



RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

FINAL REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
FPMU	Federal Project Management Unit
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
LGA	Local Government Area
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NPIRD	National Policy on Integrated Rural Development
NPRTT	National Policy on Rural Travel and Transport
NTP	National Transport Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAAMP	Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RTTP	Rural Travel and Transport Policy
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SPIU	State Project Implementation Unit
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated the preparation of the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) the successor of the Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2). The project will be supported with financing from the World Bank and French Development Agency (AFD) and will be guided by the Government's Rural Travel and Transport Policy (RTTP). The lead agency for the Federal Government is the Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) is overseeing the project on behalf of the FDRD, while the respective selected States Government will be responsible for the implementation of the project. The states participating in RAAMP are 18 including Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Plateau, Sokoto and Taraba.

Project Components

The project includes 4 components, namely:

- Component 1: Farm to Local Agricultural Market Connectivity Program
- Component 2: Connecting Small Scale Family Farmers to Rural Agro-Logistics Hub
- Component 3: Strengthening the Financial and Institutional Base for Sustainably Maintaining Rural Access and State Roads
 - Sub-Component 3.1: Establishing a State Road Fund
 - Sub-Component 3.2: Designating a State rural access administrating body and
 - Sub-Component 3.3: Establishing a functional road asset management system that will generate annual prioritized investment and maintenance plan that will be mainstreamed in the budgetary process.
- Component 4: Enhancing Road Safety, project management and institutional development support.

The activities in Component 1 will focus on rehabilitation of rural access roads and construction of river crossings in selected participating States to provide all-weather access to connect rural communities to local agricultural markets. The civil works activities might cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank operational policy 4.12 (Involuntary resettlement).

Justification for Preparing RPF

At this juncture, the appropriate instrument for addressing involuntary resettlement in the project is the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), because sufficient information about the

exact nature of the works (engineering design) and specific road names and locations are not known. However, the participating states will need to prepare site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) when sufficient information and specific site engineering designs of the prioritized roads would have been known and ready.

The Resettlement Policy Framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied during RAP/ARAP implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the RPF will subsequently be submitted to the Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available. It should be noted that the policy is designed to mitigate harm caused by displacement or land acquisition occurring in the process of RAAMP implementation.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

The legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria is the land use Act of 1978. The relevant World Bank operational policy (OP 4.12), which addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was reviewed. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP 4.12 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. *Thus, it is noted in this RPF that in the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria Land Use Act.*

Potential Impacts

Positive and negative impacts on the targeted areas/communities are expected in the course of RAAMP implementation phase. On the positive side, RAAMP targets the vulnerable and poor areas and people therein. It is designed to contribute to positive social outcomes relating, for example, to increased well-being, providing livelihood and food security for the overall populations in targeted areas and beyond.

The World Bank resettlement policy, OP 4.12 is developed to ensure that the negative impacts of RAAMP development on people do not occur. And even if it does occur, the affected persons/people are commensurately compensated for their loss (of land, property or access).

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project related grievances may adversely affect successful implementation of project. It is also common knowledge that using the court (judicial system) to determine all cases of grievances may take longer periods which would not be in the interest of the project. Therefore, a best proactive measure is to set up a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that would be used to address and resolve complaints as much as possible without going to court. This RPF stipulates 2 levels at which aggrieved Project Affected Persons (PAPs) can channel their complaints for redress. It is however, the right of the PAPs to take a matter to the court of law as the final arbiter if he/she felt dissatisfied with the judgements obtained from the grievance redress committees set up by this project.

PAPs shall be communicated early during RAP/ARAP public consultation and census about the existence of the GRM and sufficient information provided to them on the grievance uptake channels. This RPF requires that each participating state should clearly indicate in the RAP/ARAP report how PAPs were informed about the channels of grievance redress uptake.

RPF Coordination and Implementation

The Federal PMU shall have an oversight role, but actual resettlement planning and implementation shall be the States' PMUs responsibility.

Monitoring and evaluation

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance with the policy and entitlement framework, there would be need for monitoring and evaluation of the RPF and RAP implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The safeguards officer shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the PIU, PMU and the World Bank.

Public Consultation

RAAMP RPF was based on recognition of the importance of stakeholders' consultation and participation. Broad based consultations were held in the participating states to build trust, legitimacy, harness inputs and concerns that will help the implementation of the project and provide useful guides for subsequent consultations during the stage of preparation of site specific RAPs/ARAPs by the respective participating States.

Disclosure

This RPF is expected to be disclosed in-country to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in the participating States and in World Bank's external website. Individual RAP/ARAPs that must be prepared for each sub-project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in this RPF are also to be disclosed in the manner of the RPF.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background and Setup

The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated the preparation of the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) the successor of the Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2). The project will be supported with financing from the World Bank and French Development Agency (AFD) and will be guided by the Government's Rural Travel and Transport Policy (RTTP). The lead agency for the Federal Government is the Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) is overseeing the project on behalf of the FDRD, while the respective selected States Government will be responsible for the implementation of the project. The states participating in RAAMP are 18 including Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Plateau, Sokoto and Taraba.

A distinct factor of RAAMP from RAMP 1 and 2 is the inclusion of agro marketing value chain package which entails unlocking agro value chain potentials of rural and household farmers through agro logistic hub development. A Value Chain can be defined as a strategic partnership among inter-dependent businesses that collaborate to progressively create value for the final consumer resulting in a collective competitive advantage. The basic characteristic of a Value Chain is market-focused collaboration; different business enterprises working together to produce and market products and services effectively and efficiently by allowing businesses to respond to the marketplace through linking production, processing and marketing activities to meet market demands. Agro-food Value Chains are designed to increase competitive advantage through collaboration in a venture that links producers, processors, marketers, food service companies, retailers and supporting groups such as shippers, research groups and suppliers. One of the central ideas of the Agricultural Value Chain concept is the differentiation of the total agro system and the specialization of each element so as to optimize the entire system.

Factors for Implementing a Successful Agricultural Value Chain

1. Enabling Environment: Nigeria has over the years tried to revamp agriculture using different approaches to boost production. However, recent developmental programs are geared towards maximizing income not only on production but also on processing and other areas, (Agricultural value chain). For effectiveness of the Agricultural value chain, an enabling environment through national policies, regulations, and supporting institutions are a prerequisite. Policy reforms relevant to the value chain approach focused on the following are main considerations:

- Increasing private sector participation,
- The quality and safety standards of agricultural products,
- Improving institutional and financial frameworks.
- Promoting national policies that support the agricultural sector; by reducing barriers to inputs, increasing access to finance and providing incentives.

2. Credit and financial support: Access to credit is a pivotal requirement for all value chain stakeholders, including small-scale processors and retailers, storage operators, and traders. Access to credit will boost small entrepreneurs, for instance, to buy processing or packaging equipment, develop storage facilities, and differentiate products. Getting access to credit and financing agricultural ventures in Nigerian Banks is not business friendly due to the nature of Agriculture; being a long term investment.

3. Infrastructure: creating and rehabilitating rural roads focused on linking areas with a competitive advantage to markets can help form competitive value chains. This approach relates to a key aspect of promoting value chains by linking high-value crop production areas to strategic commercial markets. The aim is to reduce transition duration and ensure timely supply of both inputs and outputs to preserve the quality of Agricultural product. Other supporting infrastructure, such as storage facilities and transport logistics, would also increase selling options and contribute to benefits that accrue from rural roads. Investors are open to partner with stakeholders in providing transport and logistics services and other important infrastructural development.

4. Technology: Emphasis is on the need for constant innovation and technological inputs in the value chain elements to raise productivity, reduce costs, and stay competitive. Innovation requires experimentation, incubation, and eventually adaptation to develop and maintain competitiveness. This should be a continuous process involving stakeholders at every point in the chain to improve productivity, product quality, information transfer, processing, and marketing processes. Nigeria is yet to maximize technological input for Agricultural development, (ICT) which could offer a huge return and save appreciable amount of cost. For examples development of software to simplify farm management, handle routine processes among others.

5. Markets: Addressing market-information issues and support for key market drivers such as product differentiation will enable value chain stakeholders to develop products that

respond to market needs. Product differentiation is a key value chain element in increasing competitiveness. Example, technical assistance on the Marketing Support for Organic Produce focused on maintaining product quality through packaging and appropriate storage and farm-gate to market transport logistics. This provides the basis for supporting a branding campaign. Improving market access through capacity building and training inputs such as workshops, trade fairs promotion collaborations between producers and processors will help in building basic business skills and to improve management and operation of small and medium enterprises.

6. **Market Information:** Market information must be delivered on time for it to be useful. It entails workable approaches for getting timely price information for improving the negotiating position of producers with traders and processors. A wider range of information is needed, beyond prices, in areas such as inventories of agribusiness opportunities, and identifying markets and technology links for new and existing products. The private sector plays a more responsive role to farmer– market information needs. Owing to the vast nature of information required by different individuals in the value chain, the area of information management proves to be a good investment opportunity for investors to manage and allow easy access to end users.

7. **Organizations:** The development of organizations that have the critical mass to provide structure for governance is pivotal to the development of value chains. The World Bank's Agriculture for Development report makes the case for organizations of key stakeholders in agricultural development in general and value chains in particular. The report argues that organizations form a major part of institutional reconstruction, and can use collective action and links to strengthen the position of smallholders in the markets. Organizations can contribute to value chains by strengthening their bargaining power to reduce transaction costs, and give poor and vulnerable groups a voice in the policy process. To do this, organizations must be able to act as vehicles of change and be able to network through well-developed links. This will also need some form of institutional governance to promote member confidence and solidarity, and build capacity for activities such as credit management.

8. **Private Sector Participation:** Encouraging private sector participation requires clarity about the roles of government and the private sector. Fostering interaction through public–

private partnerships requires identification of opportunities and the development of commercial models for effective participation of both sectors. This is what Nigeria hope to achieve using the Agric- value chain approach to commercialize Agriculture as a business investment. Successes recorded on the E-wallet programme under the Growth Enhancement Support scheme of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to replace the old fertilizer and seedlings distribution method, which the Federal Government handled through middlemen, states and local governments as shown that public-private partnership is the engine to revolutionize Agriculture in Nigeria. Investors are therefore encouraged to look for areas in the value-chain to partner with government and come out with framework to stimulate business drives in the value chain.

9. Inclusion of the Poor: The agricultural value chain approach can provide opportunities for the poor. Because the main aim of value chains is to generate profit, the means for achieving this can conflict with the inclusion of the poor, who generally lack the skills and expertise to produce for high-value markets. However, with good policies to support the poor through capacity building, the value chain can serve a means of empowering the poor and creating jobs. This is one of the areas developing countries like Nigeria are hoping to bank on for the creation of more jobs. The inclusion of marginal groups in value chain development has largely been based on support for production. It introduced a staged approach for inclusion, which aimed to gradually increase the skills and capacity of producers so that they could participate in commercial supply chains with the possibility that value chains would evolve.

Modern agricultural value chains usually offer wages and self-employment with better pay and working conditions than the traditional agriculture. A comprehensive approach is required by the public-private partnership to identify key constraints to agriculture value chain development and adopt a workable policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms to address key constraints for agricultural value chain development. The multiplier effects of the success of Agricultural value chain on the Nigerian economy is far enormous, with the current agricultural income of the country, put at N15 trillion as against the potential value of about N40 trillion. Nigeria could pride herself as an investment hub in Agriculture and put the nation back to limelight as an agrarian nation.

1.2 Project Development Objective of RAAMP

The overall objective of RAAMP is to improve rural access and agricultural marketing in selected participating states whilst enhancing sustainability of the rural and State road network. The overarching target of RAAMP is to connect small family farmers in participating States to local agricultural markets with all-weather access roads in selected and prioritized rural development areas, rehabilitate prioritized river crossings based on Design, Build and Maintain (DBM) approach. The project is structured around four components as described in the section below.

1.3 Project Description

The project components and description is detailed as follow:

Component 1: Farm to local agricultural market connectivity program - This component will finance the rehabilitation/upgrading of approximately a total of 3,550 km rural access roads and construction of about 130 river crossings in the 13 participating states. This intervention will increase connectivity/improve access to about 3,722 rural communities/villages and about 2,592 markets. This component will also finance expenses for supervision of the road rehabilitation and river crossings construction contracts.

In the northern states (Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi, Bauchi and Plateau) due to climatic condition, natural ground soil and availability of lateritic material, as well as the desire of the states to reach more rural population, earth/natural gravel road was identified as an appropriate standard. Sealing will be considered depending on the level of traffic, as well as topographic, environmental, health and safety considerations, including sealing of sections crossing villages/towns. Accordingly, in the northern states, this component will finance the rehabilitation/upgrading of approximately 300 km rural access roads and construction of about 10 river crossings in each state. In the southern states (Abia, Akwa Ibom, Kogi, Ogun, Oyo, Kwara and Ondo), due to climatic condition, which is dominated by high intensity and long duration rain period, low volume sealed road option was identified as an appropriate standard. Accordingly, in the southern states, this component will finance the rehabilitation/upgrading of approximately 250 km rural access roads and construction of about 10 river crossings in each state.

Access roads improvement planning process and enhancing climate resilience: The State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) have identified about 500 km of access roads using a multi-criteria analysis focused on strategic value chains production and agro-logistics, as well as reducing isolation. the SPIUs will further prioritize the identified roads and prepare concept design and bidding documents, out of which a package of 300 km and 250 km of access roads will be selected for improvement, respectively for the northern and southern states. In addition, the SPIUs will prioritize and prepare design and bidding documents for about 10 river crossings in each participating state. The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and SPIUs will develop a GIS based database for the rural access and state roads, giving priority to the 500-km set of roads. The database shall include electronic records of the existing road condition (photos), strategic value chains, land use, markets and services (hospitals, etc) along the road segment.

An Electronic Project Management System (ePMS) will be developed to support the monitoring of physical and financial progress, quality of works and safeguards. The contract administration module will be backed by digital photos of the pavement and bridge structures construction at all stages, as well as records of payments to contractors. The safeguards monitoring module will have digital records of land acquisition; Labor Influx, including Gender Based Violence (GBV)- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA); Bio-Engineering Solutions; Occupational Health and Safety (OHS); Community Health and Safety (CHS); Worksites Incidence Reporting, etc. created as sub-modules. The ePMS will set-up a web based platform for citizen engagement, operational Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Beneficiary Assessment and Social Survey. The ePMS will also have a module for monitoring the agro-logistics aspects of this Project. These tasks will be carried out by a block allocation to be provided to undertake planning tasks (studies, design, procurement, baseline data survey and systems development)

This component will apply the funds from the climate resilience co-benefits for the provision of technical advisory services to: (i) take in to account the climate adaptation dimensions of the drainage structures to extreme rainfall variability; (ii) prepare design for making roads, bridges/river crossings and drainage structures climate change resilient; (iii) develop monitoring indicators and methodology for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for transportation services and output and performance-based contracting approach;

and (iv) supervise the work contracts and develop the project monitoring system to ensure accountability in managing works.

Component 2: connecting farms to rural agro-logistics centers – This component will finance : (i) the establishment of pilot agro-logistics centers/hubs at strategic locations in selected agro-logistics areas; (ii) provision of Technical Assistance (TA) to ensure effective utilization of the facilities at the agro-logistics centers and enhance the engagement of women and young girls at the centers; and (iii) provision of TA and simple post-harvest implements to women and young girls in households within the influence areas of the rural access roads to be rehabilitated under this Project. This component also finances expenditures for designing the facilities at the pilot centers/hubs, as well as supervision.

Sub-component 2.1: Establishing Agro-Logistics Centers: the focus will be on upgrading the existing traditional markets into agro-logistics centers/hubs. The rural agro-logistics centers/hubs will be provided at two levels. Lower level centers at primary markets close to the small family farms, hereinafter, called “primary agro-logistics centers”, serving as points for aggregation, storage and marketing consumables, as well as a digital platform for exchange of commodities and market information. Medium level centers/hubs serving cluster of agro-logistics areas located close to processing plants and consumer markets, hereinafter called “primary agro-logistics centers”. To ensure delivery of agricultural services that require sufficient scale, the secondary agro-logistic centers also provide a platform/space for delivering agricultural inputs, agricultural technology, credit, veterinary services, market and production information, etc., while the facilities and services will be provided by the private sector. The number and locations, as well as the model facilities to be provided at the pilot agro-logistics centers have been determined by the state level agro-logistics studies. Accordingly, about six (6) agro-logistics centers (three (3) primary and three (3) secondary agro-logistics centers) have been prioritized.

The project considers financing the provision of basic infrastructure and model facilities, including: access roads to the centers; loading unloading facilities and space; credit facility for purchasing tri-cycle pickups or other appropriate means of transportation to be identified by the agro-logistics study; site and services (ground leveling and paving, perimeter fencing, power generators; water and sanitation); offices and market sheds; storage facilities; preservation facilities; and connection to high speed internet. The Project will establish model

primary processing facilities for clearing, grading and packaging/bagging, including airtight sacking, based on the recommendation of the agro-logistics study. The facilities to be provided at the primary and secondary agro-logistics centers would vary depending on the need of the specific center. The facilities would also vary depending on the specific value chains to be promoted by each state. The model primary processing facilities will be leased and operated by women entrepreneurs that will engage young girls. Priority will also be given to lease out the sheds to current retailers at the traditional markets, whom are mainly women.

Depending on the specific demand of the subject agro-logistics centers, availability of resources and potential for attracting private investment, the States, with the support of the project, could provide space and incentives for private processors to establish processing facilities. Group of women and young girls will be encouraged to participate as private entrepreneurs and trained to develop and provide the services.

Sub-component 2.2-Enhancing the performance of the agro-logistics centers and empowering women by developing strategies for marketing and facilities management; packages for off-agriculture season income and employment generation activities; creating digital commodity exchange platforms; as well as provision of TA and seed capital. This include: (i) developing a commodity marketing and facilities management strategy that engages women and young girls in the ownership and employment in the facilities and Small and Medium Level Enterprises (SMEs); (ii) developing strategies for off-agricultural season engagement of the entrepreneurs and employees at the agro-logistics centers (including identifying potential nonagricultural produce and services, and developing skills training modules); (iii) agro-logistics centers financing studies and developing credit facility delivery mechanisms to women entrepreneurs and group of young-boys for the purchase of appropriate means of transportation; (iv) developing a model/template lease agreement for leasing out the model facilities to women entrepreneurs; (v) create a simple application/trade portal connecting the entrepreneurs at the center, as well as the rural households to whole sellers in the major domestic markets and processing plants; (vi) TA in support of leasing the model facilities and starting business, giving priority to women and young girls, as well as current retailers; (vii) provision of seed capital/credit through local banks; (viii) engaging women and young girls (not attending school) in off-agriculture season farm level income and employment generating activities and provision of associated skills development training; (ix)

monitoring the effectiveness of the center by evaluating the increase in volume of traded agricultural commodity, improvement in quality and increase in price of commodities.

Sub-component 2.3- Provision of TA and post-harvest implements to women and young girls and creating off-agriculture season income and employment generating activities: This sub-component supports the provision of TA and implements for farm Level post-harvest agro-logistics services for women and young girls in households within the influence areas of the rural access roads to be rehabilitated under this Project. For example, the type of TA and implements to be provided under the Project is demonstrated using tomato value chain. According to the findings of Agrofair (www.agrofair.nl) of The Netherlands, carrying out a research project on the reduction of post-harvest losses (PHL) for tomato growers in Nigeria, tomato PHL are estimated to be as high as 40% - 50%, mainly due to poor transport conditions (bad roads) and packing facilities (raffia baskets). The Project intends to provide TA to women and young girls on tomato preservation and primary processing at farm level. The support for fresh tomato farm level processing, including: grading, cleaning, packing in crates or raffia, aggregation at cooperative level or Agro-logistics centers and transportation to the tomato paste processing plants within 24 hours will reduce post-harvest losses and help the produces get better price. To ensure just-in-time delivery of fresh tomato to agro-logistics centers/ aggregation points and processing plants the project will provide seed money to deploy appropriate means of transportation, such as tri-wheeler pickups that could be operated with group of young boys from the same households and community. In addition, the Project will advise women and young girls to produce tomato off the rainy season, in irrigated fields or using ground water and supply to the processing centers that are obliged to close the plants due to lack of fresh tomato. This will help the producers get good price and have stable income and jobs throughout the year. Further, to enhance preservation of tomato, the project will support women and young girls to practice hygienic sun drying by using simple tarpaulin /canvas placed on bare earth, de moisturized packaging, aggregation and bulk delivery.

The economic empowerment of women and young girls' initiative attempts to address the income and employment gap during the off-agriculture season, in rural areas where non rainfed agriculture is practiced. This includes generating off-agriculture season farm level income and employment by engaging women and young girls (not attending school) in non-agricultural production and services delivery and developing training modules for the associated skills.

The project will develop a simple app (digital trade platform) that could connect the women and young girls to processing plants, wholesalers and distributors at major domestic markets, and become out-growers and suppliers. The project will also finance technical assistance (TA) to be provided to farmers, intermediaries, small scale processors and key stakeholders. The TA could include legal advice to cooperatives. Attention will be given to help farmers willing to organize in professional associations (cooperatives, union or others).

Component 3: Strengthening the financial and institutional base for sustainably maintaining rural access and state roads , including support for: (a) establishing a State Road Fund (SRF) to finance state roads and rural roads; (b) designating a state rural access and state roads (herein after called State and Rural Roads) administration entity (SRRA); and (c) establishing a functional road asset management system(RAMS) that will generate an annual prioritized investment and maintenance plan, and mainstreaming the plan in the state budgetary process. Upon achieving the core outputs each state will receive about US\$2 million to carryout periodic and routine maintenance on about 50 km of selected rural access roads. The periodic mechanized maintenance will be carried out by small to medium contractors while the routine maintenance will be carried out by micro-enterprises and community based road maintenance groups, whose members shall be at least 50 percent women and young girls.

Component 4: Institutional development, Road Safety and project management support

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Sub-component 4.1. Institutional development and project management, including support to the provision of Technical Assistance (TA) for institutional development, designed to strengthen implementing entities and enhance organizational effectiveness and individual skills to support the achievement of the DLIs and the project outputs defined above. The institutional development and project management support covers: (i) operating costs; (ii) engagement of TA consultants in the areas of procurement, engineering and safeguards monitoring; (iii) training for the State Project Implementing Units (SPIUs) staff and the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU); (iv) engaging an independent international technical audit firm; (v) studies and TA to prepare follow-on RAAMP operations; (vi) TA to undertake rural infrastructure and agro-logistics improvement studies; (vii) technical and

Financial Audit; (viii) gender analysis; and (ix) Monitoring and Evaluation, including conducting development impact evaluation;.

Sub-component 4.2: Pilot Road Safety initiatives to establish crash database and data management system and Road Safety audit. In four pilot states (Kano, Plateau, Oyo and Abia) the project will support the establishment of crash database and data management system to better understand the nature, causes and locations of road accidents along the rural and state roads network and prepare an action plan that will be implemented under the leadership of the state police. Road Safety assessment/audit applying iRAP will be conducted on the about 1,200 km rural roads and about 400 km state roads in the four pilot states.

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Sub-component 4.3: Block Preparation Fund to pre- finance output associated studies, planning (prioritization, design and procurement), systems development, and safeguards instruments development required for the entire project (both tranches). The activities are summarized as follows:

- **Component 1:** Final prioritization, concept design and preparation of bidding documents for the 500 km of rural access roads, in each participating state, and determining the sections to be rehabilitated/upgraded under tranche 1 and tranche 2; (ii) preparation of safeguard instruments for the roads to be rehabilitated, including undertaking independent safeguards review; (iii) developing ePMS with all the modules for all the components; (iv) establishing GIS based roads database for the entire state rural roads network in the participating states; and (v) provision of technical advisory services on climate resilience, using the funds (USD100,000) from the climate resilience co-benefits. The TA is outlined under component 1 above.
- **Component 2:** (i) State level agro-logistics studies verification; concept design and bidding document preparation for the agro-logistics centers to be established under

tranche 1 and 2; (iii) developing a commodity marketing and facilities management strategy; (iv) developing strategies for off-agricultural season engagement of the entrepreneurs and employees at the agro-logistics centers; (v) agro-logistics centers financing studies and developing credit facility delivery mechanisms to women entrepreneurs and group of young-boys for the purchase of appropriate means of transportation; (vi) developing a model/template lease agreement for leasing out the model facilities to women entrepreneurs; (vii) create a simple application/digital trade portal for the agro-logistics centers and rural households; (viii) developing the TA package for farm level agro-logistics services; (ix) developing strategies for off-agricultural season engagement of the women and young girls (not attending school) at farm level and associated skills training modules.

- **Component 3: (i) studies and drafting of legislation** for establishing State Road Fund (SRF) and designation of State and Rural Roads Administration (SRRA), including model performance agreement to be signed between the SRF and SRRA; and (ii) development/adoption of Road Asset Management System (RAMS), including preparation of a maintenance plan.
- **Component 4:** (i) baseline survey on the proposed outcome (PDO), output and impact indicators; (ii) gender analysis; and (ii) studies and TA that will help the FPMU and SPIUs deliver the agreed outputs.

Sub-component 4.4: Climate Resilience: This component will also build on capacity and training provided under the previous World Bank and French Development Agency (AFD) - financed RAMP2, including the following activities: (i) strengthening of the climate change responsiveness institutional capacity of the road sector agencies; (ii) increasing awareness activities on climate change and adaptation for the staff of road sector agencies, as well as SPIU and contractors; and (iii) providing On-the-Job training in preventive measure for climate change.

1.5 Need/Rational for the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is designed to provide procedures and guidelines that would be followed because the World Bank's OP 4.12 is triggered by the sub-project

activities. RAAMP is still at the preparatory stage and the details of the sub-projects are not readily known. In a situation where all the details of the sub- project activities (such as names and designs of the prioritized roads, locations and designs of the auxiliary rural logistic hubs) are not known, it is not possible to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). The World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) therefore requires the development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) at the level of project appraisal.

The RPF clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied during project implementation, i.e when each participating state will be preparing RAPs/ARAPs for their sub-projects. When prepared, the RAPs/ARAPs consistent with the RPF will be submitted to the World Bank for approval. It should be noted that the policy is designed to mitigate adverse impacts caused by displacement or land acquisition occurring in the process of the implementation of RAAMP.

It is important to note that there is no obligation, under Bank Policy, to replace assets lost to road construction or rehabilitation prior to or outside the context of the Bank-financed project. The policy does not prohibit compensation for other kinds of losses and damage such as loss of “customer goodwill” but such compensation is not required by OP4.12.

The RPF shall serve as a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the comprehensive RAAMP programme. It is vital to note that for each subproject supported under the Project that involves land acquisition or relocation of people, a separate Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) OR Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) satisfactory to the Bank is required prior to the implementation activities that could cause displacement.

Objectives:

The objective of this assignment is to prepare a detailed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) based on an assessment of activities that may involve involuntary resettlement. According to the World Bank’s Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), a project requires that the implementing agency screen sub-projects or possible activities to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with OP4.12. The implementing agency submits,

prior to appraisal, a RPF that contains the most recent and accurate information on potentially project affected persons (PAPs).

Specifically, the Consultant is expected to:

- Prepare the RPF based on the most accurate and available information on potential PAPs, which are defined as “those who may be relocated, or whose incomes or livelihoods may be displaced, by the project, and conduct a valuation of the assets and incomes;”
- Describe the policy and regulatory context (e.g. laws, regulations, and procedures) of the Government of Nigeria on resettlement and displacement. The description should contain a section demonstrating their relevance to the World Bank’s operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;
- Provide guidance on possible compensation and other resettlement assistance, as needed, or when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) may need to be prepared;
- Conduct consultations with potential PAPs and other key stakeholders about the project, and acceptable resettlement and other alternatives, as appropriate;
- Assist the implementing agency and local leaders in establishing the institutional set up for decision making and responsibilities in case a RAP needs to be prepared and implemented; and
- Develop arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, and specifically if a RAP is to be implemented, including completion of a baseline socio-economic survey and follow up surveys of PAPs and host communities.
- Develop a guiding process for the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

1.6 Principles and Objectives of World Bank’s Resettlement Policy

Involuntary resettlement, unless properly managed, may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for project affected persons (PAPs) and communities. The impacts due to involuntary resettlement from development projects, if left unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks resulting in production and communal systems being dismantled, people facing impoverishment when their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition of resources greater; community institutions and social networks being weakened; kin/clan groups being dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost (adapted from RAMP 2 RPF). For these reasons, most projects, like RAAMP supported by the Bank are designed to avoid involuntary resettlement. Where it is unavoidable to embark on involuntary

resettlement, appropriate measures to minimize, as much as possible, are chosen. For adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities, carefully planned and implemented framework is ensured to mitigate the levels.

The World Bank resettlement policy OP 4.12, could be triggered in instances where, project activities could result in loss of structures (houses, fences etc.) and possibly incomes (rents for landlords, business premises, agricultural land). Therefore, people are in most cases compensated for their loss (of land, property or access) either in kind or in cash of which, in most cases the former is preferred.

The failure to take into account potential involuntary resettlement in the improvement of rural/feeder roads under the RAAMP can increase the risk of hardship and negatively impact poverty reduction objectives.

It is generally recognized that the impacts due to involuntary resettlement from development projects give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks if left unmitigated such as listed below: .

1. Landlessness

Land expropriation removes the main foundation on which many people build productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods. Often land is lost forever and sometimes it is partially replaced, seldom fully replaced or fully compensated. This is the main form of de-capitalization and pauperization of the people who are displaced, and both natural and man-made capital is lost.

2. Homelessness

Loss of shelter may be only temporary for many people, but for some it remains a chronic condition and is also felt as loss of identity and cultural impoverishment. Loss of housing may have consequences on family cohesion and on mutual help networks if neighbouring households of the same kinship group get scattered. Group relocation of neighbours is therefore usually preferable over dispersed relocation.

3. Joblessness

Loss of salaried employment occurs both in rural and urban displacement. People losing jobs may be industrial or service workers, landless agricultural labourers, or artisans.

Unemployment or under-employment among those who are resettled may linger long after physical relocation. Creating new jobs for them is difficult and requires substantial investments, new creative approaches, and reliance on sharing project benefits.

4. Food insecurity

Destruction of crops diminishes self-sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply, and thus increases the risk of chronic food insecurity. This is defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work.

5. Increased morbidity and mortality

Vulnerability of the poorest people to illness is increased by forced relocation, because it tends to be associated with increased stress, psychological traumas, or the outbreak of parasitic diseases. Decreases in health levels result from unsafe water supply and sewage systems that proliferates epidemic infections, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

6. Educational loss

Involuntary displacement disrupts all public services at the departure sites, with heavy effects particularly on school programmes. Interruption of school attendance causes prolonged loss of access to education; some children do not return to school at all and are prematurely sent by their families to join the labour force.

7. Social displacement

The dismantling of community structures and social organization, the dispersion of informal and formal networks, local associations, etc. is a massive loss of social capital. Such displacement undermines livelihoods in ways usually not recognized and not measured by planners, and is a cause of disempowerment and impoverishment.

8. Marginalization

This occurs when relocated families lose economic power and slide down towards lesser socio-economic positions. Middle-income households become small landholders while small shopkeepers and craftsmen lose business and fall below poverty thresholds. Economic marginalization tends to be accompanied by social and psychological marginalization.

9. Loss of access to common property

Poor farmers, particularly those without assets, suffer loss of access to the common property goods belonging to communities that are relocated (e.g., loss of access to forests, water bodies, grazing lands fishing areas, cemetery lands, etc.). This represents a form of income loss and livelihood deterioration that is typically overlooked by planners and therefore uncompensated.

In line with the foregoing, the World Bank's resettlement policy framework has the following objectives:

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives;
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to share in project benefits.
- Displaced and compensated persons must be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing the programs linked to their resettlement.
- Displaced (economically or physically) and compensated persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods; standards of living should be improved as a result of the resettlement program, or at least restored, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

For the purposes of this framework, “project affected persons (PAPs)” are defined as:

All persons who, as a result of works carried out or to be carried out under the Project, would incur: (i) relocation or loss of shelter, such as houses; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, such as land or crops; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, such as stalls or productive activities on the land; or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas, which would result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of displaced persons.

Therefore, involuntary resettlement, as per the definition in OP 4.12, means both physical displacement as well as economic displacement. The term “involuntary” means that any

impact, to which the project affected person cannot say no, is “involuntary” and therefore the policy OP 4.12 is triggered.

The policy applies to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line; the landless, the elderly, women and children and the ethnic minorities or other displaced persons who may not be protected through Nigerian land compensation legislation.

In particular for RAAMP, the policy also requires that the implementation of individual resettlement and compensation plans are a prerequisite for the commencement of project activities causing resettlement, such as land acquisition, to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place.

It is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites (if necessary) with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets or the denial of access to assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.

Furthermore, where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan of action.

1.7 Principles and Process for Preparing and Approving Subsequent Resettlement Plans

The Screening Process

Each sub project proposed for inclusion in the RAAMP in each of the 18 states would be screened and classified according to its social impact.

The steps to be undertaken for each individual Resettlement Plan (RAP /ARAP) include a screening process; a socioeconomic census and land asset inventory of the area; and identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This is followed by the development of a

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or ARAP; RP review and approval; implementation of the RP (RAP or ARAP) and monitoring of RP (RAP or ARAP) implementation and success. The goal of screening is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible.

The principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this Policy Framework and will be applied to the RAPS for the sub-projects. In this regard, the following principles and objectives apply:

- Acquisition of land and other assets and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.
- All PAPs will be entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them in to improving or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.

The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:

- Compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation,
- Transaction fees or salvage materials for house and other structures
- Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity or in cash at substitution cost according to the PAPs preference
- Replacement of premise land of equal size acceptable to the PAP or in cash at the substitution cost
- Compensation for income losses from businesses and transfer and subsistence allowances.
- Additional measures for vulnerable PAPs.
- Other possible livelihood restoration measures

Severely affected people will also be provided with income restoration measures, to include: Adequate income restoration measures such as, preferential access to employment generated by the project, local procurement of goods and services, microfinance loan schemes, local community development programmes and adequate cash compensation for loss of income,

Replacement premise and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost and be acceptable to the PAP.

Categories of Entitlement

Different project-affected people will sustain different levels of impacts by the project in various ways, which will have implications for the type of compensation that they receive.

The World Bank’s OP 4.12 makes provision for this by requesting an entitlement matrix, as part of all RAPs. The entitlement matrix is central to any RAP. It is also useful for planning the resettlement and compensation budget. When a full census has been carried out, as part of the RAP, a list of the categories of entitlement will be drafted. These individual RAPs, which must be consistent with this RPF, will be prepared by the investor, validated by the affected people and the government and implemented before the commencement of any civil works.

Resettlement Action Plans Development

Resettlement Action Plans, following this policy framework will be prepared for each sub-project.

This policy framework should be used as a guide for these RAPs. Each specific RAP should be completed no later than 2 months prior to the estimated date for the commencement of each sub-project. The compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities should be at least 6 months before awarding contracts of civil works under each sub-project. The essence is to ensure that all implementation procedures including handling of possible grievance cases are completed that may affect civil works. The following table illustrates the process of implementation for a Resettlement Action Plan

Table 1.1: RAP Responsibilities

SPIUs RESPONSIBILITIES	FPMU	World Bank Responsibilities
Preliminary RAP Preparation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and Circulate Terms of Reference for RAP Specialists • Select and justify land acquisition and economic displacement alternatives that minimize or avoid adverse impacts • Identify other social impacts (non-resettlement related) and identify mitigation measures 	Review ToRs and forward to WB	Review TOR and make comments and/or give clearance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential partners such as NGOs, community groups who can assist with public consultation, implementation and social impact mitigation measures 		
Technical Design – RAP Preparation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage services of resettlement experts Submit outlines and draft of RAP for RAAMP to review Carry out initial public consultation(for both ESMP and RAP purposes) Map affected area Identify ,organize and coordinate local support for RAP implementation Carry out census and registration of affected people Review and consult PAPs on the project alternatives 	Review and Consult	Review RAP report
Prepare Resettlement Action Plan		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select alternative replacement land/resettlement sites Establish legal framework and gaps between WBG Policy and Nigerian Federal and State law. Establish grievance mechanisms Complete arrangements for the participation of affected people and communities in RAP implementation and monitoring Ensures that RAP Report is publicize in line with the Nigerian extant law 	Ensures that SPIUs fulfils the minimum standards of the WB and Nigerian government in the preparation procedures	<p>Disclosure of RAP Report in WB infoshop</p> <p>Clears RAP Report for implementation</p>
Implementation of RAP		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of RAP implementation Carry out the actual RAP implementation/payment of compensation Ensuring redress for the aggrieved PAPs 	Monitoring of implementation process	

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY FOR THE RPF

2.1 Introduction

The technical approach and methodology adopted for the study involves a stepwise process, targeted at ensuring maximum stakeholder consultation and engagement that fulfils the objectives in the terms of reference in line with best practices. The major activities are segmented in phases as follow:

2.2 Planning Phase

Described below are the tasks and approaches of the planning phase which include the inception meeting with the FPMU, literature review/desk studies and preparation of information checklist and work plan for field visit/ consultation:

- Inception meeting with the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU): The essence and outcome was the agreement on the work plan for executing project activities and project milestones, as necessary to ensure timely support of the FPMU. Another major outcome was the information sharing on the implementation structure of the RAAMP within each state, and finally the collection of relevant documents from the State.
- Literature Review and Desk Studies: This involves review and description of the geophysical and socioeconomic and demographic profile of Nigeria and of the participating states; as well as the context of the Nigerian rural road infrastructure. The study also reviewed relevant Nigerian Laws and procedures regarding land taking and compensation and the World Bank policy guideline on involuntary resettlement. The relevant documents reviewed include:
 - Land Use Act 1978;
 - RPFs of the RAMP 2 project and Staple Crop Processing Zone (SCPZ) and Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP)
 - National Policy on Rural Travel and Transport (NPRTT)
- Preparation of Information Checklist and Work Plan for Field Visit/ Consultation: Stakeholders in the various proposed RAAMP states were identified. Following this, an information checklist for required documents (policies, plans, programs and

processes) from the states was prepared and sent to the various states ahead of the RPF team visit.

2.3 Field Visits Phase

Field visits to the participating states were conducted from 18th September to 12th October 2017. The field visits was necessary to enable the team consult with various categories of stakeholders including line ministries, value chain agro farmers associations including women in designated rural agro hubs, and other identified stakeholders. This was for the benefit of obtaining primary information about the project areas and agro businesses as well as the relevant policies and practices associated with land compensation and resettlement.

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

3.1 Introduction

Nigeria occupies an area of approximately 924,000 square kilometers and shares borders with Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Benin. The topography ranges from mangrove swampland along the coast to tropical rain forest and savannah to the north. The Sahara Desert encroaches upon the extreme northern part of the country while gully erosion threatens the carrying capacity of lands in the south. Natural resources include minerals, forest and water resources. The forests provide hardwood that is widely exploited as timber-poles, scaffolding planks and stakes and as fuel wood as well as fruits and seeds. Inland waters provide over 120 species of fish while aquaculture has been gaining much prominence in the supply of fresh fish.

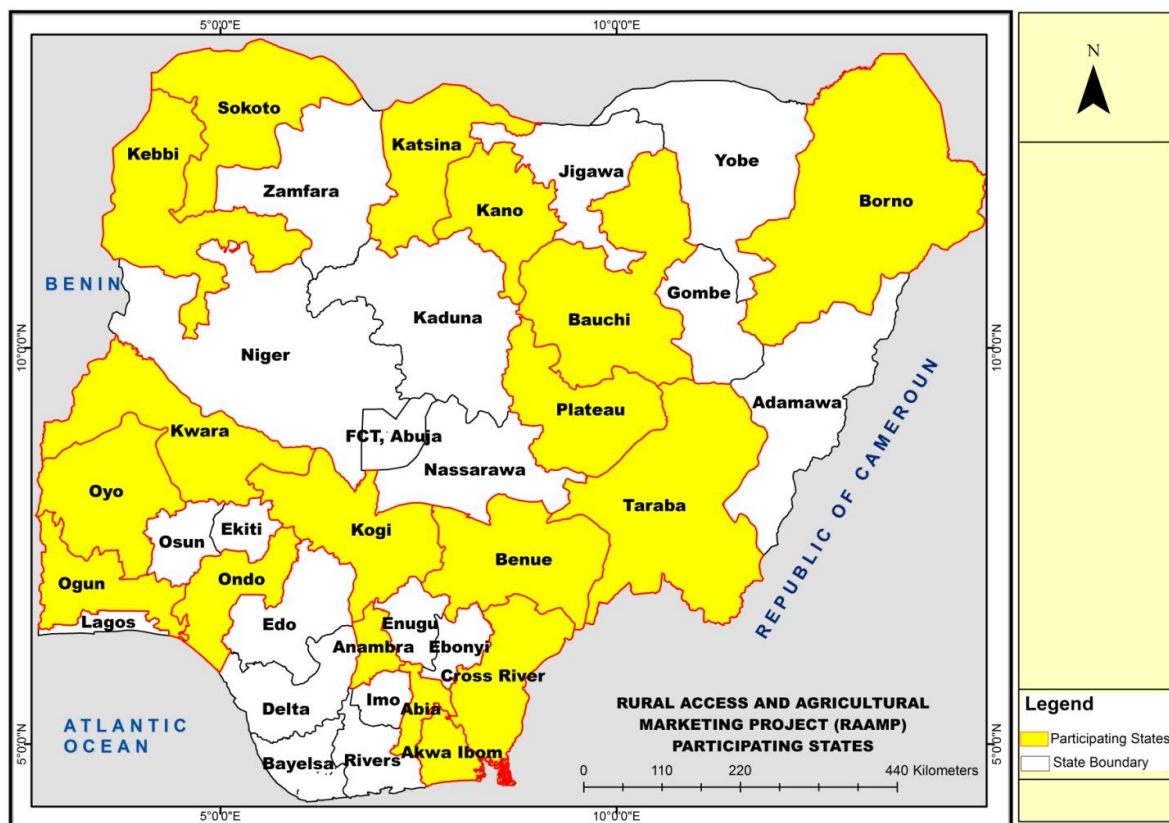


Figure 3.1: Map of Nigeria Showing the RAAMP participating States

3.2 Description of Socio-Economic Background of Nigeria

3.2.1 Demography

United Nations demographic survey 2016 indicates that the population of Nigeria is about 186 million with an average population density of 205.3 persons per sqkm. This makes Nigeria the largest country by population, in Africa. Presently, Nigeria's annual average population growth rate is 2.7 while the average urban growth rate is 4.7 (UN, 2015).

Nigeria, has more than 250 ethnic groups (Okehie-Offolie & Mathew Sadiku, 1996); the larger of which are the Hausa and Fulani who are predominantly from the Northern part of Nigeria and they represent approximately 29% of the population, the Yoruba, predominantly from the South (South West) and represent approximately 21% of the population and the Igbo, predominantly from the East represent about 18% of the population. The other large groups are the Ijaw with about 10%, the Kanuri with about 4%, the Ibibio with about 3.5% and the TIV with about 2.5%. The Middle Belt region of Nigeria shows the greatest degree of ethnic diversity, particularly in Adamawa, Taraba and Plateau States.

English is the official language while the vast majority of the population conducts commercial activities in their ethnic language and "pidgin" English. The literacy level of the population is 57.1% (male: 67.3%, female: 47.3%). Predominantly the people are Muslims (50%) and Christians (40%) with few animists (10%).

3.2.2 Employment

Estimate from the Nigerian Bureau of statistics (NBS) indicates that unemployment rate in Nigeria within the period is 14.2% from 13.3% in (2Q 2016), while youth unemployment stands at 24.0%. It is therefore well conceived that the inclusion of the agricultural marketing component to the existing rural access function of RAAMP will unlock the agro sectoral constraints and stimulate the potentials of the agro value chains to support massive employment in Nigeria.

3.2.3 Economy and Poverty

The Nigerian economy rests on two pillars: oil/gas and agriculture. Both sectors contribute 65% - 70% of GDP, while the secondary sector (manufacturing) contributes about 7% and the tertiary sector (transport, trade, housing etc) contributes about 25%.

Nigeria's major industries are located in Lagos, Agbara and Sango Ota (Ogun State), Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Kano, Jos and Kaduna.

From a GDP growth rate of 6.3% in 2014, the Nigerian economy shrank 1.3% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2016, following a 2.24% decline in the previous period. Inflation rate in Nigeria as at September 2016 was 17.91% (NBS, 2016). According to the World Bank national account data file, the latest value for GNI per capita, Atlas method in Nigeria fell from US\$2,970.00 as of 2014 to US\$2820 in 2015 as against US\$6050 for South Africa in the same period.

It is estimated that 60% of the total population of Nigeria live below the poverty line. The average percentage of the urban poor (i.e. % of population below national poverty line) is a staggering 45% compared with the USA average of 32%.

3.2.4 Literacy

Nigeria literacy level varies from one state to another and it also varies among male and female population. Literacy level is higher in the south compared to the northern region. According to UNESCO 2015 survey, 65 million Nigerians are illiterate. This figure represents about 35% of the population. Illiteracy has adverse effects on individual and society. Recent data shows that Ekiti state, one of the states in the southern region is the highest literacy state in Nigeria.

3.2.5 Land Use Pattern, Agricultural Production and Livelihoods

The estimated land area of Nigeria is 924,000 km². Land use varies based on location and the needs of the community. However, the different uses of land revolve around agriculture, industry and social needs such as the provision of infrastructure. Recent data shows that between 50%- 60% of the land area of Nigeria is under various forms of intensive rainfed small holder agriculture (crop and animal) production and forest plantation.

Agriculture in Nigeria is largely subsistence and is characterized by intensive small holder rainfed and extensive grazing. Various schemes had been put in place to further boost agricultural production, these includes the Irrigation system, FADAMA projects, grazing zones/routes, and Agro-allied business such as fertilizer production. In addition to fish farming activity, some coastal/riverine communities also engage in fishing activities and other aquatic resources

Agricultural produce in Nigeria vary from one region to the other. Major produce in the north are cereals ((such as millet, millet), rice, maize, beans, soya beans and vegetables. Irish potato, yam, potato are the main agricultural produce in the middle belt while cassava, cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, cola nuts and cashew nuts are grown in the south-western Nigeria, also, red oil production and cassava are exceptionally produced at the south-eastern region.

3.2.6 Road Infrastructure

Nigeria has the largest road network in West Africa and the second largest south of the Sahara, with the national network is currently estimated to be 194,200km of which 34,120km (17.6%) are federal roads, 30,500km (15.7%) state roads and 129,580km (66.7%) local and rural roads, linking smaller communities to one another and to LG headquarters. More than 80% of the network here is either in fair or poor condition.

However, Nigeria's road networks are poorly managed and maintained and overused as alternative modes of transport are poorly developed. While most of the network (83.5 percent) is managed by the States and LGAs, the institutional and financial capacity to discharge this responsibility is weakest among these two tiers of Government. The LGAs are the least equipped in this regard and most have ceded their road management responsibilities to their respective State Governments. Weakness in institutional oversight is manifested in inadequate contracting procedures, poor planning and supervision, and serious under-funding of road maintenance.

In 2006, Government adopted the National Policy on Rural Travel and Transport, which recognizes that transport is central to the development of a society and that improving rural mobility and easing the transport burden must constitute a significant part of the country's poverty eradication program. The overall objective of the policy is to develop an adequate, safe, environmentally sound and economically efficient rural travel and transport system. In

line with the policy, Government, under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMAWR) is implementing a Rural Travel and Transport Program (RTTP) and the planned rural access and mobility projects in the states are not only in consonant with the policy but are also pragmatic means of ensuring rapid implementation of the policy.

3.3 Overview of the Participating States

Below is the description of the 18 participating states with respect to geophysical, demographics and agriculture as well as socioeconomics.

ABIA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abia state is located in southeast Nigeria and was created in 1991 from the old Imo State. • The state occupies about 5,834 km². • Abia State is bounded on the north and northeast by Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi States. • The state is also bounded to the west by Imo State and to her east and southeast by Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State respectively. • It is made up of 17 local government areas. They are Aba North, Aba South, Arochukwu, Bende, Ikwuano, Isiala-Ngwa North, Isiala-Ngwa South, Isuikwato, Obi Ngwa, Ohafia, Osisioma Ngwa, Ugwunagbo, Ukwa East, Ukwa West, Umuahia North, Umuahia South and Umunneochi.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abia State has a population of over 2,833,999 (2006 population census).
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and Meteorology There are two Seasons in the year, namely rainy season and dry season. The rainy season begins in March and ends in October with a break in August usually referred to as “August break”. The dry season which lasts for 4 months begins in November. Heavy thunderstorm is characteristic of the onset of the raining season. The total rainfall decreases from 2200mm in the south so 1900mm in the north. The hottest months are January to March with the mean temperature of above 27°C. The relative humidity is usually high throughout the year. 1. Topography Abia state is characterized by a variety of landforms, despite the fact that the state is dominated by flat and low-lying land, generally less than 120m above

	<p>sea level. The low-lying plain is the inland extension of the coastal plain from the Bight of Benin. The central part of the state is characterized by undulating land with many hills. The highland areas are part of the Enugu - Nsukka - Okigwe cuesta. This area has an average height of between 120m and 180m above sea level. On the other hand, the southern part of the state has low lying to moderately high plain topography. General surface elevation ranged between 95 – 130m above sea level. It is drained by Imo River and its tributaries which flow in a southern direction and empties into Atlantic Ocean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil The soils fall within the broad group of ferrallitic soils of the coastal plain sand and escarpment. • Temperature Temperature values are high throughout the year over the project environment. Mean maximum ambient temperature values range between 32°C in February and 28°C in July and September, while minimum temperatures range between 29°C in March and 27°C in August. A quick overview of the data indicates that higher temperatures were recorded at the peak of the dry season, between November and May, while lower temperatures were recorded in the rainy season, between June and October. It is obvious that the rainfalls appear to have a moderating influence on temperatures. • Available Water Drinking Sources Major sources of drinking water in the project areas are rain harvesting and borehole.
Socio Economic characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty/ Income The most current data on poverty rate by the National Bureau of Statistics: National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010 records that Abia State has a poverty rate of 50.2%.
Agricultural Sector	<p>Agro Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming is majorly for subsistence. About 70% of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. • The main food crops grown are yam, cassava, rice, cocoyam and maize while the cash crops include oil-palm, rubber, cocoa, banana and various types of fruits. • Livestock includes poultry, snail, piggery, goats, sheep and grasscutters. • There are three agricultural zones in Abia State: Aba, Umuahia and Bende. In the Aba and Umuahia agricultural zones, such cash crops as palm produce, cocoa and rubber are produced, while food crops such as yam, cassava, rice, plantain, banana, maize and cocoyam are produced in large quantities.

	The Bende agricultural zone is a major producer of rice and yam. Fishing is also carried out by people who live along the Imo River. Large areas of forest can be found in all the Local Government Areas. They provide raw materials for the pulp and paper industry.
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AKWA IBOM STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akwa Ibom State is situated in South Eastern Nigeria. • It lies between latitude 4°30'N and 5°30'N and longitude 7°30'W and 8°15'W. • Uyo is the capital city
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akwa Ibom State, according to the 2006 population census, has a total population of 3,920,208 people made up of 2,044,510 males and 1,875,698 females. • The State's population density is 466 persons/sq. kilometres.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate The climate is Tropical and is largely controlled by prevailing winds and nearness to the Atlantic Ocean. The two major seasons recognized in the area are the wet and dry seasons. Temperature is relatively high throughout the year. The average annual daily temperature ranges from 23°C to 31°C. • Topography, Geology, Landform and Soils In general, the land surface is flat with minor undulations. The area lies on the south eastern part of Nigeria. The underlying geology of the area is predominantly coastal plain sediments. The coastal nature of the state makes it the natural deposit of mosaic of marine, deltaic, estuarine, lagoonal and fluvio- lacustrine material. • Rainfall Annual rainfall over the area decreases gradually from about 4050mm near the coastal area (the southern part) to about 2100mm in the north. • Drainage and Hydrology and Vegetation The area is noted for its wetlands, brackish or saline mangroves, fresh and salt-water swamp forests as well as low land rain forest. The vegetation type is the tropical rain forest. The entire area is drained by three river systems namely: - Ikpa river/Cross river, Imo river and Kwa Iboe river. They empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna and Flora The rain forest in the area is quite rich in trees and animal species. Notable animals found in the area include monkeys, crocodiles, lizards, birds and snakes, among others while plant community is made up of species like iroko, obeche and mahogany, among others.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Farming Cassava, maize, rice, plantain, banana, cocoa, coconut, oil palm, cocoyam, rubber, cucumber and pepper • Animal Rearing Poultry, Snail, Goat, Pig, chicken, sheep, grasscutter and Fishery. • Agro Processing Industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ini farm for production of rice ○ Hatchery farm at Uruan L.G.A. ○ Micro processing factories belonging to individual farmers whereby manual processors are used for production.

ANAMBRA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anambra is a state in south-eastern Nigeria. • The state capital is Awka. Onitsha is the central commercial hub in the state. Anambra State is one of the five (5) states that makes up the southeast geopolitical zone of Nigeria with a landmass of over 4120 km². • Anambra state is situated on a low elevation on the eastern side of the River Niger and shares boundaries with Kogi, Enugu, Abia, Delta, Rivers and Edo states. • Old Anambra State was created in 1976 from part of East Central State, and its capital was Enugu. A further re-organisation in 1991 divided Anambra into two states, Anambra and Enugu. • Anambra state comprises of 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs), namely: Aguata, Anambra East, Anambra West, Anaocha, Awka North, Awka South, Ayamelum, Dunukofia, Ekwusigo, Idemili South, Idemili South, Ihiala, Njikoka, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Ogbaru, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Orumba North, Orumba South and Oyi.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state has a population of 4,055,048 (2006 Population Census).
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate The climate of Anambra State is an equatorial tropical rainforest type. It is characterized by two (2) main seasons; the rainy (wet) season and the dry

seasons. The rainy season is characterized by heavy thunderstorms and lasts between the months of April and October. The dry seasons extends from November to March, annually.

- **Topography**

The most outstanding feature in the area is the Awka-Orlu escarpment with its eastern, gully indented slopes. Its dip slope runs gently with undulating topography, dipping south-westwards into the plains of the River Niger close to Onitsha. The dip slope has major gully sections developed in it. The Oraukwu gully extends to Alor at the slope of the Idemili River.

- **Geology**

Anambra State lies in the Anambra Basin and has about 6,000 m deep of sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary rocks comprise ancient Cretaceous deltas, somewhat similar to the Niger Delta, with the Nkporo Shale, the Mamu Formation, the Ajali sandstone and the Nsukka Formation as the main deposits. On the surface the dominant sedimentary rocks are the Anambra Shale, a sequence of grey shales, occasional clay ironstones and Sandstone beds.

The Anambra Shale underlies the eastern part of the state, particularly in Ayamelum, Awka North, and Oruma North LGAs. Next in the geological sequence, is the Ameke Formation, which includes Nanka Sands, laid down in the Eocene. It's rock types are sandstone, calcareous shale, and limestone in thin bands. Outcrops of the sandstone occur at various places on the higher cuesta, such as at Abagana and Nsugbe, where they are quarried for construction purposes. Nanka sands outcrop mainly at Nanka and Oko in Orumba North LGA.

- **Landforms and Drainage**

Anambra State falls into two (2) main landform regions: a highland region of moderate elevation that covers much of the state south of the Anambra River, and low plain region to the west, north, and east of the highlands. The highland region is a low asymmetrical ridge or cuesta in the northern portion of the Awka Orlu Uplands, which trend roughly southeast to northwest, in line with the geological formations that underlie it. It is highest in the southeast, about 410m average above sea level, and gradually decreases in height to only 33m in elevation in the northwest on the banks of the Anambra River and the Niger. The lower cuesta, formed by the more resister sandstone rocks of the Anambra Shale, rises to only 150m average above sea level at Umuawulu and decreases in height northwest ward to only 100m less in Achalla. Its escarpment faces the Mamu River plain and has a local relief of between 80m and 30m west of it. This is the highest cuesta, formed by the

	<p>sandstones of the Ameke Formation. Its height is above 400m in the southeast at Igbo-ukwu and Isuofii decreasing north-westward to less than 300m high at Agbana, and to only 100m high at Aguleri (Anambra State Tourism Board, 1991).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil The soils in Anambra State vary from loose variable sandy soils to compact, wet and plastic clayey soils. Most of the soils are laterite in nature and are often derived from the underlying geologic unit or transported from nearby areas. Some of the soils are cemented and indurated to form thin to thick ironstone capping or bands. They vary from dark greenish-grey, grey to reddish brown, brownish to yellow in colour. Some are however mottled or variegated. Their thickness varies from a few centimetres to more than 20m in extremely thick ones. Overall, three (3) soil types can be recognised in Anambra State. They are: (i) alluvial soils, (ii) hydromorphic soils, and (iii) ferallitic soils. The alluvial soils are pale brown loamy soils. They differ from the hydromorphic soils in being relatively immature, having no well-developed horizons while the ferallitic soils typically have a low silica content and a high content of aluminum and iron.
<p>Biological Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation Anambra state is located in the Rainforest Belt, which is characterized by growth of tall trees with luxuriant foliage and thick undergrowth. The presence of climbers and epiphytes forming complex tangles is commonplace. The forest with graded tops and continuous canopy of wide leaves are typical where human activities are limited. Oil palm trees are common, and swampy areas have thick cover of raffia palms. This typical tropical rainforest vegetation is disappearing in many parts of Anambra State, giving way to derived savannah vegetation of scrambled bushes. This is due to high rate of human activities in form of deforestation as lands are cleared for purposes of farming and construction. Formation of pockets of derived savannah grassland is also accelerated by active erosion.
<p>Socio Economic Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty/Income According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Anambra State has a poverty rate of 53.7%. (National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010). • Education / Literacy Level Youth literacy in English for Anambra State is 92.8% (National Literacy Survey 2010).

Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Palm oil production ➤ Poultry ➤ There is an Agricultural Training Centre at College of Agriculture Mgbakwu.
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BAUCHI STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bauchi State was created on 3 February, 1976, and lies between 9.30 and 12.30 north of the equator, and 8.50 and 110 east of the Green-which Meridian. • The State is bordered by eight States: Kano, Jigawa, Plateau, to the west; Adamawa, Taraba, Yobe and Gombe to the North East; and Kaduna to the North West; Land area of 549,260 sq. kilometers, about 5.3% of Nigeria’s total land mass. • Bauchi State has 20 Local Government Areas namely: Alkaleri, Bauchi, Bogoro, Dambam, Darazo, DassGamawa, Ganjuwa, Giade, Itas/Gadau, Jama’are, Katagum, Krifi, Miau, Ningi, Shira, TafawaBalewa, Toro, Warji and Zaki.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the 2006 census, Bauchi State has a population of 4,653,066. • Bauchi State has a total of 55 tribal groups. Hausa, Fulani, Gerawa, Sayawa, Jarawa, Kirfawa, Turawa Bolewa, Karekare, Kanuri, Fa'awa, Butawa, Warjawa, Zulawa, and Badawa are the main tribes. • These tribes have cultural similarities in terms of language, occupational practices, festivals, and dressing. There is also high degree of ethnic interaction especially in marriage and economic existence.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Bauchi State has a tropical savanna climate with the rainfall ranges between 1300 mm per annum in the south and only 700 mm per annum in the extreme north. The rains start earlier in April in the southern part of the state, where rain is heaviest and lasts longer, whereas the rains begin later around June or July the highest rainfall recorded to be 700mm per annum. The average daily maximum temperature of Bauchi state ranges from 29.2°C in July and August, to 37.6°C in March and April. The mean daily minimum ranges from about 11.7°C in December and January to about 24.7°C in April and May. While it is humidly hot during the early part of

	<p>the rainy season in the south, the hot, dry and dusty weather lingers up north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geology Bauchi State lies generally at an altitude of about 600m above sea level the city is covered by crystalline rocks, and also has several mineral deposits. They include: Gold, Cassiterite (tin ore), Columbite, Gypsum, Wolfram, Coal, Limestone, Lignite and Iron ore. • Soils Bauchi State is made up of shallow soils such as sandy, clay, and loamy soil in iron pan, underlined by crystalline rocks, hills, mountains, which consists of rock elements on slope of hills and mountains. • Drainage The state is drained by several river systems. The dominant one is River Gongola which originates in the Jos Plateau area, southwest of Bauchi State. It traverses, in a southwest-north east direction through the southern LGAs of the state including Dass, T/Balewa, Bogoro, Bauchi and Kirfi and, thence, to Gombe State. It has numerous headwaters and tributaries within the state. • Hydrology and Water Resources The western and northern parts of the state are drained by the Rivers Bunga and Jama'are systems. The Bunga, with its many tributaries, including Rivers Fanro, Magariya and Dan Warra, flows into the Jama'are system, and thence to constitute part of the River Yobe system. Within the northeastern part of the state is the River Dingaya (Dingaiye) system, with its tributaries such as River Kasi. The latter has rivers FarinRuwa, Jimini and many others as its own tributaries also.
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation Bauchi state has two distinctive vegetation zones, namely, the Sudan savannah and the Sahel savannah. The Sudan savannah type of vegetation covers the southern part of the state, while the Sahel type of savannah, also known as semi-desert vegetation, becomes manifest from the middle of the state as one moves from the state's south to its north. The Sudan savannah vegetation gets richer and richer towards the south, especially along water sources or rivers, but generally the vegetation is less uniform and grasses are shorter than what grows even farther south, that is, in the forest zone of the middle belt. The Sahel type of savannah vegetation comprises isolated stands of thorny shrubs.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major occupation in Bauchi State is peasant farming employing traditional methods and implement • The state also has manufacturing industries in the area of Iron and Steel,

	<p>Water, Ceramics, Food and Beverages etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other occupations in the State include fishing, hunting, blacksmithing, crafts and trading.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bauchi state is an agricultural state. Its vast fertile soil is an added advantage for agricultural products, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cereals e.g maize, rice, sorghum, millet, wheat, etc. - Legumes e.g G. nut, cowpea, soybean, Bambara nut, etc. - Root and tuber e.g. Sweet potato, cassava and yam - Fibre e.g Cotton, Kenaf - Vegetables: - leafy e.g. Amaranthus, cabbage, lettuce etc. - Onion, tomatoes, okra, pepper etc. - Tree and Plantation crops e.g. Mango, Citrus, Guava, Cashew, Moringa, Pawpaw etc. • Cattle, sheep, goat, poultry and rabbits are reared in the state.

BENUE STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic Location and Profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benue State lies within the lower river Benue trough in the middle belt region of Nigeria. • Its geographic coordinates are longitude 7° 47' and 10° 0' East. Latitude 6° 25' and 8° 8' North. • The state shares boundaries with five other states namely: Nasarawa State to the north, Taraba State to the east, Cross-River State to the south, Enugu State to the south-west and Kogi State to the west. • The state also shares a common boundary with the Republic of Cameroon on the south-east. • Benue occupies a landmass of 34,059 square kilometers.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benue State has a total population of 4,253,641 in 2006 census. • The average population density is 99 persons per km². • The state is populated by several ethnic groups: Tiv, Idoma, Igede, Etulo, Abakpa, Jukun, Hausa, Igbo, Akweya and Nyifon. The Tiv are the dominant ethnic group, occupying 14 local government areas with the Etulo and Jukun , while the Idoma, Igede, Igbo, Akweya and Nyifon occupy the remaining nine local government areas.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Benue State experiences two distinct seasons, the Wet season and the Dry season. The rainy season lasts from April to October with

	<p>annual rainfall in the range of 100-200mm. The dry season begins in November and ends in March. Temperatures fluctuate between 21 – 37 degrees Celsius in the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography The land is generally low lying (averaging 100m-250m) and gently undulating with occasional inselbergs, Knoll, Laterite etc. It is only at the boundary area with Cameroon, also Kwande and Oju Local Government Areas that hilly terrain with appreciable local relief is encountered. Here, the terrain is characterised by steep slopes, deep incised valleys and generally rugged relief. Elsewhere, gradients average less than 4°. • Drainage River Benue is the dominant geographical feature in the state. It is one of the few large rivers in Nigeria. The Katsina-Ala is the largest tributary, while the smaller rivers include Mkomon, Amile, Duru, Loko Konshisha, Kpa, Okpokwu, Mu, Be, Aya, Apa Ogede and Ombi. The flood plains which are characterised by extensive swamps and ponds are good for dry season irrigated farming. Though Benue State has high drainage density many of the streams are seasonal. Hence, there is an acute water shortage in the dry season in Local Government Areas such as Guma, Okpokwu, Ogbadibo, Gwer West (Naka, Nigeria) and Oju.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 80% of people living in the state practice agriculture. • Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people. • Benue is the major source of food production in the Nation. • The poverty rate in Benue State as at the last recorded date is 73.6%. (National Bureau of Statistics: National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010).
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major crops produced are soy-beans, rice, peanuts, mango varieties, Citrus, Palm oil, Melon, African pear, chili pepper, tomatoes, yam, cassava, sweet potato, beans, maize, millet, guinea corn and vegetables. • Livestock rearing is also a major business hub in the state including goats, cattle, pork and poultry. • The women are actively involved in agricultural practices across the state.

BORNO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borno state in the north-eastern Nigeria was created in 1976. It lies between latitude 10°N and 13°N and longitude 12° and 15°. It has a land mass of 70,898 km. The State shares borders with the Republics of Niger to the North, Chad to the North-East and Cameroun to the East. Within Nigeria, Borno State shares boundaries with Adamawa State to the South, Gombe State to the West and Yobe State to the North-West.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borno State is a heterogeneous state with a population of 3,178,225 (2006 population census). The state comprises of twenty-seven (27) Local Government Areas (LGAs). These are: Maiduguri, Askira/Uba, Abadam, Ngala, Bayo, Gubio, Kala/Balge, Biu, Guzamala, Mafa, Chibok, Kaga, Konduga, Damboa, Kukawa, Bama, Gwoza, Magumeri, Jere, Hawul, Marte, Dikwa, KwayaKusar, Mobbar, Shani, Monguno, and Nganzai. The Kanuri as its dominant ethnic group account for about three quarters of the population of the State.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate: Köppen-Geiger climate classification system classifies its climate as hot semi-arid (BSh). The highest record temperature in the state was 47 °C (117 °F) on 28 May 1983, while the lowest record temperature was 5 °C (41 °F) on 26 December 1979
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the people of Borno State are farmers, herdsman and fishermen. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Crops grown in the State include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans and cowpeas. Others are vegetables, onions, okra and tomatoes.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the people of Borno State are farmers, herdsman and fishermen. Agriculture is therefore, the mainstay of the economy. Crops grown in the State include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans and cowpeas.

CROSS RIVER STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calabar is located within Latitudes 4° 18" and 5° 09" N and Longitudes 8° 15" and 8° 26" E and lies between the valleys of two rivers: the Great Qua River on the eastern side, and the Calabar River on the west. Atakpa is on the bank of the Calabar River. Cross River state with a population of 2,892,988 (NPC, 2006) is basically an agrarian economy. Cross River State

	<p>covers a total of 20,156sqkm land area. The state shares boundaries with Benue State to the north, Enugu and Abia States to the west, to the east by Cameroon Republic and to the south by Akwa Ibom and the Atlantic Ocean. Cross River has 18 local government areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross River State consists of eighteen (18) Local Government Areas. They are: Abi, Akamkpa, akpabuyo, Bakassi, Bekwarra, Biase, Boki, Calabar Municipal, Calabar South, Etung, Ikom, Obanliku, Obubra, Obudu, Odukpani, Ogoja, Yakuur and Yala.
<p>Demography</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Tribes: The Efik, Ekoi, Ibibio, Okele, Igede, Eche, Yala, Yakurr, Ejagham, and Bette are the indigenous and dominant groups in the area. <p>There is also the Yakurr/Agoi ethnic group in Yakurr LGA. Further up the core northern part of the state are several sub-dialectical groups, among which are Etung, Olulumo, Ofutop, Nkim/Nkum, Abanajum, Nseke and Boki in Ikom, Etung and Boki LGAs. Also, the Yache, Ukelle, Ekajuk, Mbube, Bette, Bekwarra and Utugwang people are found in Ogoja, Yala, Obudu and Obanliku LGA's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion <p>Residents of area are mostly Christians. The main Christian festivals of Christmas and Easter are celebrated across the communities.</p> <p>Traditional worship practices are carried out by few adherents mostly the elderly and major communal deities and shrines are located in the study area. 84% of the residents are Christian adherents, while 13% and 3% are Moslems and traditional worshippers respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education / Literacy Level <p>Youth literacy in English for Cross River State is 89.5% (National Literacy Survey 2010).</p>
<p>Physical Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit climate and meteorology <p>Based on geographic location, Calabar is influenced by sub-equatorial climate. The temperature is moderately high and not fluctuating greatly. The maritime position of Calabar exercises considerable ameliorating influence on its climate. The mean temperature is about 25°C with a range of about 80°C. The relative humidity is high throughout the year, giving a mean annual figure of about 84%. Climate in this area is influenced by two air masses namely the South-East trade wind and the North-East trade wind. The South-East trade wind is hot and humid as it blows from Atlantic Ocean and carries a lot of rain to most part of Cross River State.</p>

The North-East trade wind on the other hand is hot, dry and dusty because they originate from the Sahara desert. The North-East trade wind prevail especially between the month of November and February and is often refers to as Harmattan. The two weather seasons are the wet season from April to November and the dry season from December to March.

- **Topography**

On a general scale, Calabar can be divided topographically into three main units, namely: the central plain, the western scarp, and the eastern scarp. The central plain is a gentle sloping to moderately undulating region, stretching roughly NNE-SSW and with elevation of 40- 50 meters above sea level.

- **Drainage**

The western scarp is the termination of the central plain with the Calabar river valley. Moreover, the eastern scarp is the termination of the central plain with Great Kwa river valley. The project area falls within the classification of the central plain with undulating local relief structure each with geomorphologically-separated drainage divides. Each drainage divide defines the watershed and its related topographic-geomorphologic functions. The average levitation at this scale is about 25 metres above sea level. The peak elevation atop the drainage divide is about 28 metres. The downstream of the watershed elevation recedes to about 5 metres above sea level. Elevation ranges at the watershed base correlates with hydromorphic structures and features such as spots of lacustrine wetlands, and a shallow river that runs towards the Great Kwa.

- **Soil**

The soils formed on Coastal Plains Sands range from Dystric Nitosol and Dystric Cambisol, to Dystric Acrisol are quite common in the project area. Texturally these include sands, loamy sands and sandy loam top soils with sandy clay loam to sandy clay sub-soils. The soils are generally very deep and well drained generally susceptible to erosive potency of precipitation in the area.

- **Rainfall**

The annual rainfall exceeds 300 millimeters, most of which comes in the wet season from May to October.

- **Water and Sanitation**

The sources of water used in households in the study area include water from the surrounding streams and creek, rain water and water from public and private bore holes. Residents of the communities had traditionally used

	<p>water from the streams and creeks and rain water for domestic purposes. In the past few years, however, some public and private water bore holes have been built in most of the communities for the purposes of providing households with water.</p>
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation and wildlife <p>The types and distribution of [terrestrial habitat types] in the study area include mangrove /brackish swamp forest, freshwater swamp forest, and grassland vegetation. The endangered species in the study area according to IUCN are the mangrove plants.</p>
Socio economic characteristic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty/ Income <p>National Bureau of Statistics has it that Cross River state has a poverty rate of 60.4% (National Poverty Rates for Nigeria, 2003/2004 (Revised) and 2009 to 2010).</p>
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro Economy <p>Profitable investment opportunity agriculture includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of 1.8 million hectares of untapped agricultural land with rainfall from march to November 2. Obudu ranch area and surrounding lands can support a minimum of 20000 herds of cattle. The area is also good for production of lettuce, irish potatoes, apple and cabbage. Deep sea fishing for shrimps and fish along the coastal areas. 3. Handling and packaging of fruits and vegetables <p>The prevalent economic crops in the general vicinity include water leaf, sugarcane, cocoyam, pepper, tomato, cassava, paw paw, Fluted pumpkin, mango, plantain, banana, guava and oil palm. The economic trees include Native Pear, Native Kola, Bitter Kola, Breadfruit, Silk Cotton Tree and Locust Bean.</p> <p>Farming here is mainly for subsistence</p>

KANO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kano State is located in North-Western Nigeria consisting of forty-four (44) Local Government Areas (LGAs) with Latitude and Longitude of 11.7574 and 8.6601 respectively. • It was created on May 27, 1967 from parts of the Northern Region. • Kano state borders Katsina State to the north-west, Jigawa State to the north-east, Bauchi State to the south-east and Kaduna State to the south-west.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kano State is the most populous state in the country (9,383,682 est. 2006 Census, with a projected population of 12,625,500 for 2015) • The gender percentage as at 2006 was estimated at 47.4% (4,947,952) males to 52.6% (4,453,336) females. • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 48.9% (28.73% male and 20.21% female)
Physical & Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate In the state rainy season starts in May and ends in October while the dry season starts from November and ends in April. Mean annual rainfall ranges from over 1,000mm in the south to a little less than 800mm in the north. Mean temperature ranges from 26°C to 33°C. • Relative Humidity This is high in August up to 80% and lowest in January, November and December with 23%. The rainy season has a moderate effect on temperature which falls to the lowest in August with a mean monthly value of 24.5°C. The monthly evaporation rate for Kano varied from 55% in March and April at the beginning of wet season to 78% in September during the end of rainy season. • Geology The major geologic formations of Kano include crystalline igneous, metamorphic rocks and granite. The relief ranges from heights of 500 m for lower plains to 1000 m above sea level for higher ones. • Soil The soil types are classified into three main groups; the ferruginous tropical soils, the reddish brown soils and hydromorphic soils, which are found in poorly, drained areas. Soils are chemically poor with 80 to 90% sand, and 2 to 4% clay contents. • Water Resources The major rivers are Kano, Challawa, Watari, Jatau, Dudurun and Gaya. These rivers flow into the Hadejia River, which empties into the Lake Chad. Kano also has about 25 lakes and dams, which provide potable water to towns and villages. • Hydrology and Hydrogeology

	<p>The Region is divided into two hydrological zones, demarcated by the hydro-geological divide. To the west of the divide is the zone of high surface water discharge and retention, which coincides, with the zone of Basement Complex structure. To the east and north east of the divide is the zone of large accumulation of ground water, which is part of upper aquifer of Chad Basin. Retention and flow of water on the surface are very limited in this zone. The hydrogeology of the region is to a large extent controlled by geologic settings, climatic condition and human activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation The natural vegetation is a mixture of Sudan, Savannah and Sahel thorn shrubs species, sparsely distributed over the entire area, with variation in density from place to place due to human imprint. The Sudan Savannah trees are composed of variety of species hardly taller than 20m ranging from baobab to different types of acacias, for example <i>Acacia albida</i> spp, <i>Acacia nitotica</i> spp, and <i>Acacia seyal</i> spp. Most of these trees adapt to drought conditions through long taproots, leathery leaves, and tiny leaves. With the exception of <i>Acacia albida</i>, which retains their green leaves throughout the year, the other trees shed their leaves during the dry season. • Fauna Fauna species found include the Savannah cane rat (<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>), Striped-ground squirrel (<i>Euxerus erythropus</i>), African puff adder (<i>Bitis ariens</i>), Gambian giant rat (<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>). Avian spp. include the cattle egret (<i>Bubulicus ibis</i>), Gery heron (<i>Adea cineria</i>), White-faced whistling duck (<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>), Hooded vulture (<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>), Black kite (<i>Milvus migmans</i>), Speckled pigeon (<i>Columba guinea</i>), Black billed dove (<i>Streptopelia abyssinicus</i>), etc.
<p>Socio-economic Characteristics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state is highly commercialized; driven by commerce, manufacturing and subsistence agriculture. Large-scale industries specific in the areas of manufacturing textiles, plastic and rubber, paper and paper products, leather, food and beverages are found in the state. • Kano is one of Nigeria's most important agricultural regions and currently produces food and cash crops. • Amenities: The link roads to the villages and farmlands are earth roads and in some cases in deplorable conditions. • The poverty rate in the state was placed at 76.4% as at 2010. • Administrative Hierarchy: There is a homogenous traditional administrative system in the state with the Emir as the head in the local government traditional council. Following the Emir are District heads, Village heads and Wards heads. • Language and Religion: Hausa and Fulani are the predominant languages in

	the project area. Islam is the main religion commanding the adherents of greater number of the population in Kano state.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major commodity crops are rice, maize, sorghum, millet, guinea corn, tomato, wheat, soyabeans, • Major livestock include cattle, goat, poultry and sheep. • Women are involved in agriculture in large numbers. They participate in cultivation, processing and rearing of small ruminants. • Agro-processing industries in the state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Umza Rice and wheat processing ✓ Sias Rice ✓ Popular Rice ✓ Dangote Tomato

KATSINA STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsina State is a Northern state that was formed in 1987 from part of Kaduna State. The state is bounded in the East by Kano State, in the West by Sokoto State, in the South by Kaduna State and in the North by the Niger Republic. The city is largely <u>Muslim</u>, and the population of the city is mainly from the <u>Fulani</u> and <u>Hausa</u> ethnic groups. • The state currently has 34 Local Government Areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, Katsina's estimated population was 459,022. • The <u>Hausa people</u> (sometimes grouped with the <u>Fulani</u> as <u>Hausa-Fulani</u>) are the largest ethnic group. • It is made up of two emirates which feature prominently in the establishment of the seven Hausa Kingdoms. The lineage between Bayajida and Daurama produced the founders of Daura, Katsina, Zaria, Kano, RanoGobir and Biram. • The state is predominantly Muslim, and Gobarau Minaret is an important building. Sharia is valid in the entire state. The Church of Nigeria has a Diocese of Katsina. The Redeemed Christian Church of God and the Roman Catholic Church are fairly present in the state.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Katsina has a <u>hot semi-arid climate</u>, and considered to be a local steppe climate. During the year, there is little rainfall in Katsina state. The temperature averages 26.0°C. The rainfall here averages 600 mm. The driest month is January, with 0 mm of rain. Most precipitation falls in August, with an average of 217 mm. April is the warmest month of the year. The temperature in April averages 30.8°C. In January, the average temperature is 21.2°C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year. There is a difference of 217 mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. The average temperatures vary during the year by 9.6

	<p>°C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geology Katsina State forms part of the extensive plains known as the High Plains of Hausaland. The state is composed of undulating plains which generally rise gently from 360m in the northeast around Daura, to 600m around Funtua in the southwest. Generally, the state has two geological regions. The south and central parts of the state are underlain by crystalline rocks of the Basement Complex (from Funtua to DutsimMa), but in the northern parts cretaceous sediments overlap the crystalline rocks. • Soils In Katsina state, underlying rocks are overlain by sandy 'drift' deposits laid down during the last arid phase about twelve thousand years ago. In the Southern part of the state, the covering material is largely clayey soil, about five meters in depth and very fine in texture. • Drainage Major rivers which originate in or traverse the state include; the Koza, Sabke, Tagwai and Gada systems in the northern half of the state (all flowing either north or northwestwards). Rivers in the south include the Karaduwa, Bunsuru, Gagare, Turami, Sokoto, Tubo, Chalawa and Galma rivers (flowing either north west, southeast or east). • Hydrology and Water Resources The Sokoto-Rima River basin is essentially drained by the river Sokoto, a prominent part of Niger river drainage system. The Sokoto river rises with its main tributaries, the Ka, Zamfara, and Rima from the 600 to 900 meters high Mashika and Dunia highland areas bordering the eastern part of the basin, it is joined by the Rima in the north, making a southward swing, collecting the Zamfara and Ka before entering in to the river Niger. The river systems, thus effectively drains the whole basin. Mineral Resources in the state include Limestone, Phosphate, Gypsum, Kaolin, Literite, Ball Clay, Granite etc.
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation The southern half of the state belongs to the Northern Guinea Savannah Zone, while the north belongs to the Sudan Savannah Zone. The vegetation in the south thus consists of broadleaved species with tall tussocky grasses of guinea affinities, mixed up with fine leaved species of thorny trees with continuous short and feathery grass cover. The northern districts consist of trees that grow long tap roots and thick barks that make it possible for them to withstand the long dry season and bush fires. The grass cover here too has durable roots which remain underground after stalks are burnt away or wilted in the dry season only to germinate with the first rains.

Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsina State is an agrarian State, Agriculture, in the form of crop and livestock production, is the main employer. It provides food and income earning for majority of the people. The economy of the State is basically agrarian in nature with a cultivable Land 2.4million hectares out of which 1.6million is under cultivation, leaving land area of 800,000 hectares, equivalent to one third of the total cultivable land available for investment. • Katsina State is a centre of both formal and informal education. Currently it has Federal College of Education, Katsina; Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina; Federal University of Agriculture, Dutsin-Ma; Katsina State University, which was renamed after the late President Umaru Musa Yar'adua University; AlQalam University Katsina; YusufuBala Usman College of Legal, and General Studies, Daura and the School of Basic and Remedial Studies, Funtua(SBRS/ABU Funtua).
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state for long has been a major collection centre for cash crops such as cotton, ground-nuts and food crops such as maize, guinea corn, millet, and vegetables. • The range of livestock in the state is essentially cattle, sheep, goat and Poultry. • These provides huge opportunities for setting up of large Scale Agro-allied industries such as Sugar Processing Industry, Rice Milling, Oil and Flour Milling, Textiles, Dairy Products, Confectioneries, Meat processing, Tannery, Hatchery and Poultry production, etc.

KEBBI STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi state is located in North West Nigeria with its capital in Birnin Kebbi and has 21 local government areas. • The state was created on the 27th of August 1991 from Sokoto state. It is bordered by Sokoto State to the North and East, Niger State to the South, Dosso Region in the Republic of Niger to the North-west and the Republic of Benin to the West. • It has a total area of 36,229 sq km² (10th largest in Nigeria).
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebbi State is mainly populated by Hausa people with some members of Bussawa, Dukawa, Kambari, and Kamuku, ethnic communities. The religions in Kebbi are Christianity and Islam. • The estimated population of the state as at 2006 was 3, 238, 628. • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 25.3% (15.56% male and 9.71% female).
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geology The southern part of the state is rocky and the northern part is sandy. The State has two important agricultural lands namely – the FADAMA land and dryland. The FADAMA is an agricultural land which seasonally

	<p>flooded with water during the period of rains and recede during the dry season leaving a coating of alluvial clay soil. The dryland areas of the State shared similar characteristics with other dry areas of the world. They were characterized as slowly permeable, most of the water is lost by run-off and might have been formed under aridity from wind-stored desert sands that accumulated over long periods of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrology and Water Resources Kebbi state is endowed with economically viable rivers such as the Niger and the Rima for the development of fisheries activities. • Vegetation The state has Sudan and Sahel Savannah vegetation
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large percentage of the people are farmers. • Fishing has always been one of the key occupation of the inhabitants of the state • The state has substantial deposits of gypsum, marble, kaolin. • The poverty rate in the state was placed at 86.0% as at 2010.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major agriculture produce in the state are rice, wheat, millet, guinea corn, sorghum, maize, soyabeans, cowpea, pepper, and economic trees including sheabutter, mango, cashew. • Kebbi state is also a big exporter of livestock (cows, goats, rams) to the south (Lagos, Port-harcourt and Abeokuta) • There are some processing mills in the state including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wacot Rice Mill recently commissioned by President Buhari ✓ Labana rice mill ✓ Cassava processing mill in Jega ✓ Groundnut processing mill in Karaye and Maima • About 40% of women in the rural areas participate in farming (cultivation, livestock) and agricultural processing.

KOGI STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kogi is a state in the central region of Nigeria. • It is popularly called the Confluence State because the confluence of River Niger and River Benue is at its capital, Lokoja, which is the first administrative capital of modern-day Nigeria. • The stated is bordered by Niger and FCT to the north, Benue and Nasarawa to the east, Enugu to the south west, Anambra to the south, Edo to the southwest, Ondo and Ekiti to the west and Kwara to the northwest.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State has a population of 3,928,799 as at 2013 (estimated from the

	<p>Nigerian National 2006 population census) figure of 3,278,489.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kogi State has a landmass of about 30,354.74 square kilometres with a population density of 284 per square kilometre.
<p>Physical Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate The climate in Kogi State is classified as ‘tropical savannah’ with two clearly marked seasons; wet (between April and October) and dry (between November and March). It is located within the humid tropical climatic region with rainfall being the single most important element for defining the climatic seasons. Average annual rainfall is about 1,140 mm, with the highest monthly rainfall occurring in September (on average, around 210 mm) and the lowest in December (on average, less than 3 mm). • Soil Characteristics The flood plains of the Niger and Benue river valleys in Kogi State have the hydromorphic soils which contain a mixture of coarse alluvial and colluvial deposits (Areola, 1985). The alluvial soils along the valleys of the rivers are sandy, while the adjoining laterite soils are deeply weathered and grey or reddish in colour, sticky and permeable. • Geology Kogi state has two main rock types, namely, basement complex rocks of the Precambrian age in the western half of the state and extending slightly eastwards beyond the lower Niger valley and the older sedimentary rocks in the eastern half. The various sedimentary rock groups extend along the banks of Rivers Niger and Benue and southeastwards through Enugu and Anambra states, to join the Udi Plateau.
<p>Biological Environment</p>	<p>Vegetation</p> <p>The vegetation can be divided into four zones made up of;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The flood plain complexes of savannah, which is a mixture of several vegetation types, found on river flood plains; 2. Mixed leguminous wooded savannah spread mg from Abugi through Koton-karfe. Itobe, Ajaokuta is characterized by mixed formation of trees, shrubs and grasses; 3. Most lowland forest of Savannah mosaic type - this is wooded savannah with Daniella Olivier and oil palms dominating. However, along the river valleys riparian forests are well developed; <p>In the rest of the State, particularly South of Idah, is a mixture of vegetation wooded savannah, rain and mangrove forests</p>

Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Production and Livelihoods Agricultural land use is characterized by arable land that supports the cultivation of cassava, yam, maize, sorghum and vegetables. Cash crops grown in the area are cocoa, coffee and cashew. About 90% of the population engages in agricultural activities as a major means of livelihood; although a large proportion of this (about 98%) consists of subsistence farming while the Fulani nomadic are found in cattle grazing activities
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KWARA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kwara State was created on 27 May 1967 It has a total area of 36,825 km².
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2006, the population of Kwara State was 2.37 million based on the Nigeria 2006 Census.
Physical Environment	<p> Climate Two climatic seasons are experienced:i.e. rainy and dry season. The rainy season is between March and November and the annual rainfall varies from 1000 mm to 1500 mm, with the peak between September and early October. Also, the mean monthly temperature is generally high throughout the year. The daily average temperatures are in January with 25°C, May 27.5°C and September 22.5°C. </p> <p> Vegetation The vegetation type is derived savannah with riparian forest along the river bank. The drainage system is dendritic in pattern due to its characteristics. The most important river is Asa River which flows in south-northern direction. Asa River occupies a fairly wide valley and goes a long way to divide Ilorin into two parts namely the Eastern and the western part. </p>
Socio-economic Characteristics Poverty and Income Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture is the main source of the economy. The mineral resources in the state are gold, limestone, marble, feldspar, clay, kaolin, quartz and granite rocks.
Agriculture	The major agriculture produce in the state are: cotton, cocoa, coffee, kolanut, tobacco, Beni seed and palm produce.

ONDO STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ondo State is a state in Nigeria created on 3 February 1976 from the former Western State. Akure is the state capital. • It originally included what is now Ekiti State, which was split off in 1996. • Ondo State lies between latitude 50451 and 80151 North and longitude 40451 and 60 East, this means that the State lies entirely in the tropics. • The State is bounded in the North-West by Ekiti State, West-Central by Osun State, South-west by Ogun State, South-East by Delta State and Edo State while in the South by Atlantic Ocean. • The total land area of Ondo State is 15,195.18sq kilometers with a population of 3,460,877 (2006 provisional result). • The ethnic composition of Ondo State is largely from the Yoruba subgroups of the Akoko, Akure, Ikale, Ilaje, Ondo, and Owo peoples. Ijaw minority such as Apoi and Arogbu populations inhabit the coastal areas; while a sizable number of the Ondo State people who speak a variant of the Yoruba language similar to Ife dialect reside in Oke-Igbo. • Administrative Areas: With Ondo as the capital, the state is divided into (18) local government areas which form Nine (9) federal constituencies and three senatorial districts.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Structure and Distribution: Although the detailed analyses of the 2006 census are yet to be done, information already provided indicates that Ondo State has a total of 3,460,877 persons made up of 1,745,057 males and 1,715,820 females. The structure and distribution of population in Ondo State have been affected by high incidence of migration of Ondo people to other parts of the country. • Education: Among the states of the Federation, Ondo State is one of those with the largest number of public primary and secondary schools. There are over 880 public primary schools and over 190 public secondary schools spread all over the state. There are five other state unity secondary schools and two Federal unity secondary schools at Akure and Idoani. There are also several Private Nursery and Primary Schools.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geology: There are two distinct geological regions in Ondo State. First, is the region of sedimentary rocks in the south, and secondly, the region of PreCambrian Basement Complex rocks in the north. Some few kilometers north of Aye occurs the basement complex sedimentary rocks boundary. The sedimentary rocks are mainly of the post Cretaceous sediments and the Cretaceous Abeokuta Formation. The basement complex is mainly of the medium grained gneisses. These are strongly foliated rocks frequently occurring as out crops. On the surface of these outcrops, severely

	<p>contorted, alternating bands of dark and light coloured minerals can be seen. These bands of light coloured minerals are essentially feldspar and quartz, while the dark coloured bands contain abundant biotic mica. A small proportion of the state, especially to the northeast, overlies the coarse-grained granites and gneisses, which are poor in dark ferromagnesian minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils: The soils derived from the Basement complex rocks are mostly well drained, with a medium texture. The soils, classified as Ondo Association, are of high agricultural value for both tree and arable crops. But to the northeast, is found a soil series under two associations. The soils here are skeletal in nature and are of comparatively recent origin. In the southern part, the older sand ridge complexes develop brown and orange sandy soils, while the most recent ones near the coast have light grey sandy soils. The swamp flats are characterized by swampy organic and flooded organic soils, while the major part consists of decomposed and partly decomposed organic matter; whereas areas affected by tide bear saline soils. The latter soils are mostly useless for agricultural practices. • Climate: The climate is tropical with two distinct seasons, the rainy season, (April - October) and dry season (November – March) with slight variations from year to year. The annual rainfall varies from 1,150mm in the northern parts to 2,000mm in the southern area; the State generally enjoys luxuriant vegetation. The vegetation consists of coastal forest and mangrove swamp forest in the south, moist lowland Tropical forest, and the forest savannah in the north. • Drainage: Ondo State is composed of lowlands and rugged hills with granitic outcrops in several places. In general, the land rises from the coastal part of Ilaje/EseOdo (less than fifteen metres above sea level) in the south, to the rugged hills of the north-eastern portion in Akoko area. Some of the more prominent hills found at Idanre and Akoko rise above 250 metres above sea level. The geomorphological units of the creek and riverine areas include sand ridges, lagoons, swamp flats, creeks and the anatomising distributaries of the western Niger Delta. Numerous rivers flowing southwards to the Atlantic Ocean drain the state. These rivers include the Owena, Oluwa, Oni, Awara, Ogbese, Awo and Ose. The drainage is downwards to the Atlantic Ocean; besides, two thirds of Ese-Odo Local Government Area is a maze of rivers, creeks and lakes. The most outstanding characteristics of the drainage systems over the areas of Basement Complex rocks is the proliferation of many small river channels. The channels of the smaller streams are dry for many months, especially from November to May. The major rivers flow through sedimentary rocks in deeply incised valleys aligned in a north-south direction, into the coastal lagoons. The lagoons flow in a west-east direction, parallel to the coast.
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	<p>Another aspect of the relief of Ondo State is the prevalence of many erosion gullies along hill slopes. The gullies are very common and rather devastating in Owo and Akoko areas. Gullies also occur in areas of sedimentary rocks in Okitipupa and Araromi Rubber Estate. Along the Creeks, there are no sandy beaches since the entire area is swampy except in Araromi seaside where you have sandy beach.</p>
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation: The natural vegetation is the high forest, composed of many varieties of hardwood timber such as <i>Melicia excelsa</i>, <i>Antaris africana</i>, <i>Terminalia superba</i>, <i>Lophira procera</i> and <i>Symphonia globulifera</i>. In the northern districts, the vegetation consists of woody savanna featuring such tree species as <i>Blighia sapida</i> and <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>. The swamp flats are the domain of the fresh water swamp forests in the interior and the units of mangrove vegetation near the coast. The sand ridges are characterized by savanna and stunted rain forests. Over most of the state, the natural vegetation has been very much degraded as a result of human activities, the chief of which is based on the rotation of bush fallow system. As a result, the original forest is now restricted to forest reserves. An important aspect of the vegetation of the state is the prevalence of tree crops. The major tree crops include cocoa, kola, coffee, rubber, oil palms and citrus, cocoa being the most prevalent. It is also important to note that rubber and oil palms have been cultivated in large plantations in Odigbo, Okitipupa and Irele Local Government Areas. Trees that are not native have also been introduced as forest plantations. These exotics have been used to re-vegetate large portions of harvested old forest reserves in Omo and Owo. They include mainly <i>Tectona grandis</i> (teak) and <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Pulp Wood)
Socio Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major occupations include Farming, Trading, Logging, Fishing, Crafting and Public service. • Ondo indigenes are found in various services and especially in education and civil service. Some are traders in many large cities of the federation, while in recent times, many industrialists have established plants in cities in Ondo State and other parts of the country. It is also pertinent to observe that Ondo State harbors many migrant farmers from all the Southwestern states and from Kwara, Kogi and Benue states. Most of these migrant farmers cultivate cocoa, while some serve as farm labourers. • Majority of the population in Ondo combine all other alternate source of livelihood with farming.
Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An important aspect of the vegetation of the state is the prevalence of tree crops.

Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major tree crops include cocoa, kola, coffee, rubber, oil palms and citrus, cocoa being the most prevalent. • It is also important to note that rubber and oil palms have been cultivated in large plantations in Odigbo, Okitipupa and Irele Local Government Areas. • Trees that are not native have also been introduced as forest plantations. • Women are actively involve in processing local food and fibre items such as cassava (gari), maize and rice.
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OYO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oyo state was created on 3rd February 1976 is located in the South-West geopolitical zone of Nigeria. • The capital is Ibadan. • Oyo state occupies a land area of 28,454 square kilometres. • It is bounded in the south by Ogun State, in the north by Kwara State, in the west, it is partly bounded by Ogun State, while in the East by Osun State.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimated population of the state as at 2010 was 5,591,589. • It has 33 LGAs and they are as follows; Afijio, Akinyele, Atiba, Atisbo, Egbeda, Ibadan North, Ibadan North-East, Ibadan North-West, Ibadan South-East, Ibadan South West, Ibarapa Central, Ibarapa East, Ibarapa North, Ido, Irepo, Iseyin, Itesiwaju, Iwajowa, Kajola, Lagelu, Ogbomosho North, Ogbomosho South, Ogo-Oluwa, Olorunsogo, Oluyole, Ona-Ara, Oorelope, Oriire, Oyo East, Oyo West, Saki East, Saki West and Surulere.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate /Meteorology The rainy season in Oyo lasts from April to October and the dry season from November to March. The climate is determined by the movement of two air masses – the Dry Tropical Continental Air Mass (cT), which originates from the Sahara Desert and is responsible for the dry season, and the Moist Tropical Maritime (mT), from the Atlantic Ocean, which is responsible for the rainy season. Ibadan therefore has tropical rainy climate with an average annual rainfall of 1265.6mm. the average daily temperature ranges between 25 °C (77.0 °F) and 35 °C (95.0 °F), almost throughout the year. • Geology/Hydrogeology Oyo sits on a rolling topography with the basement rock types characterized by low porosity and permeability. The upland areas are places above 200m. Among the upland areas is the central ridge called ‘Oke Aremo’. It has a northsouth trend with a gap in its northern section through which Ogunpa river cuts its valley. The ridge is the main

	<p>watershed from the headstream of the Ogunpa, Ona and Kudeti rivers. The highest point on the ridge is about 280m and this is at the Bower hill. The lowland areas are places below 200m. There is generally a decline in the elevation of the land from north-east to the south-east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage The main rivers draining Oyo are are Ona, Ogunpa and Ogbere rivers with their tributaries, including the River Omi, Kudeti, Alaro, Alapata and Maje, Elere,
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation: The vegetation pattern of Oyo State is that of rain forest in the south and guinea savannah in the north. Thick forest in the south gives way to grassland interspersed with trees in the north. • Fauna: Species found include the <i>Chiroptera</i> (bat), <i>Rattus rattus</i> (Rat), <i>Sciurus</i> (Squirrel), <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> (Goat), <i>Canis lupus</i> (dog), <i>Columba livia</i> (pigeon), <i>Zenaida</i> (dove), <i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i> (chicken), <i>Francolinus sp</i> (fowl), <i>Agama agama</i> (Lizard), <i>Reptilia Varanus niloticus</i> (lizard), <i>Crotaphytus sp</i> (lizard), and <i>Reptilia Furcifer pardalis</i> (Chameleon) etc.
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibadan the capital of Oyo is located at a strategic location on the operational railway route in the Southern region connecting Lagos to Kano in the North of Nigeria. • It is a major trade stop for traders who trade in cassava, cocoa, cotton, timber, rubber and palm oil. • The main industries in Oyo include the processing of agricultural products; tobacco processing and cigarette (manufacture); flour mills, leather-working and furniture-making. • There is abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine in the state. • There are several cattle ranches, a dairy farm as well as a commercial abattoir in the state capital.
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major commodity crops in the state are yam, corn, cassava, beans, cocoa, palm oil, palm kernel, cotton, kolanut, indigo, fruits, millet, plantain and tobacco. • Livestock rearing is also a major business hub in the state including cattle, goats, poultry and fish. • About 70% of women are involved in agricultural practices across the state. • There are a number of Government Farm Settlements in Ipapo, Ilora, Sepeteri, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Iresaadu, Ijaiye, Akufo and Lalupon.

PLATEAU STATE

PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capital of Plateau state is Jos. • The state has an area of 26.8 99 square kilometres and shares common boundary with Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Taraba, Bauchi and Gombe states. • Plateau state is located between latitude 18° 24' N and longitude 80°32' and 100°38' East. • Plateau State consists of 17 local government areas and they are as follows: Jos North, Jos South, Jos East, Bassa, Kanam, Barakin Ladi, Quai'an-Pam, Wase, Langtang North, Langtang South, Pankshin, Shendam, Riyam, Mikang, Kanke, Mangu and Bokkos.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1991 national census puts the population of plateau state at 295 9588 comprising 102 7926 males and 1031662 females. The average population density is 96% person's square kilometre. • The population of plateau state is highly heterogeneous with over 40 ethnic groups.
Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography and Relief The north of plateau state has high relief. This provides a hydrological centre for many rivers in northern Nigeria and confers on the northern part of the state a cool climate suitable for livestock rearing and growing of exotic crops. The Jos Plateau, an erosional relic covering an area of about 7, 780 square kilometres is a product of distinct phases of volcanic activities when younger granite rocks extensively intruded into the older basement complex rocks. Each phase of volcanic activities was followed by a long period of weathering and erosion when tin bearing rocks are deposited in the valley and buried by floods of basalt from subsequent volcanic eruptions. The landscape of Plateau state rises steeply from 200 metres around the plains of River Benue in the south to an average height of 1200 metres on the Jos Plateau. There are great peaks like the Shere Hills (1829 metres), extinct volcanoes crater lakes on the Jos Plateau which is also the source of great rivers like the Kaduna, Gongola, Hadejia and Yobe. • Climate Plateau state is characterized by a near temperate climate on the Jos Plateau and a hot and humid climate on its lower parts. Generally, weather conditions are warmer during the rainy season (April to October) and much colder during the harmattan period (December to February). The mean annual temperature in the states ranges between 20 degrees centigrade and 25 degrees centigrade, while the mean annual rainfall figures ranges from 137.75cm in the southern part and 146 cm on the Jos Plateau. • Soil The major soil units of Plateau belong to the broad category of tropical

	ferruginous soils which are much thinner on the high Plateau but attain greater depth on the southern part of the state. There are also sizeable pockets of loamy soil of volcanic origin in the high Plateau. These soil groups respond quite well to fertilizer.
Biological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation Plateau state falls largely within the northern guinea savanna zone which consists mainly of trees, grasses and the Plateau type of mosaic vegetation. Near some villages are thick hedges of cactu, which have been planted around household farms or compound land. Fringing woodlands or gallery forest can be found along some river valleys.
Socio Economic Characteristics	<p>Animal Rearing, Crop Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of the population are farmers • Farming is done majorly for commercial purpose. • Women are actively engaged in farming and form corperatives.
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Farming Cash crops include irish potatoes, apples, grapes, wheat, maize, carrots, cabbages, green beans, citrus, groundnuts, pepper, sorghum, rice, yam, barley and vegetables. The region produces about 200,00 tonnes of irish potatoes annually. • Animal Rearing Poultry, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Cattle and Fishery. • Agro Processing Industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Grand Cereal: production of vegetable oil, maize flour and livestock feed. ➢ Nasco food: maize processing ➢ Amobyeg: production of poultry feeds ➢ Ecwa feed Mills ➢ Tintali Rice ➢ Fruit and Veggies Industry <p>There are a lot of microprocessors of over 80 food crops produced in the state. These are families and individuals who use manual method of processing</p>

SOKOTO STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sokoto State is in the dry Sahel, surrounded by sandy savannah and isolated hills with an annual average temperature of 28.3 °C (82.9 °F). • It currently has 23 local government areas
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimated population of the state as at 2010 was 3,702,676 with males placed at 1,863,713 and females 1,838,963 • Sokoto State is mainly populated by Hausa people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literacy level as at 2010 was estimated at 30.1% (17.8% male and 12.25% female) • Sokoto state is known as the Seat of the Caliphate • Most Sokoto State residents are Sunni Muslims, with a Shia minority
Physical Environment	<p>Climate: With an annual average temperature of 28.3 °C (82.9 °F), Sokoto is, on the whole, a very hot area. The warmest months are February to April when daytime temperatures can exceed 45 °C (113.0 °F). The rainy season is from June to October. During the cold season, the climate is dominated by the Harmattan wind blowing Sahara dust over the land.</p> <p>Geology: the city is covered by a series of sedimentary rocks, which have been deposited over the basement complex</p> <p>Soils: Sandy topsoil with clayey subsoil are common, except along the flood plains of the river valleys where alluvial soils predominate. To the north of the state, especially along the border with Niger Republic, the undulating plains are covered by Aeolian deposits of variable depth</p> <p>Drainage: Sokoto State is drained by the Rima River and its tributaries, most of which rise in the southeastern part of the state and in the neighbouring Kaduna State. While the Bunsuru and Gangere Rivers flow in a northerly direction, joining the Rima near Sabon Birni, the Sokoto, Zarnfara and Ka tributaries, on the other hand, flow west wards to join the Rima.</p> <p>Hydrology and Water Resources: The Sokoto-Rima River basin is essentially drained by the river Sokoto, a prominent part of Niger river drainage system. The Sokoto river rises with its main tributaries, the Ka, Zamfara, and Rima from the 600 to 900 meters high Mashika and Dunia highland areas bordering the eastern part of the basin, it is joined by the Rima in the north, making a southward swing, collecting the Zamfara and Ka before entering in to the river Niger. The river systems, thus effectively drains the whole basin.</p>
Biological Environment	<p>Vegetation: The whole state falls within the Sudan Savannah. The vegetation is characterised by thorny species with a scatter of acacia specie. The river courses are lined with dum palms, which are interspersed with a herbaceous cover of annual grasses.</p> <p>Fauna: Fauna species found include the Savannah cane rat (<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>), Striped-ground squirrel (<i>Euxerus erythropus</i>), African puff adder (<i>Bitis ariens</i>), Gambian giant rat (<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>). Avian spp. include the cattle egret (<i>Bubulicus ibis</i>), Gery heron (<i>Adea cineria</i>), White-faced whistling duck (<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>), Hooded vulture (<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>), Black kite (<i>Milvus migtans</i>), Speckled pigeon (<i>Columba guinea</i>), Black billed dove (<i>Streptopelia abyssinicus</i>), etc.</p>
Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 80% of people living in the state practice agriculture. • Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people; The region's lifeline for growing crops is the floodplains of the Sokoto-Rima river system which are covered with rich alluvial soil.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poverty rate in the state was placed at 85.3% as at 2010
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major commodity crops in the state are rice, wheat, beans, sorghum, onions, which are grown for both subsistence and marketing purposes • Livestock rearing is also a major business hub in the state including goats, cows which are transported to the South • About 30-35% of women are involved in agricultural practices across the state; however, most of them are into the processing aspect and not cultivation. They also have access to credit facilities through formation of associations

TARABA STATE	
PROFILE	DESCRIPTION
Geographic Location and Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taraba state was created out of the former Gongola State on 27 August 1991. The state was created out of the former Gongola State on 27 August 1991. Taraba State is bounded in the west by Nasarawa State and Benue State, northwest by Plateau State, north by Bauchi State and Gombe State, northeast by Adamawa State, east and south by Cameroon. • The state covers a land area of 59,400 square kilometres and has currently has 16 Local Government Areas.
Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the 2006 census figures released by the National Population Commission (NPC), Taraba State has population figures of 2,300,736; 1199849 males and 1100882 females.
Physical Environment	<p>Climate: Like most parts of northern Nigeria, Taraba State has a wet and dry climate. The wet season lasts, on the average, from April to October. Mean annual rainfall varies between 1058mm in the north around Jalingo and Zing, to over 1300mm in the South around Serti and Takum. The wettest months are August and September.</p> <p>The dry season lasts from November to March. The driest months are December and January with relative humidity dropping to about 15 percent. Mean annual temperature around Jalingo is about 28oC with maximum temperatures varying between 30 oC and 39.4 oC The minimum temperatures range between 15 oC to 23 oC. The Mambilla plateau has climatic characteristics typical of a temperate climate.</p>
Biological Environment	<p>Vegetation: The vegetation of Taraba State comprises three types of vegetational zones namely; the Guinea Savannah which is marked by mainly forest and tall grasses are found in the southern part of the State like Wukari, Ussa,. Kurmi, Takum and Donga. The Sub-Sudan type characterised by short grasses are found in Jalingo, Lau and Ardo kola, interspersed with short trees. While the semi-temperate zone marked by luxuriant pasture and short trees is found on the Mambilla Plateau.</p>

Socio-economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 75% of the people are farmers. • The agrarian nature and rich alluvial tract of soil found in most parts of the State makes Taraba State conducive for growing various food and cash crops. • Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people.
Agriculture Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major occupation of the people of Taraba State is agriculture. Cash crops produced in the state include coffee, tea, groundnuts and cotton. Crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, and yam are also produced in commercial quantity. In addition, cattle, sheep and goats are reared in large numbers, especially on the Mambilla Plateau, and along the Benue and Taraba valleys

CHAPTER FOUR: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

Essentially, this Section considers the various land tenure and ownership systems in Nigeria, the different legal instruments regarding government and individual acquisitions and resettlement and compensation policies.

- (a) policies that facilitate decentralized and participatory development;
- (b) institutional arrangements that allow and encourage public agencies at all levels to work together; and
- (c) an approach to access to natural resources that reflects local legislation and tenure practices and problems.

Hence there needs to be a clear understanding of the land tenure, policy and legal framework and local practices and of how a project can work within this framework to promote investment especially when issues of resettlement come.

4.2 Land Ownership in Nigeria.

A range of diverse cultural and traditional practices and customs characterize land ownership in Nigeria. Table 1 indicates the broad categories of ways in which land could be classified.

The legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria is the Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. The relevant Bank policy (OP) 4.12, which addresses land acquisition and resettlement, was adopted in 2001. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP 4.12 mostly concern rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act.

Community Driven Projects are land based. To this end, various interests and titles to particular pieces of land may be impacted. Therefore an analysis of the legal framework for the project will be carried out in the RAP and this will consider the various land holding arrangements in the assessment of entitlements and compensations for the various interests for lands acquired.

Below is a broad land ownership classification in Nigeria:

1. Community land (Ancestral Land): owned by all the people.
2. Communal land: consists mostly of under-developed forests and owned by nobody. Those who clear it first claim ownership.
3. Clan or family land: owned by clans and families
4. Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.
5. Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices or purchased or allocated by the government

4.3 Nigerian Legal/Institutional Guidelines and Requirements

4.3.1 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 in the Governor, while the latter is vested in 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 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.

4.3.1.1 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.

For additional information on Nigerian land legislation, please consult Annex 10.

4.4 International Guidelines

International Development Partners/Agencies such as World Bank and other financial organizations interested in development projects recognize this highly especially in development that result in involuntary resettlement. It is against this background that policies and guidelines have been set for managing such issues. These policies shall be complied with by project proponents before these institutions invest in them such as the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12).

The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement will be applied in any sub-project of the RAAMP that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take. Where there is conflict between national legislation and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter policies shall prevail.

4.4.1 World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12) and RAAMP

The Bank's policy (in paragraph 2) advocates that where feasible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. Resettlement shall be conceived and

executed as a sustainable development program, where it is inevitable, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project share in project benefit. Persons displaced shall be:

- i. Duly consulted and should have opportunity to participate in the planning and execution of the resettlement;
- i. Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to civil works;
- ii. Assisted with the move and supported during the transitional period in the resettlement site;
- iii. Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least to restore them.

For this RAAMP nature of project, the World Bank requires the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (which this document stands for prepared in accordance with National and World Bank safeguard policies related to involuntary resettlement {OP4. 12}) to guide the project as sub-projects are selected and specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for each sub-project are prepared.

4.4.2 Interim Guidelines for Addressing Legacy Issues in World Bank Projects, 2009

The purpose of this guideline is to provide Bank project teams and Management with guidance on how to address legacy issues related to Safeguards documents when:

- The Bank restarts engagement in a project after a significant passage of time, or
- The Bank becomes engaged significantly late in a project or in a component of a project that is already well underway.

Legacy issues in the context of social impacts are also commonly understood as impacts that remain after a factory, business, mine, or similar project enterprise has ceased operations. This guidance note is not intended to cover such legacy issues because those types of legacy issues may require situation-specific approaches or other approaches not well addressed through the use of the Bank's Safeguards work.

In the legacy situations, there may be concerns about the consistency of the proposed project and its social Safeguards-related documents with the Bank's current social Safeguard Policies. These concerns may arise from: a legacy of inadequate social impact assessment; or adequate social impact that was carried out but may have become outdated due to either the passage of time or to significant changes in the local social setting.

4.5 Nigerian Law and World Bank OP 4.12 on Compensation– A Comparison

In Table 1, a comparison between compensation in Nigerian Land law and the WB policy is shown. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank’s OP4.12 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by an announced cut -off date.

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank OP4.12.

In the event of divergence between the two, the World Bank safeguard policy shall take precedence over Nigeria Land Use Act.

Table 4.1 below provides assessment of key relevant clauses in the Nigerian extant law regarding involuntary resettlement/land acquisition and that of the principles of operation 4.12 of the World Bank, and provides solutions to existing gaps.

Table 4.1: Comparison of Nigerian Law and WB Safeguards Policy

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 proscription on	Requires that involuntary resettlement be treated as	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place

	livelihood restoration measures	opportunity for improvement of livelihoods and living standards for all PAPs including vulnerable PAPs	for all PAPs including vulnerable PAPs
Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vexed with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative of PAPs and, prefers local redress mechanism. The law court is the last resort when available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAP	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early and existing local redress process shall be considered to address issues of project induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
Community land with customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Statutory and customary right Land Owners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of 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.

¹ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

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.

CHAPTER FIVE: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

Based on the project development objective of RAAMP which is to improve rural access and agricultural marketing in selected participating states, the **positive impacts** of the project are enormous and include but not limited to:

- Increased agricultural productivity and marketing;
- Enhanced household and farmers income
- Employment for youths and women
- Easy access to farm, market and processing center
- Lower cost of transportation due to improved road condition
- Rural centers development emerging from the externalities of rural logistic hubs including fibre optic connection and market sheds

- Increase in Government internally generated revenue that will accrue from increase personal and corporate tax.

Notwithstanding the huge expected positive impacts, the project implementation activities and requirements may have some adverse impacts on the environment and people which can offset the positive impacts, impair future gains and project sustainability. Section 5.2 examines these impacts and the groups to which they can be associated with.

5.2 Types of Potential Adverse Social Impacts and Categories of Affected Persons

The specific scope of project impact would be ascertained when RAP/ARAP is been prepared. However, this RPF has presented in the Table below, a range of groups of PAPs for a broad spectrum of possible social impacts based on information gathered from the various stakeholders' consultations and gained knowledge from similar projects.

Table 5.1: Description of Potential Impacts and Affected Groups

S/N	Type of Impact	Description of Potential Impact	Affected Group
1	Loss of fallow and agricultural Land	This impact is not expected to be highly significant since the project will involve rehabilitation of existing rural access roads and will be limited to only 6 to 8 meters width.	Land owners, tenants, squatters, farmers, pastoralists, hunters
2	Loss of crops and economic trees	This is expected to be the most potentially significant impact under this project	Farmers and households who own economic trees and farms along the prioritized roads
3	Displacement	Possible cases of displacement will occur at locations of agro facility hubs. There will be mainly, economic displacement of the owners of farms and economic trees along the right of ways where road rehabilitations and auxiliary developments will take place	Farmers, land owners and settlers
4	Loss of common natural property	This may involve loss of those forest crops that are communally owned and used	Vulnerable group, women, hunters
5	Loss of building and Structures	Loss of kiosk, shops and retail tables may occur	House owners, tenants, traders
6	Loss of employment	This may include those on land based wage employment and workers in affected shops	Women, youth, fishermen, herders
7	Local conflict of interest	Issues of compensation benefits may result to conflicts among kinsmen and neighbours. The migration of strangers induced by the project development may also result to conflict between the hosts and migrants	Cost communities, migrant workers, investors
8	Gender alienation	Women may be disenfranchised from compensation benefits and from project related benefits due to cultural and religious prohibitions.	Women
9	Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation (GBV/SEA)	Violence, intimidation, sexual abuse, forced prostitution by migrant workers or possibly by men of same households by virtue of extra incomes from compensations.	Women and girls
10	HIV/AIDs and Other Transmittable Diseases.	Same as above	Women and girls
11	Social vices such as drunkenness, betting, etc	Men as a result of having extra income through cash compensation can engage in such social vices.	Men and boys.
12	Grievances, court cases and social unrest	Grievances, court cases and social unrest may not only affect the community but may stall project implementation and sustainability	Government, community

5.2.1 Estimate of Project Affected People

Estimate of PAPs cannot be ascertained at this stage since project activities, geographical scope and extent of land take and implementation designs are yet to be sufficiently determined. For each sub-project, which might require physical resettlement, the number of PAPs will be established through ARAPs/RAP which will be elaborated before sub-project implementation.

However, this RPF adapts from the RPF of the RAMP 2 the categories of persons and groups that will be affected by the RAAMP sub-projects in the participating states.

5.2.2 Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Classifications of PAPs are in two major areas: 1) in terms of legal right and 2) in terms of social and community status or condition.

Category of PAPs based on Nigeria Land Laws and World Bank OP 4.12:

- Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national, local, or traditional laws including those measures put in place by the draft land policy; or
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (Squatters).

Category of PAPs based on community status or economic conditions:

- *Individuals:* These are individuals who risks losing assets, investments, crops, economic trees, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of a sub-project.
- *Households:* A household is affected if one or more of its members are affected by any sub-project. This includes any member in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and, tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities creates challenges for which these people are ill prepared. Households may also suffer from loss of opportunities to benefit from common assets jointly owned by the community or village, which may include shared crops, forest trees, water, etc.
- *Vulnerable Persons/Groups:* The RAAMP project implementation would particularly pay attention to the needs of *vulnerable groups* among those displaced such as the

poorest of the poor; the landless, the elderly, widows and children headed household, the physically challenged and other displaced persons who may not be protected through Nigerian land compensation legislation. The objective is to provide whatever additional assistance that may be necessary to restore pre-project living standards of these extraordinary needing persons who are displaced due to the RAAMP activities.

Some of the vulnerable PAPs likely to be found in the proposed project States that will require special consideration due to physical displacement as a result of land take are highlighted below:

a. Internally Displaced Persons-

These groups from the past troubles have little or no rights, are often the poorest of the poor, destitute, unskilled, unemployed and unemployable and often shunned by rest of contemporary society.

b. Elderly persons

Elderly people farm or carry out some other form of work as long as they are able. However, resettlement would damage their economic viability even more than losing land since it will separate them from the person or household on whom they depend for their support.

c. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

It is generally reported that there is a growing trend of people living with aids. Thus PLWA should be paid attention with a view not to compound the woes of their lives. These could readily be identified through health centres and NGOs, etc who support initiatives in this direction and thus adequately compensate them.

d. Orphans and Street Children

These children are more vulnerable since they are often “voiceless” because they have no parents to defend or stand up for them and also because they are considered too young to be heard. Orphaned children engage in any form of economic activity to provide for themselves and their siblings, by engaging in activities such as manual work at open air markets, transporting loads for short distances, scavenging for waste paper and metals and other exploitative employment. Compensation for these orphans and street children, if they are

affected by the projects in a way which requires their physical relocation, would take the form of paying for their rehabilitation and training to acquire useful vocational skills.

e. Unmarried women and/or Widow-Female-headed Households

These are women who may be dependent on sons, brothers, or others for support. Since an affected individual is able to name the person with whom he/she is linked in dependency as part of the household, resettlement will not sever this link.

In addition, in other cases, women are the main breadwinners in their household and therefore need relatively easy access to health service facilities, as mothers and wives. These women should not be resettled in a way that separates them from their households as the very survival of their households may depend on them. Their compensation must take into account all these factors.

f. Small-scale Female Farmers

Small-scale female farmers are also vulnerable because they may not have men available within the household to carry out male specific land preparation tasks. Either male relatives in other households help them voluntarily, or they hire men for cash, or food. Land compensation specifically includes the labour costs of preparing new land, so these women are provided for by the compensation plan.

g. Non-farming Females

These women earn income from other sources and/or depend on relatives for “exchanges” of staple foods. Since they do not farm they will not be affected by the sub-projects need for agricultural land. However, if their buildings lie on land needed by a subproject, they will receive replacement cost compensation.

h. Dependent Persons

These are people who are closely tied to their traditional or customary lands and natural resources on these lands, but these lands may not be under legal ownership. Any form of resettlement for local people embodies more serious risks than for any other populations and should consequently be avoided. If this is not feasible, the project will offer affected local and customary people at least compensation and due process available to those with full legal title to land in the case of commercial development of their land under national laws, together with

culturally appropriate development opportunities. The project will enter into good faith negotiation with the affected people and document their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation.

i. The Physically Challenged Persons

These include people with handicaps such as blindness, paralysis, difficulties with locomotion, incapacity to work, etc. Priority must be given to these kinds of vulnerable persons who are affected. And the needs of each physically challenged person must be taken into consideration peculiarly. In some cases, it could be necessary for qualified persons to provide direct assistance in locating (or constructing) new housing nearby to relatives who can help care for an invalid or help a widowed mother, providing transitional support (e.g. moving expenses, temporary food supply, etc.), possibly job training and other support needed to allow vulnerable people to resume their lives under conditions at least as good as prevailed before displacement.

The SPIU will have to either involve specialized agencies or provide such care for vulnerable people itself. The idea is not for the state government to become a welfare agency, except insofar as displacement creates challenges for which vulnerable people who are ill prepared.

j. Other Vulnerable Groups and Activities

As with those listed above, any other member of the society that could be identified as vulnerable should be identified as being particularly vulnerable to land acquisition activities, and as such the following considerations will be made when project sites are identified and PAPs listed:- Special consideration should be paid to these groups outlined above by identifying their needs from the socio-economic and baseline studies undertaken as part of the RAP process. The groups should be individually consulted and given opportunities to participate in the resettlement decision-making process, as well as sub-project activities.

5.3 Framework to avoid or Minimize Impacts and Risks to the Success of RAAMP

From the experience of similar projects and the concerns from stakeholder consultations conducted, this RPF in line with the principles of OP 4.12 provides guidance to impact avoidance and minimization. The principles of OP 4.12 require that as much as reasonably practicable, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. In line with this,

RAAMP states will control these risks by avoiding/minimizing some of the impacts through the following considerations:

- Design changes that avoids encumbrances or impacts;
- Use of existing right of way that minimizes encumbrances for infrastructure facility routing such as road rehabilitation.
- Offering host communities the opportunity to participate in the planning process of the sub projects including issues on land acquisition.

5.4 Mitigation Measures

Impacts that cannot be avoided will be addressed via adequate compensation and will be determined via social assessment during ARAP/RAP preparation stage within the location for land acquisition/investment. The framework for the compensation/resettlement will then be applied incorporating specific(1) institutional arrangements, (2) resettlement/compensation eligibility criteria, (3) valuation procedures(4) implementation procedures,(4)financial responsibilities, and(5)monitoring and evaluation plan. Livelihood restoration measures will consider issues such as: (1) income, (2) other non-monetary sources of livelihood, (3) constraints and opportunities for income generation,(4)number of persons notable to revert to previous occupation, and(5)existing skills of affected persons.

PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and engaged to continuously participate in all involuntary resettlement planning issues that would lead to the preparation of Resettlement Plans

Vulnerable persons among the project affected persons (PAP) will be identified and special assistance offered during the compensation implementation process. Criteria include age-above 65years, physical/mental disability, women, migrant farmers and herdsman, widows, orphaned children and bedridden or seriously sick persons.

Cut-off date will be announced using existing local media to ensure that no new entrants into the project land after census of affected persons.

CHAPTER SIX: ENTITLEMENT, ELIGIBILITY AND VALUATION METHODS

6.1 Introduction

This section provides the guidelines and procedures for identifying eligible persons for compensation and/or assistance. It provides the various entitlements for the varied categories and also describes the valuation procedures for the different categories of impacts identified in this project.

6.2 Description of Eligibility Criteria

This RPF recognizes that all forms of impacts caused by permanent or temporal land acquisition under this project should be mitigated. Based on the policy guideline of the World Bank's OP4.12, the following criteria are recognized:

- Those with formal rights to land (including statutory, customary, and any other law recognized under the Federal and/or State Laws of Nigeria).
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood.

6.3 Proof of Eligibility for Individual and Household Compensation

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

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others. Also, unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the RAP.
- PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

- Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and
- Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.

During the preparation/implementation of RAPs, PAPs will be given code numbers and certificate of eligibility bearing PAPs contacts which will be presented by PAPs during screening for compensation.

6.4 Eligibility for Community/Village/Clan Compensation

Communities (districts, villages and clans) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could include construction of market place, community lock up shops, community hall, and employment for locals within the projects sites as well as sinking of boreholes, schools and health centres. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities were restored and/or improved upon. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying community needs.

Where an affected asset/land belongs to a family group or an association, it will be advised that as much as possible, the asset be reallocated to each eligible member/owner so that each person be captured and compensated separately. Where this arrangement is not possible or desirable, the household or association may agree within themselves and present one person among them to be recognized as the PAP. In that case, compensation will be paid to the person to whom the family have agreed to represent their interest. The PAP is the one whose identification/photograph will be captured during census and inventory.

6.5 The Cut – off Date

6.5.1 *Justification for Cut-off-date*

The cut-off date in the WB OP 4.12 is critical and refers to the date beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area is completed. It is also the date after which no new cases of affected people will be considered. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions /rush migration into the chosen land thereby posing a major risk to the project. Besides it helps to avoid unidentified costs for the project. Given its importance

therefore, this date must be effectively communicated to the project affected persons through the community leaders and using prevailing and effective medium of public communication in the community.

6.5.2 Common complications in the Application of Cut-off Date

The application of cut-off date sometimes become controversial especially if there is a delay between the time the census is carried out and the start and completion of the project. However, the World Bank OP 4.12 recognizes that individuals and households who occupy project-affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows “*provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx*’.

There is also the complication of unfinished structures which were later finished at or after the time of census / cut-off date. Unfinished structures should be identified during mapping prior to setting of cut-off date. Thus, unfinished sites should be secured, and unused materials piled at the site should be noted and the cut -off survey can estimate investment which should be compensated for in lieu of expenses (including labour) incurred until the cut - off date. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more after declaration of a cut-off date, a new census and evaluation of properties must be carried out.

6.5.3 Establishing the Cut-off-date

Cut- off date is usually a date when the census of all project affected persons would have been concluded. Establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance. To avoid an influx of outsiders to subproject areas and misuse of the compensation policy, the date of the census will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new PAPs will be eligible for compensation after this date. The cut-off date must be chosen in close collaboration with community leaders, PAPs and representatives of PAPs social groups and shall be announced / made public through appropriate means of reach-out in the local area and/or via radio advertisement and fliers during the community awareness campaigns.

6.6 Entitlement Matrix

Involuntary resettlement under RAAMP sub-projects will be implemented according to a compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with both Nigerian extant laws and WB OP 4.12. A summary entitlements matrix specific for this project is included in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing agricultural land regardless of impact severity	Person with formal right to land (certificate of occupancy/right of occupancy) or without formal legal right to land but have recognizable claim to land recognized under the prevailing local land tenure	PAP will be entitled to alternative land of the same value as the one being displaced. Where alternative land is not feasible, PAP will be paid compensation at full replacement cost in addition to compensation for the value of improvement on the land as indicated in this entitlement matrix
Temporary loss of land to project activities		Land owners/tenants/sharecroppers	PAPs will not be entitled to alternative land or compensation for land but for improvements to land they have made such as crops, economic trees including Cash compensation for temporary loss of income. Shops, etc.
Restriction/Loss of grazing grounds	Fulani herdsmen and others	Verifiable established grazing pattern/history	Assistance to create grazing reserve elsewhere in consultation with PAPs Cash compensation for temporary loss of income.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Entitlements
Buildings/Structures and Sacred altars			
Destruction of permanent immovable structures such as Residential/commercial buildings and shops	PAPs permanently losing houses	Recognized/formal owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	In addition to compensation for loss of land, PAP will receive compensation and replacement value for the house and will be provided with resettlement assistance to ensure that PAPs relocate to a new house with access to services and security of tenure. In addition, PAPs can be allowed to collect scraps of building materials from the displaced structure.
	PAPs losing accommodations	Tenants	The PAP will be informed one month in advance to move after Cash compensation at the full replacement value of the rent paid by the PAP plus cost of moving to the alternative location and Disturbance assistance (10% of cost of rent)
		Squatters	Not eligible for compensation for the house. The PAP will be informed one month in advance to move and receive support in kind or cash to move belongings to new location.
Non-residential structures (barns, fences, etc)	PAPs losing non-residential structures	Recognized/formal owner of affected structure irrespective of land ownership status	Land for land or Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, in addition of compensation for loss of land.
		Tenants/lease holder	Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures
		Squatters/Non-legalizable users	Non eligible for land compensation but for compensation at full replacement cost of all structures

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Entitlements
			built by the non-legalizable user
Loss of Shrines and sacred structures		Recognized owner/priest of affected shrine	Full replacement or relocation cost of the sacred structure in addition to the cost agreed to with the priest or PAP to apiece the god (s)
Loss Of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
Loss of common property and/or resources	Community/Public Assets	Community/Government	Reconstruction of the lost structure or in kind compensation in consultation with community
Loss of access to rivers or lakes	Loss of access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Compensation to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others.
Loss of Income and Livelihood from crops and economic trees			
Crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All PAPs regardless of legal status	When possible PAPs will be given enough time to harvest existing crops to avoid economic loss to them. Where not feasible, cash compensation for crops at full market current value in the locality.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs regardless of legal status	Cash compensation at market rate of estimated annual/seasonal yields/harvest of the tree multiply by the number of seasons it will take for a nursery to mature to yielding; plus the cost of planting and

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Entitlements
			nurturing (labour)
Allowances			
Transportation for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs to be physically relocated	Provision of allowance covering transport expenses and a livelihood expenses for the transitional period for 3 months equal to 3 months of minimum national wage subsistence income.
Vulnerable People Allowances	Vulnerable People Allowances	persons below poverty line, single mother headed household, disabled or elderly	Allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum national wage subsistence income. This is in addition to any compensation that the VPs may be entitled to if he/she falls within the above listed categories
Temporary use of land			
Temporary use of land during construction	Lease of land for project purposes (e.g. camps, storage)	All PAPs	Civil works Contractor will lease land required temporarily during construction on voluntary basis where land user will have the right to say no (e.g., willing leaser-willing lessee basis). The maximum period for temporary use is defined as 2 years. Lease rates to be paid should not be less than lease at current market rates, plus compensation for any loss of crops or trees at gross value of 2year's harvest of crops on the affected lands. It is also required that lands (or other assets) be fully cleared and restored following use

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Entitlements
Construction impacts not related to land acquisition²			
Damages to houses, buildings, and structures affected during construction.	In relation to impacts that are not related to land acquisition such as potential damages of vibrations or discomfort caused by road traffic.	All PAPs regardless of legal status	contractor will conduct assessment of damages, compare with existing baseline information and corresponding remedial actions (e.g. reparations, etc) proposed to the affected party. If damages can't be mitigated or fixed the affected houses and other buildings will be managed in accordance to the principles of the RPF and it will be compensated in full for the whole building irrespective of the specific degree of impact. Compensation will be provided in cash at full replacement cost All relevant PAPs are entitled to this provision by default irrespective of the registration status of the affected item.

²Requirements to be included in the Construction Contractor contract.

6.7 Methods of Valuation for Different Categories of Assets/Entitlements

The scope of valuation in this RFP covers all categories of impacts/assets identified during the social assessment and described in the entitlement matrix. The essence is to ensure appropriate procedure and fair compensation to the project affected groups that are in tandem with best practices which OP 4.12 supports. Therefore the basis of this valuation is derived from the OP 4.12 of the World Bank and the Federal Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria.

6.7.1 Description of Key Valuation Approaches and Compensation terms

- (a) Replacement cost approach (RCA): Replacement cost is the market value of the affected asset plus transaction cost. The RCA is based on the assumption that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the gross replacement cost of an asset which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure or buying an alternative land in a location and size of equal value at current market prices.
- (b) Market comparison Approach (MCA): this involves the direct comparison of the property's value determining features with those of immediate and surrounding vicinity that sold recently. This method simply arrives at the value of an asset by taking an estimate of similar asset (in size, frame and location) sold in recent time to arrive at the cost of the asset to be acquired or demolished by a project. It is most desirable when cash compensation is the choice compensation.

6.7.2 Valuation Methods for Categories of Impacted Assets

1. Land

Replacement cost approach (RCA) or market comparison approach (MCA) whichever is more commensurate (MCA). If it is found that replacing land for land would not be a feasible option and upon extensive consultation with community/PAPs, then the application of MCA will be suitable for land valuation.

2. Structure/Building

The replacement cost approach will be adopted for the valuation of dwellings and structures.

To use replacement cost approach relevant data to be captured during RAP preparation include:

- Location details of the affected land (boundaries of the area/section of the land);
- Affected immovable properties (detailed measurement of building/structure);

- Property details including construction information such number of rooms, type of roof, wall, interior ancillary decoration, etc.)
- Social profile/data on affected household (owner, tenants, dependents)

3. Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots

Impacts associated with losses of income from any of the above items will be calculated as follows:

Compensation for fruit tree is cash compensation for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value. Although government rate prepared by NTDF exists, market research will be conducted by appropriate experts (independent quantity survey) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. Where this rate is different from current market rate, the later will be used to fulfil the condition “*current market rate*” of OP 4.12.

Compensation for crops is at full market value of crop yield per hectare. This entails conducting an inventory of size of hectares farmed by each PAP and the type of crop. The existing market value of crop yield per hectare will be determined and adjusted (as may be necessary for inflation) during RAP preparation so that end result will be reminiscent of prevailing market price at the time of RAP compensation.

6.8 Mechanism for Voluntary Donation of Land: Procedure and Records

The Project anticipates that land for widening of existing setbacks or establishment of agro logistic hub may be donated by communities or individuals that will be directly benefitting from the project. This RPF recognizes that these **voluntary donations** should not severely affect the living standards of PAPs and that the community agrees to replace any of their losses. In addition, the Policy requires that voluntary donations are confirmed and verified by an independent third party. The following procedures, records and safeguards will be adhered to by the project and included in respective RAPs of subprojects, which involve voluntary donations of land and other assets:

1. Site Selection Consultations

While selecting a site for a structure for any of the sub-projects or activities associated with the sub-projects, proponent should conduct detailed consultations with customarily recognized or legally titled landowners and any non-titled affected people, such as squatters, tenants, and herders that may have traditional access to these areas. The SPIU/project team

will facilitate meetings to reach consensus for locations that have least adverse impact. The donors of such land could be a community/clan or sub-clan that owns undivided land collectively or as individuals.

2. Replacement of Losses of the Vulnerable and Poor

Where site selection severely affects the living standards of PAPs, the project will undertake to replace the loss by relocating them to a similar location with comparable resources within the same community or paying reasonable compensation that is acceptable to them. To help facilitate a mutual understanding of 'reasonable compensation,' the Project team will guide both parties in line with the compensation and valuation principles in the Project's Entitlement Matrix.

3. Record of Communally-Guaranteed Amelioration Measures, Third Party Verification, and Grievance Redress

Agreed measures to replace losses of people severely affected by the donations will be verbally accepted by all the PAPs (recognized heads of each household) in the presence of a mutually agreed third party and documented on an affidavit which shall include a description of the amelioration measures guaranteed by the community. The donor community will be represented by a recognized elder(s) of clan(s) or sub-clan(s) who will affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions on the affidavit. The NGOs that are present or involved in facilitating the community mobilization will play the role of the third party. The NGO will also affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions on the affidavit. Construction will only proceed after the donor community has replaced losses through agreed measures and the amelioration has been verified by the PAPs themselves to the mutually agreed third party, verbally and documented in an affidavit to which all PAPs (recognized heads of each household) and the third party affix their signatures and/or thumb impressions. The PAPs will be informed of voluntary donation procedures as part of the disclosure policy of the Project and have access to the grievance redress mechanism outline in this RPF.

4. Record of Donation and Verified Transfer by Legal Authority

Donations by the community or an individual will be documented on an affidavit and confirmed verbally by the individual owner or a recognized elder(s) of clan(s) or sub-clan(s) in front or in the presence of two witnesses known from the same community certifying the

identity of the donors. The donors and witnesses will affix their signatures and /or thumb impressions on the affidavit and the land will be transferred in the name of the community organization (CO) of the respective subproject.

5. Report on Subproject Voluntary Donation Process and Documents

The Project team shall compile a report of the above described process and records and documents and submit it to the SPIU who shall certify and forward a copy to the Bank prior to the commencement of the civil works.

CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

Grievance redressed mechanism is an important aspect in projects involving land acquisition or displacement. The redress of grievance is important to avoid unnecessary legal delays and cost overrun of the project. Also, this is a forum for people to express their dissatisfaction over compensation.

Grievance mechanisms are increasingly important for development projects where ongoing risks or adverse impacts are anticipated. For RAAMP, grievances are likely to arise due to the following:

- i) Failure to register PAP or identity of individual is disputed;
- ii) Losses not identified correctly;
- iii) Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- iv) Dispute about ownership;
- v) Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- vi) Improper distribution of assistance

To manage these social risks and others which cannot be foreseen now with a view to ensuring successful project development and implementation, experience has revealed that open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution represent the best practice.

The grievance mechanisms shall at a minimum be targeted at the following:

- i) Provide a way to reduce risk for projects,
- ii) Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities;
- iii) Promote a mutually constructive relationship;
- iv) Prevent and address community concerns, and
- v) Assist larger processes that create positive social change.

7.2 Grievance Redress Committee

A Resettlement Implementation Committee shall be constituted within the PIU to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of rehabilitation and

resettlement of the affected families and to carry out post implementation social audits. The main functions of the Committee are spelt out below:

- Publicize within the list of affected persons and the functioning of the grievance redress procedure established;
- Evaluate grievances from affected persons concerning the application to them of the Entitlement Policy;
- Recommend to the Social Officer, PIU as the case may be, solutions to such grievances from affected persons;
- Communicate the decisions to the Claimants;
- Hear appeals from persons, households or groups who, not being affected persons, believe that they are qualified to be recognized as affected persons, to recommend to the PIU whether such persons should be recognized as affected persons, and to communicate the decision of the PIU in that regard to the Claimants;
- Ensure that all notices, forms, and other documentation required by Claimants are made available in Local language understood by people
- Made provision for complainants to submit claims without fear of retaliation.

7.3 Grievance Redress Process

At the time that the individual resettlement plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and communities will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channelled via the Resettlement and Compensation Committee for each sub project at the sector level.

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

- (i)Receive and register a complaint
- (ii)Screen and assess the complaint

- (iii) Formulate a response (within a specified time frame)
- (iv) Select a resolution approach
- (v) Implement the approach
- (vi) Settle the issues
- (vii) Track and evaluate results
- (viii) Appeals process
- (ix) Monitoring and reporting to project management to detect systemic problems; (x) Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

7.4 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following: acknowledgement of their problem, an honest response to questions/issues brought forward, an apology, adequate compensation, modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies.

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the company, contractors, or government officials must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation. To address these challenges, companies are being called upon to lead and work with their host communities to fund non-judicial, dialogue-based approaches for preventing and addressing community grievances.

The overall process of grievance shall take the following way:

- During the initial stages of the valuation process, the affected persons are given copies of grievance procedures as a guide on how to handle the grievances;
- The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievances to be addressed for reference, and to enable progress updates of the cases.
- The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency. Nevertheless, Grievance form will be filled by person affected by the project with the Grievance Redress Committee which will act on it within 10 working days on receipt. If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response from the local Rehabilitation and

Resettlement Committee within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the PIU, which should act on the complaint/grievance within 15 working days of its filing.

- Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.
- All reasonable moves shall be made to settle any arising grievance amicably. If affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can, as a last resort, appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures.
- The appeals process will use a local mechanism, which includes peers and local leaders of the affected people. These will ensure equity across cases; they eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.

For RAAMP, it is recognized that the formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress tend to be a lengthy and acrimonious procedures, thus an informal grievance redress mechanism through the PIU Safeguard Units will be established. This unit will work with a committee comprising administrative head of local governments; community/village chiefs, NGOs/CBOs and other relevant Government organs that will be set-up to address complaints.

The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution which will otherwise take a considerably longer time. For this reason, handling grievances will begin with the State Project Management Unit and involve Local Government. A grievance log will be established by the project and copies of the records kept with all the relevant authorities. A review of grievances will be conducted at least every three months during implementation in order to detect and correct systemic problems.

In addition, where displacement is unavoidable and displaced people are dissatisfied with the compensation and rehabilitation offered, The PIU will establish an informal forum for the presentation and consideration of individual appeals after the administrative route has been exhausted. The informal forum will include local government, and other concerned responsible parties, as deemed appropriate them.

The existence, location, purpose and composition of this forum will be publicized, so that displaced persons are knowledgeable about the availability of this forum for resolving any grievance. If a grievance cannot be resolved in these informal venues, the complainant may take recourse to the administrative and legal systems for satisfaction.

7.5 Grievance Log

The Project Liaison officer will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number, and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The log also contains a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported.
- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- Date the information on proposed corrective action sent to complaint.
- The date the complaint was closed out.
- Date response was sent to complainant.
- Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for:

Providing the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints any outstanding issues to be addressed monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS AND RPF IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

8.0 Introduction

This section emphasizes that in each sub-project, resettlement implementation schedules will be aligned with construction schedules. All resettlement activities arising out of the civil works to be implemented in a given year will be completed prior to the scheduled start-up date of those works on the respective sub-projects, and prior to disbursements of funds for activities related to the respective sub-project.

8.1 Important principles in Project Implementation

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

- No civil works contracts for proposed projects site will be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available; this could be done in phases;
- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs are compensated for their losses, and have received their resettlement entitlements. That is, before any project activity is implemented,
- PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework.
- For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required.
- Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances would have been provided to displaced persons.
- For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

- The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the RAPs that will be prepared for each land involving resettlement or compensation.
- There will be transition arrangements for displaced families until they get their replacement housing.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phase of the program, including the relocation and the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per the RPF requirement.

The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Implementation Committee and the PAPs. These include:

- target dates for start and completion of civil works,
- timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and
- dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

The dates must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and payments of all compensation. How these activities are linked to the implementation of the overall subproject must also be agreed between the parties.

8.2 Linking RAPs and Civil works

In compliance with this policy, the screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works. Fig.5 shows a process flow of the various activities indicative of approximate timing.

The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or community affected.

Once the resettlement plan is approved by the state agencies, as well as local and national authorities, the resettlement plan should be sent to the World Bank for final review and approval and disclosure.

8.3 Implementation process

The timing of the resettlement will be coordinated with the implementation of the main investment component of the project requiring resettlement. All RAPs will include an implementation schedule for each activity covering initial baseline and preparation, actual relocation, and post relocation economic and social activities. The plan should include a target date when the expected benefits for resettled persons and hosts would be achieved. Arrangements for monitoring implementation of resettlement and evaluating its impact will be developed during project preparation and used during supervision. Monitoring provides both a warning system for project managers and a channel for resettled persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

Target dates for achievement of expected benefits to resettled persons and hosts should be set and the various forms of assistance to the resettled persons should be disseminated to them.

Planning and coordination of the tasks of the various actors is crucial to successful implementation. To achieve this, workshops will be organized with the stakeholders and other relevant government agencies, at project launching and at the commencement of every subproject identified to have adverse social impacts. The workshops will focus on the following:

- taking stock of the legal framework for compensation
- settling institutional arrangements and mechanisms for payment of compensation
- defining tasks and responsibilities of each stakeholder
- establishing a work plan.

The stakeholders will be requested to participate in the decision making process and provide inputs in the area of their expertise in order to establish a coherent work plan or schedule. To approve RAPs would be to confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with the World Bank policy.

8.4 RPF and RAP Implementation Budget

The budget for resettlement will be known based on field assessments, prevailing asset values, and actual experience based on sub-project RPs to ensure that adequate funds for resettlement are allocated during the course of project implementation.

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details of the RAAMP sub-projects have not yet been developed. Though the locations are known it is still impossible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of RAAMP. When these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budgets for each RAP will be prepared.

Each RAP must include a detailed budget, using the indicative template. The RAP will include a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects for a particular subproject, including amongst others, costs of surveys, third party validations of voluntary land donation, land acquisition, loss of livelihood, loss of crops and other property, and allowances/in-kind assistance for the vulnerable members of the community and the implementation of the GRM. This would enable facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budget for resettlement and compensation. RAAMP will prepare the resettlement budget and will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other activity eligible for payment under the program. This budget will be subject to the approval of the World Bank.

With regard to budget, some of the costs of resettlement (e.g. professional services, site preparation, construction, etc.) can be financed from the Bank loan, while other costs (e.g. compensation payments, acquisition of land) cannot be financed from the Bank loan and must be borne out of counterpart funds.

8.5 Sources of Funding

The Government of the RAAMP States shall fund their respective state resettlement matters.

The State Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the various subprojects. Assisted by the PRC, he will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with applicable rules as presented in this framework.

Appropriate safeguards will be developed, utilizing gender-disaggregated socioeconomic information from the census surveys, to ensure that men and women are compensated equally

(i.e., that cash payments to households are made jointly, entitlements to land and other in kind compensation are provided equally, etc.).

The resettlement budget and financing will cover funds for compensation of private property, community infrastructure replacement and improvement, assistance to top-up compensation, training and the management of resettlement expenses, including those for the SPIU and other stakeholders for external monitoring.

CHAPTER NINE: CONSULTATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

9.1 Introduction

A major purpose of stakeholder and community consultation in a development project is to inform project affected persons and stakeholders about the project set up; inform them of their rights and benefits, create ownership and elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success. The success and sustainability of the World Bank funded RAAMP in Nigeria would not have been possible without good consultation and meaningful engagement of the stakeholders.

Accordingly, the RPF team identified and consulted categories of stakeholders all across the RAAMP implementing states using veritable platforms and instruments such as focus group discussions, in-depth interview and stakeholder workshops. The stakeholders include:

- Ministry of Rural Development;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ministry of Lands & Housing;
- Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development;
- Local Government Areas;
- Farmers Association in selected local government areas including Rural Women Group;

9.2 Strategy of the Consultations

At this stage of the RPF preparation, consultation was mainly carried out at broad stakeholder levels since selection of the actual communities benefitting from the sub-projects has not been concluded. During the RAP/ARAP development stage, consultation process will continue which will go in details to consult with affinity groups and grass roots within each participating state.

The team consulted with all the above identified broad stakeholders in the visited participating states and concluded the consultations with zonal workshops in three (3) centers where stakeholders from different zones of Nigeria on the basis of similarity of culture and language were aggregated to consider the outcome of the field visits and make further suggestions towards the finalization of the RPF document.

To ensure the quality of the consultations, the consulting team developed a checklist of prospective stakeholders and the outline of information required to be elicited from them. This was shared with the respective RAAMP state project coordinators for circulation and preliminary data gathering prior to the teams visit.

During field visit, the team was accompanied by the project coordinators and their team of SPIUs to the MDAs and various other stakeholders for consultations and data gathering. Conversely, the zonal stakeholder workshops was built upon the gains of the earlier consultations and provided a direction guide that subsequent RAP/ARAP consultants will follow in their public and stakeholders consultations.

The zonal workshops were organized as follow:

Date of workshop	Venue	City/state	Participating states
6 th November 2017	Michael okpara auditorium, umuahia	Umuahia, abia state	Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Cross river, Abia
9 th November 2017	Aminu Kano Center for Democratic Research & Training, Mambayya; House 57-58 Kofar Ruwa road, Gwammaja, kano	Kano city, kano state	Kano, Sokoto, kebbi, Katsina, Borno, Plateau, Bauchi, Taraba, Benue
17 th November 2017	OYSADEP zonal office conference hall, moor-plantation, Apata, Odo-ona, Apata road, Ibadan	Ibadan, oyo state	Kwara, kogi, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo

9.3 Format of the stakeholders Consultations Agenda

- Introduction of stakeholders present in the meeting
- Opening Remarks by Proponent/Convener
- Presentation of Report/subject of Discussion by proponent and consultant
- Response by stakeholders
- Questions and concerns
- Response to questions and concerns
- Key conclusions and agreements

The outcomes of the proceedings of individual consultations are attached as appendix to this document. However, the summary of key outcomes is as indicated below:

Questions/Concerns	How the comments and question were addressed	Responses
South East and South-South Zone		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disclosure Policy- is it possible to take into confidence at least one person from each community and give him/her access to all information about the Project? 2. How did the communities make inputs into the prioritization of the roads? 3. What if these prioritized roads are already captured in the budget. 4. How is the road prioritized when there are other roads that meet the criteria for prioritization? 5. Can the resource material be given to the participants? 6. Will the stakeholders be directly involved in the implementation of project? 7. How will the projects be monitored? 8. Are we still expecting the project to start by January 2018? 9. What is the role of the Women Leaders in the project Implementation? 10. How will affected houses be compensated ie if thatched house is 	<p>The consultant took time to answer all the questions to the satisfaction of the participants. He explained that all stakeholders will be carried along in the processes and procedures towards implementation of the Project; that the exact date for commencement of civil works is unknown but reiterates that necessary steps are being exhausted to after which actual implementation will take place. He however, gave an indication that the implementation may be effective from February 2018. He further reiterated that the fund will be judiciously used in the Implementation of the Project; that if the fund is not enough, there will be additional financing to take care of unforeseen circumstance. Continuing, he informed the stakeholders that 6 Agro-logistic hubs or more may be built in Abia State to take care of all Agricultural Value Chains. He informed the women leaders to educate the women on the project development objectives and opportunities derivable from the RAAMP. Commenting on the compensation pattern, he said if the thatched house is destroyed, another thatched house will be built ie thatch for thatch & block work for block work. He further said the Cooperative</p>	<p>Cross Rivers' State Project Coordinator Engr. advised the State Governments to asphalt road surfaced by RAAMP for sustainability and appealed for concrete arrangement to be made between RAAMP and the State Governments to ensure continuity.</p> <p>Ikpe Emem of Akwa-Ibom State emphasized that field work is more tasking and differs a little from what is been explained at the workshop, urging the State Project coordinators to be careful while implementing the sub-projects in the field as they will be exposed to some deviations from the planned project.</p>

<p>destroyed will it be rebuilt with block work?</p>	<p>Societies can also access the benefit accruable from the hub. He informed all stakeholders to submit their e-mail address so as to receive the resource materials of the workshop.</p> <p>He concluded by saying rigorous processes are involved in the project to checkmate abuses and that the prioritization of the road is limited to only 500km rural/state roads.</p>	
Northern Zone		
Questions and Concerns	How they were addressed	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surveyor general of Kano State commented that in his state compensation is also paid on land beside economic trees, crops and development made on land. He added that the State carried out enlightenment to inform people adequately on issues of compensation, listened to people complaints and addressed them and also paid compensation before commencement of any project. • Director lands of Benue State raised concerns on the Bank's strategy of using market value of properties to compensate affected persons. He mentioned that Government is running away from this strategy because of its resultant cost implication and the difficulties in arriving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant commended the state on this good practice and requested to get copy of relevant policies that would support the statement by the state. • RAAMP as a World Bank financed project is also concerned on cost implication. However, the Bank's policy of making compensation using the market value is to ensure appropriate fairness to the affect persons. And because Bank considers resettlement in line with development good practice. • RAAMP compensations will be financed using the states counterpart fund. 	<p>Mr. Clement M. Tonko (Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Benue State) expressed satisfaction with the process of the RPF preparation and particularly, the organizing of the stakeholders workshop.</p>

<p>at the true market value of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bauchi State project coordinator wanted to know from which source of fund the project is going to pay compensation. 		
South West Zone		
Questions and Concerns	How they were addressed	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given that this project is being implemented in the rural areas where land owners do not have land titles (certificate of occupancy and customary rights), will the project still compensate for their land if affected by this project? A woman participant asked the consultant to throw more light on the entitlement eligibilities of statutory and customary right land owners; A member of the farmers association wanted to know how farmers will be carried along during project implementation. He said that farmers would want to meaningfully participate and to maximize the opportunities that RAAMP presents, but wondered if there is a plan to ensure that information gets to them at regular basis; Is RAP/ESMP a new concept or has it been a practice that guided previous projects such 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owners in the rural areas will be given land for land or compensated in-kind so long as their ownership of the land they occupy can be attested to by the community leadership; The entitlement matrix describing statutory and customary title holders was again explained as applicable under the Nigerian LUA and WB OP 4.12. The stringent policy of the two that is pro-poor or in support of PAP will be followed under RAAMP. Responding to the question on how rural farmers will be carried along. The consultant asked the farmers to suggest how best they want to be carried along. In their response, they stated that they have a farmer group structure in place stating that they can be contacted from Ministry of Agriculture through their organized farmer structure. One of the SPCs added that there is a plan in place under RAAMP to ensure community inclusion. He said that one or two 	<p>Farmers pledged to take ownership of the project once it is operationalized and to cooperate with government to ensure the success of the project.</p>

<p>as RAMP2? If yes, how successful was it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does RAP implementation always occur before project implementation? • A rural farmer asked the consultant to clear the air on who gets compensation benefit in the event where a PAP is a member of farmers group? Will the compensation go to the farmers group where he/she belongs or to the individual? 	<p>members of the community of road project intervention area will be part of the implementation committee and subsequently in the road maintenance committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP/ESMP is not a new concept. RAMP 1 and 2 were also guided by these instruments. On the success of safeguards of RAMP 1 and 2, the consultant noted that the stakeholders present are in the position to express their views on how involuntary resettlement issues were handled in their states that participated in those projects. He however concluded that, if RAMP 1 and 2 were not successful, there wouldn't have been the extension of the project for which RAAMP is given birth to. • On who is entitled to compensation benefits between the PAP and the association he/she belongs, it was reiterated that it is the PAP that receives compensation. • The consultant assured the concerned participants that care will be taken to ensure that the benefits of the project including useful information always get to the target rural farmers and not to "political farmers" and elites. <p>Farmers were told to inform their members and colleagues not to farm within setbacks along road axis. Farmers with crops along the road axis were assured that they will have time to harvest their crops since project implementation (civil</p>	
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	works) is not likely to be effective until April 2017 (6 months from now). <ul style="list-style-type: none">•	
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9.4 Plan for Future Consultations and Communication

This RPF recommends that consultation will continue throughout the lifecycle of the project. The respective SPIUs are required to provide relevant materials in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

The requirements and phasing of consultations are as follows:

- Consultation on the finalization of RPF – to include:
 - Circulation of the draft RPF for comments to relevant institutions and stakeholders (FMARD, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Land and Survey, Ministry of Environment, etc.)
 - Public disclosure of Final RPF (cleared by WB) in-country at designated centres accessible to stakeholders and on the WB's external website prior to appraisal
- During the preparation of individual A/RAP
 - PAPs, groups and communities will be consulted and informed about their rights and entitlements with respect to their range of impacts
 - Consultation should include census of PAPs
 - Cut-off date should be announced to the community at the end of the census exercise to avoid opportunistic entrants into the land.
 - Consultation of the proponent and implementing government agencies on relevant policy terms such as replacement value, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable group, etc.
- During the Implementation of the RAP
 - PAPs will be informed about the date/schedule of resettlement/compensation
 - They should be involved in site selection, screening and planning for land and housing compensation
 - PAPs should be notified on the start off time of project implementation to enable them relocate their assets early and without losses
- During audit/monitoring and evaluation of the A/RAP to determine the livelihood restoration performance of the PAPs

- PAPs will be consulted to assess the condition of their livelihood prior and after the implementation of RAP. This will take place 6months after A/RAP and 2 years after RAP implementation.

9.5 Mechanism for Engagement/Consultation of PAPs

Two or more ways are suggested for meaningful engagement of PAPs. The first is to use the existing recognized traditional structure in which consultation is conducted through the village/community leadership. This means of engagement is widely acceptable and an easy way to reach to all the groups in the community based on the existing traditional governance structure. The use of social gatherings such as churches and mosques will also be important for dissemination of information to PAPs, and finally, there is the need to segment consultations into smaller targeted groups. This is premised at giving a voice to less advantage groups, minority settlers and groups in the resettlement planning. To do this effectively, the attendance records of the various groups having phone numbers and contacts will be used to call or reach out to PAPs, including coordinating them for group meetings as and when necessary.

9.6 Tools for Consultation of Stakeholders

Depending on the target stakeholder and objective of consultation at any point, one or a combination of the following tools should be used.

Stakeholder	Consultation Tools
Project affected persons and groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers groups • Land owners, tenants, squatters • Herdsmen • Vulnerable group/women 	Focus group discussions, questionnaire, worship centres, Fadama group/desk officers, community town hall meetings, Print materials, texting by phone
Project partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investors • FADAMA • Contractors 	Phone calls, e-mails, visit, facilitation meetings, electronic media
Government Agencies/Ministries	Phone calls, e-mails, visit, meetings,

	electronic media
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9.7 Disclosure Requirements

The RPF and RAP will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Nigerian regulations and the World Bank operational policy. It will be disclosed in-country designated sites at the Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Land and Survey, State Ministry of Environment, headquarters of affected LGAs and at the primary/secondary schools in the project areas, translated as much as possible into main local language. It will also be disclosed in 2 daily newspapers for 21 days as required by the Nigerian extant laws, while the World Bank will disclose the document at on its website.

CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT AND RESTORATION

10.1 Introduction

The Goal of the Livelihoods Restoration Program is sustainable livelihood of Project Affected Persons and households at or exceeding pre-project levels through the harnessing of local economic development associated with the Project. This livelihood restoration package is not an alternative to compensation entitlement to PAPs, but seeks to ensure that vulnerable PAPs are provided with sustainable livelihood measures/alternative. The definition of vulnerable PAPs in this RPF include aged PAPs of 65 years and above, female headed households affected by the project, orphans, persons with disabilities and the poorest among PAPs defined as those to whom the affected asset represent their only or major source of livelihood.

The Objectives of the Program should include:

- Provision of a menu of livelihood restoration activities for land-, wage- and enterprise-based activities to vulnerable project affected persons
- Provide literacy, financial literacy and business plan training to the vulnerable project affected persons regardless of livelihoods training
- Ensure technical skills training targets identified needs within long-term operations work;
- Ensure small business increases access of affected persons to Company procurement opportunities and other local procurement opportunities;
- Increase overall agricultural production within affected communities and decrease incidence of food insecurity;
- Link local agriculture production with larger export market opportunities

10.2 Approach

A livelihoods framework needs to have a multi-dimensional approach to facilitate the restoration of livelihoods in the project affected area. The four main components of a livelihood 'profile' are:

- Current livelihood(s) used for income/payment in kind/ sustenance of household

- Existing skills that are currently not employed for lack of start-up funds or knowledge of the market; Access to affordable credit, either from commercial enterprises or relatives
- Basic literacy and numeracy skills that enable people to be able to adapt to a changing economic climate and transfer skills to different sectors.

The basic approach to be used includes:

- Establishing local skills and identify gaps in community skill base;
- Establishing pre-project livelihood activities;
- Establishing potential livelihood activities associated with the Project;
- Providing choice to impacted households on livelihoods training ensuring local capacity for food security;
- Providing training for local households and establish processes within the Company's/Investor's supply chain for incorporating input from local communities;
- Providing management and oversight for local economic development activities; and
- Ensuring implementation of monitoring and evaluation program.

10.3 Re-establishment of Livelihoods

All project affected households are engaged in an agricultural livelihood. As such, the initial focus of the livelihoods program will focus on re-establishment of agricultural activity and on appropriate skills development and technology transfers to raise the productive capacity of individual farmers and collectively.

10.3.1 Gender as a Vulnerability Marker

Women have limited access to assets and productive resources, owing both to legislation and to social norms, and employment opportunities are limited as a result of disadvantaged schooling and the cultural expectation to perform domestic responsibilities. There is a high number of female farmers in the project affected area, however they often have less productive tracts of land due to lack of finance, labour and technology. Women farmers are more likely to be tenants than owners of land due to traditional customs, such as inheritance and polygamy mores.

10.3.2 Vulnerability Categories

Vulnerability may be viewed in two stages: pre-existing vulnerability and transitional hardship vulnerability. Pre-existing vulnerability includes that stage which would be present

with or without Project development. Transitional hardship vulnerability occurs when those directly affected by the Project, whether predisposed or not, are unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to Project activities.

The Vulnerability Program would be designed to address and manage people and households in the pre-existing stage although international best practice does not hold a company accountable for the pre-existing vulnerability. International best practice does require the project proponent to manage and be directly responsible for people and households in the transitional hardship vulnerability because it is the proponent/ project that ultimately has changed their status.

10.3.3 Criteria

Criteria used to assess vulnerability include pre-Project poverty, household composition, income, food supply, housing; social support, health, disability and level of food insecurity Table 10.1 can be used as a basis for identification and assessment of vulnerable households and individuals.

Table 10.1: Vulnerability Assessment Tool

Household Vulnerability			
Category	Indicators	True	False
1. Pre-Project Extreme Poverty- the Pre-Disposed	No Farm		
	No Land		
	No Job		
	No Business ²		
2. Household Composition	Elders and/or Children only or		
	Women and Children only or		
	Disabled or Diseased only ^{3 4}		
3. Income	None from Farm		
	None from Job		

Household Vulnerability			
	None from Business		
	None from Rental		
4. Food	Have <u>no</u> Stored Food		
	Claim to be eating one meal or less/day		
5. Housing	Homeless or		
	Living in Charitable Housing		
6. Social Support	No Extended Family Support		
	No Community/Neighbourhood support		
7. Health	HH has ->1 Disabled, diseased, drug addict or prostitute.		

10.4 Vulnerability Assessment

The primary objective of the vulnerable persons assessment and assistance measures is to avoid the occurrence of project-induced vulnerability, and if it occurs, to mitigate this through preventive and follow-up measures.

Criteria used to assess Project-induced vulnerability include pre-Project poverty, household composition, income, food supply, housing, social support, and health. The criteria are used to establish household vulnerability relative to local conditions. Vulnerability thus becomes locally defined as those households that are recognized to be in a difficult situation against the background of general poverty in the area.

10.5 Monitoring

Vulnerable household monitoring is integral to the general resettlement monitoring framework. All vulnerable households should be tracked from registration to self-sufficiency in the Project database. Assistance measures will also be tracked from recommendation to completion in the Project database. A watch-list of households should be tracked in the

database and visited on the ground at least once a quarter. Each follow up visit will be recorded in the database flagging changes to indicators that are problematic.

10.6 Capacity enhancement and Training

The World Bank acknowledge that acquiring land in line with international standards requires technical support and they are therefore always open to provide

- assistance to assess and strengthen resettlement policies, strategies, legal frameworks, and specific plans at a country, regional, or sectoral level;
- financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations;
- financing of technical assistance for developing resettlement policies, strategies, and specific plans, and for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement activities” (see OP 4.12 para. 32).

Detailed capacity enhancement plan can only be established based on the assessment of the existing capabilities to be performed during RAP development. However, it is known that quality land acquisition training is not available in Nigeria, and sending all people who need training to international centres may be impractical. Experience show that project-level training is more practical in such cases. Some or all of this training can be provided by personnel from international centres such as the Resettlement Centre at the Rhodes University in South Africa, by personnel from qualified NGOs, or by international land acquisition specialists. Similarly, local or regional specialists or NGOs involved in specific aspects of resettlement can be called on to familiarize resettlement staff with key issues and methods. These topics can also be included in the project launch workshop. The project resettlement specialist or consultants can provide training for resettlement staff, including field personnel.

Another possibility is a carefully structured study tour of projects in neighbouring provinces or countries. Study tours give agency staff an opportunity to not only see field conditions in another project, but also speak with colleagues elsewhere about implementation issues. Training makes an important contribution to institutional capacity. Training activities should complement and support each other. The training should be appropriate for the intended audience. Senior managers are concerned with policy issues and have little interest in field

problems; whereas resettlement staffs are consumed by implementation issues but believe they have little influence on policy concerns. One recurring mistake is to provide policy training to field staff, but no operational training. Another is to provide policy orientation to senior managers, while giving no training to staff tasked with actual implementation.

An effective training program emphasizes policy training for senior management and operational training for resettlement staff. In many instances, project preparation grants or technical assistance funds can be used to pay for training abroad, in international centres, or in the project. Sending resettlement staff to similar projects in the country can be an inexpensive yet effective way of building resettlement capacity. Such interactions are particularly useful, because practitioners are involved in the exchanges, and the context, problems, and issues are likely to be similar.

10.7 NGOs supporting the PAPs

The role and responsibility of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in land acquisition and resettlement have changed significantly. While originally often vocal opponents of large development projects, some of them today play a very important role as “watch dog” for all kind of issues and/or informing affected people about their rights and options and/or assist them in the decision making and relocation process.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of this RPF as it is required at the stage of the implementation of the various RAP/ARAPs to ensure that land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities are conducted in line with stipulated standards and procedures, and to ascertain if the recommended mitigation measures were adequate to achieve the goals of the RAP/ARAP.

11.2 Purpose of M & E

Specifically the purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAPs/ARAPs are implemented;
- Eligible people and communities receive their full compensation prior to the start of the construction activities in the respective areas;
- RAPs/ARAPs and compensation measures were adequate to help PAPs who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken;
- If necessary, changes in RAPs/ARAPs procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to PAPs.

All RAPs/ARAPs will set the following major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate their success:

- affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it;
- the local communities remain supportive of the project and the absence or prevalence of conflicts.

In order to access whether these goals are met, RAPs/ARAPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, establish monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. The M&E indicators should include but not limited to the following:

- delivery and usage of compensation and resettlement entitlements;
- allocation of replacement land and residential plots, where applicable;
- reconstruction of new houses and other infrastructure, where applicable;
- compensation measures applied to cater for damage during construction activities;
- reported grievances and action taken;
- problems encountered and action taken;
- general issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.
- implementation progress;
- compensation and resettlement policies;
- delivery of entitlements, including replacement land where applicable;

- changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,
- consultation with and participation of PAPs and other Stakeholders.

11.3 Arrangements for monitoring by Implementing Agency

The WB's safeguard policy (OP 4.12) states that the project proponent is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project proponent/sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. The sponsor's M&E activities and programmes should be adequately funded and staffed.

The safeguards officer of the PMU shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the PIU, PMU and the World Bank.

The PMUs will institute an administrative reporting system that:

- Provides timely information about all resettlement arising as a result of RAAMP project activities;
- Identifies any grievances that have not been resolved at a local level and require resolution through the involvement of the PMU; and
- Documents the timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e. payment of the agreed-upon sums, construction of new structures, etc.) for all permanent and temporary losses;
- Evaluates whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RPF, and that PAPs have higher living standards in comparison to their living standards before physical or economic displacement.

In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent external monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Thus the project has developed an extensive M&E system that includes:

- i. Internal monitoring, in particular reporting by government officials and field consultants, community participatory monitoring;
- ii. External monitoring, with NGOs and journalists providing independent monitoring; and
- iii. Impact evaluation.

Table 11.1 indicates some specific variables to monitor routinely in the course of implementation.

Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Area of cultivation land acquired for RAAMP developments ➤ Area of communal land acquired for RAAMP developments ➤ Area of private land acquired? ➤ Area of government land acquired?
Buildings/ Structures	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number, type and size of private buildings acquired ➤ Number, type and size of community buildings acquired ➤ Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number, type and size of other private structures acquired ➤ Number, type and size of other community structures acquired
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and type of trees cut
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and reestablishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) ➤ Number of owners compensated by type of loss ➤ Amount compensated by type and owner ➤ Number of replacement houses constructed ➤ Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses ➤ Possession of latrines ➤ Water supply access ➤ Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community buildings replaced ➤ Number, type of plants lost ➤ Number of seedlings supplied by type ➤ Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out) ➤ Age distribution ➤ Gender distribution ➤ Marital status

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relationship to homestead head ➤ Status of “vulnerable” homesteads
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Residential status of homestead members ➤ Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village
	Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nutritional status of resettled homestead members ➤ Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease) ➤ Mortality rates ➤ Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services) ➤ Utilization of health care services ➤ Disease prevention strategies ➤ Extent of educational programmes ➤ Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)
	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members ➤ School attendance rates (age, gender) ➤ Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participation in training programmes ➤ Use of credit facilities ➤ Landholding status ➤ Participation in RAAMP -related activities and enterprises
	Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ownership of capital assets ➤ Ownership of equipment and machinery ➤ Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) ➤ Landholding status (tenure) ➤ Redistribution of cultivation land ➤ Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post disturbance ➤ Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions ➤ Consumption of own livestock production ➤ Employment status of economically active members ➤ Skills of homestead members ➤ Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments ➤ Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre and post disturbance ➤ Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre and

Subject	Indicator	Variable
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> post disturbance ➤ Amount and balance of income and expenditure ➤ Possession of consumer durables ➤ Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved) ➤ Possession of bank and savings accounts ➤ Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)
	Changes in social organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organizational membership of homestead members ➤ Leadership positions held by homestead members
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal ➤ Growth in market areas
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of local committees established ➤ Number and dates of local committee meetings ➤ Type of issues raised at local committees meetings ➤ Involvement of local committees in RAAMP development planning ➤ Number of participating NGOs
	dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number, position, staffing of Information Centres ➤ Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres ➤ Activities of Information Centres ➤ Number of people accessing Information Centres ➤ Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres
	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of grievances registered, by type ➤ Number of grievances resolved ➤ Number of cases referred to court
Training	Operation of training programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of local committee members trained ➤ Number of affected population trained in Project-related ➤ Training courses
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of implementing agencies by function ➤ Number of ministry officials available by function ➤ Number of office and field equipment, by type
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place ➤ Effectiveness of compensation delivery system ➤ Number of land transfers effected ➤ Co-ordination between local community structures, RAAMP and officials

11.4 Internal and External Monitoring

11.4.1 Internal Monitoring

The social safeguard unit of the various PMUs will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the Unit's portfolio. The PMU will consult and coordinate with the appropriate Federal and State agencies (e.g., FMEEnv, SEPA) on social monitoring.

For those areas with minor resettlement, the PMU Safeguard section will report at least quarterly on the: implementation schedule, delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation, relocation of marketers and transporters, and their pre- and post-move sales, extent of community involvement and efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

In the areas where a resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan is required because of land acquisition or significant numbers of displaced persons, the Safeguards Unit, will provide a quarterly progress report on the various resettlement activities. The report will provide detailed explanation of resettlement progress, fund allocation, and issues and problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report which shall be in a tabular format will have comparisons on the following:

- Estimated and actual extent of compensation delivered
- The number of structures demolished
- The number of new homes, shops, market stalls and other required structures built
- And all other matters deemed pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.
- No. of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;
- No. of households, and number of individuals (women, men and children) physically or economically displaced by each sub-project;
- Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amounts of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- No. of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- No. of unresolved grievances.

11.4.2 External Monitoring

For major resettlement, the State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The State agencies will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the World Bank. The various State Agencies will select a firm with extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The SPIUs will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the consultant.

The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, 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.

11.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being. The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAPs/ARAPs is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Indicators will be created for affected people as a whole, for key stakeholder groups, and for special categories of affected groups such as women headed households, disable persons, marginalized persons etc.

A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being.

The monitoring indicators to be used for different RAPs are developed to respond to specific site conditions.

1. **Input** indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP include: the sources and amounts of funding for various RP activities; and the establishment of the Land Acquisition Team.
2. **Output** indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs.
Examples of output indicators in the RP include a database for tracking individual plot compensation; and the payment of compensation for loss of land or assets.
2. **Process** indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP/ARAP include: the creation of grievance mechanisms; the establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in rap implementation; and, information dissemination activities.

Table 11.2 outlines indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

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

11.6 Storage of PAPs details

Each PAP household will be provided with a signed dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.

The Resettlement Committee and PMU will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land use requirement including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages.

Each individual, receiving compensation, will have a dossier containing:

- i. Individual biological information
- ii. Number of people(s) he claims as household/homestead
- iii. Amount of land available to available or household when the dossier is opened.
- iv. Additional information will be acquired for individual eligible for resettlement and/or compensation for level of income and of production, inventory of material assets and improvement in land, and debts

Each time land is used/acquired by a sub-project, the dossier will be updated to determine if the individual or household/homestead is being affected to the point of economic non-viability and eligibility for compensation/resettlement or its alternatives. These dossiers will provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation, as well as documentation of compensation agreed to, received, and signed for.

11.7 Completion Audit

An audit will be carried out to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. This completion audit will verify that all physical inputs earmarked in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. The audit will also evaluate if the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The baseline conditions of the affected parties before the relocation will be used as a measure against their socio-economic status after the resettlement. The audit will verify results of internal monitoring and assess whether resettlement objectives have been met irrespective of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced.

The audit will also assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank.

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

Annual audit

The annual audit of RPF implementation will include:

- a summary of the performance of each sub-project vis-à-vis its RAP;
- a summary of compliance and progress in implementation of the process frameworks;
- a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lesson for future resettlement activities and recommending correction in the implementation;
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlement were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions

Annual audit reports will be submitted to World Bank for review.

11.8 Socio-Economic Monitoring

The purpose of socio-economic monitoring is to ensure that PAPS are compensated and recovering on time. It will go on as part of the implementation of each sub-project RAP, to assess whether compensation has been paid, income has been restored and resettlement

objectives were appropriate and delivered. Monitoring of living standards will continue following resettlement. The objective is that the income and standard of living of the PAPs has at least been restored and has not declined.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used to compare before, standard of house compare to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many children in school compared to before, health standards, etc.

As part of the preparation of each RAP, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the RAP.

Following all the completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, a household survey will be conducted. The aim of the survey is to assess the impact of the social mitigation and measures implemented. In addition, local authorities and PAPs will be consulted to provide their assessment of the impacts of social mitigation measures applied.

CHAPTER TWELVE: RPF AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

12.1 Overview

The RPF of RAAMP and the subsequent RAPs will be implemented by a number of actors consistent with the structure and responsibilities described in RAMP 11 as provided below:

Federal level: The Federal Project Management Unit FPMU will coordinate and provide oversight at federal level and will comprise of a Federal Project Coordinator and key technical staff i.e. environment/social specialist, procurement specialist, financial specialist, M&E specialist, geotechnical, road and urban engineers. In addition, The FPMU will be supported by a Project Management Consultancy (PMC), which will provide assistance in key areas of agro marketing and road investment preparation, quality review, portfolio management, *procurement, and financial management*. This assistance can also be extended to the State level. In addition the Federal-PMU may from time to time recruit consultants (individuals, institutions or firms) as necessary to strengthen program planning and management.

State level: Activities at the State level will be coordinated by their Commissioners of focal agencies for Rural Infrastructure, Environment, Poverty Alleviation, Women Affairs and Agriculture respectively. For the implementation arrangements each participating State will establish a Project Management Unit in their identified line ministry responsible for land and agricultural management as well as poverty alleviation that would work directly with local governments and community level. This requires synergies with existing Bank projects in the various states where there are such project. The State-PMUs will include a State Project Coordinator, environmental specialist, procurement specialist, financial specialist, M&E specialist, an engineer, a GIS specialist and a social development and livelihood specialist.

Site level: Each sub-project site will have a site management unit (SMU) that will comprise a Site Manager and site specific technical specialists such as engineers. In addition, each sub-project site will include a community working group that will include traditional leaders, religious leaders, community level organizations, LGA officers, community erosion clubs that will provide community auditing of project activities.

The institutional arrangement has been designed to involve other federal and state MDAS concerned with land resources management commission and works, Agriculture, regional and town planning, and land degradation management, local government, local communities and CSOs also need to be involved in each stage of the project.

12.2 Coordination and Implementation of this RPF and other Resettlement Issues

The Federal PMU shall have an oversight role, but actual resettlement planning and implementation shall be the States' PMUs responsibility.

State Level Institutions

Below are some key institutions at the state levels identified to have a part of play in the execution of the resettlement activities. It should be noted that although a number of institutions, at the state levels have been identified that would have a role to play in the execution of the resettlement issues of RAAMP. While most of them do not have direct links with resettlement, some of them, by operation or statutory functions, would have related responsibilities with resettlement on the RAAMP project.

1. *Project Management Unit (PMU)*

The PMU, as the implementing authority, has the mandate to:

- Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States
- Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project's various technical programmes
- Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities;
- Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the sub-projects
- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop RAAMP projects to ensure success.
- Recommend on policy issues to the Governor including mechanisms for implementation.
- Prepare plans for the management and development of project.
- Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the subprojects micro-projects;
- Monitor the project work to ensure that the activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner;
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for the departmental officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly

To achieve these, the PMU would have in each State Steering Committee (Board) and a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for coordinating the day to day activities with the relevant line departments. Specifically with regard to Environmental and social issues, the PMU, through its Safeguards Unit will liaise closely with other relevant MDAs in preparing a coordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of the RAAMP sub-projects.

An officer of the PMU will be designated as the Social Safeguards Specialist (Livelihood & Social Safeguard Specialist) Officer to oversee the implementation of this Safeguard instrument (this RPF) as well as any other social provisions as deemed fit for project implementation as per the regulations of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria and the respective State governments. The roles and responsibilities of the

Social Safeguard Specialist (Livelihood & Social Safeguard Specialist) include

- Initiate Resettlement Action Plan (whenever the project involves displacement of homes or businesses) or land acquisition of any kind).
- Ensure Social Assessment (SA) (analysis of social conditions related to the subproject such as income levels, local organization, conflicts identified, leadership)
- Ensure/Carry out Social Mobilization Plan (assigning a role to the affected community and providing appropriate incentives for people to participate)
- Ensure Communication Plan (provides for two-way communication between community and project management at all stages of subproject, consultation and participation)
- Ensure development of Livelihood Enhancement Plan (especially where livelihoods are affected adversely by the project, or stakeholders are economically vulnerable)
- Review all SA Documents prepared by consultants and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies including the OP4.01.
- Co-ordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required
- Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements.
- Develop, organize and deliver training programme for the PIU staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation, in collaboration with the PMU
- Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP/ARAP and any other supplementary studies that may need to be carried out by the PIU in relation to resettlement issues.
- Liaise with the Contractors and the PIU on implementation of the RAP
- Liaise with various National and State Government agencies on environmental, resettlement and other regulatory matters
- Continuously interact with the NGOs and Community groups that would be involved in the project
- Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project
- Review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic environmental monitoring reports; provide a summary of the same to the Project Manager, and initiate necessary follow-up actions
- Provide support and assistance to the Government Agencies and the World Bank to supervise the implementation

2. State Ministry of Environment

By the provision of acts, edicts and laws the states have also set up State Ministry of Environments (SMOEs) as the regulatory bodies to protect and manage the environmental issues in the states.

The functions of the SMOEs include:

- Enforcement of all environmental legislations and policies;
- Coordination and supervision of environmental assessment studies;
- Minimization of impacts of physical development on the ecosystem;
- Preservation, conservation and restoration to pre-impact status of all ecological processes essential to the preservation of biological diversity;
- Protection of air, water, land, forest and wildlife within the states;
- Pollution control and environmental health in the states; and
- Co-operation with FMEnv and other agencies to achieve effective prevention of abatement of trans-boundary movement of waste.

3. *Ministry of Lands, Survey, Urban and Regional Planning & Rural Infrastructure*

The Ministry processes all instruments evidencing ownership and possession of real estate in the states and also keeps in custody all real estate instruments, records, and their management.

Generally, the Ministry `advises Government as well as manage Lands and all other landed properties belonging to the State Government situated within and outside the State.

Thus amongst other things, the Ministries are

- Responsible for the acquisition of Land for projects.
- Recommend to the Governor on the allocation of States (Acquired) lands to individuals and organizations as well as the management of all State Lands.
- Responsible for the preparation of Certificates of Occupancy which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary land holders. The Land Use and Allocation Committee is also an organ of this Ministry.
- Undertake research and carries out inspections and valuation of landed properties for all purposes with a view to advising the various Ministries/Establishments e.g. Compensation Valuation for acquisitions of Right of Ways , general acquisition of Land, Valuation for Insurance purposes, Valuations for Asset sharing, Valuation of Share Equities in Joint Ventures and Memorandum of Agreements, etc.
- Responsible for the making of Surveys of all Government lands.

4 Local Government Level Institutions

- Responsible for coordinating activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of RAPS such as activities for determining the cut-off date and for actually implementing the resettlement, and for handling any grievances and complaints.
- Responsible for the appraisal of dwellings and other buildings affected by the project.
- Provide additional resettlement area if the designated locations are not adequate.
- Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas.
- Engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- Appointing a suitable Desk Officer
- Participating in sensitization of all communities

- Participate in resolving grievances ;
- Monitor implementation of sub-projects and activities of Operational Officers;

5. Community and other Institutions

- Ensure Community participation by mobilizing, sensitizing community members;
- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs;
- Ensures that social values are not interfered with;
- They may have complaints that need to be resolved in the execution of the sub-project;
- Support and assist in the mobilization of the various relevant grass roots interest groups that may have complaints that need to be resolved in the execution of the project with a view to avoiding conflicts and grievances;
- Oversees the development needs of the entire community;
- Ensure Community participation by mobilizing, sensitizing community members;
- Support and assist in the mobilization of the various relevant grass roots interest.

6. World Bank

- Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RPFs of each project site.
- Maintain an oversight role of the supervision of the RPF/RAP/ARAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks or audits as necessary.
- Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the project construction.
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
- In case the WB considers the implementation to be not acceptable and no improvements can be expected, it will require that institutional capacity building measures be taken to strengthen the PMU and PIUs.

12.3 Resettlement Activities and Implementation

A detailed implementation schedule will be prepared for each RAP/ARAP, which will include the specification of the sequence and time frame of the necessary activities for land acquisition, release of funds to the acquiring agency, payment of compensation for various categories of loss and relocation, demolition of structures and transfer of land, grievance redress, and monitoring and evaluation.

Table 12.1: presents the various resettlement activities and its corresponding responsible party.

Table 12.1: Resettlement Activities and Responsible Party

NO	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
1	Liaising with World Bank/Project Supporters	PMU
2	Coordination of Activities	PMU
3	Preparation and Disclosure of RPF	PMU
4	Selection of Sub-Projects	PMU, communities, NGOs/CBOs, World Bank
5	Selection of sub-project sites	PMU/Relevant MDAs/World Bank
6	Vetting of request for compulsory acquisition of land, Oversight of land expropriation and land issuance of titles to resettled PAPs.	Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development and Ministry of Environment
7	Social Impact studies (conduct social impact assessment and property impact studies)	PMU through Resettlement Consultant
8	Identify vulnerable people when developing RAPs and ARPs	PMU through Resettlement Consultant
9	- Marking of affected properties, Inventory of affected properties, Notifications, Request for proof of eligibility, - Consultations	PMU and Local Government Authority
10	Valuation of Affected Properties	Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development, PMU
11	Organize and implement census of affected people and census and valuation of affected assets in the framework of the development of a RAP or ARAP	PMU through Resettlement Consultant
12	Consultations, planning and Preparation of RAP/ARAP	PMU/Consultants
13	Review of RAPs and ARAPs	PMU and World Bank
14	Disclosure of RAP/ARAP	PMU/World Bank
15	Internal Monitoring	PMU
16	External Monitoring and Approval	FMEEnv, SMOE, NGOs/CBOs, Communities, World Bank

NO	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
17	Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Report of RAP and Disclosure	PMU
18	Establishing of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilities Committee to conduct an inventory of properties with utility services - Grievance Committee establish procedures for dispute resolutions - Payment Committee establish payment modalities 	PMU, Ministries of Lands and Survey, Physical Planning and Urban Development/Land and Allocation Committees, Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Agriculture
19	Disclosure of values. Making of offers Processing for payments	PMU/ Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees /Ministry of Finance
20	Release of funds for payment	Ministry of Finance, PMU
21	Compensation Payments	Payment Committee (PMU/Resettlement Committees, Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
22	Grievance and dispute resolutions	Grievance Committee (PMU/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Lands/Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee
23	Taking possession of site	PMU
24	Representing government for any law court redress cases	PMU, State Attorney General's Office

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PRESENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ACROSS THE 3 ZONES

1 South East and South-South Stakeholders Zonal Workshop

The South East and South- South Stakeholders Zonal Workshop held on 6th of November 2017 and had in attendance staff of SPIUs and other stakeholders from Abia, Anambra, Akwa Ibom and Cross River States. The workshop recorded an attendance of over 400 people.

Format of Public Consultation

- Introduction of stakeholders present in the meeting
- Opening Remarks by Proponent/Convener
- Presentation of Report/subject of Discussion by proponent or its consultant
- Response by stakeholders
- Questions and concerns
- Response to questions and concerns
- Key conclusions and agreements

Detail minutes of the workshop are as follows:

INTRODUCTION:

The workshop on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the World Bank to the participating states from the region-Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Anambra and Cross River was organized by the Consultant, Messrs Factor Resources Nigeria Limited on behalf of the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project.

The objectives of the workshop is to share the guidelines and procedures of the World Bank Involuntarily Resettlement in relation to the goals of the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) and to give Stakeholders the opportunity to understand the guidelines of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement thereby contributing to the finalization of the resettlement policy frame work report being prepared for the project.

Participants were drawn from spectra of stakeholders from the participating states including Traditional, Government Agencies, Town Union Associations, Youth Groups, and Women Groups etc. Four Hundred and Seventy Five people participated in the workshop.

2. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP:

The workshop commenced at 11:45am with an opening prayer said by Mr. Ebere Azubuike, Director Community Development, Abia State. Thereafter, the State Project Coordinator Dr. John Chibunna Barbrington presented the kola-nut and handed it over to the representative of the Governor of Abia

State Mr. Chima Chukwu, who handed the kola for royal blessing to HRH Eze Mgbeoji Nzeribe. Eze Mgbeoji recognized and instituted the traditional movement of the kola from Abia Central to Abia North down to Abia South and thereafter blessed the kola. The kola-nut was subsequently distributed to all the participants.

After the kola-nut presentation, a formal introduction of dignitaries at the high table was made which includes:

1. Mr. Chima Chukwu
Special Adviser on Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, who represented the Governor.
2. Mr. Emeka Ononiwu
Coordinator, International Development Assistance.
3. Very Rev. Ernest Onyeukwu
Permanent Secretary Ministry of Rural Development & Poverty Reduction.
4. Mr. Oliver Nwuju
Factor Resources Nig Ltd (Consultant)
5. Chief Mgbeahuru Iheeyinna
Chairman Osioma Ngwa L.G.A Abia State.
6. Engr. Job Onyejekwem
Project Co-ordinator, Anambra State RAAMP
7. Engr. Benson Ogba
Representing Project Co-ordinator, Cross River State RAAMP.
8. Mr. Emem Ikpe
Representing Project Co-ordinator, Akwa-Ibom State RAAMP.
9. Engr. Mike Okezie
Pioneer Project Co-ordinator, Abia State RAAMP
10. Dr. John Barbington Chibunna
Project Co-ordinator, Abia State RAAMP

3. WELCOME ADDRESS:

Abia State Project Co-ordinator, Dr. John B. Chibunna presented the welcome address. In his address, he extolled the virtues of the Governor in his commitment to seeing that Abia State is queued up to Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project. In his exact words “His audacious mien has showcased his undying love and dedication to the good people of Abia State by lending his support to the queuing up of Abia State to RAAMP.”

The State Project Co-ordinator further observed that the project has expounded the State Government Policy of uplifting the economic life of rural Abians through the provision of suitable road network and mainstreaming of Agricultural Marketing and Agro-hubs in the rural areas. He emphasized the support and commitment of the Governor in the payment of the counterpart funding of the project.

Continuing, Dr. John Chibunna Barbington stated that the intervention will reduce wastages arising from Transport of farm produce and mitigate the effect of lack of storage facilities in the State.

He concluded with a plea to the stakeholders to pay rapt attention to the consultant as he reeled out the procedures of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement policy framework.

4. OPENING REMARK:

The Governor of Abia State, represented by his Special Adviser on Project Implementation Monitoring and evaluation, Mr. Chima Chukwu informed the participant that the benefit accruable from RAAMP is all encompassing and expressed the commitment of the Governor to contribute to the counterpart funding of the project emphasizing that ₦ 25billion World Bank Project in the rural area will transform the rural landscape of Abia State. He further listed the benefit of RAAMP to include:

1. Constructing of rural Road for our Agricultural Produce transportation.
2. Agricultural Marketing and value chain addition which will ultimately improve the life of rural Abians.

He further harped on the resettlement pattern of the World Bank giving the active participation of the State in other World Bank Project, that the stakeholder and indeed all that is affected by the project will be compensated duly. He therefore welcome everybody especially participants from the other States and informed them that they should feel at home to take advantage and explore the hospitable nature of Abians. He therefore declared the workshop open.

5. OVERVIEW OF RAMP:

The National Co-ordinator represented by the project Co-ordinator Anambra State gave the Overview of RAAMP. He informed the participants of the Metamorphosis of RAAMP, from RAMP I to RAMP II down to the present RAAMP with the main objective to address the wastages of Agric produce. According to him, RAAMP now involves not only the construction of rural roads but also includes the marketing, processing and storage of Agric produces. The importance of the workshop he said is to inform stakeholders of the operational procedures of World Bank assisted Rural Access & Agricultural Marketing Project. He further said that Nigeria indeed wants to solve the challenges of “Reject” of our Agric Produce in the International Market and encourage food sufficiency in the country.

6. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK PRESENTATION:

The Consultant Mr. Oliver Nwuju of Factor Resources Nigeria Limited said the objective of RAAMP is to improve rural access and agricultural marketing in selected participating states whilst enhancing sustainability of the rural and state road network. He said that the key targets are:

1. To connect small family farmers in participating states to local agricultural markets with all- weather access roads in selected and prioritized rural areas.
2. To rehabilitate prioritized river crossing based on Design, Build and Maintain (DBM) approach.

He listed four components of the project to include:

1. Component I: Farm to local Agricultural market connectivity program (about US & 38M including US & 2M contribution from the State Government to cater for VAT)
2. Component II: Connecting Small Scale Family Farmers to Rural Agro-Logistics Hub (US &10.6M including US & 600,000 contribution from the State Government to Cater for VAT)
3. Component III: Strengthening the financial and Institutional Base for sustainability maintaining Rural Access and State Roads (US & 2M)
 - Sub-Component 3:1: Establishing a State Road Fund.
 - Sub-Component 3:2: Designating a State rural access administrating body and

- Sub-Component 3:3: Establishing a functional road asset management system that will generate annual prioritized investment and maintenance plan that will be mainstreamed in the budgetary process.
4. Component IV: Enhancing Road Safety, Project Management and Institutional development support (US & 4Million).

He [resented the legal frameworks of Nigeria and World Bank regarding involuntary resettlement and provided measures to fill gaps within the two laws.

5. RAAMP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STAGES AND SAFEGUARDS LINKAGES:

According to the consultant, World Bank safeguard policies refer to the set of operational policies of the bank that may be triggered by projects funded by it and guidelines on how such triggered policies are addressed.

6. REACTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:

After the presentations by the consultant there were reactions from:

1. Three Traditional Rulers
2. Three Town Union Leaders
3. Three Women Leaders &
4. Three Youth Groups.

Various questions were put forward namely:-

1. Disclosure Policy- is it possible to take into confidence at least one person from each community and give him/her access to all information about the Project?
2. How did the communities make inputs into the prioritization of the roads?
3. What if these prioritized roads are already captured in the budget.
4. How was the road prioritized when there are other roads that meet the criteria for prioritization?
5. Can the resource material be given to the participants?
6. Will the stakeholders be directly involved in the implementation of project?
7. How will the projects be monitored?
8. Are we still expecting the project to start by January 2018?

9. What is the role of the Women Leaders in the project Implementation?

10. How will the affected houses be compensated ie if thatched house is destroyed will it be rebuilt with block work?

Responding, the consultant took time to answer all the questions to the satisfaction of the participants. He explained that all stakeholders will be carried along in the processes and procedures towards implementation of the Project; that the exact date for commencement of civil works is unknown but reiterates that necessary steps are being exhausted to after which actual implementation will take place. He however, gave an indication that the implementation can not be readily announced but will be certain after the necessary safeguards preparation had been done. 2018. He further reiterated that the fund will be judiciously used in the Implementation of the Project; that if the fund is not enough, there will be additional financing to take care of unforeseen circumstance. Continuing, he informed the stakeholders that 6 Agro-logistic hubs or more may be built in Abia State to take care of all Agricultural Value Chains. He informed the women leaders to educate the women on the project development objectives and opportunities derivable from the RAAMP. Commenting on the compensation pattern, he said if the thatched house is destroyed, another thatched house will be built ie thatch for thatch & block work for block work. He further said the Cooperative Societies can also access the benefit accruable from the hub. He informed all stakeholders to submit their e-mail address so as to receive the resource materials of the workshop. In addition, a summary of key documents will be made available to the participating communities through their leaders.

He concluded by saying rigorous processes are involved in the project to checkmate abuses and that the prioritization of the road is limited to only 500km rural/ state roads.

7. REMARK BY OTHER PROJECT COORDINATORS PRESENT:

Cross Rivers' State Project Co-ordinator Engr. Ogbas informed the stakeholders that under RAMP 1 which the state participated in, about 477km (ie 87%) of road has been executed in the State leaving 13% of the project uncompleted. furthermore, ₦ 24billion was expended in Cross-River State as against ₦ 39billion proposed for the project.

He advised the State Governments to asphalt road surfaced by the World Bank for sustainability and appealed for concrete arrangement to be made between RAAMP and the State Governments to ensure continuity.

Commenting Ikpe Emem of Akwa-Ibom State emphasized that field work is more tasking and differs a little from what is been explained at the workshop, urging the State Project coordinators to be careful while implementing the sub-projects in the field as they will be exposed to some deviations from the planned project.

8. VOTE OF THANKS

The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Rural Development & Poverty Reduction, Abia State, Very Rev. Ernest Onyeukwu thanked all participants especially from other States for been part of the workshop and assured them that the project will be carried out according to World Bank standard and guidelines. He prayed God to grant them journey mercies to their various destinations.

CLOSING

The workshop ended at 03:13pm with a closing prayer said by HRH Eze E. Udouko.

2 South West and Central Stakeholders Zonal Workshop

The south west and central stakeholder's workshop held in Ibadan Oyo state and was attended by staff of SPIUs and stakeholders from Kogi, Kwara, Ondo, Ogun and Oyo states. The meeting held on the 17th November 2017 at OYSADEP Zonal office Farmers Hall, Moor Plantation, Ibadan .

Summary of the proceedings of the workshop and outcome is below:

1. Participation: The meeting was well attended by stakeholders across board including traditional rulers, local government chairmen, farmers associations, youth groups, women groups and civil society groups. The total attendance recorded was 156.
2. Introduction of Stakeholders: Introduction of stakeholders was performed by the RAMP communication officer from Oyo SPIU who equally anchored the stakeholder workshop.
3. Opening Speech and Overview of RAAMP: This task was undertaken by the State Project Coordinator (SPC) of RAAMP from Oyo State. In his opening speech the SPC thanked the participants especially the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agric for his presence and commitment to the course of farmers in the state. The Royal Fathers and local government Chairmen were also thanked specially for being in attendance. He welcomed also guests who came from other states for the purpose of the RPF workshop.

He took time to explain the meaning and policy development objective of RAAMP. In his speech, he stated that RAAMP is an initiative of the FG which has expanded from about 4 states under RAMP 2 to 18 states at present under RAAMP. He said that before now, RAMP was mainly concerned with provision of access road to farmers but now has been scaled up in line with the policy of the federal government on Agriculture to establishing agro logistic hubs which bring agro input centers together with agro processing, agro marketing and storage in a way that unlocks the potentials in the rural farmers and make agro sub-sector a worthwhile livelihood for the rural farmers.

The Permanent Secretary from Oyo State took time to emphasize the need for everyone to give support to RAAMP in their respective states. He pointed out that farming should be everybody's business stating that people must look for their areas of interest such as crop production, livestock rearing, agro processing, input sales, marketing and distribution, etc. RAAMP is carved out to give everyone the opportunity to thrive by ensuring that the factors which hitherto inhibit farming potentials are removed. For example, he pointed out that access road from farm to market will shorten travel distances, reduce cost of transport and connect rural farmers to opportunities that help them to remain in agro businesses. He urged participants to pay attention to the consultant on the purpose of

resettlement policy framework, and ask questions where they need clarity. With these points made he declared the meeting open.

RAAMP implementation and Linkage with RPF: This section was presented by the RPF consultant. He began by thanking the previous speakers whom he acknowledged, had given detail information on the overview of RAAMP. With the information that had been given to stakeholders about the project he directed his speech on the linkage between RAAMP project implementation and RPF for which stakeholder's workshop is convened.

According to the consultant, World Bank has 10+1 operational policies which guide its safeguard risks and determine whether it funds a project or not. RAAMP project activities trigger 4 of the 10+1 operational policies including Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). Involuntary resettlement was said to be triggered when project activities entail land acquisition or economic displacement of persons through adverse impacts on the means of livelihood (such as economic trees, farm crops and assets).

The consultant revealed that World Bank guideline requires that each participating state prepares a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and also implement same before it embarks on civil works or displacement of Project Affected Persons. However, at this junction states cannot effectively prepare a RAP because project details such as the prioritized list of roads and their detail engineering drawings are not yet fully ready. Therefore, the RPF is the right instrument required to be prepared immediately to help in the project appraisal. RPF he stated is a document that provides the procedures and processes that must be followed to prepare specific RAPs by the participating states. He also said that under the RPF, the project stakeholders groups are identified and consulted including informing them about their rights and entitlement during involuntary resettlement. He also educated staff of SPIUs on the relationship and responsibilities of the environmental and social safeguard officers, project engineers and procurement officers within the RAAMP project cycle. He reviewed the involuntary resettlement laws of Nigeria (Land Use Act 1978) and the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and suggested how gaps in the two legal instruments would be filled under the project. Finally, the consultant asked the participants to ask questions and/or make inputs based on his presentation.

5. Concerns and Questions: Concerns raised by stakeholders include the following:

- Given that this project is being implemented in the rural areas where land owners do not have land titles (certificate of occupancy and customary rights), will the project still compensate for their land if affected by this project?
- A woman participant asked the consultant to throw more light on the entitlement eligibilities of statutory and customary right land owners;
- A member of the farmers association wanted to know how farmers will be carried along during project implementation. He said that farmers would want to meaningfully participate and to maximize the opportunities that RAAMP presents, but wondered if there is a plan to ensure that information gets to them at regular basis;
- Is RAP/ESMP a new concept or has it been a practice that guided previous projects such as RAMP2? If yes, how successful was it?
- Does RAP implementation always occur before project implementation?
- A rural farmer asked the consultant to clear the air on who gets compensation benefit in the event where a PAP is a member of farmers group? Will the compensation go to the farmers group where he/she belongs or to the individual?

A concerned stakeholder stated that care should be taken to ensure that the benefits of the project including useful information always get to the target rural farmers and not to “political farmers” and elites whom he said often hijack similar projects.

6. Responses to Questions: The following responses were given:

- Land owners in the rural areas will be given land for land or compensated in-kind so long as their ownership of the land they occupy can be attested to by the community leadership;
- The entitlement matrix describing statutory and customary title holders was again explained as applicable under the Nigerian LUA and WB OP 4.12. The stringent policy of the two that is pro-poor or in support of PAP will be followed under RAAMP.
- Responding to the question on how rural farmers will be carried along. The consultant asked the farmers to suggest how best they want to be carried along. In their response, they stated that they have a farmer group structure in place stating that they can be contacted from Ministry of Agriculture through their organized farmer structure.
- One of the SPCs added that there is a plan in place under RAAMP to ensure community inclusion. He said that one or two members of the community of road project intervention area will be part of the implementation committee and subsequently in the road maintenance committee.
- RAP/ESMP is not a new concept. RAMP 1 and 2 were also guided by these instruments. On the success of safeguards of RAMP 1 and 2, the consultant noted that the stakeholders present are in the position to express their views on how involuntary resettlement issues were handled in their states that participated in those projects. He however concluded that, if RAMP 1 and 2 were not successful, there wouldn't have been the extension of the project for which RAAMP is given birth to.
- On who is entitled to compensation benefits between the PAP and the association he/she belongs, it was reiterated that it is the PAP that receives compensation.
- The consultant assured the concerned participants that care will be taken to ensure that the benefits of the project including useful information always get to the target rural farmers and not to “political farmers” and elites.

In conclusion, farmers were encouraged to take ownership of the project and cooperate with government to ensure the success of the project. They were told to inform their members and

colleagues not to farm within setbacks along road axis. Farmers with crops along the road axis were assured that they will have time to harvest their crops since project implementation (civil works) is not likely to be effective until April 2017 (6 months from now).

7. Closing: The meeting came to a close by 3.15pm with closing remark given by the SPC from Kogi state.

3 Northern Stakeholders Zonal Workshop

The northern states stakeholder's workshop held on 9th November 2017 in the city of Kano and was attended by staff of SPIUs and stakeholders from Plateau, Bauchi Taraba, Benue, Sokoto, Katsina, Kebbi and Kano states. Summary of the proceedings of the workshop and outcome is as follows:

1.0 OPENING PRAYERS

Opening prayers was delivered by Comrade Musa Babaniya, a representative of a Civil Society Organization in Kano State.

2.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HIGH TABLE

Important dignitaries who attended the workshop constituted the high table. They include: Permanent Secretary Kano State Ministry of Water Resources & Rural Development, Permanent Secretary (Surveyor General) Kano State Bureau of Land Management, Permanent Secretary Benue State, Director Rural Development Kano State Ministry of Water Resources & Rural Development, Director from Kano State Ministry of Environment and Director of Lands from Benue State.

Participants in the workshop comprised of the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) staff of the RAAMP III participating states of northern part of the country. These states are Benue, Bauchi, Borno, Katsina, Kano, Kebbi, Plateau and Taraba. Other participants include the representatives of rural LGAs in Kano State, members of civil society organizations, consultants and staff of relevant state MDAs like land, environment, rural development, women affairs etc

3.0 WELCOME ADDRESS

Kano State Project Coordinator, Engineer Sunusi S. Sulaiman, delivered the welcome address. He began by welcoming all participants for sparing their time to attend the workshop despite other schedules. He also extended warm reception of Kano State to participants who came from other states, informed them of the cultural heritage of the workshop venue (Mambayya House) as it is the former house of popular political figure – Mallam Aminu Kano. So, he advised that the participants could use the opportunity and tour the historical place after the event.

In his address he stated that World Bank attaches so much importance to land matters in its projects that is why preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework is part of the requirements for the Bank to appraise any project. Because of this reason, the federal project implementation unit (FPMU) engaged a consultant (Factor Resources Nigeria Limited) in order to prepare the RPF for RAAMP III and having gone round the states the consultant intended to hold this stakeholders workshop.

Therefore, he called on all the participants to contribute as much as possible in order to have fruitful deliberations in the workshop.

4.0 OPENING REMARKS BY THE HON. COMMISSIONER MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, KANO STATE

The permanent Secretary of the Ministry Hajiya Bilkisu A. Waziri represented the Hon. Commissioner who did not attend the event because of another official engagement. She therefore read the Hon. Commissioner's message on his behalf.

In the message, the Hon. Commissioner stated that the workshop was a great opportunity for the participants, as stakeholders of the project, to understand the World Bank processes. So he stressed the importance of getting maximum contributions from all participants in the workshop to facilitate actualization of appropriate RPF for the RAAMP III.

The Permanent Secretary then declared the workshop officially opened for subsequent proceedings which included presentation of the consultant, comments and observations of the participants.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF RAAMP III

This address was given by the Plateau State Project Coordinator on behalf of the RAAMP National Coordinator who was unavoidably absent during the event due to his tight official commitments.

The SPC explained how the project started with some few states under Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP) I & II. Presently (in phase III), the project had undergone some changes in its nomenclature through introduction of agricultural marketing which made it to become RAAMP.

He further expressed that most of the states in Nigeria had undertaken rural access projects in one way or the other. But proper resettlement and stakeholders' involvement had always been some challenges. To address this problem, the Federal Project Management Unit of RAAMP, like other World Bank projects, engaged consultant to prepare appropriate involuntary resettlement framework that would guide execution of the project in the participating states, without jeopardizing the benefiting communities and their environment.

At the end of his speech he urged the participant to offer their maximum contribution in the workshop.

6.0 TECHNICAL SESSION

6.1 Consultant's Presentation on Resettlement Policy Framework and RAAMP implementation stages

This was delivered by Dr. Oliver Nwuju of Factor Resources Nigeria Limited. The aim of the workshop, as he stated, was to acquaint the SPIU staff and other stakeholders with processes of World Bank land resettlement and also present the consultant's findings from the participating states with a view of preparing the RPF that would meet the appraisal requirement of the Bank.

It was expected that at the end of the workshop, the participants especially engineers, procurement and safeguards specialists of SPIUs, would have known what RPF of RAAMP is and how safeguards responsibilities relate/connect to other fields in the project.

The presenter explained that RAAMP, as successor of RAMP, was established to improve rural access and agricultural marketing as well as enhance sustainability of rural road networks in the participating states. The project has 4 components with different budget allocations and it intends to connect farmers, within the corridor of the prioritized roads, to local markets and agro – logistic hubs. This would be done through construction of all-weather access roads and river crossings based on design, build and maintain (DBM) approach.

Only when the detail design of roads were completed that the project would know what and how much portion of land, economic trees & crops would be affected. However, he pointed out that the project is now at the point of appraisal and so requires getting a glimpse of the resettlement issues that would likely be involved. The RPF therefore would serve as a guide to the project on the likely resettlement to be encountered in the project and also make things easier during project implementation. Each state should eventually develop its own resettlement action plan using the RPF.

The consultant highlighted that they visited all the participating states and collected data on the existing policies on resettlement from the relevant MDAs. After reviewing the documents, they found that generally States Ministries of land coordinated issues of land compensations and mostly states did not rely on the Federal Government rates because it is obsolete. They also discovered how land is owned in the states, the land tenure procedures and the perception of stakeholders on the project. Some of the challenges of rural development in these states, as discovered by the consultant, include: lack of proper communication of policies to communities, lack of good mechanism of addressing grievances, non-trust of Government by communities, bad access roads in the rural areas among others.

He then presented comparative analysis of the Nigerian land use act and the World Bank resettlement provision. In the analysis the Bank's provision seemed to have made affected persons better-off than the land use act in all the scenarios. So, World Bank provision would be adopted in the framework. It was equally observed that the Bank has 10 plus 1 policies and 4 of them are relevant to RAAMP which are environmental assessment, resettlement, natural habitat and culture. In this project the impact is likely to be site specific except in some few sites where the effect of the project may affect other communities downstream. He also mentioned that the project would try as much as possible to avoid compensation, if it is not possible to avoid then minimize cost and mitigation would be the last option.

Based on the analysis of the project, the consultant pointed out that the project fell within category B and therefore did not require full environmental impact assessment, as such Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) would be done. He therefore stressed that each state should ensure that its safeguard, engineer and procurement officers work with proper synergy in order for mitigation measures to be appropriately factored in to the cost of the project and the information should be made available to contractors as well.

6.2 Comments and Observations

The consultant responded to the comments, observations and questions asked in the workshop as follows:

- i. The surveyor general of Kano State commented that in his state compensation is also paid on land beside economic trees, crops and development made on land. He added that the State carried out enlightenment to inform people adequately on issues of compensation, listened to people complaints and addressed them and also paid compensation before commencement of any project.

Response: The consultant commended the state on this good practice and requested to get copy of relevant policies that would support the statement by the state.

- ii. Director lands of Benue State raised concerns on the Bank's strategy of using market value of properties to compensate affected persons. He mentioned that Government is running away from this strategy because of its resultant cost implication and the difficulties in arriving at the true market value of land.

Response: RAAMP as a World Bank project is also concerned on cost implication. However, the Bank's policy of making compensation using the market value is to ensure appropriate fairness to the affect persons.

- iii. Bauchi State project coordinator wanted to know from which source of fund the project is going to pay compensation.

Response: RAAMP compensations will be financed using the states counterpart fund.

7.0 VOTE OF THANKS

The workshop ended with vote of thanks by Mr. Clement M. Tonko (Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Benue State). He commended the consultant on their effort of preparing the RPF and organizing this workshop to carry stakeholders along. He then thanked all the participants for their attendance and prolific contributions during the workshop and wished them safe journey back to their destinations.

Appendix 2: Valuation Gazette of Economic Trees from some of the States**ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN BAUCHI STATE AS AT
SEPTEMBER, 2003 TO DATE**

S/NO	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HAUSA NAME	YIELD (N)	REMARKS
1.	Mangifera indica (Local) " (Improved)	Mangoro "	7,500.00 6,000.00	Annual "
2.	C citrus spp. (Improved) (Local)	Lemo "	2,500.00 1,300.00	" "
3.	Psidium guajava (Improved) (Local)	Gwaba "	764.00 305.00	" "
4.	Elias guineansis	Kwaran manja	5,000.00	"
5.	Phoenix dactylifera(Local) " (Improved	Dabino "	2,500.00 4,500.00	" "
6.	Anacardium occidentales	Kashu	4,000.00	"
7.	Musa Sapientum	Ayaba	900.00	"
8.	Parkia biglobosa	Dorowa	5,500.00	"
9.	Adabsinia digitata	Kuka	15,000.00	"
10.	Butryosopernum paradoxum	Kadanya	4,500.00	"
11.	Canarium schweinfurthii	Atile	15,000.00	"
12.	Accacia nilotica	Gabaruwa	1,500.00	"
13.	Accacia Albida	Gawo	900.00	"
14.	Diospyras misphiliformis	Kanya	1,500.00	"
15.	Hyphaene thebaica	Goriba	200.00	"
16.	Balanites aegyptiaca	Aduwa	2,500.00	"
17.	Lawsonia inermis	Lalle	100.00	"
18.	Moringa Oleifera	Zogale	100.00	"
19.	Carica papaya (Local) " (Improved)	Gwanda "	2,500.00 500.00	" "
20.	Tamarindus indica	Tsamiya	9,000.00	"

21.	<i>Cordia Africana</i>	Alilliba	1,200.00	“
22.	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Dinya (Danya)	2,500.00	“
23.	<i>Butryospermum parkli</i>	Namijin Kadanya	1,000.00	Rotational period
24.	<i>Azardirachta indica</i>	Maina, Dogon Yaro	1,500.00	“
25.	<i>Erythrophileum guinaensis</i>	Gwaska	1,200.00	“
26.	<i>Adina microcephala</i>	Kadanyan Rafi	1,200.00	“
27.	<i>Annogeisus Leccarpus</i>	Marke	1,500.00	”
28.	<i>Sygygium guinaensis</i>	Maimo	1,200.00	”
29.	<i>Prosopis Africana</i>	Kirya	3,000.00	“
30.	<i>Celtris spp.</i>	Zuwo	150.00	“
31.	<i>Kigelia Africana</i>	Rahaina	150.00	“
32.	<i>Albezia Cheralieri</i>	Katsari	150.00	”
33.	<i>Sterculia stegera</i>	Kukuki	900.00	”
34.	<i>Afromosia laxiflora</i>	Bakin Makarfo	1,200.00	“
35.	<i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i>	Ganyen goro	1,200.00	“
36.	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Keshiya	1,200.00	“
37.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Balbajiya	2,500.00	”
38.	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Zaiti	2,500.00	”
39.	<i>Raphia Sudanica</i>	Gwangwala (Tukurwa)	100.00	“
40.	<i>Bamboosa vulgaris</i>	Gora	50.00	“
41.	Dum palm	Kajinjiri	300.00	“
42.	Roofing poles	Tsamu	30.00	”
43.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	4,000.00	”
44.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Malena	3,500.00	“
45.	<i>Lanea acida</i>	Faru	200.00	“
46.	<i>Erythiryna Senegalensis</i>	Minijirya	1,200.00	“
47.	<i>Securidaca Longipedunclutha</i>	Jan-yaro	1,200.00	”
48.	<i>Xymenia americana</i>	Tsada	250.00	”
49.	<i>Zyziphus spina Christi</i>	Kuma	500.00	“
50.	<i>Zyziphus mauritania</i>	Magarya	300.00	“
51.	<i>Annona Senegalensis</i>	Gwanda daji	50.00	“
52.	<i>Piliostigma reticulate</i>	Kargo	200.00	”
53.	<i>Guiera senegalensis</i>	Sabara	50.00	”

54.	<i>Acacia ataxacuntha</i>	Sarkakiya	50.00	“
55.	<i>Accacia Senegal</i>	Dakwara	3,000.00	“
56.	<i>Acassia compylacantha</i>	Kumbar Shaho	800.00	“
57.	<i>Acacia seyal</i>	Farar Kaya	2,000.00	”
58.	<i>Bauhimia rufescens</i>	Tsatsagi	250.00	”
59.	<i>Cassia Sieberiana</i>	Marga	1,200.00	“
60.	<i>Combretum incanthum</i>	Geza	1,000.00	“
61.	<i>Commiphora Africana</i>	Dashi	100.00	“
62.	<i>Commiphora Keshingli</i>	Dali	100.00	”
63.	<i>Detarium microcarpum</i>	Taura	100.00	”
64.	<i>Euphorbium balasamifera</i>	Ayyara	50.00	”
65.	<i>Euphorbium Lateriflora</i>	Fidda sartse	50.00	“
66.	<i>Ficus glumosa</i>	Kawuri	1,500.00	“
67.	<i>Ficus Platyphylla</i>	Gamji	1,500.00	”
68.	<i>Ficus Polita</i>	Durumi	1,000.00	”
69.	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Baure	1,000.00	”
70.	<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	Chediya	1,000.00	“
71.	<i>Jatropha Curcus</i>	Bin-da-zugu	100.00	
72.	<i>Maerua Crassifolia</i>	Jinga	100.00	
73.	<i>Mitriagyna inermis</i>	Giyayya	500.00	
74.	<i>Parinari macrophylla</i>	Gawasa	500.00	
75.	<i>Stereospermum leunthianum</i>	Sansami	500.00	
76.	<i>Stychnos spinosa</i>	Kokoya	500.00	
77.	<i>Tenninalla avicenoides</i>	Baushe	1,000.00	
78.	<i>Casuarina Egusitifolia</i>	Kuashurina	500.00	
79.	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Panshana	1,200.00	
80.	<i>Dodoenia viscose</i>	Privit	10.00	
81.	<i>Thevetia nerilifolia</i>	Gamboje	10.00	
82.	<i>Parkinsemia aculeate</i>	Sasabani	10.00	
83.	<i>Citrus paradise</i>	Lemon taba	500.00	
84.	<i>Citrus reticulate</i>	Lemon Tanjarin	600.00	
85.	<i>Citrus aurantiflora</i>	Lemon tsami	500.00	
86.	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Inabi	300.00	
87.	<i>Coclospermum tinctorum</i>	Rawaya	20.00	
88.	<i>Leucaena lecocephala</i>	Lucina	100.00	

89.	<i>Ziziphus abyssinica</i>	Magarwa	500.00	
90.	<i>Borassus ethiopianum</i>	Giginya	5,000.00	
91.	<i>Afzelia Africana</i>	Kawo	1,200.00	
92.	<i>Chlorophora excels</i>	Loka	12,000.00	
93.	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Madachi	10,000.00	
94.	<i>Piptadinustrum Africana</i>	Dorawar Kurmi	7,000.00	
95.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Rimi	5,000.00	
96.	<i>Antiaris Africana</i>	Farin Loko	9,000.00	
97.	<i>Belinia grandifolia</i>	Dokar Rafi	5,000.00	
98.	<i>Bombax costatum</i>	Gurjiya	3,000.00	
99.	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Madobiya	5,000.00	
100	<i>Isoberlina doka</i>	Doka	3,500.00	
101	<i>Isoberlina tomentosa</i>	Farin doka	3,500.00	
102	<i>Damielia aliveri</i>	Maje	9,000.00	
103	<i>Poswelve dalzelia</i>	Ararrabi	1,500.00	

**Harmonised Compensation Rates for Economic Trees and Crops in South-South
Geo-Political Zone**

S/N	Economic Trees	A Mature	B Immature	C Seedling
1.	Mango	2,000	1,000	500
2.	Coconut	3,500	750	3500
3.	Guava	400	200	100
4.	Pawpaw	500	250	125
5.	Locust Beans Tree	200	100	50
6.	Shea Nut Tree akan	200	100	50
7.	Cashew	600	300	150
8.	Banana	800	400	120
9.	Plantain	1000	500	250
10.	Pineapple	200	100	50
11.	Bamboo/India	100	50	25
12.	OIL PALM TREE	2,500	1250	650
	(a) Plantation Tree			
	(b) Other Types	1500	750	300
13.	Orange/Tangerine	2000	1000	500
14.	Coffee	500	250	125
15.	Bagoruwa	300	150	75
16.	(a) Kola nut Tree	1000	500	250
	(b) Kola nut Ganja	1000	500	250
17.	Raffia Palm	800	400	200
18.	Rubber Tree	1000	400	150
19.	Agbono (Bush Mango)	2000	1000	500
20.	Starapple/Ndiya/Otiem	500	250	125
21.	Oha (Mkpafera)	500	250	125
22.	Timing Tree (Pepper Fruit)	1000	500	250
23.	Bitter Kola	800	400	200
24.	Grape fruit	7500	375	187
25.	Lemon	1000	500	250
26.	Lime	1000	500	250
27.	Calabash Tree	300	150	75
28.	Cainwood	200	100	50
29.	Camword	200	100	50
30.	Ugiri (Ibaba)	1500	750	375
31.	Hardwood e.g. Mahaogany, Iroko Aora, Obeche etc	1500	750	375
32.	Softwood e.g. Chestnut Tree	1500	750	375
33.	Boababa	750	375	187
34.	Animal Trap (constructed)	15000	7500	3750
35.	Date Palm	400	200	100
36.	Atititiba (Alilib)	200	100	50
37.	E-calyplus	200	100	50
38.	Rimi (Silk Cotton)	400	200	100
39.	Gproba	400	200	100
40.	Tsamiya	400	200	100
41.	Gomgomya	35	17	8
42.	Native [ear (Orunmwun)	1000	500	250

43	Avacado Pear	1000	500	250
44	Caclus	400	200	100
45	Gmelina	500	250	125
46	Neem (Dogo Yaro)	600	300	150
47	Cocoa Tree	1000	500	250
48	Gum Arabic	1000	500	250
49	Native Plum	600	300	150
50	Oil Bean Tree	800	400	200
51	Castor Oil Tree	800	400	200
52	Wall nut (Okwe or Ukpa)	600	300	150
53	Bread fruit (Dinya)	70	35	17
54	Mal Plant	200	100	50
55	Indigo	200	100	50
56	Almond tree (Ebelbor umbrella tree)	400	200	100
57	Bread-fruit	400	200	100
58	Walnut wood	7500	3750	1875
59	Mangrove	820	410	205
60	Icheku	400	200	100
61	Animal Trap/Fence			

S/N	Crops	Rate Per Stand			Rate for Hectare		
		A	B	C	A	B	C
1	Milet	14	7	3.50	45,000	22,500	11.5
2	Guinea corn	18	9	4.50	56,000	28,000	14
3	Soya Beans	20	10	5	58,000	29,000	14.5
4	Irish Potatoes	21	10.50	5.25	96,000	48,000	24
5	Acca	15	7.50	3.75	50,000	25,000	12.5
6	Babba	14	7	3.50			
7	Duma	14	7	3.50	47,000	23,500	11.75
8	Wheat	18	9	4.50	115,000	57,500	28.75
9	Niaga	12	6	3	35,000	17,500	8.75
10	Beniseed	15	7.50	3.75	35,250	17,625	8.25
11	Maize	20	10	5	112,500	56,250	
12	Rice	25	12.50	6.25	120,000	60,000	30
13	Beans (creeper)	21	10.50	5.25	50,000	25,000	12.5
14	Beans (standing)	15	7.50	3.75	35,150	17,575	8.75
15	Cotton	11	5.50	2.75	33,750	16,875	8.45
16	Groundnut	20	10	5	70,250	35,125	17,562.5
17	Coco yam	18	9	4.50	56,250	28,125	14,26.5
18	Yam	115	57.50	28.75	1,000,000	500,000	250
19	Sugar Cane	60	30	15	105,250	52,625	26,312.5
20	Cassava	200	100	50	800,000	400,250	200.125
21	Pepper	100	50	25	105,250	52,625	26,312.5
22	Kanaf (Jule)	50	25	12.50	115,000	57,500	28.75
23	Tobacco	-	-	-	112,500	56,250	28.125
24	Sweet Potatoes	90	45	22.50			
25	Others, vegetable e.g. Carrots, Cabbages/Onions	50	25	12.50	55,000	27,500	13.75
26	Bitter Leaf, Water leaf, Editan, Afang	20	10	5	35,000	17,500	8.75

Appendix 3: Information Requirement Checklist For Field Consultation

S/N	Stakeholders	Consultation Expectations
1	SPIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with SPIU on the purpose of the RPF • Which officers have been engaged in the SPIU • What progress has been made by the SPIU on the RAAMP • Major Challenges • Status of the counterpart account/ funds • Collection of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Road Prioritization Report ○ Other documents from the Ministries
2	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the perception of the ministry about the RAAMP • Agricultural policies and development plans • Dominant agricultural practices in the state (crops grown, livestock, etc) • Major commodities for commercial purpose. • Agro processing industries in the state/ agribusiness opportunities • Are there off-takers that go to the rural farms • Women involvement in Agriculture, do they cultivate/ processing/ livestock • Specific government interventions in the sector • Do rural farmers have access to credit/loans/ subsidized fertilizers • Are there extension services for the farmers in the rural areas • Do they have registered farmers associations • What donor funded programs are currently in the state • In the event that farmers will lose their lands to compensation, what role does the ministry play? What are the associated challenges with this regards/ what can be improved
	Ministry of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the perception of the ministry about the project • Rural development policies • Major source of livelihood for people in the rural areas • What are the current/planned development for the rural areas • What role does the ministry play in matters of farm/ land compensation for the rural people
3	Min of Land, Survey and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocation, resettlement and compensation procedure/policy • How the value of assets is determined for compensation. Valuation list • Land ownership/tenure pattern: describe in terms of individual, communal, customary right, C of O title as applicable • How are land dispute matters settled
5	Ministry of Women Affairs/ Women Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on women participation in Agriculture, Land Ownership and Utilization • Information on women farmers associations in the state, access to credits, fertilizers etc. • Gender challenges in agriculture

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance redress process for rural women
6	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic statistics – population, land ownership (male/ female), literacy level, healthcare • Crops grown/ livestock (what quantity, price) • Do they have off takers • Major markets • Mode of transport/ price • Do they have farmers associations • Challenges in farming • What they do in developments that have to do with acquiring farmers land • Grievance redress process

Appendix 4: Terms of Reference for the RPF

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (FPMU)
RURAL ACCESS & AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)**

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)
UNDER THE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)**

Introduction:

The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated the preparation of the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) the successor of the Second Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP-2). The project will be supported with financing from the World Bank and French Development Agency (AFD) and will be guided by the Government's Rural Travel and Transport Policy (RTTP). The lead agency for the Federal Government is the Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMAWR). The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) is overseeing the project on behalf of the FDRD, while the respective selected States Government will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

Project Development Objective of RAAMP:

The overall objectives of RAAMP are to improve rural access and agricultural marketing in selected participating states whilst enhancing sustainability of the rural and State road network. The overarching target of RAAMP is to connect small family farmers in participating States to local agricultural markets with all-weather access roads in selected and

prioritized rural development areas, rehabilitate prioritized river crossings based on Design, Build and Maintain (DBM) approach. The project is structured around three main components and a provision for project management support, enhancing Road Safety and institutional development.

Project Components

The project includes the following components:

Component 1: Farm to Local Agricultural Market Connectivity Program

This will focus on rehabilitation of rural access roads and construction of river crossings in selected participating States to provide all-weather access to connect rural communities to local agricultural markets and help unlock the agricultural potential of the farmers and assist in delivering agricultural products to market with less post-harvest loss and affordable transport cost. The percentage of connected rural communities to local agricultural markets by the participating States is expected to increase by the end of the project period with the goal of promoting greater shared growth focusing on where poverty incidence is high.

Component 2: Connecting Small Scale Family Farmers to Rural Agro-Logistics Hub

This component will connect small scale family farmers to two rural agro- logistics hubs providing access to agricultural services and processing plants established at strategic locations. This involves connecting small family farms to agricultural services centers providing agricultural inputs, farm machineries and cottage industry equipment rentals, micro credit, veterinary services, market and community information through fiber optic connection. The rural logistics hubs will play catalytic role in facilitating enhanced production of downstream value chain products of small family farms by linking them to rural road side logistics and processing hubs. The project will support the provision of access roads; site and services, including leveling and paving, perimeter fencing, offices, market sheds and storage facilities; and connection to high speed broad band internet. The rural logistics hubs will serve as satellite to higher lever logistics park and designed to be linked to major transport corridors. The services will be developed and provided by rural women groups, youth groups and the private sector. The support will be integrated with agricultural processing centers development support and other agricultural sector support initiatives.

Component 3: Strengthening the Financial and Institutional Base for Sustainably Maintaining Rural Access and State Roads

- Sub-Component 3.1: Establishing a State Road Fund
- Sub-Component 3.2: Designating a State rural access administrating body and

- Sub-Component 3.3: Establishing a functional road asset management system that will generate annual prioritized investment and maintenance plan that will be mainstreamed in the budgetary process.

The periodic maintenance will be carried out by small to medium contractors while the routine maintenance will be carried out by micro-enterprises and community based road maintenance groups.

Component 4: Enhancing Road Safety, project management and institutional development support. In addition to enhancing Road Safety on rural and state roads, the project will have provision for Technical Assistance (TA) for institutional development designed to strengthen the implementing entities and enhance organizational effectiveness and individual skills development.

The project will finance a program of rural infrastructure improvement to be prioritized in due course of implementation. At this instance, the appropriate instrument to use here is the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) given the fact the exact nature of the works or their location is not currently known. Detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs), as needed, will be carried out by the Government of the respective participating States for all project activities that trigger them. All relevant documents will be disclosed in-country and at the Bank's Info-shop before specific works could start. The frameworks shall be prepared based on screening of potential environmental and social risks.

Objectives:

The objective of this assignment is to prepare an acceptable Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) based on an assessment of activities that may involve involuntary resettlement. According to the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), a project requires that the implementing agency screen sub-projects or possible activities to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with OP4.12. The implementing agency submits, prior to appraisal, a RPF that contains the most recent and accurate information on potentially project affected persons (PAPs).

Specifically, the Consultant is expected to:

- Prepare the RPF based on the most accurate and available information on potential PAPs, which are defined as "those who may be relocated, or whose incomes or livelihoods may be displaced, by the project, and conduct a valuation of the assets and incomes;"
- Describe the policy and regulatory context (e.g. laws, regulations, and procedures) of the Government of Nigeria on resettlement and displacement. The description should contain a section demonstrating their relevance to the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;
- Provide guidance on possible compensation and other resettlement assistance, as needed, or when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) may need to be prepared;

- Conduct consultations with potential PAPs and other key stakeholders about the project, and acceptable resettlement and other alternatives, as appropriate;
- Assist the implementing agency and local leaders in establishing the institutional set up for decision making and responsibilities in case a RAP needs to be prepared and implemented; and
- Develop arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, and specifically if a RAP is to be implemented, including completion of a baseline socio-economic survey and follow up surveys of PAPs and host communities.

Mandatory Methodology for the RPF

In preparing the RPF, the Consultant will:

- Review relevant Nigerian Laws and procedures regarding land taking and compensation;
- Review RPFs prepared for other recent World Bank projects in Nigeria (e.g. RAMP, FADAMA, SCPZs/CADP etc.);
- Undertake a social survey in the area where project investments will occur in all the participating States, this is to assist in defining the content of the RPF. This should include a preliminary identification of existing land conflicts and/or patterns of conflict in the project area and how such conflicts are being resolved, as well as any changes in land use or livelihoods which have occurred in recent years, including any population influx, other development projects in the area;
- Consult with the appropriate ministries: agriculture and rural development, environment, justice, works, and transport;
- Consult with persons to be potentially affected by the project activities (roads construction and rehabilitation) and relate future investment in the core and catchment areas;
- Review and incorporate relevant data on population and social characteristics in the project areas.

Scope and Content of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The following sections of the RPF correspond to the scope of work to be completed. These are described in Annex A paragraphs 23-26 of the Bank's OP4.12.

Description of the project: General description of the affected areas.

Potential Impacts: Identification of the: (i) components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access; (ii) zone of impact of components or activities; (iii) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access; and (iv) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

Objectives: The main objectives of the project activities or components that may require a resettlement program as these apply to the RAAMP project should be described in relation to the project.

Socio-economic studies: This section summarizes the findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially affected people if a RAP were to be developed. These generally include the results of a census of the PAPs covering:

- Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people into the area who may seek compensation and resettlement assistance;
- Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the potentially displaced population;
- Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.

There may be other studies that the RFP can draw upon, such as those describing the following, as needed:

- Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the sub project area;
- Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
- Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions. These may cover, for example, community organizations; cultural, social or ritual groups; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

Legal Framework: The analysis of the legal and institutional framework in the country should cover the following:

- Scope of existing land and property laws governing resources, including state-owned lands under eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with valuation methodologies; land market; mode and timing of payments, etc;
- Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the grievance procedures and remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the execution of these procedures, including any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to implementation of the resettlement for the sub-project;
- Relevant laws (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law; communal laws, etc related to displacement and resettlement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects;
- Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
- Legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of RAP activities in the sub-projects, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage, etc and which are specific to the sub-projects.

The institutional framework governing implementation of a RAP, when needed, would generally cover:

- Agencies and offices responsible for resettlement activities and civil society groups like NGOs that may have a role in implementation;
- Institutional capacities of these agencies, offices, and civil society groups in carrying out implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- Activities for enhancing the institutional capacities of agencies, offices, and civil society groups, especially in the consultation and monitoring processes.

Eligibility and entitlements: Definition of potentially displaced persons or PAPS and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used in the RAP for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates).

Resettlement Measures: A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the resettlement objectives. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

Site selection, site preparation, and relocation: If a resettlement site is an option, this section describes the alternative relocation sites as follows:

- Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

Housing, infrastructure, and social services: Plans to provide (or to finance resettler's provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; and any other necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities should be described.

Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area is needed. This description includes an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

Community Participation: Consistent with the World Bank's policy on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs and host communities, should include:

- Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- Summary of the consultations and how PAPs' views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- Review of resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by PAPs regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- Arrangements on how PAPs can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless, children and youth, and women) are adequately represented.

The consultations should cover measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

- Consultations with host communities and local governments;

- Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to PAPs;
- Conflict resolution involving PAPs and host communities; and
- Additional services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to PAPs.

Grievance procedures: The RFP should provide describe the mechanisms for ensuring that an affordable and accessible procedure is in place for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement. These mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial and legal services, as well as community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

Implementation responsibilities: The RFP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover: (i) delivery of compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc).

Implementation Schedule: An implementation schedule covering all resettlement related activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to PAPs and hosts and a clearly defined closing date. The schedule should indicate how these activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Costs and budget: The specific activities or sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds. These should include other fiduciary arrangements consistent with the rest of the project governing financial management and procurement.

Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure RAP outcomes and impacts on PAPs' livelihood and living conditions. The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for RAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of RAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation, and using the results of RAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Capacity Building and Training

In order to ensure that the resettlement related activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Consultant should provide training of staff from the implementing agency and other institutions involved in implementation. The training would cover the issues as outlined above and which could include the following: (i) costs of the training; (ii) training workshops and other forms of consultations to ensure is full disclosure and discussed with

PAPs and other stakeholders, as needed; and (iii) duration or timetable of the training should be clearly defined, including for consultations that will be conducted on a regular basis (e.g. monthly feedback).

The Consultant will analyze the need for additional capacity building for the involved institutions and actors, and design a long-term consultation and training program for the implementing agency.

Deliverables

The Consultant Services include the preparation and submission to the implementing agency, and in a timely manner, of the reports, documents, maps and drawings in English and in the local language. The Consultant shall make provision for organizing a kick-off (or launch) meeting at the start of the RPF preparation, and after completion of a draft RPF, conduct some training seminars to present all draft versions of reports to facilitate preparation of comments during the review process. The Consultant is expected to incorporate the comments into a revised Final Report prior to final disclosure and publication of the RPF.

The implementing agency will provide to the Consultant all available documents that would facilitate completion of the RAP, including any studies on environmental and social impacts.

Duration of Services

It is expected that this consultancy services for the preparation of RPF will cover the following states namely; Bauchi, Taraba, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi, Plateau, Kogi, Kwara, Benue, Ebonyi, Abia, Anambra, Oyo, Ogun, Akwaibom, Delta, Ondo and Cross Rivers.

and should be for a period of 3 months within which the Consultant shall accomplish all the tasks including submission of final RPF report to the Client. The first two months for state by state surveys, screening, safeguards impact and risk assessment and consultation with key stakeholders and potential Project Affected People (PAPs). The third month for collating the state by state works and prepare one consolidated RPF incorporating all the states.

Documents to be provided by the Client

Some of the important documents to be made available to the Consultant by the FPMU and the states include:

- the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS);
- The ESMF and RPF Report of RAMP 1& 2
- Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) of all the participating State;
- National Policy on Rural Travel and Transport (NPRTT);
- National Policy on Rural Travel and Transport Main Report;

Any other relevant information but the consultant is responsible for the interpretation of the documents.

Expertise required

The FMPU requires the services of an experienced Firm with experienced Sociologist specialist as a team leader for the purpose of preparing the RPF for the purpose of a planned construction or rehabilitation of the high priority rural roads and agricultural investment

under the RAAMP. In accordance with this Terms of Reference (TOR), these services will be carried out under the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) which is being prepared with the financial support from the International Development Agency (IDA) and French Development Agency (AFD).

The consultant team leader shall have a minimum of a Masters Degree and experience of at least 7years, including experience in carrying out similar assignment for Bank-s supported projects in Nigeria.

In addition to the Team Leader (qualification described above) the firm will deploy the following key staff:

- i. Civil Engineer: A qualified engineer with BSc degree in Civil engineering and a minimum of five (5) years relevant experience.
- ii. An Environmental Specialist/: A Post Degree in Environmental Management with previous relevant experiences.

Additional teams for carrying out the state by state tasks for the initial two months (Please note that one group/team will work on one state for no more than two (2) weeks), as required could be suggested with the technical proposal of the best suitable firm to be nominated through a short listing process and negotiated with the Client.

Report Contents

The consultant will prepare an ESMF that will be used by project implementers at the planning stage of the planned project activities. The ESMF will include the following:

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary
- Introduction
- Project description
- Objectives of ESMF
- Methodology used to prepared the ESMF

- Results of the public consultation process
- Overview of Nigeria’s environmental policies, procedures, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks
- Overview of World Bank’s safeguards policies
- Description of the current biophysical and socio-economic environment
- Description of the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project
- Outline of the environmental and social screening process:
 - Steps required
 - Annexes:
 - Environmental and Social Screening form
 - Environmental and Social checklist (sample)
 - Draft terms of reference for separate sub-projects – ESIA reports
 - Summary of the World Bank’s safeguard policies and how they will apply to future project activities
- Recommendations
- List of individuals/organizations consulted

Annex:Sample Table and Contents of Consultation Activity Summary

Location and Communities Represented	Meeting Dates	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Example:			

Sample Contents: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)

Introduction

Project Description

Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies to Public Engagement

Stakeholder Analysis

Areas of Influence/Stakeholders

Description of Stakeholders

1. **Stakeholder Engagement**
2. **Previous Public and Agency Consultations**
3. **Community Engagement Activities**
4. **Community Engagement Activities**
5. **Phase 1 - Initial Stakeholder Consultation**
6. **Phase 2 Release of the RAP Terms of Reference and Draft PCDP**
7. **Phase 3 - Release of RAP Consultation Summary Report**
8. **Summary of Key Issues**
9. **Future Consultation Events**
10. **Phase 4 - Release of the RAP Report and Action Plans**
11. **Phase 5 - Planning Consultation**
12. **Phase 6: Ongoing Project Communication**
13. **Disclosure Plan**

Samples of Tables:

- **Consultation Activity Summary**
- **Summary of Previous Key Issues**
- **Initial Government Agency Consultations**
- **Summary of Phase 1 NGO Meetings**
- **Summary of Community Discussions**
- **Summary of Issues from Community Meetings**
- **Key Issues/Actions from Community Meetings**
- **Summary of Key Issues and Responses**
- **Summary of Future (Phase 4) Consultation Activities per Stakeholder Group**
- **Summary of Previous Consultation Activities**
- **Consultation Materials**
- **Grievance Form**

Annex 5: Grievance Registration Log

THIRD PARTY GRIEVANCE FORM

COMPLAINANT DETAILS			
Complainant's name (Or name of a representative for complainant/s)			
Land parcel number (if applicable)			
Complainant's postal address			
Complainant's telephone number and e-mail address (if available)			
Preferred language of communication			
Complainant confidentiality	<input type="checkbox"/> I wish to raise my grievance anonymously <input type="checkbox"/> I request that my identity is not disclosed to anyone internally except the grievance coordinator handling my case		
I would prefer if the personnel contacting me is: <input type="checkbox"/> male, <input type="checkbox"/> female, <input type="checkbox"/> gender does not matter			
GRIEVANCE DETAILS			
Date of incident:			
Description of incident details (what happened? when? how? where? quantities?)			
Severity	<input type="checkbox"/> One time incident/grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)		
Complainant's request/proposal to resolve grievance (Please explain what should be done to solve this problem?)			
Grievance type (environment, human rights, livelihood, health, legal, property, corruption)			
Level of damage:	<input type="checkbox"/> low	<input type="checkbox"/> medium	<input type="checkbox"/> high

Additional documentation related to grievance	
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Annex 6: Sample TOR of an Abbreviated/ Resettlement Action Plan from a RAMP 2 Project

1.0 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 PROJECT AREAS

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

3.0 OBJECTIVES

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

ARAP Objective

The objective of the assignment is as follows:

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

4.0 SCOPE OF CONSULTANCY

Scope of work for the ARAP

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

- i. Review and identify the possible shortfall/non adherence to the Banks safeguard policy if any, in the existing ARAP report and provide remedial course and actions;

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

5.0 OUTPUTS

The expected outputs of the consultancy service is: An abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the rural roads project

6.0 CONSULTANT QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

7.0 TIME FRAME AND INPUT

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

8.0 DELIVERABLES AND TIMING

The Consultant is expected to have the following deliverables for the ARAP:

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

9.0 REPORTING

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

10.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- RAMP-2 Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- RAMP-2 Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for RAMP-2
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for RAMP-2

- The existing ARAP & ESMP prepared for Adamawa State RAMP-2 (If any)
- All information collected in the past for the preparation of ARAP , as well as roads engineering designs/drawings

11.0 PAYMENT SCHEDULE

30% of Contract sum on successful conclusion of inception deliverable
30 % of Contract sum on submission of Draft Report
40% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Final Report

ANNEX 1:

Annex 7: Screening Framework for Census of Affected Assets and Affected Persons

Annex 7.1: Affected Plot Sheet

Reference:

Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

GPS Coordinates:Surface: m²

Description of soil:

.....

.....

Perennial Crops: 1 Owner:

 2 Owner:

Annual Crops: 1 Owner:

 2 Owner:

Trees: 1 Owner:

 2 Owner:

Structures: Movable structures: Owner:
 Immovable structures: Owner:
 Buildings: Owner:

Users: User 1: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
 User 2: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
 User 3: Surface used: Regime of tenure:
 User 4: Surface used: Regime of tenure:

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

Crops:
.....
.....

Structures:
.....
.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:
User 2:
User 3:
User 4:

Prepared By: Date:

Annex 7.2: Affected Building Sheet

Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

GPS Coordinates: Photograph number:

Owner:-

Full Name:

Address :

.....

Description:-

Permanent:.....Non permanent:

Surface: m² Number of rooms:

Walls: Material: Condition:

Roof: Material: Condition:

Floor: Material: Condition:

Annexes outside:

Latrine: Material: Condition: Bathroom: Material:

..... Condition: Kitchen: Material: Condition:

..... Others:Material:Condition:

.....

Additional features:

.....

Permanently Inhabited:By:Regime of occupation:

Periodically Inhabited: By: Regime of occupation:

Vulnerable group:

- a) Women-headed Household.....
- b) Family with physically and mentally.....
- c) Family with aged members.....
- d) Family with income below poverty line.....

- e) Family losing more than the economic threshold of their land through acquisition/negotiation.....

Valuation proposal (details of calculation on attached sheet):

.....

Proposed distribution of compensation:

User 1:

User 2:

User 3:

User 4:

Prepared By:Date:

Annex 7.3: Affected Household Sheet

Household Reference:

Location: - County:District:Town:

Reference of Affected Asset:-

Type: - Structure: Plot:Crop: (Tick one)

Reference of Affected Asset Sheet:

Household Information:-

Head of Household: - Name:Age:Sex

Identity Document: - Type:Number:

Composition of Household:-

Number	Name	Relationship with Household Head	Sex	Age
1				

2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Socio-Economic Information:-

Head of Household:

Occupations: - Primary: Secondary:

Other members of Household:-

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Number: Occupation: Highest education level attained:

Total Estimated Household Cash Income:

Education level of Household Members:-

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Number: Level:

Project Impact:-

Assessment of the Impact of the Loss of the Affected Asset on Household's Livelihood:

.....

Amount of land owned;

Details of income loss due to loss of land;

Proposed Compensation or Resettlement Package:-

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

Proposed Livelihood Restoration Package:-

Household's Wishes:

.....

Proposed Package:

Annex 8: Some Pictures taking from the field



Agro Primary Market at Asa, Kwara State



Picture with Rural Farmers in Ogun State



Picture with Oyo State SPIU



Picture with Farmers in Kwara state



Agro Primary Market in Bauchi



Stakeholders Workshop at Oyo State



Stakeholders Workshop in Abia State

Appendix 9: List of Attendances of Consultations/Workshops

Traditional rulers in Abia state

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ABIA STATE					
S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LGA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	HRH EZE (EZE) O. X. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0703554444	[Signature]
2	HRH EZE O. S. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0803353161	[Signature]
3	HRH EZE O. U. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08172700659	[Signature]
4	HRH EZE PATRICK Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08035408562	[Signature]
5	HRH EZE Erick Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08066514477	[Signature]
6	HRH EZE Edward Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08073179711	[Signature]
7	HRH EZE C. A. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08132146692	[Signature]
8	HRH EZE B. A. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0705897227	[Signature]
9	HRH EZE Emmanuel O. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0816693047	[Signature]
10	HRH EZE Umesie Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0802367272	[Signature]
11	HRH EZE Umesie Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0803552466	[Signature]
12	HRH EZE S. I. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0808095868	[Signature]
13	HRH EZE O. S. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	07064803362	[Signature]
14	HRH EZE O. S. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0806268486	[Signature]
15	HRH EZE O. S. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0803704042	[Signature]
16	HRH EZE EZE OKWARA	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0803269880	[Signature]
17	HRH EZE EZE OKWARA	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0803269880	[Signature]
18	HRH EZE C. E. Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	0806518132	[Signature]
19	HRH EZE Igwe Okwara	Amara-Elapofa	Ohafia	08073179711	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE SHEET					
ABIA RAAMP STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)					
TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ABIA STATE					
S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LGA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	Benson Okwara	Obuchi Okike	Ikumama	08133561321	[Signature]
2	Iba - Okwara	Umuoma Okwara	Ikumama	0703554444	[Signature]
3	HRH OT Okwara	Umuoma Okwara	Ikumama	0803353161	[Signature]
4	HRH EZE Awa Okwara	Ndi Umuoma Okwara	Ohafia	0808904594	[Signature]
5	HRH EZE M. C. Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0806427700	[Signature]
6	HRH EZE R. K. Okwara	Umuoma Okwara	Ikumama	08037271636	[Signature]
7	HRH EZE A. O. Okwara	Umuoma Okwara	Ikumama	0803337692	[Signature]
8	HRH EZE F. O. Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0803337692	[Signature]
9	HRH EZE Eric Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0803337692	[Signature]
10	Umesie Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0803337692	[Signature]
11	HRH EZE Eze Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	08156276660	[Signature]
12	HRH EZE Agwara Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0803337692	[Signature]
13	HRH EZE C. U. Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	08073179711	[Signature]
14	HRH EZE Eze Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	07030626203	[Signature]
15	HRH EZE Eze Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	0803493342	[Signature]
16	HRH EZE L. O. Okwara	Obuchi Okike Aut Comm	Ikumama	08026463788	[Signature]
17					
18					
19					

Women community leaders in Abia state

ATTENDANCE SHEET
ABIA RAAMP STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

WOMEN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN ABIA STATE

S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LGA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	Maria Dorothy Emma	AMADIC CHAFER	CHAFIA	0803945127	
2	Rosa Anyaifo	AMARA COMM. ABIA STATE	CHAFIA	0815262888	
3	Blessing Olayi	AKOLO OLANPE	IKWUANO	07064688306	
4	Lady Mary Abiodun	AMAKISO COMM	IKWUANO	0903902160	
5	Princess Joyce Ndilawu	NDILAWU	IKWUANO	08103431445	
6	Gift Chikwara	NDILAWU	IKWUANO	08077419	
7	Amaine Augustine	UMUDU	IKWUANO	0903018464	
8	Chigbu Love N	UMUDU	IKWUANO	0808106686	
9	Peace Enyia	NTIGHALZO AMARA	OBINGWA	0703000001	
10	Felicia Ibegwu	AMARA OLU-UZE	IKWUANO	0706574230	
11	Sarah Elebuo	IBIALA OUT COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	08129058929	
12	Regina Ndibougze	IBIALA COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	08129058929	
13	Etol Grace Kalu	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	0706162229	
14	Nwagbika Chinyere	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	0813956564	
15	Roseline Okereke	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	070619432	
16	Arial E. Iheanacho	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	0703981852	
17	Glory Okazi	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	08135588216	
18	Grace Sunday	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	070393046	
19	Delshina Ikpeoha	IKWUANO COMMUNITY	IKWUANO	070393046	

WOMEN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN ABIA STATE

S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LGA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	Charity Enyima	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	07067554433	
2	Lady Ego B. Nwagbika	Ngboruananu	OBINGWA	07032212832	
3	Uche Brown	OKAZU Obioma	O.	08067679199	
4	Conant Uzun	Obioma Obioma	O.	-	
5	Nwagbika Samuel	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	-	
6	Adachi Orji	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	0810155748	
7	Maria A. Ohia	Ligwagbu	IKWUANO	08105343625	
8	Patience Amadi	Isukwando Obioma	IKWUANO	08106638666	
9	Ezinne N. Okereke	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	08038408116	
10	Emme Ngosi Ugo	Amara	IKWUANO	09169775240	
11	Eochyke Victoria	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	09091396038	
12	Alozie Blessing	Umuna Nwagbika	IKWUANO	0903680000	
13	Gift N. Michael	Ikemba Uzo	IKWUANO	09082243409	
14	Chimere O. O.	Obioma Obioma	CHAFIA	0703753240	
15	Betty Dinye Friday	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	07067400299	
16	Charity Nwagbika	Obioma Obioma	IKWUANO	07061945126	

Town council chairman in Abia state

ATTENDANCE SHEET
ABIA RAAMP STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

TOWN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN IN ABIA STATE

S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LSA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	Charles Okoro	Abia State OTAMPA	12/2	070 86 70 2511	→
2	UFOA Okoro	Abia State AFRICA	12/2	070 86 70 2511	→
3	CHARLES SIMON	UNUMARA AUTO COMM	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
4	Charles J. Okoro	Abia State AUTO COMM	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
5	WIMB. Nwankpa	NDIOLUNGA	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
6	Mr William Ukwue	Ugwuegwue Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
7	Chief J.O.N. Okala	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
8	Com. Kingsley O. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
9	Chief T. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
10	Edeme J. O.	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
11	Levi C. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
12	Martin E. Eke	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
13	Amelita Chris	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
14	Charles Chukwura	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
15	Louisa Isaka, T.A.	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
16	Mr. Dr. G. G. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
17	Mr. Peter Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
18	Mr. E. J. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
19	Dr. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→

ATTENDANCE SHEET
ABIA RAAMP STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

TOWN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN IN ABIA STATE

S/N	NAME	AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY	LSA	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1	Charles Okoro	Abia State OTAMPA	12/2	070 86 70 2511	→
2	UFOA Okoro	Abia State AFRICA	12/2	070 86 70 2511	→
3	CHARLES SIMON	UNUMARA AUTO COMM	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
4	Charles J. Okoro	Abia State AUTO COMM	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
5	WIMB. Nwankpa	NDIOLUNGA	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
6	Mr William Ukwue	Ugwuegwue Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
7	Chief J.O.N. Okala	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
8	Com. Kingsley O. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
9	Chief T. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
10	Edeme J. O.	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
11	Levi C. Nwankpa	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
12	Martin E. Eke	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
13	Amelita Chris	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
14	Charles Chukwura	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
15	Louisa Isaka, T.A.	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
16	Mr. Dr. G. G. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
17	Mr. Peter Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
18	Mr. E. J. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→
19	Dr. Okoro	Umuoma Abia State	12/3	070 86 70 2511	→

Kano stakeholders workshop

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED
 KANO STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	✓	ASAMBU LADIN GILLO	KANO STATE	W.S.A	0812222222	[Signature]
2	✓	INSIDE OFFICER	KANO SPC	REP. CEO	0812222222	[Signature]
3	✓	INSIDE OFFICER	KANO SPC	REP. MEMBER	0812222222	[Signature]
4	✓	ENG. DANLAW MOU'S	RAAMP KANO	SPC	0812222222	[Signature]
5	✓	ALFARHAN DABOHA	SPIN KANO	PROJ. MGT.	0812222222	[Signature]
6	✓	ABDULRAHMAN SARKI	SPIN KANO	PROJ. MGT.	0812222222	[Signature]
7	✓	ENG. STEPHEN IYIN	KANO STATE	ENGINEER	0703445555	[Signature]
8	✓	ENG. IRFAN A. TAYI	KANO STATE	ENGINEER	0812222222	[Signature]
9	✓	ALFARHAN DABOHA	RAAMP	PROJ. MGT.	0812222222	[Signature]
10	✓	ENG. DANLAW MOU'S	RAAMP KANO	INF. ENGR.	0703445555	[Signature]
11	✓	ENG. AGABA, D	RAAMP	DOL	0812222222	[Signature]
12	✓	NASIRU YUSUF BUNU	RAAMP KANO	EDGE MARKETING	0703445555	[Signature]
13	✓	ENG. MOH'D GAMKATJAN	RAAMP KANO	PROCUREMENT	0812222222	[Signature]
14		Eng. U. K. K. M. K. R. D.		C. T. O. S. W. S.	0812222222	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP

NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

(5)

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
57	09/11/17	Siaka A. Jusu	RAAMP/OPS	RAAMP SEC	0802221118	Siaka
58	09/11/17	Adama Muhammad	Ramp Kabi	Procurement	0802221118	Adama
59	✓	Eng. Tijani Kabir	Ramp/OPS	Civil Engg	0802221118	Tijani
60	✓	Eng. Mataru D. M. A.	Ramp/OPS	PC	0802221118	Mataru
61	✓	James G. M. A.	Ramp/OPS	Procurement	0802221118	James
62	✓	M. A. A.	✓	M. A. A.	0802221118	M. A. A.
63	✓	Ismael Kabir	Ramp/OPS	M. A. A.	0802221118	Ismael
64	✓	Eng. Kabir M. A.	Ramp/OPS	Infrastructure	0802221118	Eng. Kabir
65	✓	Muhammad Y. A.	RAAMP	Personal Assistant	0802221118	Muhammad
66	✓	M. A. A.	RAAMP	RAAMP	0802221118	M. A. A.
67	✓	S. A. A.	RAAMP	RAAMP	0802221118	S. A. A.
68	✓	Adama Habibu	C R C		0802221118	Adama

NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

(4)

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
44	09/11/17	Siaka A. Jusu	RAAMP/OPS	RAAMP SEC	0802221118	Siaka
45	✓	Eng. Tijani Kabir	RAAMP/OPS	Procurement	0802221118	Tijani
46	✓	Eng. Mataru D. M. A.	RAAMP/OPS	PC	0802221118	Mataru
47	✓	James G. M. A.	RAAMP/OPS	Procurement	0802221118	James
48	✓	M. A. A.	✓	M. A. A.	0802221118	M. A. A.
49	✓	Ismael Kabir	RAAMP/OPS	M. A. A.	0802221118	Ismael
50	✓	Eng. Kabir M. A.	RAAMP/OPS	Infrastructure	0802221118	Eng. Kabir
51	✓	Muhammad Y. A.	RAAMP	Personal Assistant	0802221118	Muhammad
52	✓	M. A. A.	RAAMP	RAAMP	0802221118	M. A. A.
53	✓	S. A. A.	RAAMP	RAAMP	0802221118	S. A. A.
54	✓	Adama Habibu	C R C		0802221118	Adama
55	✓	Eng. Tijani Kabir	RAAMP/OPS	Procurement	0802221118	Tijani
56	✓	Eng. Mataru D. M. A.	RAAMP/OPS	PC	0802221118	Mataru

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

3

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
27	25/11/2017	ADILKABAR ABIDA	MILITARY	OPERATION	0812222222	[Signature]
28	29/11/2017	Dr. Mansur Bab	MILITARY	OPERATION	0812222222	[Signature]
31	09/11/2017	Murtelle Agwu	RAAMP	AVD/PM	081-623322	[Signature]
32	07/11/2017	Isah Atiku	RAAMP	MB	0812222222	[Signature]
33	7/11/2017	Auto Hubo Tolu	RAAMP	C.S	0812222222	[Signature]
34	29/11/2017	Abubakar Haruna	J.S.S		0812222222	[Signature]
35	09/11/2017	Eng. John Adam	RAAMP	S.P.C	0812222222	[Signature]
36	09/11/2017	Eng. Abba MUSA	RAAMP	S.P.C	081-623322	[Signature]
37	02/11/2017	UBONGKON S. JOSEPH	RAAMP	S.P.C	0812222222	[Signature]
38	✓	Isah Atiku	RAAMP	MB	0812222222	[Signature]
39	✓	MARIAM AGA	RAAMP	COM. SPECIAL	0812222222	[Signature]
40	✓	Eng. Sani S. Salim	RAAMP	S.P.C	0812222222	[Signature]
41	✓	Confidence Marketing	C.M.C.	Coordinator	0812222222	[Signature]
42	✓	Abdu Dawudu	Min. of Agric	ASS. CHIEF TECH	0812222222	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

2

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
15	25/11/17	Abubakar Salisu	Water Board	C.T.O	0812222222	[Signature]
16	✓	MULTIPLY		C.T.O	081-533322	[Signature]
17	✓	Sani Sulaiman	Finance	Accountant	0812222222	[Signature]
18	✓	Karim	Finance	Accountant II	0812222222	[Signature]
19	✓	Nasiru Bello	Education	Environment	0812222222	[Signature]
20	✓	Abubakar Muhammad	SEVERE SPILL	M.I.S	0812222222	[Signature]
21	✓	Clément A. Toure	HAARD	Head Seal	0812222222	[Signature]
22	✓	SIMON OKWACHA	MARK BENE	Ag. P.C. bene	0812222222	[Signature]
23	✓	Amintu Adamu	RAAMP	Procurement Specialist	0812222222	[Signature]
24	4/11/17	Dr. Garba Saleh Ahmed	Min. of Env. & Nat	DIRECTOR	0812222222	[Signature]
25	4/11/17	Eng. Bala Abdu	MURKIN	Director	0812222222	[Signature]
26	✓	Muht Yusuf	B.F.C.M	PS		[Signature]
27	✓	Sani Dargabai D. Dog		SG	0812222222	[Signature]
28	✓	Abubakar Abdulkadir	SPRU Kano	COM. SPECIAL	0812222222	[Signature]

Kogi state stakeholders workshop

PARTICIPATION REGISTER

S/N	N	A	M	E	S	T	A	T	E	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	EMAIL	PHONE
1		Dr. Sidiq Olu								RAAMP	SP. C. Olu		
2		Rebecca A.I.								RAAMP			
3		Dr. Ayodeji Aki								RAAMP			
4		Rebecca Aki								RAAMP			
5		Abimbola Olu								RAAMP			

Ogun state stakeholders workshop

Ogun State
STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, NOVEMBER 17, 2011
PARTICIPATION REGISTER

S/N	N A M E	STATE	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	EMAIL (MOBILE)
1	Mr. Oluwole A. Oluwole	OGUN	RAAMP	Member	08033010997
2	Prince Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	AFAN	State Chairman	08033010997
3	Prince Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
4	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
5	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
6	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
7	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
8	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
9	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
10	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
11	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
12	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
13	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997
14	Adesina H. Adesina	OGUN	AFAN	State Secretary	08033010997

Ogun State
STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, NOVEMBER 17, 2011
PARTICIPATION REGISTER

S/N	N A M E	STATE	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	EMAIL (MOBILE)
15	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	LS	08033010997
16	Mr. Segun Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	CS	08033010997
17	Mr. Daniel O. Adesina	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
18	Abimbola Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
19	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
20	Eng. Mrs. O. A. Adesina	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
21	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
22	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
23	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
24	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
25	Eng. Oluwole Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997
26	Mrs. Collins Oshin	OGUN	RAAMP	PS	08033010997

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OYO STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
REGISTRATION FORM

S/NO	NAME	PHONE	E-MAIL / ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
29	...	0806343311	...	...
30	AKINOLA ADEOLA O.T	08062199719	18000 E/Gmail Kasi	...
31	...	08062199719	...	...
32	...	08062199719	...	...
33	...	08062199719	...	...
34	...	08062199719	...	...
35	...	08062199719	...	...
36	...	08062199719	...	...
37	ROBERTSON A. (Oshodi)	08062199719	...	...
38	LINE SYMMONY TAYI	08062199719	LALU LALUON GOLF	...
39	KADUNA AFOJAI	08062199719	...	...
40	...	08062199719	...	...
41	...	08062199719	...	...
42	...	08062199719	...	...
43	HRIT ACHI AMINYI T. T	08062199719	ISA ABC GUNITE SYBU	...
44	...	08062199719	...	...
45	...	08062199719	...	...
46	...	08062199719	...	...
47	Siebride E. O.	08062199719	Siebride E. O.	...
48	...	08062199719	...	...
49	...	08062199719	...	...
50	ALU A. S. SHITTO	08062199719	SHITTO ALU A. S.	...
51	ALU YAMITHU J. A.	08062199719	ALU YAMITHU J. A.	...
52	LOWY A. O. (Mrs)	08062199719	LOWY A. O. (Mrs)	...
53	Chief Iyemi Iyemi	08062199719	Chief Iyemi Iyemi	...
54	...	08062199719	...	...
55	GANDE ISIRAKA	08062199719	GANDE ISIRAKA	...
56	CLAUDE, J. A.	08062199719	CLAUDE, J. A.	...

OYO STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
REGISTRATION FORM

S/NO	NAME	PHONE	E-MAIL / ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
57	...	08062199719
58	...	08062199719
59	...	08062199719
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119	...	08062199719
120	...	08062199719

3

OYO STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
REGISTRATION FORM

S/N	NAME	PHONE	E-MAIL / ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
57	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	P/A OGBOMOSO L.I.C	Abiodun
58	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
59	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
60	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
61	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
62	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
63	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
64	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
65	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
66	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
67	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
68	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
69	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
70	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
71	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
72	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
73	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
74	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
75	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
76	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
77	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
78	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
79	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
80	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
81	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
82	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
83	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
84	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
85	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
86	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
87	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
88	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
89	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
90	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
91	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
92	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
93	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
94	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
95	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
96	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
97	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
98	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
99	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
100	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun

1

OYO STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT (RAAMP)
STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)
REGISTRATION FORM

S/N	NAME	PHONE	E-MAIL / ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
1	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
2	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
3	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
4	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
5	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
6	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
7	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
8	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
9	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
10	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
11	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
12	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
13	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
14	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
15	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
16	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
17	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
18	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
19	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
20	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
21	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
22	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
23	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
24	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
25	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
26	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
27	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun
28	Abiodun A. A.	08052294194	Baale Agbe O.S.C	Abiodun

Bauchi state stakeholders workshop

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	8/10/2017	Emmanuel Nwankwo	Rural Bank	Project Officer	0811111111	[Signature]
2	-	George T. Iyemba	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
3	-	Paul Okonkwo	Bank of Africa	M. J. O.	0811111111	[Signature]
4	-	Adams M. Okonkwo	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
5	-	George D. Iyemba	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
6	-	Abdullahi Mustapha	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
7	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
8	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
9	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
10	-	Dr. Baba Musa	Min. of Agric	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
11	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
12	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
13	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
14	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
15	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
16	-	A. I. Ahmed	Bank of Africa	Branch Manager	0811111111	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
17	8/10/2017	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
18	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
19	-	Dr. Abdullahi	M. A. N. R.	Director	0811111111	[Signature]
20	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
21	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
22	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
23	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
24	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
25	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
26	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
27	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
28	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
29	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]
30	-	Yusuf M. Iyemba	M. A. N. R.	Chief Manager	0811111111	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

District STATE

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
17	2/10/2017	Yusuf Madiya	N A W A	Chief Admin Off	0702552211	[Signature]
18	-	Haruna M. Yusuf	M S N F	MP's Office	0802222222	[Signature]
19	-	Dr. Haruna D. Umar	M A V R	Dir	0802222222	[Signature]
20	-	Haruna Girma Daa	M A N R	ALS	0810113065	[Signature]
21	-	Ayuba T. Ishaya	M A N R	Dir S	0802222222	[Signature]
22	-	M. B. Alhambani	M A N R	Dir. Liaison	0816576322	[Signature]
23	-	Haruna S. Yusuf	M A N R	Information	0802222222	[Signature]
24	-	Mohd A. G. Umar	RAAMP	P. Accounting	0802222222	[Signature]
25	-	Abdullah J. Umar	M A C D	P S	0802222222	[Signature]
26	-	Mohd S. Umar	M A C D	Dir. Liaison	0702222222	[Signature]
27	-	Abdullah M. Umar	M A C D	C. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
28	-	Mohd A. Umar	M A C D	C. S. O	0802222222	[Signature]
29	-	Sayid M. Umar	M A C D	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
30	-	Abdullah M. Umar	-	S. O	0802222222	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS VISITED

District STATE

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	3/10/2012	Dr. Danlami Musa	RAAMP	Project Coord	0802222222	[Signature]
2	-	Eng. Tahir Kabir	RAAMP	Comm. Officer	0802222222	[Signature]
3	-	Dr. Danlami Musa	RAAMP	M. I. S.	0802222222	[Signature]
4	-	Dr. Danlami Musa	RAAMP	Programmes	0802222222	[Signature]
5	-	Eng. Tahir Kabir	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
7	-	Yusuf M. Umar	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
8	-	At. Aliyu Yusuf	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
9	-	At. Aliyu Yusuf	RAAMP	Admin Officer	0802222222	[Signature]
10	-	Dr. Danlami Musa	RAAMP	Person. Sec	0802222222	[Signature]
11	-	M. I. S.	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
12	-	Dr. Danlami Musa	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
13	-	Abdullah M. Umar	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
14	-	Abdullah M. Umar	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
15	-	James J. Umar	RAAMP	Dir. Liaison	0802222222	[Signature]
16	-	At. Aliyu Yusuf	RAAMP	Project Mgr (P)	0802222222	[Signature]

Taraba state stakeholders workshop

RFP FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

SN	DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	18/04/2017	Nwagwu	Farmers Assoc	0903781977	[Signature]
2	18/04/2017	Joseph A	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
3	18-04-2017	Joseph R	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
4	18/04/2017	Abraham	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
5	18/04/2017	Princess	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
6	18/04/2017	Abraham	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
7	18/04/2017	Wisdom	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
8	18/04/2017	Abraham	RAAMP-AMS	0903781977	[Signature]
9	18-04-2017	Prof. Sidi	UNOBT	0903781977	[Signature]
10	18/04/2017	Wangari	UNOBT	0903781977	[Signature]
11	18/04/2017	Abraham	UNOBT	0903781977	[Signature]
12	18/04/2017	Abraham	UNOBT	0903781977	[Signature]
13	18/04/2017	Abraham	UNOBT	0903781977	[Signature]

RFP FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

SN	DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	20/09/2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
2	"	Joseph	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
3	"	Joseph	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
4	"	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
5	"	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
6	"	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
7	"	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
8	"	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
9	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
10	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
11	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
12	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
13	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]
14	21-09-2017	Samuel	SA	0903781977	[Signature]

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

Sl. No.	DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	20/07/2017	...	...	...	...	...
2	"	...	...	...	...	...
3	"	...	...	...	...	...
4	✓	...	...	...	...	...
5	✓	...	...	...	...	...
6	✓	...	...	...	...	...
7	✓	...	...	...	...	...
8	✓	...	...	...	...	...
9	21-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...
10	22-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...
11	23-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...
12	24-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...
13	25-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...
14	26-08-2017	...	...	...	...	...

RPF FOR RAAMP
 NAMES AND CONTACTS OF PEOPLE/ORGANIZATIONS VISITED

TANZANIA STATE

S/N	DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
1	28/07/2017	ALEXANDER MARIUS	MINISTRY OF CONNECTIONS	COMMISSIONER	0812121110	...
2	✓	KINCO NYAMBA	MINIJA RUMBI	...	0812405218	...
3	✓	FRANK JEREMIAH A. TIMBER	...	...	...	...
4	✓	MRS. TINA MANDRA	...	...	0817711111	...
5	✓	US JEREMIAH	SPIU (R) ...	...	0812407111	...
6	✓	SIT-SAWA A. DINGHA	M.R.A.	...	0812611111	...
7	✓	BATHSHOLA B. BATHI	M.R.A.	...	0813153311	...
8	✓	JAMES KEKE	M.R.A.	...	0813607111	...
9	✓	VERMAN M. CHEKWA	M.A.O.	...	...	...
10	✓	ADISHA K. ...	M.R.A.	...	...	...
11	✓	FRANK JEREMIAH A. TIMBER	M.R.A.	...	...	...
12	✓	ANDREW IGANTUS	...	...	0813607111	...
13	✓	...	...	...	...	...

Annex 10: Land Use Act (LUA)1978

Land Use Act 1978 (**Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990**)

An Act to Vest all Land comprised in the territory of each State (except land vested in the Federal government or its agencies) solely in the Governor of the State , who would hold such Land in trust for the people and would henceforth be responsible for allocation of land in all urban areas to individuals resident in the State and to organisations for residential, agriculture, commercial and other purposes while similar powers will with respect to non urban areas are conferred on Local Governments.(27th March 1978) Commencement.

Part I General

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all land comprised in the territory of each State in the Federation are hereby vested in the Governor of that State and such land shall be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
2.
 - (1) As from the commencement of this Act -
 - (a) all land in urban areas shall be under the control and management of the Governor of each State. And
 - (b) all other land shall, subject to this Act, be under the control and management of the Local Government, within the area of jurisdiction of which the land is situated.
 - (2) There shall be established in each State a body to be known as "the Land Use and Allocation Committee" which shall have responsibility for:-
 - (a) advising the Governor on any matter connected with the management of land to which paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above relates;
 - (b) Advising the Governor on any matter connected with the resettlement of persons affected by the revocation of rights of occupancy on the ground of overriding public interest under this Act; and
 - (c) determining disputes as to the amount of compensation payable under this Act for improvements on land.
 - (3) The Land Use and Allocation Committee shall consist of such number of persons as the Governor may determine and shall include in its membership:-
 - (a) not less than two persons possessing qualifications approved for appointment to the public service as estate surveyors or land officers ad who have had such qualification for not less than five years; and
 - (b) a legal practitioner.
 - (4) The Land Use and Allocation Committee shall be presided over by such one of its members as may be designated by the Governor and, subject to such directions as may be given in the regard by the Governor, shall have power to regulate its proceedings.
 - (5) There shall also be established for each Local Government a body to be known as "the Land Allocation Advisory Committee" which shall consist of such persons as may be determined by the Governor acting after consultation with the Local Government and shall have responsibility for advising the Local Government on any matter connected with the management of land to which paragraph (b) of subsection (1) above relates.

3. Subject to such general conditions as may be specified in that behalf by the National Council of States, the Governor may for the purposes of this Act by order published in the State Gazette designate the parts of the area of the territory of the State constituting land in an urban area.
4. Until other provisions are made in that behalf and, subject to the provisions of this Act, land under the control and management of the Military Governor under this Act shall be administered -
 - (a) in the case of any State where the Land Tenure Law of the former Northern Nigeria applies; in accordance with the provisions of that law; and
 - (b) in every other case, in accordance with the provisions of the State Land Law applicable in respect of State Land in the State, and the provisions of the Land Tenure Law or the State Land Law, as the case may be, shall have effect with such modification as would bring those laws into conformity with this Act or its general intendment.

Part II

Principles of Land Tenure, Powers of Governor and Local Governments, and Rights of Occupiers

5. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in respect of land, whether or not in an urban areas:-
 - (a) to grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person for all purposes;
 - (b) to grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights occupancy;
 - (c) to demand rental for any such land granted to any person.
 - (d) to revise the said rental -
 - (i) at such intervals as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy; or
 - (ii) where no intervals are specified in the certificate or occupancy at any time during the term of the statutory rights of occupancy;
 - (e) to impose a penal rent for a breach of any covenant in a certificate of occupancy requiring the holder to develop or effect improvements on the land the subject of the certificate of occupancy and to revise such penal rent as provided in section 19 of this Act
 - (f) to impose a penal rent for a breach of any condition, express or implied, which precludes the holder of a statutory right of occupancy from alienating the right of or any part thereof by sale, mortgage, transfer or possession, sub-lease or request or otherwise howsoever without the prior consent of the Governor;
 - (g) to waive. Wholly or partially, except as otherwise prescribed; all or any of the covenant or conditions of which a statutory right of occupancy is subject where, owing to special circumstances, compliance therewith would be impossible or great hardship would be imposed upon the holder;
 - (h) to extend except as otherwise prescribed, the time to the holder of a statutory right of occupancy for performing any of the conditions of the right of occupancy upon such terms and conditions as he may thing fit.
- (2) Upon the grant of a statutory right of occupancy under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section all existing rights to the use and occupation of the land which is the subject of the statutory right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

6. (1) It shall be lawful for a Local Government in respect of land not in an urban area.
- (a) to grant customary rights of occupancy to any person or organisation for the use of land in the Local Government areas for agricultural residential and other purposes.
 - (b) to grant customary right of occupancy to any person or organisation for the use of land for grazing purposes and such other purposes ancillary to agricultural purposes as may be customary in the Local Government area concerned.
- (2) No single customary right of occupancy shall be granted in respect of an area of land in excess of 500 hectares if granted for agricultural purposes, or 5,000 hectares if granted for grazing purposes, except with the consent of the Governor.
- (3) It shall be lawful for a Local Government to enter upon, use and occupy for public purposes any land within the area of its jurisdiction which is not
- (a) land within an area declared to be an urban area pursuant to Section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) the subject of a statutory right of occupancy;
 - (c) within any area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federal or of the State concerned;
 - (d) the subject of any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils, and for the purpose to revoke any customary right of occupancy on any such land.
- (4) The Local Government shall have exclusive rights to the lands so occupied against all persons except the Governor.
- (5) The holder and the occupier according to their respective interests of any customary right of occupancy revoked under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements.
- (6) Where land in respect of which a customary right of occupancy is revoked under this Act was used for agricultural purposes by the holder, the Local Government shall allocate to such holder alternative land for use for the same purpose.
- (7) If a Local Government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder and an according to their respective interests under the provisions of subsection (5), the Military Governor may proceed to the assessment of compensation under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder and occupier according to their respective interests.
7. It shall not be lawful for the Governor to grant a statutory right of occupancy or consent to the assignment or subletting of a statutory right of occupancy to a person under the age of twenty-one years; Provided that -
- (a) Where a guardian or trustee for a person under the age of 21 has been duly appointed for such purpose the Governor may grant or consent to the assignment or subletting of a statutory right of occupancy to such guardian or trustee on behalf of such person under age;
 - (b) a person under the age of twenty-one years upon whom a statutory right of occupancy devolves on the death of the holder shall have the same liabilities and obligations under and in respect of his right of occupancy as if he were of full age notwithstanding the fact that no guardian or trustee has been appointed for him.

8. Statutory right of occupancy granted under the provisions of section 5 (1) (a) of this Act shall be for a definite term and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract which may be made by the Governor and the holder not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.
9. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor--
- (a) when granting a statutory right of occupancy to any person or
 - (b) when any person is in occupation of land under a customary right of occupancy and applies in the prescribed manner; or
 - (c) when any person is entitled to a statutory right of occupancy, to issue a certificate under his hand in evidence of such right of occupancy.
- (2) Such certificate shall be termed a certificate of occupancy and there shall be paid therefore by the person in whose name it is issued, such fee (if any) as may be prescribed.
- (3) If the person in whose name a certificate of occupancy is issued, without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to accept and pay for the certificate, the Governor may cancel the certificate and recover from such person any expenses incidental thereto, and in the case of a certificate evidencing a statutory right of occupancy to be granted under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) the Governor may revoke the statutory right of occupancy.
- (4) The terms and conditions of a certificate of occupancy granted under this Act and which has been accepted by the holder shall be enforceable against the holder and his successors in title, notwithstanding that the acceptance of such terms and condition is not evidenced by the signature of the holder or is evidenced by the signature only of some person purporting to accept on behalf of the corporation.
10. Every certificate of occupancy shall be deemed to contain provisions to the following effect:-
- (a) that the holder binds himself to pay to the Governor the amount found to be payable in respect of any unexhausted improvements existing on the land at the date of his entering into occupation;
 - (b) that the holder binds himself to pay to the Governor the rent fixed by the Governor and any rent which may be agreed or fixed on revision in accordance with the provisions of section 16 this Act.
11. The Governor or any public officer duly authorised by the Governor in that behalf shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the land comprised in any statutory right of occupancy or any improvements effected thereon at any reasonable hours in the day time and the occupier shall permit and give free access to the Governor or any such officer so to enter and inspect.
12. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant a licence to any person to enter upon any land which is not the subject of a statutory right of occupancy or of a mining lease, mining right or exclusive prospecting licence granted under the Minerals Act or any other enactment, and remove or extract therefrom any stone, gravel, clay, sand or other similar substance (not being a mineral within the meaning assigned

to that term in the Mineral Act) that may be required for building or for the manufacture of building materials.

- (2) Any such licence may be granted for such period and subject to such conditions as the Military Governor may think proper of as may be prescribed.
 - (3) No such licence shall be granted in respect of an area exceeding 400 hectare.
 - (4) It shall not be lawful for any licensee to transfer his licence in any manner whatsoever without the consent of the Governor first had and obtained, and any such transfer effected without the consent of the Governor shall be null and void.
 - (5) The Governor may cancel any such licence if the licensee fails to comply with any of the conditions of the licence.
- 13.** (1) The Occupier of a statutory right of occupancy shall at all times maintain in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Governor, or of such public officer as the Military Governor may appoint in that behalf, all beacons or other land marks by which the boundaries of the land comprised in the statutory right of occupancy are defined and in default of his so doing the Military Governor or such public officer as aforesaid may by notice in writing require the occupier to define the boundaries in the manner and within the time specified in such notice.
- (2) If the occupier of a statutory right of occupancy fails to comply with a notice served under subsection (1) of this section he shall be liable to pay the expenses (if any) incurred by the Governor in defining the boundaries which the occupier has neglected to define.
- 14.** Subject to the other provision of this Act and of any laws relating to way leaves, to prospecting for minerals or mineral oils or to mining or to oil pipelines and subject to the terms and conditions of any contract made under section, the occupier shall have exclusive rights to the land the subject of the statutory right of occupancy against all persons other than the Governor.
- 15.** During the term of a statutory right of occupancy the holder -
- (a) shall have the sole right to and absolute possession of all the improvements of the land;
 - (b) may, subject to the prior consent of the Governor, transferor, assign or mortgage any improvements on the land which have been effected pursuant to the terms and conditions of the certificate of occupancy relating to the land.

Part III Rents

- 16.** In determining the amount of the original rent to be fixed for any particular land and the amount of the revised rent to be fixed on any subsequent revision of rent, the Governor -
- (a) Shall take into consideration rent previously fixed in respect of any other like land in the immediate neighbourhood, and shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case;
 - (b) shall not take into consideration any value due to capital expended upon the land by the same or any previous occupier during his term or terms of occupancy, or any increase in the value of the land the rental of which is under consideration, due to the employment of such capital.
- 17.** (1) The Governor may grant a statutory right of occupancy free of rent or at a reduced rent in any case in

which he is satisfied that it would be in the public interest to do so.

- (2) Where a statutory right of occupancy has been granted free of rent the Governor may, subject to the express provisions of the certificate of occupancy, nevertheless impose a rent in respect of the land the subject of the right of occupancy if and when he may think fit.
18. Subject to the provisions of sections 20 and 21, the acceptance by of or behalf of the Governor of any rent shall not operate as a waiver by the Governor of any forfeiture accruing by reason of the breach of any covenant or condition, express or implied, in any certificate of occupancy granted under this Act.
19. (1) When in any certificate of occupancy the holder has covenanted to develop or effect improvements on the land the subject of the certificate of occupancy and has committed a breach of such covenant the Governor may

 - (a) at the time of such breach or at any time thereafter so long as the breach remains unremedied, fix a penal rent which shall be payable for twelve months from the date of such breach; and
 - (b) on the expiration of twelve months from the date of such breach and on the expiration of every subsequent twelve months so long as the breach continues revise the penal rent to be paid.

(2) Such penal rent or any revision thereof shall be in addition to the rent reserved by the certificate of occupancy and shall be recoverable as rent:
Provided that the first penal rent fixed shall not exceed the rent so reserved and any revised penal rent shall not exceed double the penal rent payable in respect of the twelve months preceding the date of revision.

(3) If the Governor fixes or revises a penal rent he shall cause a notice in writing to be sent to the holder informing him of the amount thereof and the rent so fixed or revised shall commence to be payable one calendar month from the date of the receipt of such notice.

(4) If the breach for which a penal rent has been imposed is remedied before the expiration of the period for which such rent has been paid, the Governor may in his discretion refund such portion of the penal rent paid for such period as he may think fit.

(5) The fact that a penal rent or a revised penal rent has been imposed shall not preclude the Military Governor, in lieu of fixing a subsequent penal rent, from revoking the statutory right of occupancy.
Provided that the statutory right of occupancy shall not be revoked during the period for which a penal rent has been paid.
20. (1) If there has been any breach of any of the provisions of section 22 or 23 the Governor may in lieu of revoking the statutory right of occupancy concerned demand that the holder shall pay an additional and penal rent for and in respect of each day during which the land subject of the statutory right of occupancy or any portion thereof or any building or other works erected thereon shall be or remain in the possession, control or occupation of any person whomsoever other than the holder.

(2) The acceptance by or on behalf of the Governor of any such additional and penal rent shall not operate as a waiver by the Governor of any breach of section 22 or 23 which may continue after the date up to and in respect of which such additional and penal rent has been paid or is due and owing and the Military Governor shall accordingly be entitled to exercise in respect of any such continuing breach all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act.

Part IV

Alienation and surrender of Rights of Occupancy

- 21.** It shall not be lawful for any customary right of occupancy or any part thereof to be alienated by assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sublease or otherwise howsoever -
- (a) Without the consent of the Governor in cases where the property is to be sold by or under the order of any court under the provisions of the applicable Sheriffs and Civil Process Law; or
 - (b) in other cases without the approval of the appropriate Local Government.
- 22.** It shall not be lawful for the holder of a statutory right of occupancy granted by the Governor to alienate his right of occupancy or any part thereof by assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sublease or otherwise howsoever without the consent of the Governor first had and obtained:
- (1) Provided that the consent of the Governor-
 - (a) shall not be required to the creation of a legal mortgage over a statutory right of occupancy in favour of a person in whose favour an equitable mortgage over the right of occupancy has already been created with the consent of the Governor:
 - (b) shall not be required to the reconveyance or release by a mortgage to a holder or occupier of a statutory right of occupancy which that holder or occupier has mortgaged and that mortgage with the consent of the Governor:
 - (c) to the renewal of a sub-lease shall not be presumed by reason only of his having consented to the grant of a sub-lease containing an option to renew the same.
 - (2) The Governor when giving his consent to an assignment mortgage or sub-lease may require the holder of a statutory right of occupancy to submit an instrument executed in evidence of the assignment, mortgage or sub-lease and the holder shall when so required deliver the said instrument to the Governor in order that the consent given by the Governor under subsection (1) may be signified by endorsement thereon.
- 23.** (1) A sub-lease of a statutory right of occupancy may with the prior consent of the Governor and with the approval of the holder of the statutory right of occupancy, demise by way of sub-underlease to another person the land comprised in the sub-lease held by him or any portion of the land.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to any transaction effected under subsection (1) of this section as if it were a sub-lease granted under section 22.
- 24.** The devolution of the rights of an occupier upon death shall -
- (a) in the case of a customary right of occupancy, (unless non customary law or any other customary law applies) be regulated by the customary law existing in the locality in which the land is situated; and
 - (b) in the case of a statutory right of occupancy (unless any non customary law or other customary law applies) be regulated by the customary law of the deceased occupier at the

time of his death relating to the distribution of property of like nature to a right of occupancy:

Provided that -

- (a) no customary law prohibiting, restricting or regulating the devolution on death to any particular class of persons or the right to occupy and land shall operate to deprive any person of any beneficial interest in such land (other than the right to occupy the same) or in the proceeds of sale thereof to which he may be entitled under the rule of inheritance of any other customary law;
 - (b) a statutory right of occupancy shall not be divided into two or more parts on devolution by the death of the occupier, except with the consent of the Governor.
25. In the case of the revolution or transfer of rights to which any non customary law applies, no deed or will shall operate to create any proprietary right over land except that of a plain transfer of the whole of the rights of occupation over the whole of the land.
26. Any transaction or any instrument which purports to confer on or vest in any person any interest or right over land other than in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be null and void.
27. The Governor may accept on such terms and conditions as he may think proper the surrender of any statutory right of occupancy granted under this Act.

Part V

Revocation of Rights of Occupancy and compensation therefor

28. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to revoke a right of occupancy for overriding public interest.
- (2) Overriding public interest in the case of a statutory right of occupancy means--.
- (a) the alienation by the occupier by assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sublease, or otherwise of any right of occupancy or part thereof contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder;
 - (b) the requirement of the land by the Government of the State or by a Local Government in the State, in either case for public purposes within the State, or the requirement of the land by the Government of the Federation for public purposes of the Federation;
 - (c) the requirement of the land for mining purposes or oil pipelines or for any purpose connected therewith.
- (3) Overriding public interest in the case of a customary right of occupancy means -
- (a) the requirement of the land by the Government of the State or by a Local Government in the State in either case for public purpose within the State, or the requirement of the land by the government of the Federation for public purposes of the Federation.
 - (b) the requirement of the land for mining purposes or oil pipelines or for any purpose connected therewith;

- (c) the requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials;
 - (d) the alienation by the occupier by sale, assignment, mortgage, transfer of possession, sublease, bequest or otherwise of the right of occupancy without the requisite consent or approval.
 - (4) The Governor shall revoke a right of occupancy in the event of the issue of a notice by or on behalf of the (Head of the Federal Military Government) if such notice declares such land to be required by the Government for public purposes.
 - (5) The Military Government may revoke a statutory right of occupancy on the ground of -
 - (a) a breach of any of the provisions which a certificate of occupancy is by section 10 deemed to contain;
 - (b) a breach of any term contained in the certificate of occupancy or in any special contract made under section 8;
 - (c) a refusal or neglect to accept and pay for a certificate which was issued in evidence of a right of occupancy but has been cancelled by the Military Governor under subsection (3) of section 10.
 - (6) The revocation of a right of occupancy shall be signified under the hand of a public officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor and notice thereof shall be given to the holder.
 - (7) The title of the holder of a right of occupancy shall be extinguished on receipt by him or a notice given under subsection (5) or on such later date as may be stated in the notice.
- 29.**
- (1) If a right of occupancy is revoked for the cause set out in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 28 or (c) of subsection (3) of the same section, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements.
 - (2) If a right of occupancy is revoked for the cause set out in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 28 or in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of the same section the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation under the appropriate provisions of the Minerals Act or the Mineral Oils Act or any legislation replacing the same.
 - (3) If the holder or the occupier entitled to compensation under this section is a community the Governor may direct that any compensation payable to it shall be paid -
 - (a) to the community; or
 - (b) to the chief or leader of the community to be disposed of by him for the benefit of the community in accordance with the applicable customary law; or
 - (c) into some fund specified by the Governor for the purpose of being utilised or applied for the benefit of the community.
 - (4) Compensation under subsection (1) of this section shall be, as respects -
 - (a) the land, for an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked;
 - (b) building, installation or improvements thereon, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement, that is to say, such cost as may be assessed on the basis of the 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 and in respect of any improvement in the nature of reclamation works, being

such cost thereof as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer;

- (c) crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon, for an amount equal to the value a prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.
- (5) Where the land in respect of which a right of occupancy has been revoked forms part of a larger area the compensation payable shall be computed as in subsection (4) (a) above less a proportionate amount calculated in relation to that part of the area not affected by the revocation but of which the portion revoked forms a part and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in like manner.
- (6) Where there is any building, installation or improvement or crops on the land to which subsection (5) applies, then compensation shall be computed as specified hereunder, that is a respects -
- (a) such land, on the basis specified in that subsection;
 - (b) any building, installation or improvement or crops thereon (or any combination or two or all of those things) on the basis specified in that subsection and subsection (4) above, or so much of those provisions as are applicable, and any interest payable under those provisions shall be computed in like manner.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, "installation" means any mechanical apparatus set up or put in position for use or materials set up in or on land or other equipment, but excludes any fixture in or on any building.
30. 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.
31. The provisions of the Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 shall not apply in respect of any land vested in, or taken over by, the Governor or any Local Government pursuant to this Act or the right of occupancy to which is revoked under the provisions of this Act but shall continue to apply in respect of land compulsorily acquired before the commencement of this Act.
32. The revocation of a statutory right of occupancy shall not operate to extinguish any debt due to the Government under or in respect of such right of occupancy.
33. (1) Where a right of occupancy in respect of any developed land on which a residential building has been erected is revoked under this Act the Governor or the Local Government, as the case may be, may in his or its discretion offer in lieu of compensation payable in accordance with the provisions of this Act resettlement in any other place or area by way of a reasonable alternative accommodation (if appropriate in the circumstances).
- (2) Where the value of any alternative accommodation as determined by the appropriate officer of the Land Use and Allocation Committee is higher than the compensation payable under this Act the parties concerned may by agreement require that the excess in value in relation to the property concerned shall be treated as a loan which the person affected shall refund or repay to the Government in the prescribed manner.
- (3) Where a person accepts a resettlement pursuant to subsection (1) of this section his right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied and no further compensation shall be payable to such person.

Part VI

Transitional and other related provisions

- 34.** (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect in respect of land in an urban area vested in any person immediately before the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Where the land is developed the land shall continue to be held by the person in whom it was vested immediately before the commencement of this Act as if the holder of the land was the holder of a statutory right of occupancy issued by the Governor under this Act.
- (3) In respect of land to which subsection (2) of this section applies there shall be issued by the Governor on application to him in the prescribed form a certificate of occupancy if the Governor is satisfied that the land was, immediately before the commencement of this Act, vested in that person.
- (4) Where the land to which subsection (2) of this section applies was subject to any mortgage, legal or equitable, or any encumbrance or interest valid in law such land shall continue to be so subject and the certificate of occupancy issued, shall indicate that the land is so subject, unless the continued operation of the encumbrance or interest would in the opinion of the Governor be inconsistent with the provisions, or general intendment of this Act.
- (5) Where on the commencement of this Act the land is undeveloped, then
- (a) one plot or portion of the land not exceeding half hectare in area shall subject to subsection (6) below, continue to be held by the person in whom the land was so vested as if the holder of the land was the holder of a statutory right of occupancy granted by the Governor in respect of the plot or portion as aforesaid under this Act; and
- (b) all the rights formerly vested in the holder in respect of the excess of the land shall in the commencement of this Act be extinguished and the excess of the land shall be taken over by the Governor and administered as provided in this Act.
- (6) Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) above shall not apply in the case of any person who on the commencement of this Act also the holder of any undeveloped land elsewhere in any urban area in the State and in respect of such a person all his holdings of undeveloped land in any urban area in State shall be considered together -
- (a) one plot or portion not exceeding 1/2 hectare in area shall continue to be held by such a person as if a right of occupancy had been granted to him by the Governor in respect of that plot or portion; and
- (b) the remainder of the land (so considered together) in excess of 1/2 hectare shall be taken over by the Governor and administered in accordance with this Act and the rights formerly vested in the holder in respect of such land shall be extinguished.
- (7) No land to which subsection (5) (a) or (6) above applies held by any person shall be further subdivided or laid out in plots and no such land shall be transferred to any person except with the prior consent in writing of the Governor.
- (8) Any instrument purporting to transfer any undeveloped land in contravention of subsection (7) above shall be void and of no effect whatsoever in law and any party to any such instrument shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or a fine of N5,000.
- (9) In relation to land to which subsection (5) (a) or (6) (a) applies there shall be issued by the Military Governor on application therefore in the prescribed form a certificate of occupancy if the Military Governor is satisfied that the land was immediately before the commencement of this Act vested in that person.
- 35.** (1) Section 34 of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding that the land in question was held under a leasehold, whether customary or otherwise, and formed part of an estate laid out by any person,

group or family in whom the leasehold interest or reversion in respect of the land was vested immediately before the commencement of this Act so however on, group of family in whom the leasehold interest or reversion was vested that if there has been any improvements on the land effected by the person; as aforesaid the Governor shall, in respect of the improvements, pay to that person, group or family compensation computed as specified in section 29 of this Act.

- (2) There shall be deducted from the compensation payable under subsection (1) of this section any levy by way of development or similar charges paid in respect of the improvements on the land by the lessee to the person, group or family in whom the leasehold interest or reversion was vested and the amount to be deducted shall be determined by the Governor taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case.
36. (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect in respect of land not in an urban area which was immediately before the commencement of this Act held or occupied by any person.
- (2) Any occupier or holder of such land, whether under customary rights or otherwise howsoever, shall if that land was on the commencement of this Act being used for agricultural purposes continue to be entitled to possession of the land for use for agricultural purposes as if a customary right of occupancy had been granted to the occupier or holder thereof by the appropriate Local Government and the reference in this subsection to land being used for agricultural purposes includes land which is, in accordance with the custom of the locality concerned, allowed to lie fallow for purposes of recuperation of the soil.
- (3) On the production to the Local Government by the occupier of such land, at his discretion, of a sketch or diagram or other sufficient description of the land in question and on application therefore in the prescribed form the Local Government shall if satisfied that the occupier or holder was entitled to the possession of such land whether under customary rights or otherwise howsoever, and that the land was being used for agricultural purposes at the commencement of this Act register the holder or occupier as one to whom a customary right of occupancy had been issued in respect of the land in question.
- (4) Where the land is developed, the land shall continue to be held by the person to whom it was vested immediately before the commencement of this Act as if the holder of the land was the holder of a customary right of occupancy issued by the Local Government, and if the holder or occupier of such developed land, at his discretion, produces a sketch or diagram showing the area of the land so developed the Local Government shall if satisfied that that person immediately before the commencement of this Act has the land vested in him register the holder or occupier as one in respect of whom a customary right of occupancy has been granted by the Local Government.
- (5) No land to which this section applies shall be sub-divided or laid out in plots and no such land shall be transferred to any person by the person in whom the land was vested as aforesaid.
- (6) Any instrument purporting to transfer any land to which this section relates shall be void and of no effect whatsoever in law and every party to any such instrument shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine ₦5,000 or to imprisonment for 1 year.
37. If any person other than one in whom any land was lawfully vested immediately before the commencement of this Act enters any land in purported exercise of any right in relation to possession of the land or makes any false claim in respect of the land to the Military Government or any Local Government for any purpose under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to any imprisonment for one year or to a fine of ₦5,000.
38. Nothing in this Part shall be construed as precluding the exercise by the Governor or as the case may be the Local Government concerned of the powers to revoke, in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Act, rights of occupancy, whether statutory or customary, in respect of any land to which this Part relates.

Part VII
Jurisdiction of High Courts and other Courts

- 39.** (1) The High Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in respect of the following proceedings:-
- (a) proceedings in respect of any land the subject of a statutory right of occupancy granted by the Governor or deemed to be granted by him under this Act; and for the purposes of this paragraph proceedings include proceedings for a declaration of title to a statutory right of occupancy.
 - (b) proceedings to determine any question as to the persons entitled to compensation payable for improvements on land under this Act.
- (2) All laws, including rules of court, regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court shall apply in respect of proceedings to which this section relates and the laws shall have effect with such modifications as would enable effect to be given to the provisions of this section.
- 40.** Where on the commencement of this Act proceedings had been commenced or were pending in any court or tribunal (whether at first instance or on appeal) in respect of any question concerning or pertaining to title to any land or interest therein such proceedings may be continued and be finally disposed of by the court concerned but any order or decision of the court shall only be as respects the entitlement of either of the parties to the proceedings to a right of occupancy, whether statutory or customary, in respect of such land as provide in this Act.
- 41.** An area court or customary court or other court of equivalent jurisdiction in a State shall have jurisdiction in respect of proceedings in respect of a customary right of occupancy granted by a Local Government under this Act; and for the purposes of this paragraph proceedings include proceedings for a declaration of title to a customary right of occupancy and all laws including rules of court regulating practice and procedure of such courts shall have effect with such modification as would enable effect to be given to this section.
- 42.** (1) Proceedings for the recovery of rent payable in respect of any certificate of occupancy may be taken before a Magistrate Court of competent jurisdiction by and in the name of the Chief Lands Officer or by and in the name of any other officer appointed by the Governor in that behalf.
- (2) Proceedings for the recovery of rent payable in respect of any customary right of occupancy may be taken by and in the name of the Local Government concerned in the area court or customary court or any court of equivalent jurisdiction.

Part VIII
Supplemental

- 43.** (1) Save as permitted under Section 34 of this Act, as from the commencement of this Act no person shall in an urban area -
- (a) erect any building, wall, fence or other structure upon; or
 - (b) enclose, obstruct, cultivate or do any act on or in relation to, any land which is not the subject of a right of occupancy or licence lawfully held by him or in respect of which he has not received the permission of the Governor to enter and erect improvements prior to the grant to him of a right of occupancy.

- (2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall on being requires by the Ministry Governor so to do any within the periods of obstruction, structure or thing which he may have caused to be placed on the land and he shall put the land in the same condition as nearly as may be in which it was before such contravention.
 - (3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of ₦5,000.
 - (4) Any person who fails or refuses to comply with a requirement made by the Governor under subsection (2) Shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of #100 for each day during which he makes default in complying with the requirement of the Governor.
44. Any notice required by this Act to be served on any person shall be effectively served on him
 - (a) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served: or
 - (b) by leaving at the usual or last known place of abode of that person: or
 - (c) by sending it in a prepaid registered letter addressed to that person at his usual or last known place of abode: or
 - (d) in the case of an incorporated company or body, by delivering it to the secretary or clerk of the company or body at its registered or principal office or sending to in a prepaid registered letter addressed to the secretary or clerk of the company or body at that office.
 - (e) if it is not practicable after reasonable inquiry to ascertain the name or address of a holder or occupier of land on whom it should be served by addressing it to him by the description of "holder" or "occupier" of the premises (naming them) to which it relates, and by delivering it to some person on the premises or, if there is no person on the premises to whom it can be delivered, by affixing it, or a copy of it, to some conspicuous part of the premises.
45.
 - (1) The Governor may delegate to the State Commissioner all or any of the powers conferred on the Governor by this Act, subject to such restrictions, conditions and qualifications, not being inconsistent with the provisions, or general intendment, of this Act as the Governor may specify.
 - (2) Where the power to grant certificates has been delegated to the State Commissioner such certificates shall be expressed to be granted on behalf of the Governor.
46.
 - (1) The National Council of States may make regulations for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect and particularly with regard to the following matters
 - (a) the transfer by assignment or otherwise howsoever of any rights of occupancy, whether statutory or customary, including the conditions applicable to the transfer of such rights to persons who are not Nigerians:
 - (b) the terms and conditions upon which special contracts may be made under section 8:
 - (c) the grant of certificates of occupancy under section 9:
 - (d) the grant of temporary rights of occupancy;
 - (e) the method of assessment of compensation for the purposes of section 29 of this Act.
 - (2) the Governor may, subject to subsection (1) make regulations with regard to the following matters:-
 - (a) the method of application for any licence or permit and the terms and conditions under which licences may be granted;

- (b) the procedure to be observed in revising rents;
 - (c) the fees to be paid for any matter or thing done under this Act.
 - (d) the forms to be used for any document or purposes.
47. (1) Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or rule of law including the Constitution of the Federation or of a State and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, no court shall have jurisdiction to inquire into:-
- (a) any question concerning or pertaining to the vesting of all land in the Governor in accordance with the provisions of this Act: or
 - (b) any question concerning or pertaining to the right of the Military Governor to grant a statutory right of occupancy in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or
 - (c) any question concerning or pertaining to the right of a Local Government to grant a customary right of occupancy under this Act.
- (2) No court shall have jurisdiction to inquire into any question concerning or pertaining to the amount or adequacy of any compensation paid or to be paid under this Act.
48. All existing laws relating to the registration of title to, or interest in, land or the transfer of title to or any interest in land shall have effect subject to such modifications (whether by way of addition, alteration or omission) as will bring those laws into conformity with this Act or its general intentment.
49. (1) nothing in this Act shall affect any title to land whether developed or undeveloped held by the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal Government at the commencement of this Act and, accordingly, any such land shall continue to vest in the Federal Government or the agency concerned.
- (2) In this section, "agency" includes any statutory corporation or any other statutory body (whether corporate or unincorporated) or any company wholly-owned by the Federal Government.
50. (1) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or any other enactment. All laws and subsidiary legislation made at any time between the commencement of this Act and 30th September 1979 by an Administrator (or former Governor) the Executive Council, a Commissioner or any other authority or any public officer of a State shall be deemed to have been validly made and shall have effect as if they have been under or pursuant to the Act and accordingly, shall hereafter continue have effect according to their tenor and intentment as if they were regulations made under or pursuant to section 46 of this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section
- (a) all contracts and all executive and judicial acts, including acts pertaining to the establishment, membership and functions of any Land Use Allocation Committee or of any other authority or to the appointment of any person, shall be deemed to have been validly entered into or done and shall hereafter continue to have effect as provided in the said subsection; and
 - (b) any instrument or other evidence relating to the allocation of any land, whether or not expressed to have been made under this Act, shall be deemed to have been validly issued or given under or pursuant to this Act and shall continue to have effect according to its tenor and intentment accordingly.

51. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:- "agricultural purposes" includes the planting of any crops of economic value:

"appropriate officer" means the Chief Lands Officer of a state and in the case of the Federal Capital Territory means the Chief Federal Lands Officer;

"customary right of occupancy" means the right of a person or community lawfully using or occupying land in accordance with customary law and includes a customary right of occupancy granted by a Local Government under this Act.

"developed land" means land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvement that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes;

"easement" means a right annexed to land to utilize other land in different holding in a particular manner (not involving the taking of any part of the natural produce of that land or of any part of its soil) or to prevent the holder of the other land from utilizing his land in a particular manner;

"Government" means the Government of the Federation or the Government of a State;

"grazing purposes" includes only such agricultural operations as are required for growing fodder for livestock on the grazing area;

"High Court" means the High Court of the State concerned;

"holder" in relation to a right of occupancy, means a person entitled to a right of occupancy and includes any person to whom a right of occupancy has been validly assigned or has validly passed on the death of a holder but does not include any person to whom a right of occupancy has been sold or transferred without a valid assignment, nor a mortgagee, sub lessee or sub-under lessee;

"improvements" or "unexhausted improvements" means anything of any quality permanently attached to the land, directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by an 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, wells, roads and irrigation or reclamations works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce: "interest at the bank rate" means a simple interest payable at the rate per cent per annum at which the Central Bank of Nigeria will rediscount bills of exchange;

"Local Government" means the appropriate Local Government or any other body having or exercising the powers of a Local Government as provided by law in respect of the area where the land in question is situated;

"Governor" means the Governor of the State concerned;

"mortgage" includes a second and subsequent mortgage and equitable mortgage;

"occupier" means any person lawfully occupying land under customary law and a person using or occupying land in accordance with customary law and includes the sub-under lessee of a holder;

"public purposes" includes:-

- (a) for exclusive Government use or for general public use;

- (b) for use by any body corporate directly established by law or by any body corporate registered under the Companies Act 1968 as respects which the Government owns shares, stocks or debentures;
- (c) for or in connection with sanitary improvements of any kind;
- (d) for obtaining control over land contiguous to any part or over land the value of which will be enhanced by the construction of any railway, road or other public work or convenience about to be undertaken or provided by the Government;
- (f) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with mining purposes;
- (g) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with planned urban or rural development or settlement;
- (h) for obtaining control over land required for or in connection with economic, industrial or agricultural development;

"statutory right of occupancy" means a right of occupancy granted by the Governor under this Act;

"urban area" means such area of the state as may be designated as such by the Governor pursuant to section 3 of this Act;

"sub-lease" includes sub-underlessee.

- (2) The powers of a Governor under this Act shall, in respect of land comprised in the Federal Capital Territory or any land held or vested in the Federal Government in any State, be exercisable by the Head of the Federal Military Government or any Federal Commissioner designated by him in that behalf and references in this Act to Governor shall be construed accordingly.

52. This Act may be cited as the Land Use Act 1978.