1 Implementation Arrangement/Responsibility

The PMU at the University is responsible for the LRP implementation while the REA-PMU will provide technical support through 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 UNIABUJA

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

#### Social Safeguard Specialist REA PMU

- 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
- Conduct All Preliminary Stakeholder Engagements/Awareness Building on GRM
- Set up GRM committee 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

#### Director of Works & Planning at UNIABUJA

- 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

#### **The Community-based Grievance Redress Committee shall also:**

- 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

#### World Bank

- Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP.
- 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 RAP;
- Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful;
- Implementation and livelihood restoration

### **10.2 Implementation Schedule for the Livelihood Restoration Plan**

The schedule for the completion of the LRP can be seen in Table 10.1 below. The LRP implementation has to be completed and PAPs Livelihood adequately restored before commencement of work on the site.



**Table 10.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart**

#	Activity	Responsibility	Completion Time				
			Sept.2020	Oct 2020	Feb 2021	Mar.2021	Apr. 2021
1	Submission of Draft RAP/LRP Report	Consultant, REA					
2	Review and comments of draft report	REA					
3	Update of draft report	Consultant					
4	Submission of final RAP/LRP Document	Consultant, REA					
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	NEP, REA					
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB					
7	RAP/LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB					
8	Implementation of RAP/LRP	REA, Implementation Committee					
9	Monitoring of RAP/LRP Implementation Monitoring	REA, Stakeholders					
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor					

### 10.3 Training and Capacity Needs

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

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in table 10.2 below.

**Table 10.2: 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	NEP/REA staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee, PAPs	1,000,000
2	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in LRP	NEP/REA staff, LRP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee	
3	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Book keeping	NEP/REA staff and PAPs	
<b>TOTAL: N1,000,000</b>				

#### **10.4 Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

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

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

##### **10.4.1 Internal Monitoring**

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

The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to the PMU and the World

Bank. Lessons learnt during implementation will be documented and disseminated so that gaps identified can serve as valuable information for subsequent projects.

#### ***10.4.2 External /Independent Monitoring***

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

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

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

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

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

## 10.5 Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for UNIABUJA site is Thirty-Three Million, Two hundred and Eighty Thousand, One hundred Naira (**₦33,280,100**) only. This amount is composed of the breakdown in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3: Breakdown of budget estimate for LRP for UNIABUJA**

Item	Amount (Naira)	Funding Responsibility
Compensation for Economic trees	7,449,100	UNIABUJA Management
Cost of LRP (details in section 7.3)	₦22,220,000	UNIABUJA Management
Operation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff and PAPs	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal Monitoring logistics	-	UNIABUJA Management
External Monitoring (5% of cost of LRP)	1,111,000	NEP/REA PMU
RAP/LRP Disclosure	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₦33,280,100</b>	

## 10.6 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 UNIABUJA.



## **REFERENCES**

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

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

Nigerian Electricity Act No 28 (1988).

Nigeria Land Use Act (1978).

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

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

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

## ANNEX 1: MINUTE OF MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR PHYSICAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

### Minute of Meeting with the Director Physical Planning and Development, University of Abuja

<b><i>Date</i></b>	13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2020
<b><i>Attendance</i></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arch Shuaibu Sadiq (Director Physical Planning &amp; Dev, UniAbuja)</li> <li>2. Engr. M. N Joshua (Director of Works, UniAbuja)</li> <li>3. Mr Oliver Nwuju (MD, Factor Resources – Lead Consultant)</li> <li>4. LRP Consultancy Team</li> </ol> <p>Attendance is attached in the Annex.</p>
<b><i>Language of communication</i></b>	English Language
<b><i>Venue</i></b>	Office of the Director of Physical Planning & Dev, University of Abuja.
<b><i>Introduction</i></b>	<p>The Director of Works introduced the consultant and his team as those appointed by the REA to undertake LRP in order to ensure that the livelihood of farmers on the 20 hectares of land earmarked for the 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid project is not impaired.</p> <p>The Consultant reiterated that the LRP is one of the most important requisite studies to ensure that the livelihood of affected farmers is not jeopardized but improved upon to ensure project sustainability. The University management was informed about the process of LRP and all activities that will be undertaken to enumerate all PAPs and their assets including economic trees and crops.</p>
<b><i>Remarks by the Director Physical Planning and Development</i></b>	The Director Physical Planning and Development (DPP&D) informed the Consultant that his department has held consultation with the host community and informed them about the proposed project. He stressed that the University ensures collaboration with affected farmers by providing alternative lands and relocation assistance before taking lands for projects. To achieve this, the University usually engages the FCDA to enumerate PAPs using their rate to compensate for crops and economic trees but the PAPs are often dissatisfied. He further stated that in more recent cases, the University used the FCDA template as a basis for negotiation with the PAPs but went ahead to do much more in the spirit of collaboration with the people. According to him, the entire 11,000 ha of land was given to the University by the government although there has been complaints of poor compensation by the host community.
<b><i>Issues Raised by the Consultant</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consultant solicited for the support of the DPP&amp;D in mobilizing the affected community for robust engagement with them.</li> <li>• The Consultant requested to know the plan of the University regarding provision of alternative lands for relocation of affected farmers.</li> <li>• He informed the DPP&amp;D that LRP is not just about land alone but also wanted to establish if there are other sustainable options to improve the livelihood of the people.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Response and Conclusion</i></b>	The Director promised to reach out to the community leaders through which affected farmers can be invited for consultation and enumeration. He informed the Consultant that relocating affected farmers to other areas will lead to further challenges in the process as lands belonging to the University may be required at any time. He encouraged the Consultant to explore other means of livelihood restoration such as supporting the PAPs in alternative livelihood which they are interested in engaging in.

**ANNEX 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT  
AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

**ASSET SURVEY SHEET**

Name of Site: .....

Name of State:.....

Date of Census: .....

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

**IDENTIFICATION/ BIO INFORMATION**

- 1.1. Full Name of PAP: .....
- 1.2. PAP Means of Identification .....
- 1.3. Sex: .....
- 1.4. Age: .....
- 1.5. Marital Status: Married..... Single..... Divorced..... Separated
- 1.6. No of wives.....
- 1.7. No of Children.....
- 1.8. PAP's Telephone Number:  
.....

**LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS**

- 1.9. Level of Education: (a) Tertiary ..... (b) Secondary..... (c)Primary..... (d) None.....
- 1.10. Major Occupation: ..... Additional Occupation:  
.....
- 1.11. Total Income (Pls Insert Amount in Naira): Weekly: ..... Monthly:  
.....
- 1.12. If farmer, Type of farming practiced: (a) crop ..... (b) Livestock  
.....
- 1.13. In which category do you grade yourself as a farmer? (a) Subsistence farmer..... (b) Commercial farmer.....(c) Subsistence and Commercial farmer.....

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

**SOCIO-ECONOMICS**

- 1.15. Preferred Means of information dissemination

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

- 1.16. Dispute Resolution

What body resolves land related conflict in this community?

.....  
 .....

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

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

- 1.18. Do women own land in this community? .....

- 1.19. How do you acquire land in this community?

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

**AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS**

- 1.20. Trees Information

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

<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 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.....

<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%

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 5: ATTENDANCE SHEETS FROM CONSULTATION**