

**Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)****FINAL REPORT*****FOR***

The

Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project – Additional Financing (NEWMAP-AF) (P164082)

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## List of Acronyms

AF	Additional Finance	IWRMC	Integrated Water Resources
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement		Management Commission
	Action Plan	LB	Land Bureau
BP	Bank Procedures	LGA	Local Government Area
CBO	Community Based	LGA	Local Government
	Organization		Authority
CDD	Community Driven	LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
	Development	LULC	Land Use and Land Cover
CPS	Country Partnership	LVO	Land Valuation Office
	Strategy	MDA	Ministries, Departments
CSO	Community Support		and Agencies
	Organizations	MDAs	Ministries, Departments &
DEFCZM	Department of Erosion,		Agencies
	Flood and Coastal Zone	MDG	Millennium Development
	management		Goals
EA	Environmental Assessment	MOE	State Ministry of
EIA	Environnemental Impact		Environment
	Assissent	MoH	State Ministry of Housing
EMP	Environmental	MTR	Mid-Term Review
	Management Plan	NAPA	National Adaptation
EPA	Environnemental		Programme of Action
	Protection Agency	NEMA	National Emergency
ESMF	Environmental and Social		Management Agency
	Management Framework	NESREA	National Environment
FGN	Federal Government of		Standards and Regulation
	Nigeria		Agency
FMARD	Federal Ministry of	NEWMAP	Nigeria Erosion and
	Agriculture and Rural		Watershed Management
	Development		Project
FMENV	Federal Ministry of	NEWMAP-AF	Nigeria Erosion and
	Environment		Watershed Management
FMW	Federal Ministry of Works		Project – Additional
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water		Financing
	Resources	NGO	Non Governmental
FPMU	Federal Project		Organization
	Management	NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological
GEF	Global Environment Facility		Services Agency
GIS	Geographic Information	NPC	National Planning
	System		Commission
GIS	Geographic Information	NWRI	National Water Resources
	System		Institute
GRASS	Gully Rapid Action and	OD	Operational Directives (of
	Slope Stabilization		the World Bank)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency	OM	Operational Manual
	Virus/ Acquired Immune	OP	Operational Policies (of the
	Deficiency Syndrome		World Bank)
IDA	International Development	OSH	Occupational Safety and
	Association		Health



PAP	Project Affected Peoples	TOR	Terms of Reference
PID	Project Information Document	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
PIU	Project Implementation Unit	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
PMU	Project Management Unit	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
PPUD	Physical Planning and Urban Development		
PWD	Public Works Department	WB	The World Bank
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan	WHO	World Health Organisation
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority		
		<b>UNITS OF MEASURE</b>	
RP	Resettlement Plans	ha	Hectare
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework	M	Meter
		m <sup>2</sup>	Square meter
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework	mm	Millimeter
		Km	Kilometer
SA	State Agency	Km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometer
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agencies	t	Ton
		yr	Year
SMU	Site Management Unit		
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases		

### Definitions of Key Terms

Word/Term	Definition
<b>Asset Inventory</b>	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
<b>Bank</b>	World Bank
<b>Cut - off Date</b>	A day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.
<b>Displacement</b>	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.
<b>Entitlements</b>	Compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
<b>Grievance Procedures</b>	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
<b>Host Communities</b>	Communities receiving resettled people as a result of involuntary resettlement activities
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration.

<b>Market rate</b>	Highest rate over the last five years based on commercial terms.
<b>Market Value</b>	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act competitively and rationally are motivated by self interest to maximize satisfaction and both act independently and without collusion, fraud or misrepresentation.
<b>Project Affected Person (s)</b>	A person that loses assets and/or usage rights and/or income generation capacities (e.g., land, structure, crops, businesses) because these assets/rights/capacities are located inland to be acquired or used, for needs of the project. Not all PAPs are displaced due to the Project, but all are potentially affected in the maintenance of their livelihood.
<b>Rehabilitation Assistance</b>	the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels
<b>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)</b>	The present document which is the overall Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons for the PPP. The Policy Framework describes the process and methods for carrying out resettlement under the Project, including compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of Project affectees.
<b>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</b>	The resettlement action plans prepared for specific micro-projects.
<b>Resettlement</b>	The measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on PAPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation
<b>“Special assistance” to vulnerable people</b>	This refers to special efforts provided to the vulnerable persons (see definition) The “special assistance” shall be given by qualified persons/relatives/agencies who can help care for an invalid , providing transitional support (e.g. moving expenses, temporary food supply, etc.) and help to arrange for longer-term social support.
<b>Vulnerable Persons:</b>	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Introduction**

Gully remediation and watershed management interventions undertaken by first phase states in NEWMAP have demonstrated proof of concept, which has spurred state-level technical preparation for additional sites and requests for NEWMAP finance. Resources under the existing NEWMAP are insufficient to meet the financing requests for sites that meet NEWMAP's site selection criteria. Technical designs for an additional 48 sites had received World Bank no-objection as of June 2017, and are proceeding to procurement, with an estimated total cost of US\$603 million, compared with estimated uncommitted Component 1 resources of only US\$50 million. Over 6,000 sites with land degradation are inventoried on a preliminary basis by NEWMAP, including both gully erosion and landscape contexts of dry lands, a number exceeding what even AF would enable addressing. AF will enable tackling this growing backlog of prepared but unfinanced site interventions, using criteria that address the severity of the problem combined with equitable distribution of project funds to prioritize the investments. This ranking method is based on the following: risk to human life, current structural defects, proximity to vital infrastructure (major road, water, gas, electricity, level of NEWMAP-supported investments in the state, etc.) and catchment area. A prioritization workshop was conducted in August 2017, whereby these criteria were used to identify the total risk priority, either low, moderate or severe, for each potential site, that had been identified by state counterparts. Final projected estimated expenses for NEWMAP 2017-2020, based on this prioritization exercise, were reported to \$986 million. Final estimated expenses projections after completing the prioritization exercise. The final sum includes cost of severe risk interventions in 48 sites in original states and 42 in new states, and \$50 million allocated for the newer states.

The AF will enable NEWMAP to undertake a larger scale of intervention in northern Nigeria than anticipated during the parent Project preparation, due to the socio-political situation having become more secure, and the GoN mobilizing for post-conflict recovery and sustainable development. A community-designed development (CDD) approach to site-specific, landscape interventions in vulnerable watersheds will be undertaken. The content of the CDD approach – identification of menus of appropriate interventions, modalities for engaging and motivating local communities, communication tools, and governance arrangements for local appropriation of implementation mechanisms and investment management – is being developed with the assistance (contractual) of an international organization specialized in this area. Draft proposals will be vetted with, improved by, and finalized with stakeholders during the AF preparation process.

The proposed AF would include two new sub-components. The first would be a sub-component 1D to focus specifically on the landscape interventions of the dryland contexts predominantly encountered in the states in the north that are joining NEWMAP. The second sub-component 2E would promote partnership with centres of excellence (e.g. universities and research institutions) on erosion control and on environmental and social safeguards.

The overall objective of NEWMAP is *“to restore degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas.”* The activities that will be funded under the additional financing will include activities under the current project and lessons learned thereto. Specifically, the proposed activities will be added to all four components from the parent NEWMAP project which will encompass activities as follows:

**Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments.**

**Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services.**

**Component 3: Climate Change Response.**

**Component 4: Project Management.**

The activities of Component 1--Investment in Targeted Areas to support on the ground interventions that address, prevent and reverse land degradation will involve civil works that include mitigation or remediation of existing gullies and avoidance of formation of new ones. This could result in acquisition of land, loss of access to and property, which might cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank Resettlement Policy

### ***Need for RPF***

A review of project safeguards implementation performance of the parent project indicates that it has a medium to high risk profile; has a Safeguards Management System in place that is commensurate to the risk profile and the compliance rating on social safeguards is Satisfactory. According to the normal supervision and mid-term reports, the project activities are being carried out taking into account the disclosed safeguards requirements, adhering to policy principles/procedures, and responsibility for social and environmental screening and due diligence, including proper internal reporting, monitoring and documentation of environmental and social aspects of project risks.

Following the social safeguards system adopted in the parent project, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is designed to provide procedures and guidelines that will be followed because the World Bank's OP 4.12 is triggered by the sub-project activities. Subprojects supported by NEWMAP-AF will be prepared and implemented over a period of years and the details of the sub-projects (volume, scope, scale and/or actual nature of activities, etc.) in some states, particularly in the new states are not known. In a situation where all the details of the sub- project activities are not known, it is not possible to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP). The World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) therefore requires the development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) . The proponent **of each subproject will prepare a RAP or ARAP satisfactory to the Bank in order to be eligible for project funds.**

The main objective of the RPF is to describe and clarify the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by NEWMAP-AF in the course of implementation. The RPF is formulated to establish and clarify the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects which will be prepared during project implementation. Sub-project resettlement plans consistent with the RPF will subsequently be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for approval when relevant and specific information on the sub-project's activities becomes available.

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 NEWMAP-AF 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) satisfactory to the Bank is required prior to commencement of civil work.

### ***Project Location***

This RPF covers all participating States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. These include the first mover States of Abia, Anambra, Cross Rivers, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo and new states of Akwa Ibom, Delta, Kogi, Sokoto, Plateau, Gombe, Kano, Borno, Katsina, Nassarawa, Niger and Ondo states.

### ***Legal Framework for Land Acquisition***

The legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria is the land use Act of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. 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 reside 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 NEWMAP-AF implementation phase.

On the positive side, NEWMAP-AF 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 security for the overall populations in targeted areas. Specifically, the actual implementation of the project is substantial to attain the following: prevention of landslides and soil loss, improving water resource and network management, flood prevention and control, long term reduction of erosion in the catchment areas and diminished sediment inflows, maintenance of soil conservation and fertility, reduced runoff, local involvement in management and other economic opportunities, increase in housing areas, creation of new jobs, greater diversity in production and in farmers' income, development of partnerships with the private sector, increase in production, yield and farmers' income, increase in vegetation cover in erosion affected targeted areas (hectares, km), improved institutional capacity for land use planning, monitoring, and outreach, increase in targeted area covered by a watershed action plan, promoting homegrown centers of excellence on erosion control and on environmental and social safeguards and functional monitoring and evaluation system linked with federal and state systems

The World Bank resettlement policy, OP 4.12 is designed to ensure that the negative impacts on people due to NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF activities are minimized or mitigated. When displacement occurs, the affected persons/people are compensated for their loss (of land, property or access) in kind -- e.g. land for land -- or a combination of land and cash or, when appropriate, cash compensation.

It should be noted that massive involuntary displacement in NEWMAP-AF is not envisaged. Also NEWMAP-AF does not envisage that the project will lead to the acquisition of protected areas (PA) or community resource management areas. However, in the unlikely event that this happens the procedures offered by OP4.12 which is negotiated process framework will be followed. Moreover, it is not inconceivable that NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF is likely to create protected areas that will serve as erosion control measures. This could include the creation of areas to enhance ground water recharge dedicated catch basins, protected slopes or woodlands. In such situations persons who have settled in such areas or who use resources from them (e.g. quarries, sand mining, hunting, fishing) will be compensated in accordance with OP4.12 and the objective of this RPF as enunciated in the entitlement matrix.

Thus, adequate measures shall be put in place in order to ensure that subprojects are screened for potential resettlement and, where resettlement is anticipated, that the appropriate measures are taken to compensate project affected persons.

While it is certain that land acquisition for NEWMAP-AF sub-projects may result in negative impacts to different categories of Project Affected Persons, the estimated of the number of persons/people likely who may be affected are not known until the exact sub-project details are known.

### ***Guiding Principles for Resettlement Planning***

This document identifies the guiding principles for resettlement planning for the Borrower (Nigerian Government) and mechanisms that should be put in place in order to screen subprojects and ensure that appropriate measures are in place to address any issues which arise from potential land acquisition/disruption of means of livelihood under the NEWMAP-AF.

Once the proposed intervention has been designed and before actual work begins, a socioeconomic study and census (including complex households such as compounds) shall be carried out within the area directly affected by the project where land will be acquired or displaced. The socioeconomic study should focus on such issues as livelihoods, household and compound composition, clan and sub-clan organization, other forms of social organization, ethnic groups, traditional and non-traditional leadership and other factors in the area, conflict and other issues relevant to the implementation of a resettlement plan. The census should include information on all income sources including remittances. The water supply available to each household and the availability of electric power will also be recorded. All the above data shall be photographically documented. A sample household questionnaire has been prepared as an annex to this RPF. Concurrently, data will be collected on services available to households in the area such as educational institutions, health-care facilities, places of worship, extension agencies, shops and any other services normally used by household members. Transport facilities (roads, bus and van lines, etc.) should be recorded. Distance from households to such facilities should be noted.

The valuation procedures of all assets that will be affected will be conducted by a qualified valuer/surveyor. Compensation for loss of income and assets will be at replacement cost such that the PAPs will experience no net loss and eligibility criteria have been developed for this. Project affected persons, communities, NGOs relevant stakeholders shall participate in the resettlement/rehabilitation process. The specific plans/mechanisms for consultation participation will be detailed in the RAP and shall include resettlement committees for PAPs and communities and interagency committees for participating stakeholders

### ***Grievance Redressal Mechanism***

The NEWMAP-AF RPF provides a grievance redress mechanisms which is a non-judicial procedure within the agency (-ies) responsible for the resettlement. This, it is anticipated, will allow unencumbered fora for people to express their dissatisfaction over compensation and R&R provisions as well as minimization of avoidable legal delays of the project. All grievances or complaints shall be registered and compiled regularly for project management.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement 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.

#### ***RPF Coordination and Implementation***

NEWMAP-AF will require a multi sector operation. Thus will follow the same institutional arrangement that has pragmatically been designed for the parent project NEWMAP which involves other relevant federal and state MDAS, local government, local communities and CSOs/NGOs also need.

The Federal Ministry of Environment established **Federal Project Management Unit that has been implementing the parent project shall continue to provide technical support to new and existing State PMUs and ensure implementation of this RPF, subsequent resettlement plans that may be crafted and overall monitoring & evaluation and reporting of project performance to the World Bank..** The primary responsibility for project design and execution depends on the States, through a state Project Management Team (PMU). *The State PMUs shall provide awareness, mobilization and facilitation, project appraisal, approval & disbursement, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation, reporting to FPMU.*

The PMU shall set up a Social Safeguard Unit with staff trained in resettlement, which shall ensure and supervise the implementation of this RPF and preparing RAPs/ARAPs in each State as needed .

The skills required for strengthening the State PMUs has been identified, with regard to managing resettlement issues associated with NEWMAP-AF.

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 shall be paid out of counterpart funds. In either case, *resettlement costs should be included in the overall subproject budget which is estimated at \$5m.*

#### **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 will 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.

The RPF underscores the importance of monitoring and evaluation of the sub projects under the NEWMAP-AF program. It also highlights mechanisms for internal and external monitoring and provides the indicators.

#### **Consultation, Review and Disclosure**

For NEWMAP-AF, public consultation and stakeholder participation which have been initiated in the course of the preparation of this RPF are considered. This RPF documents those that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and how the RPF/NEWMAP-AF responds to these concerns.

This RPF shall be disclosed in-country to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in the participating States and in World Bank external website before it is approved by the Bank. The final list of sites approved by the States, the process of selection of the sites, and the RAPs/ARAPs are all subject to final review and clearance by the World Bank in order to ensure compliance with Bank safeguards. Individual RPs that shall be prepared for each sub-project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in this RPF document are also to be disclosed in the same manner as this RPF.

## **SECTION 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Gully remediation and watershed management interventions undertaken by first phase states in NEWMAP have demonstrated proof of concept, which has spurred state-level technical preparation for additional sites and requests for NEWMAP finance. Resources under the existing NEWMAP are insufficient to meet the financing requests for sites that meet NEWMAP's site selection criteria. Technical designs for an additional 48 sites had received World Bank no-objection as of June 2017, and are proceeding to procurement, with an estimated total cost of US\$603 million, compared with estimated uncommitted Component 1 resources of only US\$50 million. Over 6,000 sites with land degradation are inventoried on a preliminary basis by NEWMAP, including both gully erosion and landscape contexts of dry lands, a number exceeding what even AF would enable addressing. AF will enable tackling this growing backlog of prepared but unfinanced site interventions, using criteria that address the severity of the problem combined with equitable distribution of project funds to prioritize the investments. This ranking method is based on the following: risk to human life, current structural defects, proximity to vital infrastructure (major road, water, gas, electricity, level of NEWMAP-supported investments in the state, etc.) and catchment area. A prioritization workshop was conducted in August 2017, whereby these criteria were used to identify the total risk priority, either low, moderate or severe, for each potential site, that had been identified by state counterparts. Final projected estimated expenses for NEWMAP 2017-2020, based on this prioritization exercise, were reported to \$986 million. Final estimated expenses projections after completing the prioritization exercise. The final sum includes cost of severe risk interventions in 48 sites in original states and 42 in new states, and \$50 million allocated for the newer states.

The AF will enable NEWMAP to undertake a larger scale of intervention in the north than anticipated during the parent Project preparation, due to the socio-political situation having become more secure, and the GoN mobilizing for post-conflict recovery and sustainable development. A community-designed development (CDD) approach to site-specific, landscape interventions in vulnerable watersheds will be undertaken. The content of the CDD approach – identification of menus of appropriate interventions, modalities for engaging and motivating local communities, communication tools, and governance arrangements for local appropriation of implementation mechanisms and investment management – is being developed with the assistance (contractual) of an international organization specialized in this area. Draft proposals will be vetted with, improved by, and finalized with stakeholders during the AF preparation process.



The proposed AF would include two new sub-components. The first would be a sub-component 1D to focus specifically on the landscape interventions of the dryland contexts predominantly encountered in the states in the north that are joining NEWMAP. The second sub-component 2 would promote partnership with centres of excellence (e.g. universities and research institutions) on erosion control and on environmental and social safeguards.

The activities that will be funded under the additional financing will include activities under the current project and lessons learned thereto. Specifically, the proposed activities will be added to all four components from the parent NEWMAP project which will encompass activities as follows:

**Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments.**

**Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services.**

**Component 3: Climate Change Response.**

**Component 4: Project Management.**

The activities of Component 1-- Investment in Targeted Areas to support on the ground interventions that address, prevent and reverse land degradation will involve civil works that include mitigation or remediation of existing gullies and avoidance of formation of new ones. This could result in acquisition of land, loss of access to and property, which might cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank Resettlement Policy

## 1.2 Objectives of NEWMAP

NEWMAP is designed to support the participating states and local governments to reduce vulnerability to erosion and watershed protection. The overall objective of NEWMAP is “to restore degraded lands and reduce longer-term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas.”

The activities that may cause involuntary resettlement (acquisition of land, loss of access to and property) are primarily under Component 1, not Components 2, 3 and 4. The activities of Component 1 will involve civil worksthatinvolve mitigationor remediation of existing gulliesand avoidance of formation of new ones. This thus triggers the World Bank Resettlement Policy framework.

## 1.3 Objectives of World Bank’s Resettlement Policy

The World Bank’s resettlement policy framework has the following objectives:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives;
- (ii) 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. Affected persons shall be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing the programs linked to their resettlement.
- (iii) Affected 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.

## 1.4 The Need for NEWMAP-AF RPF

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

The RPF provides 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 NEWMAP programme.

The RPF sets out the policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of any anticipated resettlements. These arrangements shall also ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an hoc one) for the different stages of the implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government procedures and requirements, and outline compensation for affected persons.

The RPF provides the framework within which Resettlement Action Plans/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans will be developed when specific locations and impacts of the sub-project have been identified

### **1.5 Justification for the RFP**

It is certain that NEWMAP-AF activities will lead to positive and negative impacts, By virtue of its design, the NEWMAP-AF will contribute to positive social outcomes relating, for example, to increased well-being, employment generation and enhancement of incomes and providing livelihood security for the overall populations in targeted areas. The negative impacts could entail loss of access to and/or property, loss of livelihoods, loss of assets, loss of sources of income, loss of access to locations that provide higher incomes or lower costs, etc., which will result from acquisition of land/displacement.

During NEWMAP-AF project preparation, specific information on numbers of sub-projects, site location, local communities, geo-physical land features, nature etc. is not available. Thus it is difficult to identify what the specific social impacts of the sub-projects are with regard to the exact locations and magnitude of the sub-projects (volume, scope, scale and/or actual nature of activities, etc.). This implies, at present, that who will be impacted and how or the nature of impacts are not known as well in the event of land acquisition/displacement. The difficulties inherent in defining what the real social impacts of the proposed sub-projects are or coupled with the fact that no exact locations and magnitude of sub-projects are known at present necessitate the development of an RPF.

### **1.6 Scope of the RPF**

The Resettlement policy framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied during project 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 NEWMAP-AF implementation. It is not designed to address “economic displacement” in itself. It is also not designed to mitigate damages caused by processes occurring prior to the NEWMAP-AF interventions of any particular sub-project.

OP4.12 demands mitigation only when land is taken or people are displaced from their homes, businesses or place of work. There is no obligation, under Bank Policy, to replace assets lost to erosion 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.

As outlined in the TOR for this RPF, the scope of work covers the following elements, consistent with the provisions described in OP 4.12, Paras. 2 and 4:

- a. A brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a Resettlement Policy Framework;
- b. Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation, including a legal analysis and framework, reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- c. A clearly set out screening process for all subcomponents and a description of the process for preparing and approving Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAP), including outlining the process and content required for the preparation of such plans;
- d. Estimated population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- e. Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- f. A Methodology to identify precisely the affected population before the intervention; and to assure that this population will be the beneficiary of the relocation;
- g. A Methodology for valuing affected assets; Compensation and assistance are to be based on the overall principle that people shall not suffer net losses as a result of the project.
- h. Organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer;
- i. A description of the implementation process, linking resettlement planning and implementation to both civil works and livelihood strategies;
- j. A description of grievance redress mechanisms that needs to be supported or established;
- k. A description of the arrangements for funding resettlement including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and the contingency arrangements
- l. A description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- m. Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and if required, by independent monitors.
- n. Template for the design of sub-project RAPs and /or ARAPs
- o. A description of the processes of monitoring, verification and evaluation required for effective implementation of the resettlement process.\

### **1.7 NEWMAP-AF RPF Main Tasks**

The following series of tasks were identified and carried out in the preparation of this RPF.

Annex 1 outlines a detailed description of the process of preparing this RPF:

- Project Description,
- Legal and Institutional Guidelines and Requirements,
- World Bank Safeguards Policies,
- Social Assessment and Socio-Economic Surveys,
- Estimated Population, Displacement and Categories of Affected People,

- Eligibility Criteria for various Categories of Affected People,
- Entitlement Matrix for proposed Resettlement and Compensation Policy,
- Methods for Valuing Affected Assets,
- Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements,
- Methods for Consultation with and participation of Affected People,
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms,
- Linking resettlement to livelihoods component of NEWMAP-AF and employment generation opportunities
- Budget and Funding Arrangements,
- Monitoring Arrangements,
- Implementation Schedule

### **Translations into Major Languages in the Project Area**

In order to ensure that communities in the project area especially “potential project affected persons (PAPs)” understand the involved issues, the executive summary of this RPF was translated into the three major languages in the sub-projects area (Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa).

### **TRANSLATION IN IGBO LANGUAGE**

#### **Mmalite :**

Atumatu ohuu e ji edozighari ala mbuze ideyi mmiri kwara na ichekwa owa mmiri agba nke mbu ndi steti di iche iche a hoputarana okpuru olu NEWMAP, e gosiputa la na olu ha nwere ezi atumatu nke gara n’ihu kpalie nkwoado maka olu e ji akara ngwa nka na ezi ama m ihe di elu were a kwado maka ihu na amaputakwuru ebe ohuu a ga a cho ka e weputa ego a ga e ji guzowegasiaolu ndi a; Ka o di godu ugbua ego olu e ji abagidde olu NEWMAP nke a no n’ime ya ugbua, e zughi igbo mkpa ebe ndi e guzowegasiri atumatu olu tozuru oke I sonye na alaka olu NEWMAP ga eleta.

E sekota la usoro olu na mpaghara iri ano na asato bu ndi ulo aku mba uwa kwadogoro ri ka mgbe onwa June afo a bu puku abuo na iri na asaa ka ha buru ndi a hutara tozuru I rita elele enweghi mgbaghasi na ha ga anata enye m aka; ha a gaa la ri n’ihu malite I ji (Nde Dola ndi mba America Nari Isii na Ato ) US\$603M I wekota ma zuta ngwa ha ga e ji luolu I ji tunyere ego olu agba nke mbu e ji wekota nani ngwa olu bu Nde Dolan di mba America Iri lse na enweghi onye e ji aka ga akowa ka e si mefu ya bu ego ma o bu kwanu onye ga ahu na akwuru ya otu e si kwuo. Ihe kariri nkeji nkeji ala puku isii bu ala nwere nsogbu ka a choputara site na nyocha olu e mere na okpuru olu NEWMAP ; Ala ndi a gunyere ma ndi nke ideyi mmiri kpochapuru ma ndi nke bu ala okpo nku, bu kwanu nke gafere ihe usoro olu ngukoba e ji AF mee ga e nye ohere ka a bagide. AF ga akwado I gbo nsogbu ndi note goro aka na enweghi ego enye m aka olu site na ileba anya na otu nsogbu si ka ibe ya njo na kwa I hu na e kesara ego enye m aka otu o ga esi zuo ebe du m o kwesiri na enweghi mmegbu. Otu a ka e si hazie usoro a; otu o si ama ndu mmadu aka n’ihu, akara ngwa oluole di mma di a di na mbuotu ngwa olu si di nso e be e nwere ihe ndi a (okporo uzo, oku latrik, ikuku na enye oku, mmiri, na I mata okere olu NEWMAP di ri a di na steti ahu na ihe ndi ozo.) I di nso ebe obodo nyere nleta so kwa na ihe a ga eleba anya were mee nhoputa a. E mere ogbako ntughari uche na onwa ogost afo puku abuo na iri na asaa e be e ji mgbakota usoro ndi a were hoputa mpaghara e be ihe ima aka n’ihu a kachasi I mata kwa ebe o pekanariri mpe ma o bu ebe o di na etiti maka I mata ebe a maputagasiri a ga e tinye enye m aka olu ndi a na steti nwere njiko aka na olu a. Ihe bu ngukoba ego ndi olu NEWMAP na ele anya na a ga emefu na olu a n’ime agbata afopuku abuo na iri na asaa wee rue na afo puku abuo na iri abuo site na usoro a bu nke e nyere nkowasi na o bu Nari Nde Dola Iteolu, iri asato na isii bu ego olu dum a gukoro ma gbakoo maka I lucha olu ndi a ahoputara, nke gunyere ego a ga e jig boo nsogbu ihe mberede a na atughi anya buru ibu. Ego ikpeazu

a gunyere ebe iri ano na asato e nwere ike inwe ihe mberede na ime steti ndi nke e ji malite olu , Steti iri ano na abuo ndi ohuu ya na Nde Dola Iri Ise amaputara maka steti ndi kachasi ohuu. AF ga enyere olu NEWMAP aka ibagide olu enye m aka ndi ka wee baa uba na mpaghara mgbago ugwuakaria a tu buru anya mgbe a na ahazi olu na mmalite n'ihu na onodu I di ndu na obodo e nwee la onodu nchekwa ka mma, ochichi obodo Nigeria na aga kwa n'ihu I hazi out a ga esi loghachi na onodu a no tutu e nwee ogba agharai ji weghachite oganiru ga atoo ato. A ga e ji nhazi olu ga ewulite odi mma ga a gbakwasi ukwu na ebe olu ga adi, inye aka na ebe o metutara ala na ebe nchekwa. I ndia na atumatu ndi ozo a ga e ji hu na ndi obodo sonyere na ihe a na e kwu ka a ga etinye na olu mgbe a na enye aka olu. Ndi aka oke na ndi nwe olu na anoo tulee akwukwo a ga edekota maka olu. A ga e deputasi ihe o di ka o ga e we I ji luo olu, tule ya ma hu na o di mma mgbe a na e jikere I tinye akwukwo ikike I nata ego olu.

Akwukwo ikike I nata ego olu ga enwe alaka abuo ohuu di oke mkpa. Nke mbu ga abu ga abu mgbakwunye olu 1D ga eleba si anya ike na ihe gbasara obosara ala ndi nke n akpo nku e tinyere na atumatu olu NEWMAP. Nke abuo ka aga akpo mgbakwunye olu 2E bu nke ga na ekwuputa ma na acho mmekorita na njiko aka olu na etiti ndi ma nke a na ako (di ka ulo akwukwo mahadum di iche iche na ulo olu ndi na eme nyocha na nchoputa maka igbochi mbuze, ichekwa gburugburu obodo na kwa I hu na odiiri ndi obodo mma.

Nguko olu NEWMAP dum bu ihu otu a ga esi hu na e dozighariri ala ndi mmiri sachapuru uru ha nan di nke mbuze`na enye nsogbu, I hu na e gbochiri mbuze I ribosi ala ndi ahua maputara. Olu ndi a ga enye ego nkwardo olu nke ga a gbakwunye na ego ohuu ndi a maputara, gunye olu ndi no na okpuru olu ndi nke a na a lubu ri alu, na kwa ihe mmuta sin a ha were puta kpom kwem. Olu ndi nke a na eleba anya bun di nke a ga agbakwunye na alaka olu ano so na ya bu nke gunyere

**(1) Olu ileta ngwa olu e ji echekwa mbuze na ala mmiri sachapuru.**

**(2) Ulo mmuta na mgbasa ozi maka mbuze na nsogbu mmiri isachapu ala.**

**(3) Mgbanwe urukpuru na igwe**

**(4) I leta olu ma hazie ya.**

Olu ndi putara ihe na agba nke a bu

Itinye ngwa na olu na alaka ndi nke a roputara, I ji kwado olu enye m aka a ga e ji were gbochie ma nwee idozighariaala ndi nke ribosiworo e ribose, nke ga abu na a ga e ji usoro oluga ahu na e doziri ufodu ala mbuze tikporo ma ga kwaa n'ihu jiri usoro iwepu ma o bu I tinye aja na ala ebe o di mkpa maka igbochi nsogbu a I mekwa ozo. Nke a nwere ike I bute I zuru ala ndi mmadu, ma o bu ndi mmadu enwekwaghi ikike ebe ala ha di, nke nwere ike I kpata na o ga adi mkpa na a ga efe ndi mmadu obi ulo nke ha akwadoghi maka ya, nke a ga aga n'ihu kpata ndi ulo aku mba uwa iga n'ihu weputa iwu a ga e ji guzowe I bighari obi a ga eme ndi mmadu mgbe ha na adighi njikere.

### **Mkpa o di na e nwere RPF (Iwu ga elekota I bighari obi e deputara na akwukwo)**

Ilebaghari anya na nhazi e mere gbasara otu e si a guko ogo otu e si tinyedebe atumatu ndi a na olu na alaka olu Herpent na e gosi na ihe ima aka n'iru di iche iche , nwe kwaa usoro nchekwa usoro otu ehiwere kwesiri e kwesi ruru ogo I Chekwa nsogbu ndia ahu nwere ike idaputa, ru kwaa ogo usoro otu e weputara ka o di maka I gbo nsogbu a. Akwukwo edemede e ji a kowa otu e si leta olu na akowa na nkowasi e deputara gosiri na a na aga n'ihu na esonye na usoro na ntuzi aka otu e si kwuo ka e soro na mgbe a na alu olu ndia, tumadu ihu na usoro nchekwa bu nke e ji ihe dum kwesiri I puta ihe nay a were mee, gunye ma I na e de akwukwo nkowasi olu, I huna a na elebara olu anya ma na e dokoba akwukwo edemede na nkowasi dum e ji a lu olu na nke e ji e leba anya na ihe ima aka n'ihu n'ile chee re olu aka mgba.

I so na usoro nchekwa e ji malite olu na mbido, akwukwo a e ji dekosia otu a ga esi bagide atumatu na usoro olu I bighari obi (RPF) bu nke a haziri I jig aa n'ihu nye ntuzi aka na ahiri na ahiri na kwa usoro a ga e ji luo olu n'ihu na ntuzi aka ulo aku mba uwa weputara a ga e ji luo olu isi nke akara njiri mara ya bu OP4.12 bu nke setipuru olu site na olu ndi nke no na okpuru isi olu a na alu.

Olu ndi nke no na okpuru olu NEWMAP bu nke a ga a hazi ma luputa n'ime agbata afo ole ma ole nke nkowasi ya dum tumadu na ufodu steti di bu nke na aputchaghi ihe nke oma; di ka (otu olu ga e sigbata kwuru, ihe ndi a na atu anya ga e si na olu puta, ebe a ebe a ga eguzowe olu na udi olu a ga alu) n'ihu na ufodu steti ndi a bu ndi nke ntuzi aka olu ha a putabeghi ihe ka a mara ya. E be a na amatachabeghi ntuzi aka olu di na okpuru isi olu, o dighi ire I kwado ma weputa akwukwo ntuzi aka olu (RAP) ma o bu kwa nu ntuzi aka nke e chere na a ga e jinwu were luu olu (ARAP). Usoro olu ndi uloakumba uwa ji enye ntuzi aka olu out a ga e si bigharia onye na achoghi ife obi ulu nke (OP 42.12) n'ihu na nke a bu nke a ga e weputara usoro a ga e ji mee ya (RPF).

Onye na e tinye akwukwo olu maka ilu olu di na okpuru isi olu, **ga e dekota akwukwo ga e gosi ntuzi aka otu o ga e si bigharia ndi a naara ala ha obi (RAP) ma o bu kwanu o di ka ibe ya bu (ARAP) ya bu ihe yiri ntuzi aka olu otu a ga esi bigharia obi nwere ike I di, nke ndi ulu aku mba uwa ga anabata ka o wee buru onye ruru ogo I nata nkwo na ego olu site na ulu aku mba uwa ga a nata ya.**

Isi sekpu nti e ji guzowe (RPF) bu I ji kowasia, usoro, ntuzi aka, iwu na echekwa olu na nkwekorita a ga ahu na e soro ma sopurur I ji hu na ewedara ma gbochie ufodu nsogbu ndi tara akpu ga aputa ihe na ebe o metutara onodu aku na uba na I di ndu mgbe a na e tinye atumatu na olu NEWMAP ga alu. E weputara (RPF) I ji hu na e nyere nkowa zuru oke maka I nwe ezigbo ntuzi aka, nhazi, na nkowasi out olu ga esi gaa, nke a ga e ji kwanu kwado iguzowe olu. A gaa n'ihu hu na ntuzi aka olu ndi nke mezuru iwu ndi nke a kowasiri na usoro (RPF) bu nke a ga akwado ma nye ndi ulu aku mba uwa maka itule ma nabata ya mgbe ha hutara na ihe dum e deputara bu nke e wetachara.

RPF ga a bu ngwa olu a huru anya ( ya bu akwukwo e ji e leta ma mara ma e so kwa ntuzi aka were luu olu ) nke a ga e ji hazie (RAP) di iche iche a ga e ji luu olu ndi di na okpuru isi olu NEWMAP. O di oke mkpa I rutu si aka ike. I hu na a kowara nke oma na tutu e binye aka na akwukwo e ji naghara mmadu ala, bigharia ya obi, na akwukwo ozo di iche ka a ga ede wee nye nkowa ga eru ndi ulu aku mba uwa, ha a tulee ya ma nabata ya tupu ha ebinye zia aka nay a wee kweta ka e tinye ya na olu.

#### **E be olu ga adigasi**

Steti o bula di n'ime Nigeria ndi sonyere na olu a g enwe ohere I nata enye m aka a

#### **Ihe iwu kwuru maka I nweta ala**

Iwu na echekwa inweta ala na Nigeria bu akwukwo iwu nke afo otu Puku Nari Iteolu, Iri Asaa Na Asato (1978), nke e nwoghariri na onodu nari abuo na abuo (202) na afo out puku nari iteolu na iri iteolu (1990). E nwoghariri ntuzi aka ulu aku mba uwa kwunyere na iwu a (OP 4.12) nke dere gbasara inweta ala na ibighari ndi mmadu obi mgbe ha na adighi nkwo, o di che di na etiti nke a na nke ndi Nigeria, iwu kwuru na nke ulu aku mba uwa ka a ga esoron'ihu na e megharighi ma o bu kwanu kachapu akwukwo iwu na echekwa ala a.

#### **Ihe nwere ike iputa ihe site na nkea**

Ihe oma ma o bu ihe ojoo nwere ike I puta mgbe a na alu olu ndia ga emetuta obodo na mpaghara ebe a na alu olu ndi a.

Ihe oma ndi ga esi na olu NEWMAP a puta na enye obioma gunyere nan di mmadu ga enwe ndu oma, a g ahu kwa na e gbochiri nsogbu mbuze na ideyi mmiri, hu na e nwere ezi mmiri onunu, ala ga a di kwa mmanke ga enye aka weta o ga n'iru na utu nye aku na uba ndi mpaghara ahu, a ga enwe olu, azu m ahia ga a ga na ogo di elu na etiti mba di iche, a ga e guzowe usoro iwu toro a to ga echekwa ihe dum, ezigbo mmiri ga a di. Ohere ga a di inwe mmeko na etiti steti na ochichi etiti.

Ulu aku mba uwa haziri atumatu olu NEWMAP (OP 4.12) otu o ga esi gbaa mbo hu na nsogbu olu ga e wetara ndi a na alu olu ndi a na obodo ha a gaghi a di ukuuma olu kpata na ha ga e bighari obi, o nyekwara ohere ka e nwee ike I tin di nkea metutara aka na obi ma o buru na enwee ihe ima aka n'ihu metutara ha d; nke e nwere ike I ji ego kwughachi ma o bu kwanu were ego na ihe ozo kwuo ma o bu kwanu ozokwasi e were ma eg ma ala tie onye tozuru aka n'obi.

O di mkpa I mata na a naghi atu anya na o nwere mgbe a ga aahu ka oha obodo bun di a si ha bigharia obi maka olu NEWMAP, agbanyeghi nkea, o kwesiri ka a mata a mata na o buru na o di godu, na aga e ji usoro olu NEWMAP guzowere maka inye nchekwa (OP 4.12) were nye ndi a nchekwa kwesiri. Otu aka ahu o di mkpa ka a mata na NEWMAP nwere ike i nwe mkpa I weputa ala ndi a ga e wuchi maka I lu olu puru ich. O buru na ihe ndia mee, a ga ahu na e ji usoro nchekwa e deputara na okpuru olu OP 4.12 were tulegharia ihe iwu kwuru na ihe iwu nwere ike ime ka e wee tie ndi new ala ndi a aka na obi.e new kwara ike NEWMAP e nwee mkpa ala ebe a ga e ji guzowe onodu ga eweta ezigbo mmiri na obodo, ma obu ala e ji osisi gee ogige; e be udi onodu a putara ihe na e gosi na ndi a bu site na akumaku ma o bu ihe di na ala ka ha si enweta aku na uba ha ji a di ndu ( ihe di ka I tiwa ikwute, I ku azu, I chu nta anumanu na ndi ozo ) a ga e ji kwa usoro OP 4.12 kwughaci ha ihe ruuru hadi ka iwu dere.

N'ih i nkea a ga ahu na olu ndi di na okpuru NEWMAP ga agba mbo hu na olu ha emegideghe ebe ndi mmadu bi; o buru kwanu na enyochasia hu na onweghi otu a ga e si gbanari nsogbu a a ga ahu na e nyere ohere maka I hu na e tiri ndi onodu ojoo ahu metutara aka na obi out iwu si guzowe.

E be o bu na ezi okwu na nsogbu ndia nwere ike I daputa o bu kwuazi ezi okwu na enweghi ike I mata ogo out nsogbu a nwere ike I ru ma oburu na amalite beghe olu, n'ih i na nani mgbe NEWMAP ga amalite olu ka aga enwe ike na ezia I mata ogo ebe ihe ima aka na ihu ndia ga e ru

### **Usoro Ntuzi Aka Maka I bighari ndi mmadu obi**

Akwukwo a roputasiri iwu na usoro onye na agbaziri ego (Ochichi obodo Nigeria) ga a sopuru na ihe a ga emecha maka I kwado olu ndi di na okpuru NEWMAP kwesiri I kwado cha maka I ga n'ihu mee I bighari ndi mmadu ob, hu kwa na e tinyere atumatu na olu I di nkwo maka ihe mberede nwere ike I puta mgbe a na alu olu ndi a.

Ngwa ngwa a hazichara out a ga esi luo olu dezi chaa ya na ahiri a ga e me igu mmadu onu na mpaghara e be a ga alu olu, guo ulo mmadu bi, mata otu onodu oku latrik, onodu mmiri, na ihe ndi ozo na eme ka ndu ndi mmadu di obibi, a ga eleba anya tulee oganiru dum ha nwere, otu olu mmepe ochichi obodo na enye si erutadebe ha aka, mata ndi mmadu ole na asu asusu di kai be ha na ndi asusu ha di ichi , a g a e se kwa ihe ndia onyonyoo were gosi, a ga amata otu ugbo ala si agba na onodu okporo uzu digasi ebe ndia si di. Akwukwo a ga e jig baa ndi madu ajuju gbasara be ha bu kwa ihe a ga e nwereriri. Ihe ndi ozo a ga agukoba bu ebe ulo okpukerechi ndi mmadu di.

E dekotasia ihe ndia a ga ahu na onye olu inyocha na igbako ihe gbasara ala ga eleba ya anya were mmuta zuruoke tuo ihe a gukobasiri. A ga akwu ugwo mkpakasi ahu dum olu a ga e butere ndi obodo ahu ma o bu ndi mmadu o metutara.

### **Otu A Ga Esi Medaa Iwe Na Onuma**

Atumatu NEWMAP ji alu olu weputara ohere maka I nuru mkpesa ndi nwere iwe nke na a gaghi a ga n'ihu ulo ikpe ochichi obodo I ji gboo nsogbu I gbu oge I na aga na ulo ikpe mgbe dum, n'ih i nke a e guzowere otu nzuko ga na anabata mkpesa ma kpee udo na etiti onye nwere iwe na ulo olu NEWMAP. A ga na anabata mkpesa na edekobasi yam aka I weputara ya ndi isi olu ka ha tulee ya were mezie olu ha

A ga enwe otu nzuko ndi ga na eleba anya maka out e si ebighari ndi mmadu obi ; ndi nke olu ha aga agunye I na e nyocha oy u esi tinyedowe iwu na usoro na achi olu na ihe a na eme.

### **Ilekota Olu RPF Na Itinye Ya Na Olu**

NEWMAP ga acho njiko aka olu ya nan di olu nkwo onwe ndi ozo maka igbasapu aka na olukworo nke a ka e ji hazie usoro olu ka onye ohere I nabata ulo ou steti na etiti ochichi obodo ndi nke kwesiri I bata sonye na olu a. Ndi ochichi ime ime obodo newkwara I sonye na olu a. Ulo olu etiti na ahu maka gburugburu obodo ga eguzowe alaka olu ga na elekota olu ma nye kwa aka hoputa uzo nka kachasi mma I ji luo olu.i ji kwado ihe ndi na alu olu ndi a na steti na eme; e be ndi steti ga enwe olu ime ka oha obodo mata maka olu a na alu,

nye aka hu nan di obodo nwere mkpali mmuo , inyocha olu hu na o na aga out o kwesiri, ha ga aga kwa n'ihu buru ndi nwere olu I tule usoro na otu olu si di.

Ndi ulo olu ahu site na alaka olu nleta a ha weputara ga e tinye ndi a zuru nke oma maka olu ihu na a n'elekota olu hu na o na aga otu e kwuru.

Mmuta a choro maka I kwado olu ndi steti ka a kporo PIU maka I bagide olu I bighari ndi mmadu obi na ima olu metutara NEWMAP

Na e be o metutara ego olu na igukoba ma dekobasisia ya, ufodu ugwo ka ndi ulo aku mba uwa ga akwu di ka (ego olu ndi okacha mara, ego I kwado e be a ga alu oluna ugwo olui guzowe olu gbara okpurukpu nan di ozo di ka ha) ndi ozo di ka ikwu ugwo I ti aka n'obi, ugwo I zuru ala) bu nke a gag hi esi na ulo aku kwuo kama a ga akwu ugwo ndi a site na ego ndi olu no na okpuru NEWMAP agbanyeghi nkea, a ga ahu na e dekotasiri out e si mefuo ego na ego ole e nyere nke bunde dola ise

### **Ilekota Olu Na I Gbako Otu Olu si Gbata Kwuru**

I ji hu na a luzuru olu I bighari ndi mmadu obi a di ka atumatu si weputa na kwa n'ime mgbe o kwesiri e kwesiri ka e nwee I leba anya na itule out olu RPF na RAP si aga; nkea g a bu ihe na aga n'ihu ga adigide okputorokpu a ga enwe kwa ndi ga esi na ebe ozo bia lleta olu nwe kwee ndi si na ime ulo olu ha ga eso kwa usoro PIU,PMU, na nke ulo aku mba uwa. O gosiputa kwara mkpa na uruolu a na kwa usoro a ga e ji mee ilekota olu a.

I Nata Ntuzi Aka, I leghari na I Gosiputa olu. NEWMAP kwenyere na I hu na ndi aka oke ga esonye na olu di ka a hutara ke mgbe a maitere olua. E dekotara ndi a juru ajuju nyere ntuzi aka, mgb a gbara ha ajuju na ihe ha kwuputagasiri na out NEWMAP NA RPF si dee nke ha.

## **AGBA NKE MBU 1 NKOWA**

### **1.1 IHE GUNYERE OLU**

Atumatu ohuu e ji edozighari ala mbuze ideyi mmiri kwara na ichekwa owa mmiri agba nke mbu ndi steti di iche iche a hoputarana okpuru olu NEWMAP, e gosiputa la na olu ha nwere ezi atumatu nke gara n'ihu kpalie nkwardo maka olu e ji akara ngwa nka na ezi ama m ihe di elu were a kwado maka ihu na amaputakwuru ebe ohuu a ga a cho ka e weputa ego a ga e ji guzoegasiaolu ndi a; Ka o di godu ugbua ego olu e ji abagidde olu NEWMAP nke a no n'ime ya ugbua, e zughi igbo mkpa ebe ndi e guzowegasiri atumatu olu tozuru oke I sonye na alaka olu NEWMAP ga eleta.

E sekota la usoro olu na mpaghara iri ano na asato bu ndi ulo aku mba uwa kwadogoro ri ka mgbe onwa June afo a bu puku abuo na iri na asaa ka ha buru ndi a hutara tozuru I rita elele enweghi mgbaghasi na ha ga anata enye m aka; ha a gaa la ri n'ihu malite I ji (Nde Dola ndi mba America Nari Isii na Ato ) US\$603M I wekota ma zuta ngwa ha ga e ji luo olu I ji tunyere ego olu agba nke mbu e ji wekota nani ngwa olu bu Nde Dolan di mba America Iri Ise na enweghi onye e ji aka ga akowa ka e si mefuo ya bu ego ma o bu kwanu onye ga ahu na akwuru ya otu e si kwuo. Ihe kariri nkeji nkeji ala puku isii bu ala nwere nsogbu ka a choputara site na nyocha olu e mere na okpuru olu NEWMAP ; Ala ndi a gunyere ma ndi nke ideyi mmiri kpochapuru ma ndi nke bu ala okpo nku, bu kwanu nke gafere ihe usoro olu ngukoba e ji AF mee ga e nye ohere ka a bagide. AF ga akwado I gbo nsogbu ndi note goro aka na enweghi ego enye m aka olu site na ileba anya na otu nsogbu si ka ibe ya njo na kwa I hu na e kesara ego enye m aka otu o ga esi zuo ebe du m o kwesiri na enweghi mmegbu. Otu a ka e si hazie usoro a; otu o si ama ndu mmadu aka n'ihu, akara ngwa oluole di mma di a di na mbuotu ngwa olu si di nso e be e nwere ihe ndi a (okporo uzo, oku latrik, ikuku na enye oku, mmiri, na I mata okere olu NEWMAP di ri a di na steti ahu na ihe ndi ozo.) I di nso ebe obodo nyere nleta so kwa na ihe a ga eleba anya were mee nhoputa a. E mere ogbako ntughari uche na onwa ogost afo puku abuo na iri na asaa e be e ji mgbakota usoro ndi a were hoputa mpaghara e be ihe ima aka n'ihu a kachasi I mata kwa ebe o pekanariri mpe ma o bu ebe o di na etiti maka I mata ebe a maputagasiri a ga e tinye enye m aka olu ndi a na steti nwere njiko aka na olu a. Ihe bu ngukoba ego ndi olu NEWMAP na ele anya na a ga emefu na olu a n'ime agbata afopuku abuo na iri na asaa wee rue na afo puku abuo na iri abuo site na usoro a bu nke e nyere



nkowasi na o bu Nari Nde Dola Iteolu, iri asato na isii bu ego olu dum a gukoro ma gbakoo maka I lucha olu ndi a ahoputara, nke gunyere ego a ga e jig boo nsogbu ihe mberede a na atughi anya buru ibu. Ego ikpeazu a gunyere ebe iri ano na asato e nwere ike inwe ihe mberede na ime steti ndi nke e ji malite olu , Steti iri ano na abuo ndi ohuu ya na Nde Dola Iri Ise amaputara maka steti ndi kachasi ohuu. AF ga enyere olu NEWMAP aka ibagide olu enye m aka ndi ka wee baa uba na mpaghara mgbago ugwuakaria a tu buru anya mgbe a na ahazi olu na mmalite n'ihu na onodu I di ndu na obodo e nwee la onodu nchekwa ka mma, ochichi obodo Nigeria na aga kwa n'ihu I hazi out a ga esi loghachi na onodu a no tutu e nwee ogba agharai ji weghachite oganiru ga atoo ato. A ga e ji nhazi olu ga ewulite odi mma ga a gbakwasi ukwu na ebe olu ga adi, inye aka na ebe o metutara ala na ebe nchekwa. I ndia na atumatu ndi ozo a ga e ji hu na ndi obodo sonyere na ihe a na e kwu ka a ga etinye na olu mgbe a na enye aka olu. Ndi aka oke na ndi nwe olu na anoo tulee akwukwo a ga edekota maka olu. A ga e deputasi ihe o di ka o ga e we I ji luu olu, tule ya ma hu na o di mma mgbe a na e jikere I tinye akwukwo ikike I nata ego olu.

Akwukwo ikike I nata ego olu ga enwe alaka abuo ohuu di oke mkpa. Nke mbu ga abu ga abu mgbakwunye olu 1D ga eleba si anya ike na ihe gbasara obosara ala ndi nke n akpo nku e tinyere na atumatu olu NEWMAP. Nke abuo ka aga akpo mgbakwunye olu 2E bu nke ga na ekwuputa ma na acho mmekorita na njiko aka olu na etiti ndi ma nke a na ako (di ka ulo akwukwo mahadum di iche iche na ulo olu ndi na eme nyocha na nchoputa maka igbochi mbuze ichekwa gburugburu obodo na kwa I hu na odiiri ndi obodo mma.

Nguko olu NEWMAP dum bu ihu otu a ga esi hu na e dozighariri ala ndi mmiri sachapuru uru ha nan di nke mbuze`na enye nsogbu, I hu na e gbochiri mbuze I ribosi ala ndi ahua maputara. Olu ndi a ga enye ego nkwardo olu nke ga a gbakwunye na ego ohuu ndi a maputara, gunye olu ndi no na okpuru olu ndi nke a na a lubu ri alu, na kwa ihe mmuta sin a ha were puta kpom kwem. Olu ndi nke a na eleba anya bun di nke a ga agbakwunye na alaka olu ano so na ya bu nke gunyere

**(1) Olu ileta ngwa olu e ji echekwa mbuze na ala mmiri sachapuru.**

**(2) Ulo mmuta na mgbasa ozi maka mbuze na nsogbu mmiri isachapu ala.**

**(3) Mgbanwe urukpuru na igwe**

**(4) I leta olu ma hazie ya.**

Olu ndi putara ihe na agba nke a bu Itinye ngwa na olu na alaka ndi nke a roputara, I ji kwado olu enye m aka a ga e ji were gbochie ma nwee idozighariala ndi nke ribosiworo e ribose, nke ga abu na a ga e ji usoro oluga ahu na e doziri ufodu ala mbuze tikporo ma ga kwaa n'ihu jiri usoro iwepu ma o bu I tinye aja na ala ebe o di mkpa maka igbochi nsogbu a I mekwa ozo. Nke a nwere ike I bute I zuru ala ndi mmadu, ma o bu ndi mmadu enwekwaghi ikike ebe ala ha di, nke nwere ike I kpata na o ga adi mkpa na a ga efe ndi mmadu obi ulo nke ha akwadoghi maka ya, nke a ga aga n'ihu kpata ndi ulo aku mba uwa iga n'ihu weputa iwu a ga e ji guzowe I bighari obi a ga eme ndi mmadu mgbe ha na adighi njikere.

## **1.2 Isi Okwu Olu NEWMAP**

E weputara NEWMAP ka o nyere steti na ime ochichi obodo ndi sonyere na atumatu a aka I belata nsogbu mbuze na I chekwa mkpamkpa mmiri na akpagasi. Ya bu I wulighari ala ndi idyi mmiri na mbuze mebiri ma nye aka I hu na ekwusiri nsogbu ndia ime kwa mgbe

Ihe nwere ike ikpata I fe obi na akwadoghi a kwado(izuru ala mmadu, e nweghi ngwa obibi ulo) ndia putara ihe na ntuzi aka nke mbu nani. Ntuzi aka nke mbu ka a ga e ji hu na aluzighariri ebe ideyi mmiri mebisiworo ihgbochi kwa nsogbu ahu I daputa ozo. Nke a ga akpata ulo aku mba uwa I tinye atumatu I bighari ndi mmadu obi na olu.

## **1.3 Isi Okwu Olu Ulo Aku Mba Uwa Ji Ebighari ndi mmadu Obi Ulo**

Nkea bu usoro ulo aku mba uwa ji e bighari ndi mmadu obi ulo

(i) A ga agba mbo hu na o buru na o dighi mkpa na e feghi mmadu obi ulo, kama ka agbaa mbo mee ihe dum e

I cho uzo ozo I ji nye aka.

(ii) Ebe o nweghi ihe obuna ozo e nwere ike ime ma o bughị I bighari obi, onye ma o bun di a ga ebighari obi ga

Esonye na ntughari uche out a ga e si bigharia obi a, a ga ahu kwa na e nyere onye di otua enye m aka ga ato

ato ga enye kwara ya aka malite ndu. A ga aju kwa ndi di otu a ka ha kwuo uche ha gbasara onodu a. A ga a

akpa ya akpa.

(iv) a ga ahu na ndi udi onodu a biakwutere ga enwe ndu ka mma karia mgbe a malitere I bighari obi a.

#### 1.4 Mkpa o di na e nwere RPF NEWMAP

E meputara atumatu ife ndi mmadu obi (RPF) I ji guzowe usoro ulo aku mba uwa ga eji were atumatu OP 4.12 luolu

RPF ga enye ezi ntuzi aka na nkowa ngwa a ga e ji fee ndi mmadu obi nke olu ndi di na okpuru NEWMAP ga e ji luolu

RPF na eweputa ntuzi aka, usoro, iwu, nhazi ndi ulo olu nke ga enye aka hu na e dekotara ego olu nke oma, new usoro a ga e ji na eme ihaga ene ohere ma ndi aka oke ma ndi ochichi obod sonye gunye ndi nsogbu dakwasara na onwe ha

RPF ga eweputa usoro ibighari obi

#### 1.5 Ihe kpatara a ga e ji nwee RPF

O doro anya na olu NEWMAP ga emetuta ndi mmadu na uzo di iche iche ufodu ga adi mma ufodu a gaghi a di mma

Kama ntuzi aka ya nwere ebum na obi I me ka ndu ndi a ka mma, o bun a uche I nye olu, weta oku latrik mee ka ndi di otua nwee uzo e si akpata ego ga edowe ha ndu. Ufodu ihe ndi na adighi mma gunyere I tufu akara ngwa obibi ha. I hapu ala ha nke ga akpata na ha ga efe obi ulo ma o bu zuru ala ohuu.

Mgbe a na eguzowe olu NEWMAP, e nweghi ezi nguko maka mmadu ole, ala ole, ma obu ogo ihe ima a ka n'iru di. Ya bun a rue ugbua a ma beghi onye na onye ma o bu mmadu ole a na atu anya I nyere aka a.

#### 1.6 Ogo RPF Di

I bighari obi a gosiputaraotu ollu kwesiri I si gbata kwur, ndekoba na ihazi ya dum. Akwukwo olu dum ka aga e wega na ulo aku mba uwa maka I tule ma nabata ha. Usoro olu a dum bu I ji g boo nsogbu na echere mmadu aka mgba ndi nke sin a imebisi ala na emebisi putamgbe NEWMAP na alu ol. E mebeghi ya ka o gboo nsogbu di tupu NEWMAP a malite olu, e mebeghi kwa ya ka o gboo nsogbu ndi di bu ri a di na ala.

OP 4.12 bu nani ma a nara mmadu ala ka o ga aba na olu. Iwu a sighi na a ga akwu ugwo ihe mebiri mgbe mbuze buuru ala tupu NEWMAP a malite olu ya.

Ndia bu ngukoba out olu ga esi gbata kwuru. Di ka e deputasiri ya na OP 4.12 Nkea bu out e si deputasia olu a. Nkowasi olu na ihe ihe ga akpata I ti aka na obi

b. Usoro na iwu na echekwa ifeghari obi ihe ulo aku kwesiri ime

c. Usoro e ji e nyocha onye tozuru na onye na e tozughị

d. Mmadu ole e nwere ife obi na udi ndi

e. Udi ndi a ga efe obi na ndi a naara ebe obib

fotu e si amata ndi o metutara na udi enye m aka ha ga achona I hu na ha natara ya.

f. Otu ulo olu si ahazi ka aga e si mata ndi nsogbu a dakwasara tupu a malite inye akahu kwa na o ha natara enye m aka ahu

g. Usoro I ji mata otu ihe si mebidowe, ihe a ga e ji kwughachi ya ga e ji usoro e weputara na mbido olu

h. Otu ulo oru si hiwe ka e were kwughachi ihe mebiri I kpoko ndi aka oke, ndi ochichi nan di aka ebe

- i. Nkowasi usoro a ga e ji luoe olu a I gbakwunye I di ndu na otu ihe ga esi na aga
- j. Nkowasi ihe na akpata iwe na ihe e mere gboo
- k. Otu ego si abata na otu e si ekesa ego a
- l. Ihe ga akpta ka achoo ndi aka oke maka I nye aka na ihoputa ndi tozuru I nata elele a
- M. Ikwado maka I leta olu

### 1.7 Isi olu NEWMAP na RPF

Ihe ndi a ka e mere mgbe a na akwado olu a di ka agukosiri ya.

- Nkowasi olu
- Ihe iwu kwuru na usoro
- Igbako onodu aku na uba
- mmadu

## TRANSLATION IN YORUBA LANGUAGE

### Àkọsílẹ̀ Ìsọ̀nísókí Ìgbìmò Alásé

#### 1.1 Ìfààrà

Síse àtúnse àwọn ojú àgbàrá àti ìpèsè omi lábé ojú àkókó ètò yí fún àwọn ìpínlẹ̀ ní àjọ NEWMAP tí se àlàyè lẹ̀kùn-ún rẹ̀rẹ̀ nípa àkóónú àti àgbékalẹ̀ eléyíí tí ó ti tàn ká ìpele titi ìpínlẹ̀ nípa ìmò fún ìmúrasílẹ̀ fún síse àfikún àwọn ibùdó tàbí agbègbè tó ní bèrè fún ìrànwọ̀ nípa ìpèsè owó láti ọ̀dọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP. Àwọn èròjà lábé ètò NEWMAP tó wà nílẹ̀ ní kó tó rárá láti wà ní ìbámu pèlú ètò ìsúná tó ní bèrè fún ní agbègbè tó ní àjọsopọ̀ pèlú àjọ NEWMAP eléyíí tí àjọ ọ̀hún sà yàn pèlú onírùrù àmúyẹ̀ ogbón nípa síse àgbékalẹ̀ fún àfikún nńkan bii méjìdínláàdọ̀ta àwọn ojúkò tó ti gba ìdásílẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) láti inu osù kẹfà ọ̀dún 2017 bẹ̀e sì ní ó ní tẹ̀síwájú láti se ìpamọ̀ pèlú ìsirò owó tótó áádọ̀ta mílìọ̀nù dọ̀là, nńkan bii egbèrún lónà mẹfà àwọn ojúkò pèlú ìsòro àti ìpènjà nípa ilẹ̀ ní wọn se àgbéyèwò àti àyèwò fínńfínń rẹ̀ lórí ìpílẹ̀ tó dá lórí àjọ NEWMAP ní ibi tí a ti rí síse àtúnse sí ojú àgbàrá àti àkóónú àlà ilẹ̀ tó gbẹ̀ láúláú, eléyíí tí ó ti kojá nńkan tí àjọ AF lè se àbèwò sí. Àjọ AF lè dèèná ìfàsáyìn tó ní peléke síi yíi sùgbón wọn kò ní owó láti fi se àtúnse àti ìdásí rẹ̀, nípa lílo àwọn àmúyẹ̀ tí yóò lè fí ọ̀pin sí àwọn ìsòro tó kórajọ̀pọ̀ pèlú pínpin ní dọ̀gba-ń-dọ̀gba àwọn owó isé àkàhse láti se agbàterù ìdásílẹ̀.

Ìgbésẹ̀ àti ìlànà ìgbélẹ̀wọn yíi dá lórí àwọn nńkan wònyí:

Ewu tó wà lábé ìgbé-ayé ènìyàn, àwọn ìsòro tó wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀, síse àgbékalẹ̀ àwọn isé àgbàyanu bii ( Ọ̀pópónà, Omi ẹ̀rọ, Afẹ́fẹ̀ gáàsì, Iná mọ̀nà mọ̀nà ọ̀hun gbèdẹ̀ke àti ọ̀diwọn ipò tí ìrànwọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP àti ìdásílẹ̀ wà ní ìpínlẹ̀ àti bẹ̀e bẹ̀e lọ) pèlú àwọn agbègbè tó dúnun wò. wọn se ìpàdẹ̀ àpèrò amúseyá kan nínú osù kẹjọ ọ̀dún 2017, ní ibi tí wọn ti se àmúlò àwọn àmúyẹ̀ kan láti se àfihàn àwọn ewu tó rọ̀ mọ̀ yálà ó kéré ní o, ó se rẹ́gí ní o tàbí ó wà fún ìbámu ojúkò èyí tí wọn ti se àfihàn rẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn akẹ́gbé wọn. Ìkẹde ìsirò owónàá fún àjọ NEWMAP fún ọ̀dún 2017-2020 dá lórí ọ̀diwọn yíi ní ibi tí wọn ti kẹde Ó dín diẹ̀ ní egbèrúnkan mílìọ̀nù dọ̀là, wọn kẹde èyí lẹ́yin ìgbà tí wọn ti parí gbogbo ìsirò ọ̀hún tán. Lára ohun tó wà nínú owó náà ní, iye owó fún orísírisíi àwọn ewu tó lè súyọ̀ nínú àtúnse nńkan bii méjìdínláàdọ̀ta ojúkò ní àwọn ìpínlẹ̀ tó ti wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀

àti àwọn ipínlẹ̀ méjìlélógójì tó jẹ̀ tuntun pẹ̀lú nńkan bíi àádọ́ta mílìọ̀nù dọ́là tí wọn yà sílẹ̀ fún àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tuntun ọ̀hún.

Àjọ AF yóò lẹ̀ jẹ́ kí àjọ NEWMAP se ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ idásí àti àtúnse ní àpá àríwá eléyíí tó wà lákòókò ìmúrasílẹ̀ látàrí àwọn nńkan tó n sẹ̀lẹ̀ ní ẹ̀kùn idìbò kọ̀ọ̀kan tó ti di ohun ipamọ̀ àti ẹ̀ka tó n pè fún fifi ọ̀pin sí àwọn isòro tó n sùyo pẹ̀lú fifi idí idàgbàsókè múlẹ̀ deindein.

Ẹ̀ka tí wọn se àgbékalẹ̀ rẹ̀ fún idàgbàsókè igbèríkò (CDD) se àbẹ̀wò sí àwọn àtúnse tí kò fi bèẹ̀ jẹ́ kàńpá, àtúntò sí ààlà-ilẹ̀ ní ibi tí agbègbè tó dára fún ipèsè omi wà. Àkóónú ẹ̀ka tó wà fún idàgbàsókè igbèríkò (CDD) se àlàkalẹ̀ fún kíkopa pẹ̀lú síse iwúrí fún àwọn igbèríkò gbogbo, ohun èlò ibára-ẹ̀nisòrọ̀ pẹ̀lú isẹ̀joba fún síse àmúlò ọ̀nà àmúse kánkán sí síse àmúlò àwọn èròjà àti ọ̀nà àńtò fún idókòwò ni idàgbàsókè ti dé bá pẹ̀lú irànwọ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ àjọ àgbáyé eléyíí tó dá lórí irufẹ̀ nńkan báyií. Àlàkalẹ̀ àbá ọ̀hún ni wọn yóò se àyèwò sí ní fínńfínńí kí ó tó dí pé àwọn tọ̀rọ̀ọ̀kàn bu ọ̀wọ̀ lùú lákòókò tí àjọ AF bá n se àlàkalẹ̀ àti igbékalẹ̀ ètò ọ̀hún.

Lára àwọn àbá eléyíí tí àjọ AF yíi n gbà lérò ni a ti rí àwọn èròjà tuntun méjì yíi:

Èròjà ọ̀tun àkọ́kọ̀ náà ni idánimọ̀ láti gbájumọ̀ tàbí láti se àfojúsùn lórí idáásí nípa ààlà-ilẹ̀ tàbí wíwọn àwọn ilẹ̀ tí kò ní ọ̀rẹ́ ní àwọn ipínlẹ̀ kọ̀ọ̀kan lápá àríwá tí wọn ti darapọ̀ mọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP.

Èròjà ọ̀tun ẹ̀lẹ̀kẹ̀jẹ̀ ni yóò se igbélẹ̀wọn sí ibásepo pẹ̀lú gbọngàn ìmọ̀ bíi ilẹ̀ ẹ̀kọ̀ nípa ìmọ̀ iwádíí lórí síse tàbí wíwá ojútúú sí isòro àgbàrá yíya pẹ̀lú idábòbò àwùjọ.

Àwọn isẹ̀ àkànse eléyíí tí yóò wáyé lábẹ̀ síse àfikún sí owónàá ni yóò níse pẹ̀lú àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ tó wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ẹ̀kọ̀ kíkọ̀ nípa àwọn nńkan wọ̀nyí, ní pàtàkì jùlọ̀, àbá fún àkànse àwọn isẹ̀ náà ni wọn yóò rò papọ̀ mọ̀ gbogbo àwọn èròjà méré̀rin eléyíí tó n se olórí àkànse isẹ̀ àjọ NEWMAP èyí tí yóò lẹ̀ báyií:

(1) Síse idásílẹ̀ ilẹ̀-isẹ̀ tí yóò máa rí sí ọ̀rọ̀ ojú àgbàrá àti ẹ̀ka tí yóò máa rí sí ọ̀rọ̀ omi pínín.

(2) Ilẹ̀-isẹ̀ tí yóò wà fún ẹ̀kọ̀ nípa ọ̀rọ̀ ojú àgbàrá pẹ̀lú ipèsè omi pẹ̀lú rẹ̀ àti ẹ̀ka iròyin rẹ̀.

(3) Síse idáhùn sí ọ̀rọ̀ nípa àyípadà ojú ojọ̀.

(4) Mímọ̀jú tó àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ eléyíí tí àjọ yíi bá n se.

Àwọn isẹ̀ tí yóò wà lábẹ̀ àkóónú kinní ni síse idókòwò tí yóò dá lórí síse irànwọ̀ fún àwọn agbọn tó wà nílẹ̀ fún idásí àti yíyanjú, didèna àti fifi ọ̀pin sí isòro ijákulẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ifàsẹ̀yin tó n bá ọ̀rọ̀ ilẹ̀ ohun ni yóò níse pẹ̀lú isẹ̀ àtọ̀wọ́dà èyí tí wíwá ọ̀nà àbáyọ̀ sí àwọn eléyíí tó ti wà tẹ̀lẹ̀ tí ilàna tuntun yóò sì gbérasọ. Eléyíí ni ó lẹ̀ yorí sí gbígba ilẹ̀, pípàdánú ohun ìní àti dùkiá eléyíí tí ó seése kí ó fa àifinúfẹ́dọ̀ kùrò ní àwọn agbègbè tó bá faragbá nínú ọ̀rọ̀ náà bèẹ̀ sì ni ètò àtúntò agbègbè tí ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) n se

## Ìwúlò ẹ̀ka RPF

Àgbéyèwò síse àgbéjájẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ àti isowọ̀ sisẹ̀ àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ náà fi hàn pé ó ní gbèdẹ̀ke àti ewu tó rò mọ̀ọ̀ nínú àkọ̀sílẹ̀ nínú ẹ̀ka síse àmójútó ètò àbò àti àwọn àríwísí tó bá wà lẹ̀ka ètò àbò tí yóò fi ní iyanjú. Gégẹ̀ bí síse itọ̀sọ̀nà àti àyèwò fínńfínńí àti jíjábọ̀ iròyin tàbí àkànse isẹ̀ eléyíí tí wọn gbé se ni ó wà nínú àkọ̀sílẹ̀ ikéde fún idábòbò tó nílò, nípa kíkọ̀bi ara sí ètò àti ilàna àńtẹ̀lẹ̀, ojúse fún àyèwò igbé-ayé àti àwùjọ̀ láí fi tẹ̀gbè se ní gbogbo igbà, síse itopinpin àti àkọ̀sílẹ̀ àwọn ewu tó rò mọ̀ igbé-ayé àti lójúnà fún igbésẹ̀ dídábòbò igbé-ayé ẹ̀ni nínú àkànse isẹ̀, ètò àtúnse yíi wà láti pèsè ilàna àńtò àti itọ̀sọ̀nà tí wọn yóò máa tẹ̀lẹ̀ torípé ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) nínú àkóónú rẹ̀ OP4.12 n se àtìlẹ̀yin àwọn isẹ̀ kéékẹ̀ké lábẹ̀ àwọn isẹ̀. Àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ eléyíí tí àjọ NEWMAP se irànwọ̀ fún yóò se ipalẹ̀mọ̀ àti ìmúrasílẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àgbéjájẹ̀ ní ọ̀dọ̀dún àti ẹ̀kúnrẹ̀rẹ̀ àkọ̀sílẹ̀ áwọn isẹ̀ tó wà lábẹ̀ àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ ( iye, àlàkalẹ̀, àti igbésẹ̀) ní àwọn ipínlẹ̀ kọ̀ọ̀kan pàápàá jùlọ̀ àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tuntun ni wọn kò mọ̀. Ni irufẹ̀ àkókò tagb`bí ibi ti gbogbo àwọn nńkan wọ̀nyí kò ti jẹ́ mímọ̀, kò seése láti se ìmúrasílẹ̀ tàbí ipalẹ̀mọ̀ síse ilàna àtúnse àti àtúntò àyípadà ibùgbé ( RAP) tàbí ilàna igékúru àtúnse ibùgbé kan (ARAP), àlàkalẹ̀ ètò ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) lórí kíkàn-n-pá àtúntò ibùgbé ( OP4.12) ni ó n bèrè fún idàgbàsókè àtúntò àti àtúnkọ̀ ibùgbé ( RPF).

Àbá òkòòkan àwọn isẹ lábẹ àkànse isẹ ni yóò se ìmúrasílẹ̀ àti ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ RAP tàbí ARAP fún ìtẹ̀lórùn ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ lójúnà láti pegédé fún ìpèsè owó.

Pàtàkì ojúse ẹ̀ka RPF ni láti se àpẹ̀júwe àti láti se àfọ̀mọ̀ ìgbésẹ̀ àti ètò, òfin àti ilàna pẹ̀lú ọ̀nà àńgbà láti tẹ̀lẹ̀ nínú síse àdínkù àti fifi òpin sí àwọn isòro tàbí àléébù tí àjọ NEWMAP leè dá sílẹ̀ lákòókò síse àgbéjádé ilàna ọ̀hún.

Àgbékalẹ̀ ẹ̀ka RPF ni láti se ìdásílẹ̀ àti àfọ̀mọ̀ òfin tó níse pẹ̀lú síse àtúntò àti àtúnse ààtò síse àlàkalẹ̀ àwọn àmúyẹ̀ láti mú lò fún àwọn ilẹ̀-isẹ̀ kéékèké eléyíí tí yóò lè se ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ sáájú àkànse isẹ̀. Àlàkalẹ̀ àgbéjádé isẹ̀ kéékèké lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ ní síse pọ̀ pẹ̀lú ẹ̀ka RPF láti máa se ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ lẹ̀kòòkan pẹ̀lú fifi sọwọ̀ sí ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) fún fifi òhntẹ̀ lù lákòókò tó bá yẹ̀ àti àwọn ikéde tó se kókó lórí àwọn isẹ̀ kéékèké láti se àfihàn rẹ̀.

Ẹ̀ka RPF yóò dúró gégé bíi ohun èlò fún àyẹ̀wò àkọ̀sílẹ̀ láti se ìtọ̀sọ̀nà ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ àtúnse àti àtúntò àwọn ibùgbé àti ilàna rẹ̀ (RAPs) fún àwọn isẹ̀ kéréje-kéréje lákòókò isàmúlò ẹ̀kúnrẹ̀rẹ̀ àkọ̀sílẹ̀ ètò àjọ NEWMAP. Ó se kókó se pàtàkì láti nọ̀ pé fún òkòòkan ìrànwọ̀ àwọn isẹ̀ kéékèké lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ èyí tó níse pẹ̀lú gbígba ilẹ̀ tàbí kíkó kúrò àwọn ènìyàn, àtúntò àti àtúnkọ̀ pẹ̀lú ilàna rẹ̀ (RAP), ìtẹ̀lórùn àti ifaramọ̀ rẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) ló se pàtàkì fún fifi òhntẹ̀ lu àkànse isẹ̀ síse.

Ibùdó àkànse isẹ̀

Ẹ̀ka RPF yíi tàn yíká gbogbo àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tó ní kópa jádèjádé orílẹ̀dè Nigeria.

Àwọn òfin tó rọ̀mọ̀ gbigba ilẹ̀

Àlàkalẹ̀ ìgbésẹ̀ gbígba ilẹ̀ lónà tó bá òfin mu lórílẹ̀dè Nigeria ní òfin àti ilàna ọ̀dún 1978, àtúntẹ̀ lábẹ̀ orí kejilénígba titi ọ̀dún 1990. Ìgbé ayé àti ọ̀nà àńgbà sisẹ̀ ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ ( OP4.12) eléyíí tó yànnànaà ìgbéé gbígba ilẹ̀ àti kíkàńpá fún isíkúro ní ibi kan ni wọn se àgbéyẹ̀wò rẹ̀. Ìyàtò tó wà láàrin òfin lílo ilẹ̀ àti ojúko àtúntò eléyíí tí kii se dandan nínú òfin náà, bí o ti lẹ̀ jẹ̀ pé wọn mẹnubàá nínú ẹ̀ka RPF pé nínú isẹ̀ àyípadà láàrin àwọn méjèjì, ètò idábòbò ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) gbọ̀dọ̀ ní àse lórí òfin tó níse pẹ̀lú ilẹ̀ lórílẹ̀dè Nigeria.

### Kókó pàtàkì

Ipa pàtàkì méjì tó wà lórí àfojúsùn àwọn agbègbè àti ìgbèríko, ipa rere àti búburú rẹ̀ ní ìrètí wà fún nínú àgbéjádé àlàkalẹ̀ àjọ NEWMAP.

Ní agbọ̀n rere, àjọ NEWMAP fojúsùn àwọn isòro agbègbè tí kò bá ojú ojọ̀ mu àti àwọn ènìyàn ibẹ̀, wọn gbée kalẹ̀ láti kópa nínú àtunbòtán rere ìgbé ayé àwọn ènìyàn, bíi àpẹ̀rẹ̀, láti se àfikún sí ìgbáyé gbádùn àti iwà ní alááfíà, ipèsè àbò ẹ̀mí ọ̀lọ́jọ̀ pípẹ̀ fún gbogbo ohun tó wà ní agbègbè tí wọn fojúsùn. Ní pàtàkì jùlọ̀, àgbéjádé ní pàtó àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ se pàtàkì fún síse àmúlò àwọn nńkan wònyí, dídènà ilẹ̀ ríri àti pípàdánù iyẹ̀pẹ̀, síse àyípadà sí ipèsè omi àti ìtánká rẹ̀, dídènà omiyalé-àgbàràyasọ̀bù, síse àdínkù ọ̀lọ́jọ̀ pípẹ̀ sí isòrò àgbàrá yíya ní àwọn agbègbè tọ̀rọ̀kàn, ìtọ́jú àti ipamọ̀ ilẹ̀ ọ̀hun ajílẹ̀, síse ìtọ́jú ètò ọ̀rọ̀ ajé àti síse àfikún sí ipèsè ilẹ̀egbé. wíwá agbègbè tó bójú mu fún ilẹ̀ kíkọ̀, ipèsè isẹ̀ tuntun, síse àyípadà rere lẹ́ka ipèsè ohun àti lórí ipawó wolé àwọn agbẹ̀, idàgbàsókè nípa ibásepọ̀ pẹ̀lú àwọn ilẹ̀-isẹ̀ aládaáni, àfikún nípa ipèsè ohun èlò, àgbéga lórí owó tó ní wolé fún àwọn agbègbè tí àgbàrá ti sọ́sẹ̀, síse àyípadà àti àgbéga sí ẹ̀ka ètò ìkẹ́kọ̀ fún ilò ilẹ̀, ìtọ̀pinpin àti àbẹ̀wò ojúlẹ̀ sí ojúlẹ̀, àyípadà ní agbègbè tí wọn se àfojúsùn fún ipèsè omi pẹ̀lú ìtọ̀pinpin ní gbogbo igbà èyí tí yóò jẹ̀ okùn àsopọ̀ láàrin ìgbésẹ̀ àti ilàna láàrin ijọba àpapọ̀ àti ipínlẹ̀. Ètò síse àtúnse ní ilẹ̀ ìfowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) OP4.12 ni wọn se àgbékalẹ̀ rẹ̀ láti ríi dájú pé ipa burúku àjọ NEWMAP lórí idàgbàsókè àwọn ènìyàn ni àdínkù dé bá tàbí fi òpin sí.

Lákòókò tí isíkúro bá wáyé, àwọn ènìyàn tó bá faragbá nínú isòro ìgbésẹ̀ náà ni wọn yóò na ọ̀wọ̀ gbà máàbínú sí fún ohun tí wọn pàdánù, pípàdánù náà leè jẹ̀ ilẹ̀, ọ̀rọ̀ tàbí dúkiá, àwọn miiran leè jẹ̀ nípa ilẹ̀ sí ilẹ̀ tàbí owó sí owó nígbà tí ó bá yẹ̀ fún fifi ẹ̀mí imore hàn.

Ó hàn gbangba pé jíjẹmọ dúkiá bí ilẹ̀ àbí nnkan mǐràn lẹ́ka NEWMAP kí wáyé pẹ̀lú ifinúfídò, b́akan náà ni àjọ NEWMAP kí d́awọ́ lẹ̀ àkànse isẹ́ tí yóo yọrí sí gbígba àwọn agbègbè tó wà ní ibámu (PA) tàbí agbègbè tó wà fún ipèsè àti àmúlò ohun àlùmọ̀nì.

Ẹ̀wẹ́ nínú àwọn ìgbésẹ́ eléyíí tí àwọn nnkan wònyí wáyé, àlákálẹ̀ tí OP4.12 gbé kalẹ̀ rí se ìdúnàádúrà àlákálẹ̀ àti ọ̀nà àńgbà. bẹ́ẹ̀ sí ní kò sí àrídájú pé àjọ NEWMAP seése láti se ìdásílẹ̀ ìdábòbò agbègbè tí yóò dúró gégé bíi ojúkò fún ìdènà àgbàrá, eléyíí le fa ìdásílẹ̀ àwọn agbepègbè láti se àmúlò ipèsè omi ní abúlẹ̀, dídábò bo ilẹ̀ tó daagun tàbí tó wọ. Nínú irúfẹ́ ìgbésẹ́ báyií, àwọn èniyàn tó bá ti tẹ̀dó sí irúfẹ́ agbègbè báyií tàbí tó ti se àmúlò àwọn ohun àlùmọ̀nì láti ibẹ́ bíi, igbó díde, ẹ́ja pípa, iyanrìn wíwà (abbl) ní wọn yóò nawọ́ gbà máàbínú sí pẹ̀lú àlákálẹ̀ OP4.12 àti èròńgbà RPF fún ninawọ́ gbà máàbínú sí àwọn tọtòdòkàn.

Ní tòótọ́, ìgbésẹ́ tótọ́ gbòdò wà nílẹ̀ lójúnà láti ríi dájú pé wọn se àyèwò fún àwọn isẹ́ lábẹ́ àkànse isẹ́, b́akan náà ni pé òdiwọn tó múnádóko gbòdò wà fún àwọn ibi tí wọn tún tẹ̀dó sí nínú ninawọ́ gbà máàbínú sí.

Níwọn ìgbà tó dájú pé gbígba ilẹ̀ àjọ NEWMAP fún síse àwọn isẹ́ lábẹ́ àkànse isẹ́ sesése kí ó mú ìpalára wá fún orísírisíí àwọn èniyàn, síse àkọ̀sílẹ̀ àti isirò iye àwọn èniyàn tó farakása isẹ́lẹ̀ náà àti iye àwọn tó seése kí ó pàdánù àwọn ohun iní wọn kó seé dámọ́ láì se pé ìgbà tí isẹ́ àkànse náà bá di mímọ́ tàn.

### **Ìtọ̀sọ̀nà fún òfin àti ilà̀nà síse àtúǹtò àti àtúǹkọ́**

Àkọ̀sílẹ̀ yíí se àfihàn fún ilà̀nà síse àtúǹse fún àwọn olùyàá àti àwọn èròjà tàbí irinsẹ́ eléyíí tí wọn yóò gbé kalẹ̀ láti se àyèwò àwọn isẹ́ lábẹ́ yíyanjú isẹ́lẹ̀ nípa ilẹ̀ gbígba lábẹ́ àjọ NEWMAP lẹ̀yìn ìgbà tí àlákálẹ̀ àti àtẹ̀gùn fún àtúǹse bá ti wà nílẹ̀ àti pé ètò ọ̀rọ́ ajé àti ìkàniyàn láti ojúlẹ̀ sí ojúlẹ̀, àwọn àjọ lórísírisíí, ẹ̀yà sí ẹ̀yà, adarí ẹ̀sìn àti àwọn tí kíí se fún adarí ẹ̀sìn pẹ̀lú àwọn nnkan mǐràn ní agbègbè ọ̀hún, èdè àiyedè àti àwọn nnkan mǐràn tó níse pẹ̀lú àgbéjádẹ̀ ilà̀nà síse àtúǹkọ́ ibúgbé. kíkà yíí gbòdò se àkópọ́ ikéde lórí gbogbo àwọn owó tó rí wọ́lẹ̀ àti àwọn nnkan mǐràn bíi, ipèsè omi àti iná mọ̀nàmọ̀nà se rí ní ilẹ̀ kọ̀ọ̀kan, gbogbo àwọn nnkan wònyí ní ó gbòdò wá nínú àkọ̀sílẹ̀. Ìgbélẹ̀wọ̀n àti àlákálẹ̀ nípa àwọn ohun iní àti dúkiá tí ó seése kí ìpalára bá ni wọn yóò se àyèwò fínínfíní rẹ̀ láti ọ̀wọ́ akósémọ̀sẹ́ awọ̀nlẹ̀. Síse ìmọ̀rírì tàbí gbà máàbínú fún fípadánù àwọn ohun iní àti ọ̀rọ́ ní yóò se ìrọ̀pò fún pàápàá jùlọ nípa yíya owó sílẹ̀ láti se àtúǹse rẹ̀ lónà tí ẹ́ka PAP kò se ní fí ojú wínà àwọn isòro àkànse isẹ́ ìdàgbàsókè.

Àwọn tó farakásá, agbègbè tàbí ìgbèríkọ́, àjọ tí kò rògbòkúlẹ̀-ìjọba àti àwọn tọtòdòkàn gbòdò kópa.

Àwọn ẹ̀rọ asẹ̀rànwọ́ fún àwọn tó rí fí ẹ̀hónú hàn

Àjọ NEWMAP, RPF se agbèkalẹ̀ ilò ẹ̀rọ ìgbàlódé fún ìrànwọ́ àwọn tó leè máa fí apájánú lórí ìgbésẹ́ tí kò bá òfin mú láàrin àjọ náà eléyíí tí wọn gbòdò kápá rẹ̀. Ẹ̀yí ní ọ̀nà àntò tí yóò fún àwọn èniyàn ní àhàní láti sọ ẹ̀dùn ọ̀kàn wọn lórí ẹ̀tọ́ àti àjẹmọ̀nú pẹ̀lú owó gbà máàbínú R&R, b́akan náà ni láti se àdínkù sí didènà nípa àise àwọn àkànse isẹ́. gbogbo àwọn awuyewuye ní wọn gbòdò se àkọ̀sílẹ̀ rẹ̀ fún àmójútó.

Ìgbímọ́ alábesékélẹ̀ lórí àtúǹkọ́ àti àtúǹse ní wọn gbòdò se agbèkalẹ̀ rẹ̀ láàrin ẹ́ka PIU lójúnà fún itopinpin àti àyèwò ilọ̀síwájú àgbéjádẹ̀ ilà̀nà àti ètò àtúǹrọ́ àti àtúǹse àwọn ẹ̀bí tó farakásá isẹ́lẹ̀ náà.

### **Àkóso àti àgbéjádẹ̀ ẹ́ka RPF**

Àjọ NEWMAP yóò nílò orísírisíí ẹ́ka amúséyá

Lóòótọ́ ní àlákálẹ̀ fún ikékọ̀ọ́ tí wà nílẹ̀ láti se akópọ́ àwọn ilẹ̀- isẹ́ ìjọba àpapọ̀ tó níse pẹ̀lú ètò nàa pẹ̀lú ipínlẹ̀, ìjọba ibílẹ̀, àwọn ìgbèríkọ́ àti àjọ tí kò rògbòkúlẹ̀-ìjọba ní wọn ní ilẹ̀ isẹ́ tó wà fíyín ọ̀rọ́ àwùjọ àti agbègbè rẹ̀ yóò se ìdásílẹ̀ ẹ́ka ilẹ̀- isẹ́ ìjọba àpapọ́ tí yóò máa mójú tó àwọn àkànse isẹ́ eléyíí tí yóò se ìrànwọ́ nípa ọ̀gbọ̀n inú fún ipínlẹ̀ (PMUs) bẹ́ẹ̀ sì ní yóò máa rí sí itopinpin àti

àgbéjádé ètò àti ilàna (M&E) sí àwọn ipínlẹ̀. Ojúse àkókó fún àlálakalẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ àti àgbéjádé rẹ̀ dá lórí àwọn ipínlẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ ẹ̀ka ìjọba ipínlẹ̀ tí yóo máa se àmójútó àkànse isẹ̀ (PMU) . Ẹ̀ka tó wà fún àmójútó àkànse isẹ̀ gbòdò se ìtanijí, àkójopò àti agbàterù gbígbé àkànse isẹ̀ kalẹ̀, búbu ọwọ̀ lùú pẹ̀lú pínpin, ètò ìrónilágbára, itopinpin àti agbájádé, síse àkọ̀sílẹ̀ àti ìgbéjádé ilé-isẹ̀ ìjọba àpapọ̀ tó wà fún àmójútó àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ (FPMN).

Ẹ̀ka PMU yóo se àgbékalẹ̀ ikò aláábò pẹ̀lú síse ìdánilẹ̀kọ̀ fún àwọn òsìsẹ̀ rẹ̀ lórí síse àtúntò àti àtúnse àyípadà ibùdó eléyí tó nílò àyèwò nípa síse àmúlò ẹ̀ka RPF pẹ̀lú ìmúrasílẹ̀ RAP/ARAPs ní ipínlẹ̀ kòòkan. Èyí àti ìmò gégé bí àmúyẹ̀ fún síse ìrónilágbára ẹ̀ka PMUs ní ipínlẹ̀ ni wọn se àfihàn rẹ̀, PIU, pẹ̀lú ààtò láti se àmójútó àwọn ọ̀rọ̀ tó bá níse pẹ̀lú àtúntò ibùgbé tó níse pẹ̀lú àjọ NEWMAP.

Nípa ọ̀rọ̀ isúná, púpọ̀ nínú owónàá sí ètò àtúnkọ̀ àti àtúnse ibùgbé náà bíi ilò àwọn onímò, síse ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ ojùkò, kikọ̀ pẹ̀lú síse (abbl) leè wá láti ọ̀dọ̀ ètò èyáwó ilé ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé (WB) nígbà tí àwọn ináwó tókù bíi owó gbà máàbínú, gbígbà ilẹ̀ ẹ̀ka èyáwó láti ilé ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé (WB) kò leè dá síi rárá, àmọ̀ ó gbòdò di sísan láti ọ̀dọ̀ ọwọ̀ ọ̀lórè-ṣórè, látàrí èyí, ináwó lórí àtúnkọ̀ àti àtúnse náà gbòdò níse pẹ̀lú àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ eléyí tí wọn sí papọ̀ sí mílìyò mǎrùn-ún dólà.

### **Síse Ìtòpinpin Àti Ìgbéléwọn**

Lójúnà láti se àseyọ̀rí nípa síse àmójútó àtúnkọ̀ àwọn ibùgbé tí wọn bá fowóbà gégé bí ilàna àti àgbéjádé ní ìbámu pẹ̀lú ètò fífí eni ní ẹ̀tọ̀ àti àjẹmọ̀nú, ìdí wà láti se ìtòpinpin àti ìgbéléwọn ẹ̀ka PRF àti RAP. Ìtòpinpin àti ìgbéléwọn yíi gbòdò jẹ̀ èyí tí yóo máa se àkópọ̀ síse ìtòpinpin nílẹ̀ àti lẹ̀yìn odi. Àwọn elétò ààbò gbòdò kó ipa ribiribi nípa kíkédé ìlọ̀síwájú nípa síse àmúlò ìgbésẹ̀ náà, bákáan náà ni láti fi ẹ̀jọ̀ sun ẹ̀ka PIU< PMU àti ilé ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé (WB).

Ẹ̀ka RPF níse pẹ̀lú mimọ̀ pàtàkì síse ìtòpinpin àti ìgbéléwọn àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ isẹ̀ àkànse lábẹ̀ ètò àjọ NEWMAP, bèẹ̀ sí ni ó mẹnuba àwọn irinsẹ̀ àti èròjà fún ìtòpinpin lábélẹ̀ àti lẹ̀yìn odi àtipé yóo pèsè olùfihàn.

### **Àsọyẹ̀pọ̀, Àyèwò Àti Àgbéjádé**

Fún àjọ NEWMAP, fífí àyè gba ìdásí gbogbogbòò àti àwọn tọ̀rọ̀kàn tó kópa eléyí tó jẹ̀ ipilẹ̀ fún ìgbaradi ẹ̀ka RPF yíi yóo se àkọ̀sílẹ̀ àti ìpamọ̀ àwọn tí wọn jojo ní àsọyẹ̀pọ̀, ojú àti àwọn ohun tí wọn jíròrò lé lórí gbòdò wà nínú àkọ̀sílẹ̀ náà, bèẹ̀ sì ni wọn gbòdò se àkọ̀sílẹ̀ bí ẹ̀ka RPF tàbí NEWMAP se dáhùn sí ọ̀rọ̀ náà, wọn gbòdò se ikéde ẹ̀ka RPF ní orílẹ̀dè yíi fún gbogbo èniyàn láti se àyèwò àti àríwísí ní àwọn ojùkò àti gbòngàn tí wọn là kalẹ̀ fún èyí ní àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tó bá ní kópa àti lórí àdírẹ̀sì ayélujára ilé ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé sáájú bíbu ọwọ̀ lù láti ilé ifowoipamọ̀. Òpin àkọ̀sílẹ̀ àwọn ojùkò tí wọn bu ọwọ̀ lù tàbí fi òntẹ̀ lù láti ọwọ̀ àwọn ipínlẹ̀, ìgbésẹ̀ àti ilàna yíyan ojùkò àti RAPs/ARAPs wà lára òpin àyèwò pẹ̀lú iwé moyege láti ọ̀dọ̀ Báńkì àgbáyé (WB) lójúnà láti ríi dájú pé wọn tẹ̀lé ilàna àti ètò ààbò Báńkì àgbáyé. Olúkúlùkù yóò lè se ìpalẹ̀mọ̀ fún àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ eléyí tó dá lórí ilàna àti ìtọ̀sọ̀nà tó wà nínú àpamọ̀ RPF ni wọn yóo kéde rẹ̀ síta pẹ̀lú ilàna kan náà

Síse àtúnse àwọn ojù àgbàrà àti ipèsè omi lábẹ̀ ojù àkókó ètò yíi fún àwọn ipínlẹ̀ ní àjọ NEWMAP ti se àlàyẹ̀ lẹ̀kùn-ún rẹ̀rẹ̀ nípa àkóónú àti àgbékalẹ̀ eléyí tí ó ti tàn ká ìpele titi ipínlẹ̀ nípa ìmò fún ìmúrasílẹ̀ fún síse àfikún àwọn ibùdó tàbí agbègbè tó ní bèrẹ̀ fún ìrànwọ̀ nípa ipèsè owó láti ọ̀dọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP. Àwọn èròjà lábẹ̀ ètò NEWMAP tó wà nílẹ̀ ní kó tó rárá láti wà ní ìbámu pẹ̀lú ètò isúná tó ní bèrẹ̀ fún ní agbègbè tó ní àjọsopọ̀ pẹ̀lú àjọ NEWMAP eléyí tí àjọ ọ̀hún sà yàn pẹ̀lú onírùrù àmúyẹ̀ ọ̀gbọ̀n nípa síse àgbékalẹ̀ fún àfikún nńkan bíi méjídínláàdọ̀ta àwọn ojùkò tó ti gba ìdásílẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ ilé ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) láti inu osù kẹfà ọdún 2017 bèẹ̀ sì ni ó ní tẹ̀síwájú láti se ìpamọ̀ pẹ̀lú isirò owó tótó áádọ̀ta mílìyò dólà, nńkan bíi egbèrún lónà mǎfà àwọn ojùkò pẹ̀lú isòro àti ipènjà nípa ilẹ̀ ní wọn se àgbéyèwò àti àyèwò fínńfínń rẹ̀ lórí ipilẹ̀ tó dá lórí

àjọ NEWMAP ní ibi tí a ti rí síse àtúnse sí ojú àgbàrá àti àkóónú ààlà ilẹ̀ tó gbẹ̀ láúláú, eléyíí tí ó ti kojá nńkan tí àjọ AF lẹ̀ se àbẹ̀wò sí. Àjọ AF lẹ̀ dèèná ìfàsáyìn tó n peléke síi yíi sùgbón wón kò ní owó láti fi se àtúnse àti ìdásí rẹ̀, nípa lílo àwọn àmúyẹ̀ tí yóò lẹ̀ fí òpín sí àwọn isòro tó kórajọpọ̀ pẹ̀lú pínpin ní dógba-ń-dógba àwọn owó isẹ̀ àkànsẹ̀ láti se agbàterù ìdásílẹ̀.

### **Ìgbésẹ̀ àti ìlànà ìgbélẹ̀wọn yíi dá lórí àwọn nńkan wònyí:**

Ewu tó wà lábẹ̀ ìgbé-ayé èniyàn, àwọn isòro tó wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀, síse àgbékalẹ̀ àwọn isẹ̀ àgbàyanu bíi ( Òpópónà, Omi ẹ̀rọ, Afẹ́fẹ̀ gáàsì, Iná mọ̀nà mọ̀nà òhun gbèdẹ̀ke àti òdiwọ̀n ipò tí ìrànwọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP àti ìdásílẹ̀ wà ní ipínlẹ̀ àti bẹ̀ẹ̀ bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ) pẹ̀lú àwọn agbègbẹ̀ tó dúnun wò. wón se ipàdẹ̀ àpérò amúseyá kan nínú osù kẹ̀yọ̀ ọ̀dún 2017, ní ibi tí wón ti se àmúlò àwọn àmúyẹ̀ kan láti se àfihàn àwọn ewu tó rò mọ́ yálá ó kéré ní o, ó se rẹ́gí ní o tàbí ó wà fún ibámu ojùkò èyí tí wón ti se àfihàn rẹ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn akẹ́gbẹ̀ wón. Ìkẹ́de isirò owónàá fún àjọ NEWMAP fún ọ̀dún 2017-2020 dá lórí òdiwọ̀n yíi ní ibi tí wón ti kẹ́de Ó dín diẹ̀ ní ẹ̀gbẹ̀rúnkan mílìọ̀nù dọ̀là, wón kẹ́de èyí lẹ̀yìn ìgbà tí wón ti parí gbogbo isirò ọ̀hún tán. Lára ohun tó wà nínú owó nàà ni, iye owó fún orísíirísíí àwọn ewu tó lẹ̀ súyọ̀ nínú àtúnse nńkan bíi méjìdínlǎàdọ́ta ojùkò ní àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tó ti wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀ àti àwọn ipínlẹ̀ méjìlélógójì tó jẹ̀ tuntun pẹ̀lú nńkan bíi àádọ́ta mílìọ̀nù dọ̀là tí wón yà sílẹ̀ fún àwọn ipínlẹ̀ tuntun ọ̀hún.

Àjọ AF yóò lẹ̀ jẹ́ kí àjọ NEWMAP se ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ ìdásí àti àtúnse ní àpá àríwá eléyíí tó wà lákòókò ìmúrasílẹ̀ látàrí àwọn nńkan tó n sẹ̀lẹ̀ ní ẹ̀kùn ìdìbò kọ̀ọ̀kan tó ti di ohun ipamọ̀ àti ẹ̀ka tó n pè fún fifi òpín sí àwọn isòro tó n súyọ̀ pẹ̀lú fifi idí ìdàgbàsókè múlẹ̀ dẹ̀indein.

Ẹ̀ka tí wón se àgbékalẹ̀ rẹ̀ fún ìdàgbàsókè ìgbèríkò (CDD) se àbẹ̀wò sí àwọn àtúnse tí kò fi bẹ̀ẹ̀ jẹ́ kàńpá, àtúntò sí ààlà-ilẹ̀ ní ibi tí agbègbẹ̀ tó dára fún ipèsè omi wà. Àkóónú ẹ̀ka tó wà fún ìdàgbàsókè ìgbèríkò (CDD) se àlálakalẹ̀ fún kíkopa pẹ̀lú síse iwúrí fún àwọn ìgbèríkò gbogbo, ohun èlò ibára-ẹ̀nisòrọ̀ pẹ̀lú isẹ̀jọba fún síse àmúlò ọ̀nà àmúse kánkán sí síse àmúlò àwọn èròjà àti ọ̀nà àńtọ̀ fún idókòwò ni ìdàgbàsókè ti dé bá pẹ̀lú ìrànwọ̀ láti ọ̀dọ̀ àjọ àgbáyé eléyíí tó dá lórí irúfẹ̀ nńkan báyií. Àlálakalẹ̀ àbá ọ̀hún ni wón yóò se àyẹ̀wò sí ní fínífiní ní kí ó tó dí pé àwọn tọ̀rọ̀ọ̀kàn bu ọ̀wọ̀ lùú lákòókò tó àjọ AF bá n se àlálakalẹ̀ àti ìgbékalẹ̀ ètò ọ̀hún.

Lára àwọn àbá eléyíí tí àjọ AF yíi n gbà lérò ni a ti rí àwọn èròjà tuntun méjì yíi:

Èròjà ọ̀tun àkókó nàà ni idánimọ̀ láti gbájúmọ̀ tàbí láti se àfojúsùn lórí ìdásí nípa ààlà-ilẹ̀ tàbí wíwọn àwọn ilẹ̀ tí kò ní ọ̀rá ní àwọn ipínlẹ̀ kọ̀ọ̀kan lápá àríwá tí wón ti darapọ̀ mọ̀ àjọ NEWMAP. Èròjà ọ̀tun ẹ̀lẹ̀kẹ̀ẹ̀jì ni yóò se ìgbélẹ̀wọn sí ibásepọ̀ pẹ̀lú gbọ̀ngàn ìmọ̀ bíi ilẹ̀ ẹ̀kọ̀ nípa ìmọ̀ iwádlí lórí síse tàbí wíwá ojútùú sí isòro àgbàrá yíya pẹ̀lú idábòbò àwùjọ.

Àwọn isẹ̀ àkànsẹ̀ eléyíí tí yóò wáyé lábẹ̀ síse àfikún sí owónàá ni yóò níse pẹ̀lú àwọn àkànsẹ̀ isẹ̀ tó wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ẹ̀kọ̀ kíkọ̀ nípa àwọn nńkan wònyí, ní pàtàkì jùlọ̀, àbá fún àkànsẹ̀ àwọn isẹ̀ nàà ni wón yóò rò papọ̀ mọ̀ gbogbo àwọn èròjà méré̀rìn eléyíí tó n se olórí àkànsẹ̀ isẹ̀ àjọ NEWMAP èyí tí yóò lọ báyií:

(1) Síse ìdásílẹ̀ ilé-isẹ̀ tí yóò máa rí sí ọ̀rọ̀ ojú àgbàrá àti ẹ̀ka tí yóò máa rí sí ọ̀rọ̀ omi pínpin.

(2) Ilé-isẹ̀ tí yóò wà fún ẹ̀kọ̀ nípa ọ̀rọ̀ ojú àgbàrá pẹ̀lú ipèsè omi pẹ̀lú rẹ̀ àti ẹ̀ka iròyìn rẹ̀.

(3) Síse idáhùn sí ọ̀rọ̀ nípa àyípadà ojú ojọ̀.

(4) Mímọ̀jú tó àwọn àkànsẹ̀ isẹ̀ eléyíí tí àjọ yíi bá n se.

Àwọn isẹ̀ tí yóò wà lábẹ̀ àkóónú kinní ni síse idókòwò tí yóò dá lórí síse ìrànwọ̀ fún àwọn agbọ̀n tó wà nílẹ̀ fún ìdásí àti yíyanjú, didèná àti fifi òpín sí isòro ìjakulẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ìfàsáyìn tó n bá ọ̀rọ̀ ilẹ̀ ohun ni yóò níse pẹ̀lú isẹ̀ àtọ̀wọ́dà èyí tí wíwá ọ̀nà àbáyọ̀ sí àwọn eléyíí tó ti wà tẹ̀lẹ̀ tí ìlànà tuntun yóò sì gbérasọ. Eléyíí ni ó lẹ̀ yorí sí gbígba ilẹ̀, pípàdánù ohun ìní àti dùkiá eléyíí tí ó seése kí ó fa àifinúfédọ̀ kúrò ní àwọn agbègbẹ̀ tó bá faragbá nínú ọ̀rọ̀ nàà bẹ̀ẹ̀ sì ni ètò àtúntò agbègbẹ̀ tí ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé ( World Bank) n se

### **1.2 Èròngbà Àjọ NEWMAP**



Síse ìdásílẹ̀ àjọ NEWMAP ní láti se ìrànwọ́ fún àwọn ipínlẹ̀ àti àwọn ijọba ibílẹ̀ tó bá kópa nínú ètò náà lójúnà láti se àdínkù sí àwọn okùnfà isòro omiyalé-àgbàráyasọ̀bù pẹ̀lú síse ààbò lórí ipèsè omi lórí èróngbà àjọ yìí láti se ìràpadà fún àwọn ilẹ̀ tí wọn ti pàdánù àwọn ohun àlùmọ̀nì wọn àti láti se àdínkù tàbí fifi ọ̀pin sí isòro àgbàrá ọ̀lọ́jọ́ pípẹ̀ ní àwọn agbègbè tí wọn fọ́júsùn. Àwọn ètò tó lè fa èdè àiyedè lórí sísíkurò ní àwọn agbègbè kan bii, (gbígba ilẹ̀, pípàdánù ohun ìnì àti dúkiá ẹ̀ni) ló wà lábẹ̀ àkóónú kínní tí m̀kí se àkóónú keji, kẹ́ta tàbí kẹ́rin.

Àkóónú kínní yóò níse pẹ̀lú síse isẹ̀ àkànse tó níse pẹ̀lú wíwá ojútúú àti ọ̀nà àbáyọ́ sí àwọn isòro tó ti wà nílẹ̀ tẹ̀lẹ̀ pẹ̀lú síse àmúlò ọ̀nà ọ̀tun, èyí jẹ́ àlàkalẹ̀ síse àtúntò àti àtúnse ibùgbé fún àwọn èniyàn eléyíí tí Báńkì àgbáyé n se.

### 1.3 Èróngbà ètò àtúntò àti àtúnse nípa ibùgbé ti ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé (WB)

Wònyí ni àwọn àlàkalẹ̀ àti igbésẹ̀ ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé tó wà fún síse àtúntò ibùgbé:

(i) Yíyera fún fifi tipá mú àwọn èniyàn nípa àtúntò àti àtúnse pẹ̀lú gbígba ilẹ̀ lónà àìtọ́ ní ibi tí kò bá yẹ̀ tàbí síse àdínkù sí wíwá igbésẹ̀ ọ̀tun miiran tó lè yanjú isòro tó bá súyọ.

(ii) Fifi ẹ̀mí imọ̀re hàn tàbí sísan owó gbà máàbínú fún àwọn agbègbè tí ó bá kàńpá fún láti se àtúnse àti àtúnkọ́ sí gégé bíi ọ̀kan lára ètò idàgbàsókè, pípèsè àwọn ohun èlò tó yẹ̀ bíi idókòwò fún àwọn èniyàn tí ọ̀rọ́ náà bá kàn láti jẹ́ alábaápín nínú àńfàní ètò ọ̀hún, síso àsọyẹ̀pọ́ láàrin àwọn èniyàn tó bá farakásá bèẹ̀ sì ní àńfàní láti kópa nínú ijíròrò àti síse àlàkalẹ̀ pẹ̀lú isàmúlò ètò eléyíí tó kàn wọn.

(iii) Wọn gbọ́dọ́ se ìrànwọ́ fún àwọn tó lùgbàdì igbésẹ̀ ọ̀hún nípa ilàkàkà àti igbésẹ̀ láti se àgbéńde igbé ayé wọn, igbé ayé ìròrùn àwọn èniyàn náà gbọ́dọ́ se kókó látàrí ètò àyípadà ibùgbé tí wọn bá wà tàbí kí wọn se àtúntò àti àgbékalẹ̀ ní kíakíá.

### 1.4 Ìdì Pàtàkì Àjọ NEWMAP-RPF

Ètò àtúntò àti àtúnse nípa àyípadà ibùgbé (RPF) wà fún pípèsè ọ̀nà àńtọ́ àti itọ́sọ̀nà tí wọn yóò máa tẹ̀lẹ̀ torí pé ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé (WB) OP4.12 jẹ́ orísun àkànse isẹ̀ náà. Ètò síse àtúntò sí àyípadà ibùgbé (RPF) se àgbékalẹ̀ àwọn ohun èlò àmúse isẹ̀ bíi iwé àkọ̀sílẹ̀ nípa síse àyẹ̀wọ́ láti se itọ́sọ̀nà imúrasílẹ̀ àtúnse àti àtúnkọ́ ibùgbé kan (RAPs) fún àwọn isẹ̀ kéékèké tó wà lábẹ̀ àwọn àkànse isẹ̀ lákòókò síse àmúlò èkúnrẹ̀rẹ̀ ètò NEWMAP.

Èka RPF se àgbékalẹ̀ ilàna àńtọ́, ọ̀fin àti ilàna, síse ààtò èkọ́ kíkọ́, àlàkalẹ̀ àti isàfihàn àbá isúná eléyíí tí yóò wà fún yíyanjú àwọn agbègbè tó bá nílò àtúntò àti àtúnse. Bákan náà ni àwọn ààtò àti àlàkalẹ̀ wònyí gbọ́dọ́ ríi dájú pé ilàna àti igbésẹ̀ tó múnádóko wà fún orísíirísíí ìpele isàmúlò itọ́sọ̀nà náà eléyíí tí yóò se àmúlò àti ikópa àwọn tó farakásá igbésẹ̀ náà, kíkópa àwọn tọ̀rọ̀pọ̀kàn àti ilẹ̀ èkọ́ gbogbo, ikópa ilẹ̀ ifowópamọ̀ àgbáyé àti ijọba pẹ̀lú mímu inú àwọn èniyàn tó farakásá níbi igbésẹ̀ yíí dùn se kókó.

Èka RPF se àgbékalẹ̀ ojúko ní ibi tí igbésẹ̀ àti ilàna àtúntò nípa ibùgbé yóo tí ní idàgbàsókè ní igbà tí wọn bá se àwàrí ibùdó kan ní pàtó.

### 1.5 Fifi òhntẹ̀ lu èka RPF

Àrídájú wà pé gbogbo àwọn ètò àjọ NEWMAP yóò yọ́rì sì rere àti idàkejì rẹ̀, látàrí àkóónú rẹ̀, àjọ NEWMAP yóò dá sí àyọ́rì sí rere, fún àpẹ̀rẹ̀; alááfíà, ipèsè isẹ̀ àti isàmúlò àwọn owó tó bá n wolé bèẹ̀ sì ní pípèsè ààbò tó péye fún àwọn èniyàn agbègbè tí wọn bá fọ́júsùn náà jẹ́ ọ̀kan lára rẹ̀.

Lára àwọn ipa tó léwu tí ó seése kí ó mú wá ni a ti rí pídàdánù ohun ìnì àti dúkiá, pídàdánù ẹ̀mí, pípàdánù ojúko tó ga jùlọ nípa ipawó wolé tabi èyí tó kéré jùlọ́ tí ó seése kí ó yọ́rì sí gbígba ilẹ̀.

Lákòókò imúrasílẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀, ìròyìn àti ikéde lórí ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀, síse àwàrí ibùdó, àwọn igbèríko, pínpin agbègbè àti ilẹ̀ sí isòrí-isòrí (abbl) ni kò sí ààyè fún. Ní tòótọ́, ó sòro láti se idánimọ́ pàtó ipa tí àwọn isẹ̀ lábẹ̀ àkànse isẹ̀ yóò kó lórí àwọn ibùdó pẹ̀lú àdàpọ́ àti àgbéjádé àwọn isẹ̀ náà, iye, àkọ̀sílẹ̀, igbésẹ̀ ohun àwọn isẹ̀ àdáyéba kan ní pàtó (abbl). Èyí ni wọn gúní láti ibi pé àwọn gan ni wọn yóo se àmúlò rẹ̀ àti pé báwo ni àwọn ikópa nípa igbe ayé èniyàn kò se farahàn lákoókò ilẹ̀ gbígba.

Àwọn isòro tó máa ń sáyọ nípa ohun tó jẹ ipa àbá àwọn isẹ lábẹ àkànse isẹ òhún ló nise pèlú ẹrì pé kò sí ibùdó kan ní pàtò àti àkópò àwọn isẹ lábẹ àkànse isẹ fún ìdàgbàsókè ẹka tó wà fún àtúntò àti àtúnse nípa àyípadà ibùgbé.

#### 1.6 Àlàkalẹ ẹka RPF

Àlàkalẹ àti àkọsilẹ ètò àtúntò nípa àyípadà ibùgbé tan ìmọlẹ sí òfin àti ilàna àtúntò àti àtúnse òhún, ààtò lájólájo pèlú síse àgbékalẹ àwọn ohun àmúyẹ eléyí tó yẹ kí wọn se àmúlò rẹ lákòókò tí wọn bá ń se àgbéjádé àwọn àkànse isẹ òhún.

Isẹ lábẹ àkànse isẹ lórí àtúnse ibùgbé àti ilàna rẹ nise pèlú fifi sọwọ sí ile ifowópamọ àgbáyé lójúnà láti fi òntẹ lùú lẹyìn òpòlọpò ìgbésẹ tí yóò ti wà nílẹ. Ó yẹ láti mọ pé ètò náà wà fún síse àdínkù tàbí fifi òpín sí ìpalára tí gbígba ilẹ tàbí sí sí kúrò máa ń fà bá ènìyàn lákòókò tí àjo NEWMAP bá ń se àgbékalẹ rẹ láti se àyèwò sí "àyípadà ètò ọrọ ajé" fún rere. Bákan náà ni kí se fún láti dèèna ìpalára tó lè wáyé nínú ìgbésẹ idásí tí àjo NEWMAP bá se lórí isẹ tó bá leè wáyé lábẹ àkànse isẹ.

OP4.12 béèrè fún idásí nìkan nígbà tí wọn bá gba ilẹ tàbí tí àwọn ènìyàn bá sí kúrò nínú ilẹ wọn, ibi isẹ tàbí lẹnu okòwò wọn. Kò sí ojúse kankan lábẹ ètò ilẹ ifowópamọ láti se ìfiròpò àwọn dúkiá eléyí tí wọn bá pàdánù látàrí ijàmbá omíyálé-àgbàráyasòbù tí kò bá wà nínú àkọsilẹ ètò isúná ilẹ ifowópamọ, ètò àti ilàna òhun kò tako fifi ẹmí imoore hàn tàbí sísan owó gbà máàbínú lórí àwọn tí wọn bàjẹ lákòókò náà bíi, pípàdánù oníbààrà rere sùgbọ́n irúfẹ ẹmí imoore yíi ni kò jeyọ nínú OP4.12.

Gégẹ bi wọn ti se àkọsilẹ àti àlàkalẹ rẹ nínú TOR fún RPF yíi, ilàna àti itọsọna fún isẹ se àkópò àwọn nìkan wònyí ní ibámu pèlú ipèsè eléyí tí wọn mẹnubà nínú OP4.12 ilà kejì àti kẹrin.

(a) Àlàyé ní sọkí nípa àkànse isẹ àti àkóónú rẹ èyí tí gbígba àti síse àtúntò ti se pàtàkì pèlú àlàyé nípa ìdì tí àtúntò náà fi wáyé.

(b) Ilàna àti èròngbà tó nise pèlú ìdarí imúrasílẹ nípa àtúntò àti àtúnse pèlú àgbéjádé rẹ òhun àlàyé tótó nípa ọ̀nà à ń tọ, síse àyèwò sí ibi to yẹ láàrin òfin yíyá owó pèlú ààtò rẹ àti ètò tí ile ifowópamọ ń béèrè fún àti àbá láti se àyèwò dídí àláfó tó bá wà láàrin wọn.

(d) Síse àkọsilẹ àti iyọsira iye àwọn isíkúró ní isòrí-isòrí àwọn tọrọ̀ọkàn sí ibi tó yẹ kí wọn wà.

(e) Wíwá ojútùú sí onírúúrú isòro tó ba lè kó bá àwọn tọrọ̀ọkàn.

(e) Ìgbésẹ àti ilàna láti se àwárí tàbí idámọ àwọn tó farakásá nínú isèlẹ náà ní pàtò sáájú idásí, àti láti ríi dájú pé àwọn orúkọ tàbí iye àwọn ènìyàn yíi jẹ àhàfàní tó yẹ kí wọn jẹ.

(f) Ìgbésẹ àti ogbón láti mọ ìgbéléwọn àwọn ohun iní tó sòfò, fifi ẹmí imoore hàn àti sísan owó gbà máàbínú gbòdò dá lórí òfin pé àwọn ènìyàn náà kò gbòdò ráre nípa dúkiá àti ohun iní tí wọn pàdánù.

(g) Síse àgbékalẹ ọ̀nà àrítọ nípa pínpin àwọn ètò àti àjẹmọ́nú fún àkànse isẹ síse lẹka aládaani, ojúse agbódegba fún isúná, ijọba àti àwọn àjo aládaani tó wà fún ìdàgbàsókè.

(gb) Àfihàn àti ijúwe ìgbéjádé ilàna yíi fún àsopọ àtúntò àti àtúnse òhun ilàna nípa síse àmúlò isẹ síse àti ilàna ìgbé ayé àwọn ènìyàn.

(i) Síse àpèjúwe àfilólẹ ẹrọ ìgbàlódé tí yóò wà fún ìrànwọ àwọn tó ń fi ẹhónú hàn.

(h) Síse àpèjúwe àlàkalẹ àti ètò fún ipèsè owó nípa àtúntò àti àtúnse àyípadà ibùgbé ní ibi tí a ti ní imúrasílẹ àti àgbéyèwò iye tí yóò jẹ, àti bí inàwó náà se ń lọ.

(j) Síse àpèjúwe irinsẹ àti èròjà fún àsọyẹpọ pèlú àwọn olùkópa, àwọn tó farakásá isèlẹ yíi, síse àgbékalẹ ilàna àti itòpínpin.

(k) Ilàna àti àlàkalẹ fún itòpínpin láti ọ̀dọ àjo tó wà fún àgbéjádé èyí tó ní ló láti ọ̀dọ alátòpínpin tó dá dúró.

(l) Àfihàn àti iwé pélébé fún àlàkalẹ àwọn isẹ lábẹ àkànse isẹ (RAPs) tàbí (ARAPs).

(m) Àlàkalẹ fún ìgbésẹ itòpínpin, àyèwò àti àgbéjádé se pàtàkì fún isọwọ sisẹ gidì àgbéjádé ìgbésẹ síse àtúntò àti àtúnse.

#### 1.7 Kókó àti ipèníjà àjo NEWMAP

Onírúurú àwọn ipènjà àti àkànse isé yíí ni wón se àfihàn rẹ tí wón sì se àgbéjádé àti àmúlò rẹ nínú ìmúrasílẹ̀ yíí (RPF), èkúnrẹ́rẹ́ tó se àpèjúwe ìgbésẹ̀ lórí síse àtúntò àti àtúnse náà.

- Síse àpèjúwe àkànse isé
- Òfin àti ilé èkó nípa itósónà àti àwọn àmúyẹ
- Ètò idáàbò bò ilé ifowópamó àgbáyé
- Àyewó nípa ìgbé ayé àti ètò orò ajé
- Àkọsílẹ̀ àpapọ̀ orúkọ, àfihàn àti ipin sówọ̀wọ̀ àwọn èniyàn tó farakásá nínú ètò ọ̀hún.
- Àyewò àti ifòhùntẹ̀ lù fún ipin sówọ̀wọ̀ àwọn èniyàn náà.
- Ìgbésẹ̀ àti ọ̀nà àńgbà láti se ìgbéléwọn fún àwọn ohun ìní àti dúkiá tó sòfò.
- Síse àgbéléwọn ọ̀nà àńgbà láti pín àwọn ètò àti àjẹmónú fún àwọn tórọ̀kàn.
- Ìgbésẹ̀ fún ifikúnlukún pèlú àwọn tórọ̀kàn.
- Èrọ ìgbàlódé fún ìrànwọ̀ àwọn tó fí ẹ̀hónú hàn.
- Síse àsopọ̀ tàbí àkópọ̀ àtúntò sí ìgbé ayé àwọn èniyàn náà pèlú àkóónú àti èròjà àjọ NEWMAP pèlú àhàfàní ìgbanisísẹ̀.
- Àlàkalẹ̀ owonáà àti isúná.
- Àlàkalẹ̀ fún itoinpin.
- Àkọsílẹ̀ àgbéjádé.

## TRANSLATION IN HAUSA LANGUAGE

### TAKAITACCEN BAYANI

#### Gabatarwa

Ta la'akari da nasar da aka samu na kawo daaui tare da magance matsalar zaizayar kasa a bangaren Jihohi da aka fara amfani dasu ne farko a karkashin shirin nan na kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa, hakan ya sanya kwarin gwiwa domin a kara fadada shirin tare da neman samarda kudaden gudanarwa a karkashin shirin. Kudaden da ake dasu tun can farko a karkashin shirin sunyi kadan domin aiwatar da shirin yadda yadace. Wadan su daga cikin zane-zane ko taswirar karin wuraren gudanar da aikin shirin guda 48 da ake da su, sun samu amincewar bankin duniya a watan Yuni na shekarar 2017, kana kuma ana cigaba da sayan kayan aiki a kan kudin dalar Amurka miliyan 603. Wanda za'a iya kwatantawa da wasu kudaden ayyuka da ba'ayi ba da aka kyasta adadin su ya kai dalar Amurka miliyan hamsin (50) akwai akalla wurare fiye da 6,000 wadanda suke fama da matsalar rashin kyawon muhalli da zaizayar kasa da ake son magancewa wanda AF zata dauki nauyin magancewa tare da bada kudaden gudanar da ayyukan domin bada dauki ga wadanda ayyuka da aka zayyana za'ayi, amma babu kudaden gudanar da ayyukan ta la'akari da muhimmancin ayyukan da amfani su ga al'umma dama yin raba daidai na kudaden ayyuka na asusun shirin.

Hanyoyin da ake bi wajen tantancewa sune kamar haka:- (Hadurra da al'umma ke fuskan ta, halin da gine-gine yanda suke ciki, kusane, da wuraren da ake da kayayyakin more rayuwa, Manyan hanyoyi mota, ruwan sha, iskar gas, hasken wutar lantarki, goyon bayan da shirin ya samu da kuma jari da aka saka a Jihar da dai sauran su) da ma wurare da suke kusa. An gudanar da taron karawa juna sani kan wadan su muhimman wurare da aka ba fifiko a watan Agusta na shekarar 2017, inda akayi amfani da wani hanya domin gano adadin abubuwan da suke da hadari domin basu fifiko, watau wadanda suke da hadari, ko kadan, ko madaidaicin ko kuma mai yawa a kowane wurin aiki wanda Jihohi suka gano. Kudaden da ake sa ran cewa za'a kashe a karkashin wannan shiri na kula da magance zaizayar kasa daga shekarar 2017-2020 kan ayyukan da za'a ba

muhimmanci zasu kai dalar Amurka miliyan 986. Wadanda wannan shine keyasin kudaden da ake sa ran cewa zasu kamala ayyuka da aka ba fifiko a karkashin shirin. Kudaden aikin sun hada da adadin kudin kai dauki domin magance matsalolin a bangarori 48 a ainahin jihohin da abin yafi kamari, da kuma wurare 42 a sabbin Jihohin, sai kuma dala miliyan 50 da aka ware ga wadan su sabbin Jihohi.

AF zata taimakawa shirin domin ya fadada ayyukan sa na kai dauki a shiyar arewa gabanin kafuwar gundarin shirin a yankin ta la'akari da yanayin halin tattalin arziki da yankin ya samu kansa wanda hakan zai taimaka wajen farfado da yankin daga rikicin da ya tsinci kasa domin cigaba. Za'a samarda wata taswira wanda za'ayi amfani da ita domin tallafawa yankuna da al'amurin ya fi shafa. Makasudin ko manufar shirin, shine gano wuraren da ake da bukatar taimako domin taimakawa al'umma mazauna wurare da kuma basu kwarin giwa da kayayyakin sadarwa da ma nuna masu hanyoyin shugabanci ta yanda zasu yi amfani, tare da kula da yanda zasu yi amfani da jari da aka saka tare da taimakon kungiyoyi kasa da kasa kan yarjeniyoyin da aka cimma a yankin. Za'a amince da wasu shawarwari da aka cimma da masu ruwa da tsaki a yayin wadan nan shiryeshiryen, shirin da ake da niyyar gudanarwa zai kunshi kananan bangarori guda biyu

1. Bangare na farko zai mai da hankali ne na kawo dauki kan fadin kasa, inda ake da Jigawa a yankin Jihohin arewa wanda yanzu zasu shigo cikin wannan shirin.
2. Bangare na biyu, zai taimaka wajen samr da hadin gwiwa na cibiyoyi (misali) kamar Jami'o'i da cibiyoyin Bincike kan zaizayar kasa tare da kula da kyautata muhalli.

Makasudin wannan shirin shine na maido da darajar filayen da suka lalace tare da rage yawan zaizayar kasa a wadansu wurare. Wadannan ayyuka za'a dinga gudanar da sune da kudaden da aka samu kari a karkashin shirin da ake kan gudanarwa yanzu. Wadannan ayyuka za'a hada sune duk a cikin bangarori hudu (4), na shirin gaba dayan sa, wadanda suka hada da:

1. **Bangaren saka hannun jari domin samar da kayayyakin da za'ayi amfani da su domin magancewa tare da kula d zaizayar kasa.**
2. **Samar da makarantu da kafafen sadarwa da zasu kula da matsalar zaizayar kasa**
3. **Bangaren da zai taimaka wajen kula da canjin yanayi**
4. **Bangaren dake kula da shirin.**

Ayyukan da suke a rukuni na daya (1) sune saka hannun jari a bangarorin wanda zasu taimaka wajen farfado da wuraren da suka lalace inda za'ayi aiki kansu da zumar magance zaizayar kasa a yankin da ma hana afkuwan haka a nan gaba. Wanda hakan zai taimaka wajen samun fili da aka rasa a can baya, rasa muhalli da dukiyoyi wanda hakan zai iya haddasa samar da matsuguni na dole, wanda ta dalilin haka ya sanya bankin duniya zai samar da wani shirin na samar da wuraren zama.

#### **Dalilan da suka sa ake shirin RPF**

Sake Nazarin da akayi kan aiwatar da shirin nan na hepernt da kuma yanda ya kasance, hakan ya nuna cewa shirin yana da matsakaita da manyan illoli, kula da shirin yadda ya dace zai taimaka wajen samun nasara. Ta la'akari da sa idon da akayi kan ayyukan da aka gudanar an gudanar da sune kan bukatsu da ka'idan shirin da manufofin sa, da ma amfani da dukkan matakan da suka kamata na magance kowace irin matsala ko illa da ka iya tasiri kan muhalli.

Ta amfani da shirin nan na samar da kariya wanda ake amfani da shi a wannan shirin, shirin sake tsugunnar da al'umma an tsara shine domain samr da hanyoyi ko Matakai wadanda za'ayi amfani da su, saboda bankin duniya zai kara samun kaimi wajen gudanar da kananan ayyuka. Wadannan kananan ayyuka, zasu samu tallafin ne a karkashin shirin nan na kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa a cikin wasu shekarun masu zuwa a wasu Jihohin kasar nan musamman a sabbin Jihohin da

ba'a san da su ba. A yanayi wanda ba'a da cikakken bayanan ayyukan kananan shirye-shirye, yana da wahalar a shigar da su a cikin wannan tsari na sake tsugunnar da al'umma ko shirin (ARAP). Manufofin bankin duniya na tsugunnar da mutane da bada son ran su ba, akwai bukatar samar da cigaba a tsarin sake tsugunnar da al'umma dukkan mai bukata cikin wadannan ayyuka zasu tsara shirye-shirye da suke da su na neman sake tsugunnar da al'umma tare da gamsa da bankin duniya domin su cika sharuɗɗan samun kudaden tallafi daga bankin duniya na gudanar da ayyukan su.

Babban bukatar shirin RPF shine bayyanawa tare da fyace manufofi da ka'idoin wadanda za'a bi domin ragewa tare da kula da dukkan wani abu da ka iya haifar da matsala yayin aiwatarwa, kula da magance zaizayar kasa an bullo da shirin domin a aiwatar tare da bayyana ka'idoin wadanda za'a shata domin ayi amfani da su wajen kananan ayyuka wadanda za'a yi aiki da su yayin aiwatar da shirin. Shirin Kanana ayyuka na sake tsugunnar da al'umma za'a shirya shi ne yadda ya dace tare da mika su ga bankin duniya domin amincewa da zarar ana da dukkan bayanana da ake bukata na wadannan kananan ayyuka.

Shirin zai kasance abunda za'ayi amfani dashi a zahiri (Misali: tantace abubuwan da ake bukata) domin zasu taimaka wajen amfani dasu domin shirye-shiryen tsugunnar da al'umma na kananan ayyukan da za'ayi yayin aiwatar da shirin na kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa. Akwai bukatar a sani cewa, duk wani karamin aiki daya sami tallafin a karkashin shirin da ya danganci samu fili ko kuma yin kaura na jama'a, za'a bukaci shirye-shiryen da suke dasu na sake tsugunnar da al'umma wadanda zasu gamsar da bankin kamin a sanya masu hannu tare da samun umurnin cigaba da yin aikin.

#### **Wuraren da ake gudanar da ayyuka**

RPF wannan shirin ya kunshin dukkan Jihohin kasar nan

#### **Sharuɗɗan da ya kamata a cika domin samun fili**

Sharuɗɗan da ya kamata a cika domin samun fili a Najeriya kamar yadda suke kunshe a dokar samun fili na kasa ta 1978 wadda akayiwa gyara ta CAP 202, 1990 dama abubuwan da suka danganci hakan na harkokin gudanarwa na bankin duniya (OP 4.12) wanda sukayi bayani kan yanda za'a iya samun fili tare da sake tsugunnar da jama'a an sake Nazarin sa. Bambamcin dake akwai tsakanin dokar samun fili da kuma ta harkokin gudanarwa ta bankin duniya (OP 4.12) sun tsaya ne mafi yawan su wajen daukan matakan da za'a sake farfado dokar, wadanda kuma basu kunshe a cikin dokar. Wani abunda ya kamata ayi la'akari da shi a nan shine cewa awanan shir na RPF inda aka samu rarrabuwan kai ko bambamci tsakanin wadannan bangarorin duga biyu, shirin dake karkashin bankin duniya shi za'ayi amfani dashi na samun fili maimakon na Najeriya ta samun fili.

#### **Abubuwan da ka iya tasiri ko bijirawa**

Akwai abubuwan masu amfani da marasa amfani a wadannan wurare da za'a iya gudanar da ayyuka da ake tsammanin suna iya tasowa a yayin aiwatar da shirin kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa.

A bangaren abubuwan da suke da alfanu, shirin ya mai da hankali wajen kula da marasa galihu da kuma wurare marasa kyau da al'umma suke zaune. An tsara shirin ne domin ya taimaka matuka wajen kyautata rayuwar al'umma ta yadda zasu gudanar da rayuwar su cikin sauki, a misali domin kara inganta rayuwar al'ummar, samar da kyakkyawan tsaro ga daukacin al'umman wannan yankin. A zahiri, muddin aka aiwatar da wannan shirin sosai za'a cimma wadannan bukatun: magance zaizayar kasa, inganta samar da ruwan sha, hanyoyi, kare afkuwan ambaliyan ruwa, rage afkuwan zaizayar kasa a wuraren da lamarin yayi kamari, kula tare da kare kasa da karuwan darajar ta, samar da dama wajen kara gina gidaje, samar da ayyukan yi, habaka ayyukan noma tare da samu karuwa arziki ga Manoma, yin hadin gwiwa tsakanin bangaren da ba na gwamnati

na, shuka a wuraren da aka ceto daga zaizayar kasa (inganta ayyukan ma'aikatu da cibiyoyin dake kula da shirye shiryen da masu sa ido wajen ayyukan da ake gudanarwa domin tabbatar da cewa ana yin su yadda ya dace a dukkan bangarorin gwamnatin Tarayya da Jihohin da suke cikin shirin). Mafunar shirin bankin duniya (op 4.12) an tsara shine domin a tabbatar da cewa dukkan illolin da zasu iya shafar shirin na kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa wanda ka iya shafar al'umma an magance shi ko an kula da shi ko an takaita shi. Da zarar an samu afkuwan matsalan da ta shafi tada mutane daga inda suke za'a biya diyya ga al'ummar da abin ya shafa da duk wata asarar dukiya da sukayi (kama daga fili da dukiya) a misali; za'a bada fili ga wanda ya rasa fili, ko kuma a hada duka biyu, fili da kuma kudi ko kuma diyyar kudi kawai na abun da akayi asara.

Yakamata a sani cewa, hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa bata has ashen afkuwar daidaitar jama'a bada son ran su ba. Haka kuma shirin baya has ashen gudanar da ayyuka wadanda zasu taimaka wajen samar da kariya a wadan su wurare da za'a samar da kariya gare su ko kula da wadansu garuruwa ko al'umma. Sai dai kuma idan hakan ta kasance, hanyoyi da ake bi kamar yadda suke kunshe a OP 4:12 za'a bisu tare da tattaunawa domin cimma matsaya. Bugu da kari wana shirin yana iya bin wasu hanyoyi domin daukar manufon tare da magance zaizayar kasa. Matakan sun hada da samar da wadan su wurare wadanda zasu taimaka wajen samarda ruwa a karkashin kasa, samarda itatuwa wadanda zasu samarda kariya. A yin wadannan wuraren mutane da suke zaune a wurin suke (sana'ar fasa dutsi, farauta da kamun kifi) za'a biya su diyya kamar yadda yake kunshe a cikin dokar ta OP4:12 kara kuma makasudin shirin na RPF a bayyane take a cikin jerin abubuwan da mutane zasu amfana dasu.

Saboda haka dole a dauki kwararrun Mataakai domin a tabbatar da cewa an tantace kwarewa ayyuka domin sake tsugunnar da mutane a inda ake bukata, dalilin da yasa aka dauki wadannan Mataakai wadanda suka kamata shine domin a bada diyya ga wadanda abin ya shafa.

A bayyane yake cewa samun fili a karkashin shirin domin gudanar da kananan ayyuka zai iya haifar da illolin ga wadan su mutane da ayyuka, kiyasin mutane da ayyuka da abin zai iya shafa al'amari wanda ba'a sani ba har sai an san adadin yawa kannan ayyuka da bayanansu.

### **Matakan da ake amfani da su domin shirye-shiryen sake tsugunnar da jama'a**

Wadannan bayanansu sun gano matakan sa za'a bi domin gudanar da shirye-shiryen aron kudi na sake ayyukan tsugunnar da jama'a ga (Gwamnatin Najeriya) da kuma hanyoyin da za'ayi amfani dasu domin tatance kananan ayyuka tare da tabbatar da cewa an bi ka'idodin da suka kamata domin magance dukkan abunda ka iya tasowa ko kawo tsaiko na samun fili a karkashin shirin.

Da zarar an zayyana hanyoyin da za'a bi domin amfani dasu kafin a fara aikin, za'ayi Bincike kan (Gidajen wadanda suuke da yawa) a yankin wadanda aikin zai shafa kai tsaye inda za'a sayi fili ko kuma wuraren da mutane suka tashi. Binciken zai maida hakali kan batutuwa da suka danganci rayuwar al'umma, yanayin tarin gidaje tsarin shugabanci na gargajiya da wadanda bana gargajiya ba, da sauran abubuwan da suka danganci haka, rikice-rikice da abubuwan dasuka danganci shirin sake tsugunnar da jama'a.

Kidaya ko Bincike zai shafi bayyanan kudaden shiga da kudaden da kake fitarwa, ruwan sha wanda kowane gida yake da shi da hasken wutar lantarki duk za'a lissafa su. Dukkan wadan nan bayanansu da aka zayyana za'a ajiye su. Anyi ko za'ayi amfani da wata takardar amsa tambayoyi a wani gida domin yin gwaji kana kuma za'a karbi dukkan bayanansu ayyukan da aka gudanarwa a gidajen dake yankin kamar; makarantu, Asibitoci, wuraren ibada, hukumomi, shaguna dama abubuwan da al'ummar yankin suke amfani dasu (hanyoyin motoci da sauransu da kuma nesan dake akwai tsakanin wuraren da wadan nan abubuwan suke da gidajen jama'a duk za'a lura dasu.)

Za'ayi kiyasin kudaden da kadarorin da aka da su a yankin da abin ya shafa inda za'a samu kwararen masani a kan kudin gini da kaddarori. Domin za'ayi amfani da abun da mutum yake

samu da kuma kaddarorin sa domin a biya su diyya kafin fara gudanar da aikin. duk mutane da abin ya shafa da al'ummar da hukumomin da bana gwamnati ba dama sauran masu ruwa da tsaki zasu hallara wajen sake tsugunnar da mutane tare da kyautata rayuwan su. Tsarin da za'a bi wajen tuntuba wajen ayyukan duk ana zayyan su a RAP wadanda za kuma su hada da kwamitin da za'a dorawa alhakin aikin tsugunnar da jama'a na PAPS dama garuruwa da kuma kwamintocin hukumomi da masu ruwa da tsaki wadanda za'a gudanar da ayyukan tare da su.

#### **Hanyoyin da za'a bi domin warware korafe-korafe**

Hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa a karkashin shirin RPF ta samar da wata hanya waddawanda take amfani da ita ba tare da anje kotu ba domin warware matsala a hadurra. Ana sa ran cewa hakan zai taimaka wajen bada dama ga jama'a su bayyana rashin jin dadin su da korafe-korafen su kan diyyar da ake biya kamar yadda yake kunshe a R & R da kuma magance matsalr cigaba da fuskantar da aikin shirin. idan shari'a tana kotu saboda jinkirin da za'ayi ta samu wajen yancin hukunci. A kan rubuta tare da adana dukkan korafe-korafe da ake dasu koyaushe domin gudanar da aikin.

Za'a kafa wani kwamiti na sake farfadowa tare da tsugunnar da jama'a domin sa ido tare Nazarin cigaban da ake samu na aiwatar da shirin sake raya yankin tare da tsugunnar da jama'a da abin ya shafa kana kuma za'asan hanyoyin da za'a bi domin Bincike bayan an kamala aiwatar da shirin.

Tsarin gudanarwa tare da aiwatar da shirin RPF+ hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa tare bukar ayyukan na bangarori da dama wajen aiwatar da ayyukanta. Domin kuwa an tsara ayyuka da shirye-shirye wadanda zasu shafi ma'aikatu da hukomomin gwamnatin Tarayya dama Jihohin da kananan hukumomi da kungiyoyin sa kai dama kungiyoyi wadanda ba na gwamnati ba.

Ma'aikatar muhalli ta kesa zata samarda wani bangare wanda zai kula da ayyukan gwamnatin Tarayya domin bata taimaka a Jihohin tare da kula da sa ido ga ayyukan ma'aikatar a jihohi makasudin shirin ko nauyi da ya rataya kan shirin ya dan ganta ne ga irin ayyukan da kowane jiha take bukata a karkashin shirin shugabancin dake kula da ayyukan kowace Jiha. Shugabancin kula jama'a tare da da daukar alhakin gudanar da shirin yadda ya dace. Haka kuma zasu dinga bada rahoton binda yake faruwa a Jihohin nasu a bangaren dake kula dasu a ma'aikatar muhallai.

PMU zata kafa wani bangare wanda zai kula tare da samarda tsaro ga al'umma inda za'a samarda kwararrun jami'ai wadanda suka samu horo sosai kan sake tsugunnar da jama'a wanda zasu tabbatar da suna kula tare da so ido kan yadda ake aiwatar da shirin RPF da kuma shirya RAPS/ARAP a kowace Jiha.

An zayyana dukkan abubuwan da ake bukata domin kara karfin gwiwa ga shugabanin Jihohi ta bangaren batutuwa da suka shafi hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa. Ta la'akari da kasafin kudi wasu daga cikin kudin aikin sake tsugunnar da jama'a (Misali; kamar ayyuka na musamman, gyaran wurin da za'a yi aikin da sauran su.) za'a iya gudanar da wadan nan ayyuka da kudaden da aka amso rance daga banki a yayi da sauran kudade (misali; kamar biyan diyya, sayan filaye) wadan nan ba za'a amfani da bashin banki ba domin gudanar da su, za'a biya kudaden aikin su ne daga cikin kudaden da ake samu daga sauran bangarori na gudanar da aikin shirin. Sai dai kuma koma dai yane kudin aikin sake tsugunnar da mutane za'a sanya su duka cikin kasafin kudin kananan ayyuka wadanda aka kiyasta yawaunsu ya kai Dala miliyan biyar (5)

#### **Kula da ayyuka tare da tantance ingancin su**

Domin ganin am kamala ayyukan sake tsugunnar da mutane cikin nasara tare da kula da cika ka'idar da aka kayyade na kamala aikin da biyan kudade kamar yadda yake cikin yarjejeniyar shirin akwai bukar sa ido tare da tantance ayyukan wajen aiwatar da shirin nan na RPF/RAP

Sa ido tare da tantance yanayin yadda aikin yake tafiya al'amarin ne wanda za'a cigaba da aiki da shi kana kuma za'a dinga sa ido a ciki da wajen shirin. Jami'in kula da samar da kariya na shirin zai taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen bada rahotonin cigaba da aka samu na aiwatar da shirin dama bin doka da oda na bankin duniya na shirin PIU/PMU.

Shirin na RPF ya bayyana muhimmancin kula tare da sa ido dama tantance kananan ayyuka a karkashin shirin hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa. Hakazalika, anyi karin haske kan sa ido a ciki da wajen shirin wanda hakan ya bada dama na ayi amfani da wasu alamomi.

### **Tuntuba Nazari da bayyanai**

Hukumar tayi amfani da wasu hanyoyi na tuntubar al'umma da masu ruwa da tsaki wadanda aka bullo dasu a lokacin da ake shirye-shiryen RPF wanda kuma aka amince da su. Wadannan bayanai, suna dauke da dukkan rahotoni da bayanai wadanda aka tuntuba, da rana dama batutuwan da aka yi hadin gwiwa akan su tsakanin RPF da hukumar kula da hana zaizayar kasa domin magancewa.

Zasu bayyanawa jama'ar kasa abubuwan da za'ayi Nazari kan su tare da yin jawabi a wadan su wurare cikin Jihohin da ke a cikin shirin da kuma shafin yanar gizo na bankin duniya kafin bankin ya yarda da hakan. Bayanan karshe na jerin wuraren da aka amince za'a yi gini a Jihohi da hanyoyin da aka bi domin zaben wuraren dake karkashin shirin RAP/ARAP duk sai bankin duniya ya sake Nazarin su kafin ya amince da su domin tabbatar da cewa an bi umurnin samarda da kariya da bankin. Shugabanin shirin sune zasu shirya duk jerin wasu kananan ayyuka tare da bin dokokin da aka shimfida kuma aka amfani da su a takarda ko bayanana da suke cikin shirin RPF wanda kuma za'ayi bayani a kan su kamar yadda yake.

### **1.1 KASHI NA FARKO: CIKAKKAR GABATARWA**

#### **Matashiya**

Ta la'akari da nasar da aka samu na kawo daauki tare da magance matsalar zaizayar kasa a bangaren Jihohi da aka fara amfani dasu ne farko a karkashin shirin nan na kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa, hakan ya sanya kwarin gwiwa domin a kara fadada shirin tare da neman samar kudaden gudanarwa a karkashin shirin. Kudaden da ake dasu tun can farko a karkashin shirin sunyi kadan domin aiwatar da shirin yadda yadace. Wadan su daga cikin zane-zane ko taswirar karin wuraren gudanar da aikin shirin guda 48 da ake da su, sun samu amincewar bankin duniya a watan Yuni na shekarar 2017, kana kuma ana cigaba da sayan kayan aiki a kan kudin dalar Amurka miliyan 603. Wanda za'a iya kwatantawa da wasu kudaden ayyuka da ba'ayi ba da aka kyasta adadin su ya kai dalar Amurka miliyan Ahamsin (50) akwai akalla wurare fiye da 6,000 wadanda suke fama da matsalar rashin kyawon muhalli da zaizayar kasa da ake son magancewa wanda AF zata dauki nauyin magancewa tare da bada kudaden gudanar da ayyukan domin bada dauki ga wadanda ayyuka da aka zayyana za'ayi, amma babu kudaden gudanar da ayyukan ta la'akari da muhimmancin ayyukan da amfani su ga al'umma dama yin raba daidai na kudaden ayyuka na asusun shirin.

Hanyoyin da ake bi wajen tantancewa sune kamar haka:- (Hadurra da al'umma ke fuskan ta, halin da gine-gine yanda suke ciki, kusane, da wuraren da ake da kayayyakin more rayuwa, Manyan hanyoyi mota, ruwan sha, iskar gas, hasken wutar lantarki, goyon bayan da shirin ya samu da kuma jari da aka saka a Jihar da dai sauran su) da ma wurare da suke kusa. An gudanar da taron karawa juna sani kan wadan su muhimman wurare da aka ba fifiko a watan Agusta na shekarar 2017, inda akayi amfani da wani hanya domin gano adadin abubuwan da suke da hadari domin basu fifiko, watau wadanda suke da hadari, ko kadan, ko madaidaicin ko kuma mai yawa a kowane wurin aiki wanda Jihohi suka gano. Kudaden da ake sa ran cewa za'a kashe a karkashin wannan shiri na kula da magance zaizayar kasa daga shekarar 2017-2020 kan ayyukan da za'a ba muhimmanci zasu kai Dalar Amurka miliyan 986. Wadanda wannan shine keyasin kudaden da ake sa ran cewa zasu kamala ayyuka da aka ba fifiko a karkashin shirin. Kudaden aikin sun hada da adadin kudin kai dauki domin magance matsalolin a bangarori 48 a ainahin jihohin da abin yafi kamari, da kuma wurare 42 a sabbins Jihohin, sai kuma dala miliyan 50 da aka ware ga wadan su sabbins Jihohi.



AF zata taimakawa shirin domin ya fadada ayyukan sa na kai dauki a shiyar arewa gabanin kafuwar gundarin shirin a yankin ta la'akari da yanayin halin tattalin arziki da yankin ya samu kansa wanda hakan zai taimaka wajen farfado da yankin daga rikicin da ya tsinci kasa domin cigaba. Za'a samarda wata taswira wanda za'ayi amfani da ita domin tallafawa yankuna da al'amurin ya fi shafa. Makasudin ko manufar shirin, shine gano wuraren da ake da bukatar taimako domin taimakawa al'umma mazauna wurare da kuma basu kwarin giwa da kayayyakin sadarwa da ma nuna masu hanyoyin shugabanci ta yanda zasu yi amfani, tare da kula da yanda zasu yi amfani da jari da aka saka tare da taimakon kungiyoyi kasa da kasa kan yarjeniyoyin da aka cimma a yankin. Za'a amince da wasu shawarwari da aka cimma da masu ruwa da tsaki a yayin wadan nan shiryeshiryen, shirin da ake da niyyar gudanarwa zai kunshi kananan bangarori guda biyu

3. Bangare na farko zai mai da hankali ne na kawo dauki kan fadin kasa, inda ake da Jigawa a yankin Jihohin arewa wanda yanzu zasu shigo cikin wannan shirin.
4. Bangare na biyu, zai taimaka wajen samr da hadin gwiwa na cibiyoyi (misali) kamar Jami'o'i da cibiyoyin Bincike kan zaizayar kasa tare da kula da kyautata muhalli.

Makasudin wannan shirin shine na maido da darajar filayen da suka lalace tare da rage yawan zaizayar kasa a wadansu wurare. Wadannan ayyuka za'a dinga gudanar da sune da kudaden da aka samu kari a karkashin shirin da ake kan gudanarwa yanzu. Wadannan ayyuka za'a hada sune duk a cikin bangarori hudu (4), na shirin gaba dayan sa, wadanda suka hada da:

5. Bangaren saka hannun jari domin samar da kayayyakin da za'ayi amfani da su domin magancewa tare da kula d zaizayar kasa.
6. Samar da makarantu da kafafen sadarwa da zasu kula da matsalar zaizayar kasa
7. Bangaren da zai taimaka wajen kula da canjin yanayi
8. Bangaren dake kula da shirin.

Ayyukan da suke a rukuni na daya (1) sune saka hannun jari a bangarorin wanda zasu taimaka wajen farfado da wuraren da suka lalace inda za'ayi aiki kansu da zumar magance zaizayar kasa a yankin da ma hana afkuwan haka a nan gaba. Wanda hakan zai taimaka wajen samun fili da aka rasa a can baya, rasa muhalli da dukiyyoyi wanda hakan zai iya haddasa samar da matsuguni na dole, wanda ta dalilin haka ya sanya bankin duniya zai samar da wani shirin na samar da wuraren zama.

## **1.2 manufa ko kudurorin hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa**

Hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa an kafa ta ne domin ta taimakawa jihohi da kananan hukumomi wajen rage aiwatar zaizayar kasa da magance hakan. Manufar hukumar gaba daya shine farfado da wuraren da suka lalace ta dalilin zaizayar kasa tare da magance afkuwar hakan na lokacin mai tsawo a wadansu wurare na musamman.

Ayyukan wadanda ke iya haddasa tugunar da mutane bada son ransu ba (samun fili, hasarar dukiya) wadan nan duk suna kunshe ne a bangare ko kashi na farko(1) ba kashi na biyu (2), uku (3) ko hudu(4) ba. Ayyukan kashin farko sun hada da aikin hanya ko ayyukan wadanda zasu rage matsalolin zaizayar kasa da ake fama da su tare da rage afkuwar sabbi wanda hakanshine yakara dada matsa kaimi ga samarda manufofi ko shirin nan na sake tsugunar da al'umma na bankin duniya.

## **1.3 Makasudin Shirye-Shiryen Bankin Duniya Na Sake Tsugunnar Da Al'umma.**

Shirin bankin duniya na sake tsugunnar da al'umma yana da manufofi kamar haka

(i). magance matsalar tsugunnar da mutane ba da son ransu ba, hana samun filaye ta amfani da dukkan hanyoyin da ake da su donrage yawaitar afkuwar hakan.

(ii) A wuraren da ba iya hana tsugunnar da mutane ba tare da son ran ba da samun filaye, ya zama wajibi a cigaba da gudanar da ayyuka domin tare da biyan diyya domin samarda shirye-shirye wadanda zasu taimakawa wajen samun cigab mai dorewa, samarda kudaden domin sake hannun jari domin taimakawa wadanda aka daidaita dama amfani da wadansu ayyuka da shirye-shirye. Ya zama tilas a tuntubi mutane da abin ya shafa tare da basu dama na a dama da su wajen aiwatar da shirye-shiryen da suka danganci sake tsuguna da su.

(iii) Za'a taimakawa mutanen da abin ya shafa a kokarin da suke na inganta rayuwar su, darajar su kana kuma dole a taimaka masu da wadan su shirye-shirye na sake tsugunnar da su ko kuma bin duk wata hanya da ta dace domin kyautata masu gabanin a fara aiwatar da shirin na sake tsugunnar da su. A nan dai za'ayi duk abin da yafi dacewa.

#### **1.4. Dalilin Ko Bukatar Data Sanya Ake Kafa Hukumar Kula Tare Da Hana Zaizayar Kasa RPF**

Shirin sake tsugunnar da al'umma an tsara shi ne domin ya samarda hanyoyi da Matakai wadanda za'a bi domin amfani dasu ganin yadda bankin duniya OP 4:12 ya ja damarar aiwatar da shirin.

Shirin RPF ya samarda kayayyakin da za'ayi amfani da du (misali; tantance sunaye) wanda haka zai taimaka wajen a yayin shirye-shiryen sake tsugunnar da jama'a (RAPS) yayin aiwatar da kananan ayyuka a karkashin shirin hukumar kula tare da hana zaizayar kasa.

Shirin RPF ya fitar da wadan su manufofi da ka'idodi wadanda zakayi amfani da su dama kasafin kudin yayin da ake bukatar gudanar da duk wani aiki na sake tsugunnar da jama'a. wadan nan shirye shirye zasu samarda dukkan abubuwan da suka wajaba a lokuta dabam dabam a yayin aiwatar da shirin. Haka kuma za'a tabbatar da cewa dukkan wanda abin ya shafa ko wasu cibiyoyi dama masu ruwa da tsaki suna da masaniya kan halin da ake ciki kamar yadda bankin duniya da gwamnatin Tarayya ta bukata na bin hanyoyi da cika sharuɗɗan da aka shimfida domin biyan diyya ga wadanda abin ya shafa.

Shirin RPF ya shimfida wasu ka'idoji wadanda za'ayi amfani dasu a duk lokacin da aka samu wadan su wurare na musamman da ake ganin yin wadannan kananan ayyuka zai iya yin tasiri.

#### **1.5 Dalilin samar da shirin**

A bayyane yake cewa ayyukan hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa zasu iya tasiri mai amfani da akasin haka, ta la'akari da yanda aka tsara shirin. Hukumar zata taimaka wajen samarda ababen more rayuwa, misali; inganta rayuwar al'umma, samarda ayyukan yi, da kuma bunkasa samun kudaden shiga tare da samarda da tsaro ga daukacin mutanen da suke yankin da ayyukan suka shafa. Matsalolin da ka iya tasiri sun hada da; asarar dukiyoyi, asarar rayuwa, asarar kudaden shiga asarar wurin zama da sauran su. Wanda hakan yana iya faruwa ta sanadiyar barin inda mutum yake tun asali.

A yayin shirye-shiryen aiwatar da aikin wannan hukumar babu sahihan bayanai na kananan ayyuka, wurare da za'a gudanar da ayyuka, yanayin wuri, tsarin al'umma dake yankin da sauran su. Saboda haka, yana da wahalar a gano irin tasirin da wadannan kananan ayyuka da zasu iya samarwa ganin cewa ba'a da yakinin tasirin da aikin zaiyi ga al'umma. Hakan kenan ya nuni da cewa a halin yanzu wanene zai iya amfana kana kuma ta wace hanya wannan yanayin zai yi tasiri wajen samun filin zama ko kuma ta yaya mutum zai bar wajen. Wahalhalun da ake fuskanta na rashin iya gane halin da ake ciki a wurare da ake bukatar gudanar da wadannan kananan ayyuka, kan ganin cewa ko suna iya tasiri ga jama'a ko kuma a'a shine ya haifar da kafa shirin RPF.

#### **1.6 Abubuwan da shirin na RPP ya kunsu**

Shirinsaka tsugunar da al'umma ya shimfida wadansu ka'idoji da ma'aikatu za su bi domin suyi amfani da su a lokacin da suke aiwatar da shirye-shiryen. Kananan ayyuka na sake tsugunnar da mutane wadanda suke a cikin shirin na RPF za'a mika su ne ga bankin domin amincewa da zarar an sami muhimman bayanai kan shirye-shiryen da ake da su. Ya kamata ayi la'akari da cewa

shirin an tsara shi ne domin a magance matsalolin da ke faruwa ta sanadiyar daidaicewar mutane daga wurare, ko kuma kama wuri zauna ta dalilin aiwatar da shirye-shiryen hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa. Domin shirin ba'a tsara shi bane don magance matsalolin da suke faruwa ba gabanin fara aiwatar da shirin. Shirin gudanar da ayyuka OP 4:12 bukatar shirin itace magance matsalar da ka iya tasowa a yayin da aka karbe maka fili ko kuma lokacin da mutane suka bar wuri walau gidajen su, ko wurin aiki, ko sana'a. babu wani tilasci a karkashin manufar bankin na sake mai da kaddara wadda akayi asara ta dalilin zaizayar kasa gabanin yarjejeniyar ko wajen kudaden da bankin ya kebe na gudanar da ayyukan, shirin bai haramta biyan diyaa ba na wasu nau'in abubuwan da akayi asara ba ko suka baci.

Kamar yadda aka tsara a TOR na wannan ayyukan da za'a gudanar sun kunshin dukkan abubuwan da aka bayyana a nan OP4:12 paras 2 da 4

- a. Takaitaccen bayanin aiki da abubuwan da ya kunsu kan dukkan abubuwan da ake bukata da samun fili da sake tsugunnar da al'umma da kuma bayani a kan shin me ya sanya za'a gudanar da shirin sake tsugunnar da al'umma
- b. Ka'idoji da manufofi wadanda suke kula da shirye-shiryen sake tsugunnar da jama'a da yadda za'a aiwatar da su, tare da ingantaccen sharhi ko bayani a hukunce dama hanyoyin da za'a bi wajen sake Nazari tsakanin dokar karban bashi da kuma yadda ya kamata banki su gudanar da manufokin su domin ganin cewa an cika sharuɗɗan da matakan da zasu magance gihin dake akwai tsakanin.
- c. Wata shahihiyar hanya wadda za'a bi a tantance dukkan kanana bangarori, dama bayanan hanyoyin da aka shimfida domin amincewa da shirin nan na sake tsugunnar da al'umma (RAP ko ARAP) dama zayyana bukatar da za'a ciki domin yin wadannan shirye-shiryen
- d. Kiyasin alkalluman wadanda suka gudu da kuma nau'in ajin da wadannan mutane suka fito idan hakan zai iya samuwa
- e. Hanyar da za'a bi domin bayanin ajin wadanda suka daidaice
- f. Wani salo wanda za'a bi domin gano ainahin yawan wadanda ain ya shafa kamin a kawo masu dauki tare da tabbatar da cewa yawan wadannan mutane sune zasu amfana ayayin saka masu matsuguni.
- g. Wani salo wanda za'ayi amfani da shi domin sanin darajar kaddarorin da akayi asara domin biyan diyaa, kana kuma bada taimaka zai kasance kan ka'idar nan na cewa mutane basa su yi asarar abubuwan da suke da shi ba ta dalilin ayyukan shirin.
- h. Hanyoyin da hukumomi zasu bi wajen bada hakkoki, dama ayyukan da suka shafi bangaren da bana gwamnati ba, hakkaokin da suka rataya tsakanin gwamnati da kuma kamfanonin da suke yin gine-gine
- i. Bayanan hanyoyin da aka bi ayayin aiwatarwa, alakar dake akwai tsakanin shirye-shiryen sake tsugunar da al'umma, da aiwatar da shi da masu gudanar da aikin da kuma masu kyautata rayuwar al'umma.
- j. Bayanin korafe-korafan da aka sasanta, da hanyoyin da yakamata a taimaka da su ko wadanda za'a iya bullo da su.
- k. Bayani kan shirye-shiryen kudaden da za'ayi amfani da su wajen aikin sake tsugunar da al'umma wadanda suka hada da shirye-shiryen sake Nazarin kudaden da aka kiyasta za'a

kashe wajen aiki da yanayin yadda aka bada kudaden aiki dama kudaden ko-ta-kwana na ayyukan

- l. Bayanin hanyoyin da aka bi yayin tuntuba dama yadda mutane da abin ya shafa suka shiga wajen aikin a yayin shirye-shiryen aiwatar da aikn dama sa ido a wajen ayyuka
- m. Shirye-shiryen da hukumimi suka yi amfani da su wajen sa ido dama masu sa ido daga waje idan akwai.
- n. Tsari da kuma zane-zanen kananan ayyukan na RAPs/ARAPs
- o. Bayanin hanyoyin da aka bi wajen sa ido da tantancewa kan dukkan abin da ake son aiwatar da shi a yayin sake tsugunar da al'umma.

### **1.7 Babban aikin shirin na RPF a hukumar kula tare da magance zaizayar kasa**

Ganin yadda ake da jerin ayyka wadanda aka gano kana kuma aka gudanar da su a yayin wannan shirye-shiryen na RPF an fitar da wadan su gamsassun bayanai na hanyar da za'a bi a shirya shirin na RPF

- Bayanin aiki
- Dokoki, ka'idoji da kuma abubuwan da hukumar ke bukata
- Tabbatar da kara manufofin bankin duniya
- Nazari da binciken harkokin tattalin arzikin al'ummar yankin
- Kiyasin yawan jama'a da wadanda al'amarin ya shafa
- Matakan da ya kamata a bi domin ganin asalin wadanda abin ya shafa
- Tsare-tsaren jaddawalin sake tsugunarwa da manufofin biyan diyya
- Hanyoyin da ake bi na kiyasin kaddara
- Tsare-tsaren da hanyoyin hukumar ke bi wajen biyan hakkokin al'umma
- Hanyoyin da ake bi na tuntua da sanin wadanda abin ya shafa
- Matakan da ake bi wajen warware matsaloli
- Samar da abubuwan dogaro ga wadanda aka sauyawa matsuguni da damar da suke da ita ga ayyukan da za'a gudanar a karkashin shirin
- Tsare-tsaren kasafin kudi da yadda ake samar da kudin
- Matakan sanya ido
- Aiwatar da ayyukan shirin.

### **1.8 Outline of this RPF**

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is presented in Sections as follows:

Section 1	General Introduction
Section 2	Project Description
Section 3	Nigerian Legal/Institutional Guidelines & Requirements and World Bank Safeguards Policies
Section 4	Principles and Objectives Governing Resettlement Preparation and Implementation
Section 5	Description of the Process for Preparing and Approving Resettlement and Compensation Plans
Section 6	Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Affected Persons
Section 7	Methods for Valuing Assets

Section 8	Arrangements for Compensation and Grievance Mechanism
Section 9	Implementation Schedule, Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works and RPF Implementation Budget
Section 10	Consultations and Stakeholder Participation
Section 11	Institutional Framework
Section 12	Monitoring and Evaluation
Section 13	Disclosure of Social Safeguards Instrument

## SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

### 2.0 Introduction

This Section provides information on the proposed project (the different components). It also highlights the physical and socio-economic settings of the project locations

### 2.1 Project Overview and components

The project development objective (PDO) of the project is “to reduce vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-watersheds.” NEWMAP is making significant progress in tackling land degradation and major gully erosion in Nigeria and has succeeded where earlier initiatives had failed, by adopting innovative, integrated approaches based on community participation. For the first time in Nigeria, NEWMAP introduced a holistic watershed management approach linking poverty alleviation with maintaining sustainable ecosystems and better disaster risk management. Blending physical and vegetative technologies has saved money, significantly reduced soil erosion, improved surface water availability over a longer period, and allowed for better percolation of rainwater into the soil. Above all, the integrated approach has improved, and even saved in some cases, the lives of people at risk living near existing gullies. The project’s participatory approach and alternative livelihood activities have helped communities and policymakers see the value of an integrated approach. NEWMAP is currently working in the seven original states (Anambra, Abia, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, and Imo), plus an additional 12 new states (Akwa Ibom, Delta, Gombe, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Sokoto, Borno, Katsina, Nasarawa, Niger, and Ondo.)

#### 2.1.1

**Component 1: Erosion and Watershed Management Infrastructure Investments** (Original US\$405.98 million-equivalent IDA, GEF, and SCCF). This component supports on-the-ground interventions to restore major, high-risk gully systems and reduce vulnerability to further land degradation. The primary focus during early implementation has been on addressing gully erosion and watershed management in Southeastern Nigeria while northern states develop their site intervention approaches and designs..

#### 2.1.2 Component 2:

**Component 2: Erosion and Watershed Management Institutions and Information Services** (Original US\$39.70 million-equivalent IDA and SCCF). The objective is to strengthen the enabling environment and investment planning and readiness for effective implementation of erosion and watershed management. The component supports all three tiers of government and the private

sector, but with a special focus on states, with the federal level serving primarily as facilitator, regulator, monitor, bench-marker, information broker, and aggregator..

### **2.1.3 Component 3:**

**Component 3: Climate Change Response** (Original US\$30.00 million-equivalent IDA). The objective of this component is to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to promote low-carbon, climate-resilient development. Outcomes focus on providing tools and approaches for government to become better equipped to respond to climate change; and on supporting demonstration projects to test the viability and scaling-up potential of low-carbon development options. The project Mid-Term Review (MTR) in February 2016 recommended a Level 2 Restructuring so that the climate change response activities financed by the component would focus more on adaptation to climate change and extreme weather events in Nigeria. Accordingly, the restructuring limited additional activity from the original US\$25 million to US\$12.6 million under Component 3B on climate change mitigation. The balance of US\$12.4 million was reallocated to implement approved designs for gully interventions in both existing phase 1 and expansion phase 2 states, and for interventions to manage soil degradation in the dry and semi-arid landscapes of the expansion states; investment to strengthen the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) review functions of the government; and activities to include institutional capacity building to support the government of Nigeria to implement its framework for climate action—the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)—to mobilize financial resources for climate action including the issuance of green bonds and allocation to NDC priority investments..

### **2.1.4 Component 4 Project management:**

**Component 4: Project Management** (Original US\$32.92 million-equivalent IDA). The component supports: (a) project management and coordination at federal and state levels, including procurement and financial management; (b) social and environmental safeguards management and oversight; (c) strategic project communication and documentation; (d) project Monitoring & Evaluation, including two MTRs envisaged in the PAD (completed January 2016 and December 2017); and (e) impact evaluation (completed).

**2.1.5** The project is performing well and has made substantial progress in delivering results. Progress against the PDO has picked up significantly and both the DO and Implementation Progress ratings are Satisfactory in the last Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) dated December 26, 2017. Disbursements under the IDA credit have accelerated and, despite the project's effectiveness delay at the outset, are catching up with the original schedule. The project is compliant with legal covenants and there are no outstanding fiduciary issues.

**2.1.6** Appreciable progress has been made with key actions identified in the MTR in December 2017, across all four components:

- a. Component 1 implementation is Satisfactory, reflecting the significant improvement in state performance with the initial 21 sites under construction and the contract awarded for five additional sites. A total of 51 detailed designs and 16 feasibility studies have been granted no objection by the World Bank. The rating also reflects the initiation of catchment management planning in the leading states and progress with the livelihood activities.

- b. Component 2 implementation is Satisfactory. Major highlights include the installation of 19 meteorological stations and installation of 15 Hydro-Met Stations. Capacity building has been carried out for 25 staff on the installation, operation, and maintenance of the meteorological stations, and six early warning systems.
- c. Component 3 is also Satisfactory. Progress includes piloting three fuel-efficient bakery ovens in three local government areas in Jigawa state, and piloting clean and efficient cook stoves in seven NEWMAP states. Several important studies were completed such as a detailed feasibility report that provides clear guidelines and investment opportunities for solar renewable energy in Nigeria. Other examples are the strengthening of the *Nigerian* Meteorological Agency (NIMET) central server to have a data sharing management system as the National Data Provider; preparation of Nigeria's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Opportunities and Associated Action Plans ready for deposition on the UNFCCC NAMA registry; the ongoing support to the issuance of the first green bond in Africa; and the analysis underlying the restructuring of Component 3.
- d. Component 4 is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. While project implementation is largely done through the participating states, the Federal Project Management Unit plays a critical overall management and coordinating role. Implementation and institutional issues related to component 4 are outlined in the project appraisal section below.

**2.1.7** There is huge demand by the federal and state governments for the scaling up of NEWMAP, as indicated in the official letter from the government requesting the Additional Financing from IDA. The opportunity for scaling up exists along two dimensions. First, gully remediation and watershed management interventions undertaken by first phase states in NEWMAP have demonstrated proof of concept, which has spurred state-level technical preparation for additional sites and requests for NEWMAP finance. Technical designs for an additional 51 sites had received World Bank no-objection as of December 2017, and are proceeding to procurement. A preliminary inventory conducted under NEWMAP returned 6,000 sites with land degradation, including both gully erosion and landscape contexts of dry lands, a number far beyond what single-project resources could address. Second, the sociopolitical situation for project expansion to states in the North has improved, and both the federal authorities and the states seek to move rapidly to post-conflict recovery and assist communities back onto paths of sustainable development. NEWMAP is well positioned to support rural communities in this endeavor. Overall, more states are requesting participation than the 11 envisioned at the outset of NEWMAP and any new or recently-admitted states would need technical support to become investment-ready.

**2.1.8** The AF will be used to continue to finance investments in gully rapid action and slope stabilization, integrated watershed management, and livelihoods. Activities that strengthen technical and coordination capacities of relevant federal, state, and local government agencies involved in planning, management, assessment, enforcement, and monitoring of watershed and erosion-related activities and disaster risk management will also continue to be supported. The AF will also continue to provide tools and approaches for government to become better equipped to adapt to climate change with a secondary focus on mitigation activities such as demonstration projects to test the viability and scaling-up potential of low-carbon development options. The AF will help scale the establishment and operation of state PMUs that are subsequently coming on board, beyond the initial seven states. It will also explore ways to supplement and support the

capacities of the state and federal PMUs. Part of the AF will be used to help prepare a larger multiphase programmatic operation for sites/states that have different water and natural resource management issues compared to gully erosion and watershed remediation, for example flooding and environmental degradation in dry and semi-arid lands in Northern Nigeria. .

## **2.2 Project Location**

In Nigeria, the 36 states are organised in six defined geopolitical zones namely North Central, North East, North West, South East, South-South and South West. The NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF project geographically covers all the six geographic areas of Nigeria ,

## **2.3 Erosion and Watershed Management Problems that could lead to Displacement**

The NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF States of Nigeria are hotspots for massive gully erosion. Rapidly expanding gully complexes have resulted in extensive impacts including loss of human life and loss of both built and natural assets (e.g., roads, drainage, housing, farmlands, community assets, silted waterways, and port). The estimated 3000 gullies present in the North Central, North East, North West, South East, South-South and South West vary in size. Some are vast complexes eight kilometers long with fingers one or two kilometers long. These gullies, along with other forms of land degradation such as sheet erosion, can undermine the progress made on economic growth and poverty alleviation in these areas.

Map 1 shows NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF States and the Erosion-Prone Areas in Nigeria

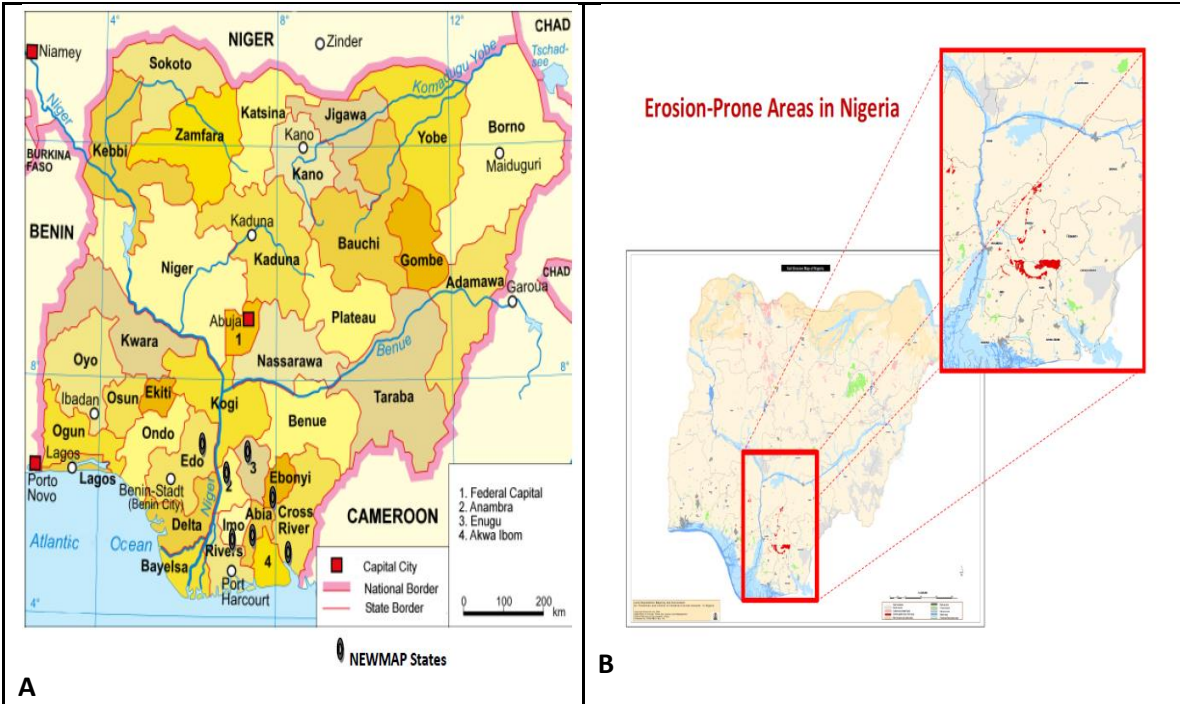
The root causes for the gullies differ from site-to-site in urban and peri-urban areas but are largely human-induced, such as:

- Inadequateroad design and construction particularly for adequate cross-drainage; fragmented and inadequate scale of response;
- Poor or incomplete rehabilitation works (often with major design or contract management issues) that often tend to either exacerbate the erosion problem or transfer it to another area;
- Lack of land use planning and destructive and unsustainable land-use practices that remove protective vegetation cover, as well as weak preventive land management including protective biodiversity and carbon rich areas, or disturb the fragile soil, such as overgrazing, deforestation, cultivation of marginal lands, and uncontrolled mining for building material.

Solid waste management, e.g. filling of drain lines with refuse.

In the northern part of the country, land degradation and environmental insecurity are accelerating and tenuously impacting livelihoods, and this is intensified by high levels of population growth and poverty rates, resource depletion, rainfall variability, recurrent droughts and floods, soil infertility and erosion, and deforestation. There are several interventions that have been done over many decades that have not been successful or sustainable due to issues with weak land use planning, scale of intervention, construction, and post-construction aspects, and weak local participation. Communities and State governments in southeastern Nigeria are overwhelmed by the scale of the problem.





**Maps 1: NEWMAP States and the Erosion-Prone Areas in Nigeria**

Gully erosion is only one extreme form of land degradation affecting the country. Watersheds (the area of land drained by rivers, streams and other watercourses from which rainfall runoff, sediment and dissolved substances to a river) in the regions have also over the year face degradation in terms of services or amenities they provide. Watersheds provide a number of important functions such as the protection of the coastal zone, and as a habitat to diverse species. Upper watersheds are of particular importance because they serve as recharge areas for most aquifers and as source areas for rivers which supply water for urban, industrial and agricultural purposes. In addition, upper watersheds provide suitable conditions for the growth of many domestic and export crops in addition to valuable forestry, energy, mineral and recreational resources.

Watershed Management consists of applying known skills to land use in such a way as to minimize or repair degradation and ensures that the capability of the land is continued beyond its present use. One of the main objectives of watershed management is that of securing sustainable yields of good quality water for domestic and productive purposes. Given the complex interactions between physical, biological and socio-economic factors in watersheds, an integrated approach to watershed management is essential for the sustainable use of natural resources and the minimization of undesirable environmental impacts.

Towards systematically tackling the problems of soil erosion and watershed management a number of priority sites are envisaged for rehabilitation and remediation in NEWMAP across the various participating States, these are potential activities that could lead to displacement or land acquisition.

## 2.4 Population

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with a population of more than 140,003,542 and a population density of 167.5 people per sq. km.

## 2.5 Settlement Patterns and Size Distribution of Settlements

The average national population density is currently about 255 people/km<sup>2</sup>. There are, however, significant regional variations. Imo State, for example, has more than 700 person's km<sup>2</sup> while in some other States the density is comparatively low, such as Cross River State where there are 120 persons km<sup>2</sup>. These differences in density reflect also the physical environment: good upland soils have a much higher carrying capacity than mangrove swamps and lowland forest. Land, in relation to the population, is relatively scarce in the Niger Delta Region and as population increases, the pressure on land for all purposes including agriculture increase accordingly. The highest pressure on land is in the coastal vegetation zone with a population density of 0.46 ha/person followed by the derived savannah zone with 0.49 ha/person. The two zones contains many towns and villages with populations of 20,000 or more, but the seven state capitals contain population in the region of close to 1 million people.

## 2.6 Economy

South-East, North Central, North East, North West, and south-south's agricultural potentials are enormous, despite the presence of major soil constraints including erosion, degradation, toxicity, etc. The climatic conditions of the region are suitable for the production of yam, cassava, rice, maize, palm fruit, banana, soya bean, sugar cane, groundnut, etc. Livestock farming also offers major attraction and employment opportunity. Despite its high population density, agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in the zone, accounting for some 55% of the working population. This is below the national average of 59%, but the pattern varies among states, with Anambra recording a lower proportion of farmers and Ebonyi a much higher proportion.

Edo and Cross River State in the South-South also are included in the Niger Delta. The economy of the Niger Delta Region is largely driven by the informal sector in terms of percentage of people engaged. About 80% of all employed persons in the Niger Delta State are engaged in the private sector, with the greater proportion working in the informal sector. The farming systems in the Niger Delta are principally traditional subsistence crop farming. They are characterised by small sized farm holdings of less than one hectare per household. Cassava remains the largest grown crop produced followed by yam and maize.

## 2.7 Social Capital

The social resources (networks, membership groups, relationships of trust, access to wider institutions of society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods. In the seven states, most communities have a variety of support groups, including cooperatives, local savings and credit or *isusu* systems, informal work exchange groups and religious organizations.

The Igbos in the South East experienced rapid economic and social changes with the advent of colonial rule. People of the area embraced western education, which increased social mobility and opportunities in commerce and white-collar jobs. Limited opportunities in agriculture and animal husbandry principally as a result of scarcity of land and tropical veterinary diseases conducive to communal use of economic resources and strong kinship solidarities on the one hand, while concomitantly supporting individual pursuits, motivation and achievement orientation. The culture of Northern Nigeria is mostly dominated by the literary legacy of the old Sudanic states. The Hausa Sultanates from the 9th to the 18th century produced numerous

literary works. The Hausas of northern Nigeria are mostly Muslims, and there are 14 Muslim-dominated Hausa states in Nigeria, except for Plateau, and Benue States which is largely Christian and not considered a core Hausa state, and Kaduna State which has equal numbers of Christian-Muslim populations. In the north, grains such as millet, sorghum, and corn are boiled into a porridge-like dish that forms the basis of the diet. This is served with an oil based soup usually flavored with onions, okra, and tomatoes. Sometimes meat is included, though among the Hausa it is often reserved for special occasions. Thanks to the Fulani cattle herders, fresh milk and yogurt are common even though there may not be refrigeration. Alcohol is very popular in the south but less so in the north, where there is a heavy Islamic influence. Perhaps the most popular form of alcohol is palm wine, a tart alcoholic drink that comes from palm trees. Palm wine is often distilled further to make a strong, gin like liquor. Nigerian breweries also produce several kinds of beer and liquor. (see--<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/Nigeria.html#ixzz57fzoG4Zi>)

## 2.8 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources in any country are very important in identifying any particular group of people. In some cultures, rivers, mountains, trees, etc are revered.

Scared shrines, lakes and forests are scattered throughout the study area. Sacred forests, streams and lakes are categorized as cultural and natural resources, to which most of communities had access. While some of these resources which are revered or worshipped are within the community, others are some distance away.

## 2.9 Social structure/trends and social groups

Several social groups exist in the communities of the nineteen states. The unique combination of communalism and high individual motivation in Igbo land for example creates a system of decentralized power that inheres in multiple centres in society such as the Umunna (male kindred), Umuada (female kindred), Inyomdi (wives of the kindred), Ohanaeze (general assembly of the kin group), and Otu ogbo (age grades), among many others. This decentralized yet very cohesive system of social power is a characteristic of the people of the South East of Nigeria in the post-colonial era, and it is very important in charting a historiography of civil society organizations in the zone.

Another dimension in defining the specificity of the South-East and South-South Zones is Christianity. The South-East Zone is ethnically and religiously homogenous. Christians constitute well over 95% of the population. Though the South-South comprises numerous ethnic groups, Christianity has been very important in explaining collective misfortunes, mobilizing grievances and organizing solutions in the two Zones. Other relevant organisations include: women associations, youth associations, cooperatives, social clubs, age grades, Community Development Associations and NGOs

The power structure of each community in the two zones has the paramount ruler at the apex. The council of chiefs, Elders, Youths leaders, Women leaders and the Age grades follow in succession. These leaders of the communities will be very instrumental in the mobilization and of support for the various project activities.

Land disputes and sharing of land resources are potential areas of conflict in the Regions. These potential conflict issues have implications for land tenure. To resolve this and related issues a number of ways are usually employed to resolving such conflicts in the communities. These include: community meetings, elders-in-council, dialogue, council of chiefs, appeals and summons, elders' assembly, religious leaders, juju priests, youth council, women groups, the police and courts. Conflict resolution could attract penalties such as warnings, restitutions, fines, seizures of assets and ostracisation.

For the NEWMAP which will involve displacement resettlement issues, resolving arising issues in the course of sub-project implementation are expected to be done within these frameworks of conflict resolution. Any of these methods or a combination of the methods could be used depending on the severity of grievances.

The council of chiefs, Elders, Youths leaders, Women leaders and the Age grades leaders as well as the CBAs and NGOs will be very useful in the resolution of grievances that might crop up. Thus, these shall be carried along in all facets of the project implementation.

### **2.10 NEWMAP - A Catalyst for Development and Growth**

Cases of displaced numerous persons in the regions due to widespread of erosion problems abound with equally untold human agony. The agony that started with a gradual loss of farming land for economic earnings of the rural inhabitants exacerbated when proud rural dwellers abandoned their homes for life as refugees. The problems of severe erosion in these areas are widespread and it is rapidly obliterating the ecological and economic life of many areas.

Indeed, a great portion of farming and habitable parcels of land has been lost to erosion. If the problem were not corrected, more parcels of land will be lost with every passing hour. This is because the regions combine hilly terrain and heavy rainfall with very light and easily erodable soils. But this lush, green land could become an arid badland unsuitable for cultivation, dangerous for human habitation.

The precarious situation lends itself perfectly well to landslides that may potentially wipe out several towns in the areas. There have been several attempts by successive governments to deal with erosion and gully formation, but the problems still persist and most of the efforts have resulted in failure.

The Bank is well-placed to support the region with the NEWMAP given its lead role among development partners in Nigeria and its work to support several complementary sectors. Projects such as the recently concluded Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project and the ongoing Fadama projects have supported rural development and sustainable land management activities. Existing or upcoming projects and government plans related to hydropower, irrigation, roads, and agriculture are affected by or have the potential to contribute to erosion.

The Bank is also well-placed to support such an activity given that it can draw upon its global expertise in supporting large-scale erosion and watershed management programs (e.g. in the Loess Plateau in China, large watershed programs in India such as Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Shivalik hills of the Himalayas, the Anatolia watershed in Turkey, Eastern Nile Basin, and Ethiopia)

and demonstrating innovative approaches such as payment for environmental services in Latin America.

### **2.11 Potentially Affected Persons and the numbers likely to be involved**

At this stage of NEWMAP-AF preparation, accurate figures with regard to the amount of land-space to be used, exact location of and actual sub-project activities, and numbers of affected peoples, are not available.

The socio-economic study/survey during RAPs/ARAPs preparation will provide more information on the social conditions of the potentially affected persons and even estimates.

## **SECTION 3: LEGAL/INSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES, REQUIREMENTS AND SAFEGUARD POLICIES**

### **3.0 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. Erosion Control and Watershed management works best when there is a supportive policy and legal framework, particularly:

- (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.

Land tenure and common pool resources are a particular challenge for watershed management and erosion control. Hence there needs to be a clear understanding of the 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.

### **3.1 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

## **3.2 Nigerian Legal/Institutional Guidelines and Requirements**

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

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

### 3.2.1.1 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 2.

### 3.3 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 NEWMAP-AF 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.

### **3.3.1 World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12) and NEWMAP-AF**

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 NEWMAP-AF 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.

### **3.3.2 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.

### **3.4 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 1: Comparison of Nigerian Law and World Bank OP4.12 regarding compensation**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Category of PAPS</b>	<b>Nigerian Law</b>	<b>World Bank OP4.12</b>
<b>1</b>	Land Owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>3</b>	Land Users	Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.	Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income shall be restored to pre-project levels at least.
<b>4</b>	Owners of "Non permanent" Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
<b>5</b>	Owners of "Permanent" buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
<b>6</b>	Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.
<b>7</b>	Grievance Procedure	No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	The grievance mechanism will be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons and/or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that

			is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.
8	Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank's fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manners

## SECTION 4: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.0 Introduction

Generally, involuntary resettlement, unless properly managed, may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for affected persons and communities, as well as environmental damage and social stress in areas to which they have been displaced. For these reasons, most projects, like NEWMAP supported by the Bank are designed to avoid involuntary resettlement. Where it is unavoidable to embark on involuntary resettlement, appropriate measures to minimise to the

extent possible are chosen. For adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities carefully planned and implemented framework are ensured to mitigate the levels.

#### **4.1 Involuntary Resettlement**

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 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.

The World Bank resettlement policy, OP 4.12 is developed to ensure that negative impacts of projects like NEWMAP-AF 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) in kind e.g. land for land or a combination of land and cash or when cash compensation becomes inevitable.

It should be noted that massive involuntary displacement in NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF is not envisaged. Also it is not envisaged that NEWMAP-AF will lead to the acquisition of protected areas (PA) or community resource management areas. However, in the unlikely event that this happens the procedures offered by OP4.12 which is negotiated process framework will be followed.

Moreover, it is not inconceivable that NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF may create protected areas that will serve as erosion control measure. This could include the creation of areas to enhance ground water recharge or dedicated catch basins. In such situation persons who have settled in such areas or who use resources from them (e.g. quarries, sand mining, hunting, and fishing) will be compensated in accordance with OP4.12 and the objective of this RPF as enunciated in the entitlement matrix. Under this policy, when resources, formerly available to local people and indispensable to their livelihoods, a *process framework* will be negotiated between the affected community and the subproject proponent that will provide for an appropriate and acceptable replacement for that component of livelihood.

## 4.2 NEWMAP-AF and the Principle of Involuntary Resettlement

Under OP 4.12, those affected by resettlement are defined as those who are directly affected socially and economically by:

### (a) The taking of land and other assets resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter;

- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of direct income sources or means of livelihood (i.e., income and livelihoods directly dependent on the affected areas), whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

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

The Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 applies to NEWMAP-AF in:

1. All components under the project, whether or not they are directly funded in whole or in part by the Bank.
2. All persons displaced due to the sub-projects after the cutoff date regardless of the total number affected and the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land.
3. Squatters or other land occupiers who lack legal title or legal occupancy rights to the land they occupy who should be entitled to assistance in accordance with the objectives of the RPF.

(c) This RPF further applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are:

- (i) Directly and significantly related to NEWMAP-AF sub-projects during implementation
- (ii) Necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- (iii) Carried out, or planned to be carried out, at the same time as the NEWMAP-AF sub-projects.

As required by the policy, implementation of individual resettlement and compensation plans under NEWMAP-AF are a prerequisite for the commencement of sub-project activities causing resettlement.

It is further required that these measures include provision of compensation 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 such assets should take place only *after* compensation has been paid or, where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure, public services. In all cases, of displacement, moving allowances and other necessary transitional expenses shall be provided to displaced persons. Persons deemed to be vulnerable shall be provided with appropriate support that allows them to resettle to a new location without undue hardship. This assistance could include special transportation, assistance in locating a suitable new location and helping to set up suitable social support services in the new location such as mobility.

Below an overview of options that can be offered to compensate loss of land or access to normal means of livelihood) is given:

- Offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate.
- Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
- Make alternative housing and/or cash compensation available prior to relocation.
- Build new resettlement sites for displaced persons with improved living conditions.

- In the case of physically displaced persons with recognized or recognizable rights, the project will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location or cash compensation at full replacement value.
- Where these displaced persons own and occupy structures, compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost but sufficient for them to reestablish themselves elsewhere. Note, a floor should be set under compensation to ensure that project operations do not result in homelessness or landlessness (for farmers).

Compensation in kind in lieu of cash when the affected party depends on land for livelihood where feasible. Based on consultation with such displaced persons, provide relocation assistance adequate for them to restore their livelihood at an adequate alternative site. It is important to stress that the policy is not designed to address “economic displacement” in itself. “Economic displacement” could occur where people suffer losses or damage due to project activities that do not involve the taking of land. For example, if a road is realigned causing a business located along the former roadway loses customers, this is a *purely economic displacement* and not subject to OP4.12 because land was not taken from the business itself. If, on the other hand, construction of a drainage canal involves cutting off access by persons to a school or health facility, some compensation could be called for due to the taking of land to build the canal. In summary, OP4.12 demands mitigation only when land is taken. The policy does not discourage compensation for other kinds of losses and damage such as loss of “goodwill” but such compensation is not required by OP4.12.

#### **4.3 NEWMAP-AF Sub-Project Implementation Principle**

The implementation of individual RAPs shall be completed prior to the implementation of sub-project activities causing resettlement.

The Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 applies to all components under the NEWMAP-AF programme, whether or not they are directly funded in whole or in part by the Bank.

## **SECTION 5: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

This section of the RPF provides information on the potential impact and likely project affected persons that could be displaced or affected in the course of the NEWMAP-AF sub-projects in the targeted areas.

### **5.1 Project Impact**

NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF is designed to support participating states and local governments to reduce vulnerability to erosion and develop watersheds. This RPF (with the required RAP/ARAP) that shall be designed have the inherent ability to mitigate these negative impacts and to enhance the positive impacts such as the following: erosion control, improving water resource and network management, flood prevention and control, long term reduction of runoff from catchment areas and diminished sediment inflows.

#### **5.1.1 Identification and Categorization of Loss and Impact**

It is recognized that NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF project will lead to varying degrees of land acquisition (small or large scale acquisition) which, in turn, could lead to physical displacement from land (e.g. denial of access to means of livelihood).

Project implementation personnel will:

- i. Ensure that identification and categorization of the likely loss or impact is undertaken during the planning and design stages of each sub-project;
- ii. Determine the magnitude and coverage of impacts early in project planning in order to justify the resettlement instrument to adopt. General categorization of losses will be done to reflect extent of loss in terms of the following: Permanent or Temporary Loss; Full or Partial Loss; Minimal or Significant Loss;

Table 2 provides a generic category of losses/disturbance/disruptions which could arise from the various NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF sub-projects.

### **5.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

In the context of this RPF, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as those who stand to lose as a consequence of the project, all or part of their assets, including homes, communities, productive



lands, resources such as forests, fishing areas or important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities as well as social and cultural networks and activities. Such impacts may be permanent or temporary. This might occur through land expropriation, and include restricted or reduced access to legally designated fishing areas, wetlands and protected areas.

**Table 2: Categories of Likely Losses/Impact**

Category	Type of Loss
<i>Loss of Income and Livelihood</i>	
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of rental income</li> <li>• Loss of clientele</li> <li>• Loss of business income</li> <li>• Loss of wage income (for employees)</li> </ul>
Impact on accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of Business, Residential or Industrial Accommodation or Room</li> </ul>
Opportunity to Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of income-generating activities</li> </ul>
Plants & Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of economic or perennial trees</li> <li>• Loss of grazing land</li> <li>• Loss of food crops</li> </ul>
<i>Impacts arising from Disturbance/Disruptions</i>	
Impact on Access to Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnection of utility services</li> </ul>
<i>Physical Loss of Assets</i>	
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial use</li> </ul>
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Temporary Buildings and building sites</li> <li>• Fence walls</li> <li>• Other Civil works – pavements, concrete curbs, concrete wells or reservoirs</li> </ul>
<i>Adapted from Resettlement Handbook</i>	

### 5.2.1 Squatters/Other Land Occupiers

PAPs apply to all physically displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land.

Thus squatters or other land occupiers who lack legal title or legal occupancy rights to the land they occupy shall be respected as enunciated in OP4.12. Illegal occupants have the same entitlements as legally titled landowners except for compensation for land. Squatters are entitled to assistance in accordance with the objectives of this RPF.

### 5.2.2 Project Affected Persons Categories

Essentially, the PAPs may be classified into three groups:

- Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;

- Those who lack 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.

The likely displaced persons can further be categorized into three groups as outlined below:

*1. Individuals:*

These are individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of a sub-project.

*2. 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.

*3. Vulnerable Persons/Groups:*

NEWMAP-AF will particularly pay attention to the needs of *vulnerable groups* among those displaced such as those below the poverty line of \$1/day; the landless, the elderly, women and children, the physically challenged 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 NEWMAP-AF activities.

Some of the vulnerable PAPs likely to be found in the proposed project States and who 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 will 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 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.

Compensation for these orphans and street children, if they are affected by the projects in a way which requires their physical relocation, will take the form of paying for their rehabilitation and training to acquire useful vocational skills.

*e. Unmarried aged 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 access to health service facilities. 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. 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.

*h. The physically challenged*

These include people with handicaps such as blindness, paralysis, difficulties with locomotion, incapacity to work, etc. Priority shall be given to these kinds of vulnerable persons who are affected. And the needs of each physically challenged person shall be taken into consideration. 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 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 State PMU will seek to facilitate local social support networks and, failing this, to involve specialized agencies to provide support and care. 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.

### **5.3 Approximate Number of PAPs and Potential Relocation Areas**

Since at present it is not possible to determine the exact location, nature and magnitude of the sub-projects, it is also not possible at this stage to determine/estimate the number of Project Affected Persons. For each sub-project, which might require physical resettlement, the number of PAPs will be established through RAPs which will be elaborated before sub-project implementation.

The location and extent of land take are not known at present and receiving host communities of displaced persons are also not known during the preparation of this RPF.

#### **5.4 Risks to the Success of the NEWMAP-AF Project**

There is no gainsaying the fact that NEWMAP-AF stands to benefit, in no small measures, the society as is being currently and inherently designed.

The project activities and government level officials may aggravate tensions by suggesting that a few should sacrifice for the benefit of the many. It is therefore, particularly important to neutralize to the extent possible any socio-economic pressures in the communities that are likely to be exacerbated by involuntary resettlement, by facilitating the consultation and participation of those persons impacted by the project activities.

Therefore, offering PAPs the opportunity to continue to participate in the planning process that will lead to the preparation of Resettlement Plans is essential and instrumental to the success of the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF.

## SECTION 6: PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PLANS

### 6.0 Introduction

This section following the pattern of the parent project sets out a “harmonized” step by step process that the NEWMAP-AF will take to determine whether the subproject will result in physical displacements, and therefore whether a resettlement action plan (RAP) or abbreviated resettlement plan (ARAP) is required and if so, how to prepare and implement one.

### 6.1 The Screening Process

For the NEWMAP-AF, each sub project that is proposed to be included will be screened and classified according to its social impact. Screening will be based on the defined area of impact, engineering drawings, maps and satellite images of the project area showing homes, farms, workplaces, schools, health posts, places of worship and other places to which people require regular access. Screening also requires on-the-ground surveys. If screening determines that resettlement is likely, the next step will be to initiate resettlement planning, consultation and the preparation of a RAP.

The steps to be undertaken for each individual Resettlement Plan (RAP /ARAP) include a identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), a socioeconomic census and asset inventory of the area; and.

Fig. 1 depicts the process of scoping for potential resettlement implications at the design and implementation stages of each individual sub-project.

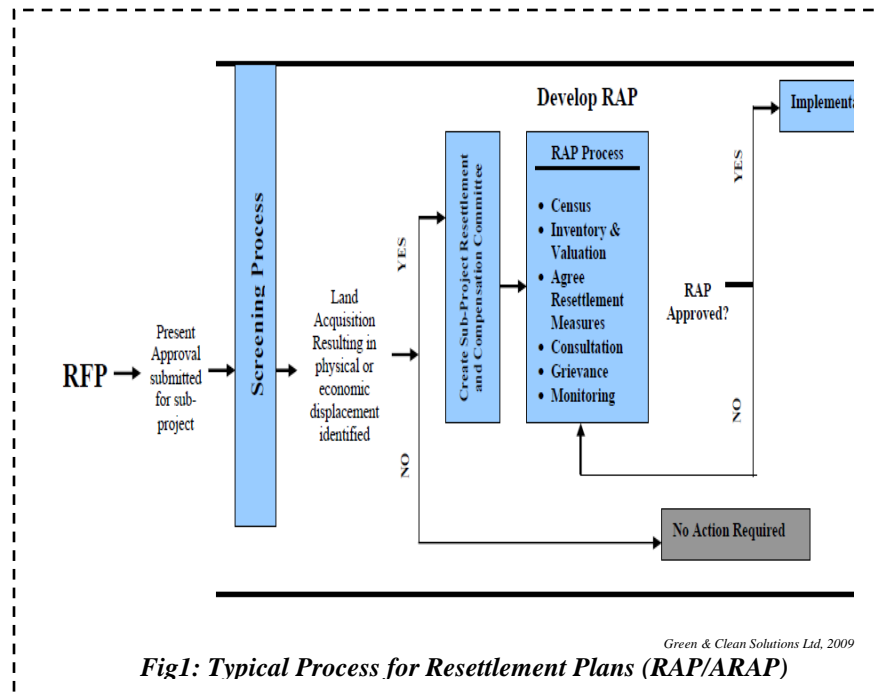
An Indicative Screening Form that could be used in Annex 3. The screening process will take the form of:

#### 1. General sub- project sub sector classification:

As outlined in the NEWMAP-AF project description, classification will take into cognizance interventions that will include structural, vegetative, and adaptive natural resource based livelihood measures, coupled with micro-catchment planning where necessary.

#### 2. Classifying the sub projects by activity into the following categories;

Each subproject planned for implementation under the project shall be screened for possible triggering of OP4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). In general subprojects that entail new construction are more likely to trigger the policy if the activity involves acquisition of land and if



**Fig1: Typical Process for Resettlement Plans (RAP/ARAP)**

displacement or restriction of access may result. Some typical activities that may trigger the policy are structural land management measures and civil works such as cross-drainage, check dams, gabions, terracing and other slope stabilization works, river groynes, geotextiles, afforestation, realignment of watercourses,

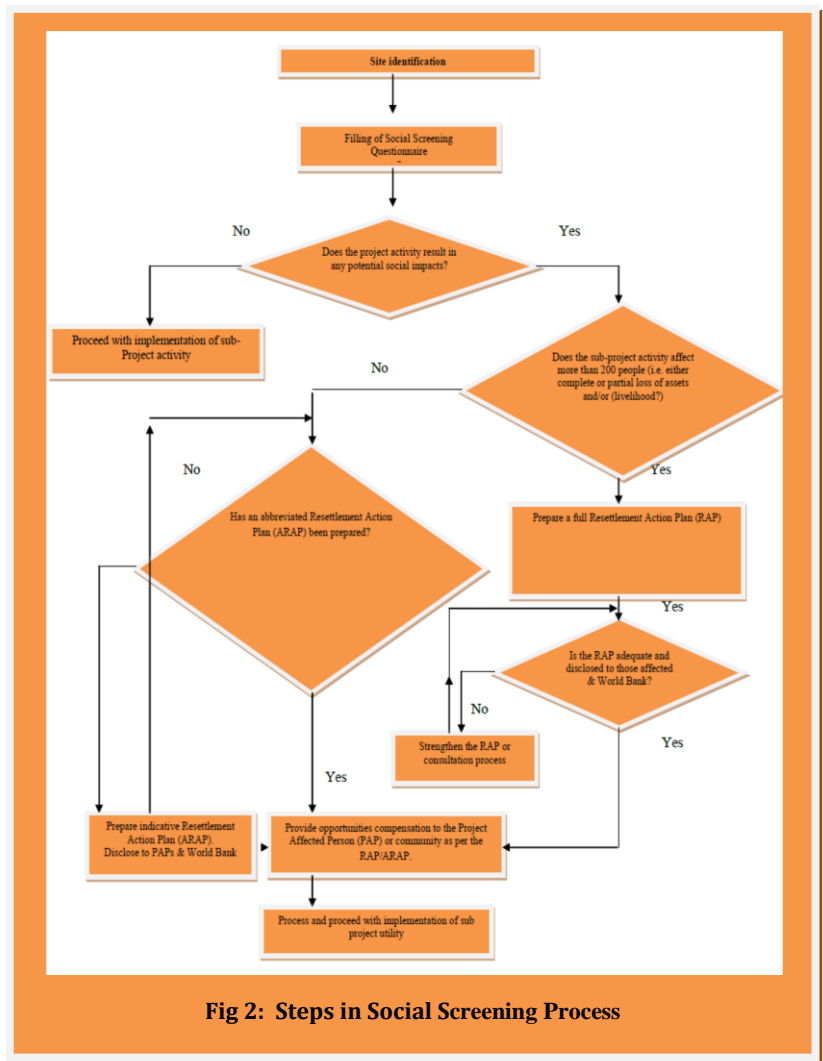
3. Identifying and evaluating potential impacts for each proposed sub project according to whether land is acquired and whether displacement or loss of access may result. Triggering of the resettlement policy will require further preliminary determination of whether the sub project should be proposed or not, based on an assessment of the intensity of the impact and on the mitigation measures that will need to be developed and proposed.

The impact significance of involuntary resettlement as envisaged in the NEWMAP-AF can be seen in three ways in relation to the likely sub-projects that could be embarked upon. Any sub-project where 200 or more persons are anticipated to experience adverse impacts or physical displacement from housing will be lost will require the preparation of a RAP. A subproject displacing fewer than 200 people is anticipated to experience adverse impacts.

The Resettlement Plans (RAPs or ARAPs) with time-bound actions and budgets are to be prepared for every sub-project in which there are resettlement effects.

4. Use of the Socio Economic Studies to identify affected people at the household level and vulnerable groups in the sub project impact area(s) and to calculate household economies. The purpose of the socio-economic study is to collect baseline data within the chosen sites thereby enabling the social assessment/survey of potentially affected populations/communities. The socio-economic study will focus on the identification of stakeholders, the participation process, identification of affected people (including owners and users of land) and baseline information on livelihoods and income.

The socioeconomic study should focus on such issues as livelihoods, incomes, household and compound composition, clan and sub-clan organization, other forms of social organization, ethnic



groups, traditional and non-traditional leadership and other factors in the area, conflict and other issues relevant to the implementation of a resettlement plan. The census should include information on all income sources including remittances. The terms of reference for conducting an SA are indicated as Annex 2.

5. Preparation of individual resettlement and compensation plans. The RAP provides a link between the impacts identified and proposed mitigation measures to realize the objectives of involuntary resettlement. The RAPs will take into account magnitude of impacts and accordingly prepare a resettlement plan consistent with this framework for Bank approval before the sub-project is accepted for Bank financing. Fig. 2 outline steps in social screening process for RAP/ARAP preparation.

The preparation of RAPs is anticipated to be undertaken by a consultant commissioned for this task. It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and timeframes.

An outline of the basic elements of a Resettlement Action Plan is given in Appendix 6. More detailed guidelines for preparing these instruments are available on the World Bank's Website ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)) or in the World Bank's Resettlement Rehabilitation Guidebook.

## **6.2 Review and Submission of RAP/ARAP (RP) to Project Authorities**

Following completion of the RAP (RAP/ARAP) for a sub-project, the RAP shall be submitted for approval by the Consultant to the State PMU for review and, if needed, revision. .

#### Box 1: Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARAP)

The World Bank policies provide for Abbreviated Resettlement Plans and full Resettlement Plans. Where the impact of the entire displaced population are minor (i.e. if affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets lost, or fewer than 200 people are displaced (economically and physically) for the entire project, then the Bank may approve the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP).

The contents of the ARAP are to be:

- (a) A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets.
- (b) Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided.
- (c) Consultation with displaced people about acceptable alternatives.
- (d) Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress.
- (e) Arrangements for monitoring and implementation, and
- (f) A time table and budget.

#### Box 2: full Resettlement Action Plans (RAP)

For major impacts, the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RAP) is required for each site. World Bank OP 4.12 article 25 sets out the requirements of the RAP to include:

- (a) Description of the project
- (b) Potential Impacts
- (c) Objectives
- (d) Socioeconomic Studies
- (e) Legal Framework
- (f) Institutional Framework.
- (g) Eligibility
- (h) Valuation of and compensation for losses
- (i) Resettlement measures
- (j) Site selection, site preparation, and relocation
- (k) Housing, infrastructure, and social services
- (l) Environmental protection and management
- (m) Community participation and consultations with affected persons
- (n) Integration with host populations
- (o) Grievance procedures
- (p) Organizational responsibilities
- (q) Implementation schedule
- (r) Detailed costs estimates and budget
- (s) Monitoring and evaluation

#### Box 3. Process Framework

If any of the sub-projects under the NEWMAP involves restriction of access to any natural resource, a process framework will be prepared for appraisal by the Bank.



## SECTION 7: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PERSONS

### 7.0 Introduction

In this Section, eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits and to discourage inflow of ineligible persons, are set out.

### 7.1 Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Project Affected Persons

PAPs will be entitled to compensation based on the status of their occupation of the potential project area. Under the WB's OP 4.12, PAPs are defined as those who are affected by project activities which result in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter
- Loss of assets or access to assets; and/or
- Loss of income source, business or means of livelihood, whether or not affected person must move to another location

### 7.2 Eligibility

All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, except possibly for moving expense. Similarly, assets, built after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation (Table 3).

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off date, which is the last day of inventory of loss will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance. To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- Person who have formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under
- Nigerian law);
- Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and
- Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- Businesses within the community

Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land, but will not be compensated for the land.

**Table 3: Eligibility Criteria for Compensation**

PAP Classification	Eligible for		
	Compensation	No Compensation	Assistance
Those with legal right	Land or asset at replacement cost	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed
Those with temporary or leased rights at cut-off date	Land and assets at replacement cost	For land, assets, and structure on the land after the cut-off-date	Assistance as needed

Those with no legally recognised right but arrived before cut-off date.	Assets at replacement cost except that compensation may be “topped off” to allow the PAP to acquire a new residence.		Assistance as needed
Those who arrived after Cut-off-date	None	None	None
Those with business located within the Community	Assets and lost income as a result of lost business during project duration	For business located in community after the cutoff-date and outside the affected area.	Assistance as needed

The World Bank’s OP 4.12 guidelines require\* compensation for lost, or impacted, assets and replacement costs to both titled and non-titled landholders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihood. In this project, the absence of formal titles should not constitute a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation.

The principles adopted entails special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female-headed households, disabled persons, migrants and the poor. PAPs affected through land acquisition, relocation loss of residence and structures, and business enterprise are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on ownership right and lost assets. PAP will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards.

### 7.3 Cut-Off Date

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 arrivals in the project area or assets created after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation after this date. The cut-off date will be announced and made public through normal channels of communication in the affected communities and through other appropriate means of reach-out such as radio advertisement during the community awareness campaigns. The detailed census of PAPs will be appended to the RAP/ARAPS. Subprojects should only be approved if they include at least a preliminary RAP and budget. Special attention shall be taken to secure the sites from opportunistic invasion. These measures should include close consultation with the recognized PAPs, signs that inform general public of intended use of site, security patrols to identify opportunistic invaders.

Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more pass after declaration of a cutoff date, a new census and evaluation of properties shall be carried out.

### 7.4 Proof of Eligibility

The PMUs will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility to cover:

- Affected persons with legal/formal legal rights, documented in the form of certificates of occupancy, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, utility

bills among others. Unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not bar eligibility and procedures for confirming authenticity of such documents will be established in the RAP.

- Affected persons with no formal or recognized legal rights . Criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognised claims to eligibility shall be established by alternative means of proof of eligibility such as:
  - Affidavit signed by landlords and neighbors
  - Witnessing or evidence by recognized trade union heads, traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.

## 7.5 Eligibility for Community Compensation

It is important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g. as a community or religious group. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory/customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation includes public toilets, market places, taxi parks, schools and health centres. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

Eligibility criteria will also be determined by the status of development up to when the study starts and will further be determined by other development approval as issued by the government. The consultant will interview key government officers in the various local government Areas.

## 7.6 Defining Entitlements and Preparing an Entitlement Matrix

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined by identifying the most appropriate entitlement for each loss. Based on the entitlements, options for resettlement will be selected in accordance with Bank Policy OP 4.12 (6a (ii)) and the merits of the option.

The RAP planner will prepare an entitlement matrix with respect to both temporary and permanent displacement. This matrix will set the measure for the payment for all losses or impacts. It will also list the type of loss, criteria for eligibility and define entitlements as presented in Table 4.

Based on this comparison, entitlement matrix presented below is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12. The higher of the two standards is followed in this entitlement matrix, since this procedure also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be determined at the time the resettlement plans (RAPs) are being negotiated and prepared.

**Table 4: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/residential /commercial land	1.1 (a)Legal owners of land (b)Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid as plus a one- time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation. .
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership	2. 1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill 2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water
3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1. Cultivator occupying land	3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating	3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) /tenant 3.3 Persons working on the affected lands	3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation)
4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures	4.1. (a)Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied  (b) Renters	4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. (b) One time cash assistance equivalent to 4 months rent moving to alternate premise.

		Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities	4.2. School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations	4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the Project; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1. Re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5.2 (a) &(b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
6. Loss of grazing area	Cattle Rearers	Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsman to locate new grazing fields. Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating new grazing area.
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

<http://newmap.gov.ng/category/fpmu/>

## **SECTION 8: METHODS FOR VALUING ASSETS AND COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENT**

### **8.0 Introduction**

This Section sets out the detailed requirements for determining the value of affected assets.

### **8.1 Organization Procedures for Valuation of Acquired Land**

Valuation methods for affected land and assets will depend on the type of asset. The following land asset types identified under Nigeria law in this policy framework include:

### **8.2 State (urban and non urban) owned Land**

State owned land will be allocated free by the Governor or Local Government (perhaps except for processing and registration fees). The State Agency will be expected to pay compensation to acquire land in this category in cases where the state-owned land is being used by landlords or squatters, settled upon or otherwise being used.

### **8.3 Privately owned Land**

Privately owned property, will be acquired at replacement value. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired will be provided other land of equal size and quality or compensation.

### **8.4 Assets held under Customary Law**

According to Nigeria law, assets held under customary rights are in the Local Government jurisdictions only and will be valued according to the following method and compensation paid for.

The project will compensate assets and investments, including buildings, and other improvements, according to the provisions of the resettlement plan. Compensation rates will be replacement cost as determined by surveys of recent transactions of similar assets in the same area as of the date and time that the replacement is to be provided. Under customary law land belongs to chiefdoms, towns and villages. The permanent loss of any such land will be covered by community compensation, which will be in-kind only. A customary land owner or land user on state owned land will be compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc. at replacement rates at the time of the loss.

### **8.5 Method of Valuation**

In ensuring that during the project implementation, PAPs will be provided full replacement cost of lost structures and other impacted assets and are able to rebuild or replace their structures/assets without difficulties. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement cost without depreciation (Table 5). The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by project operations.

Relevant data to be captured during valuation will include:

- Location details of the land, boundaries of the area/section of the land to be affected
- Affected immovable properties: detailed measurement of buildings, shops, other assets, and structures;
- Property details including noting accommodation, constructional details of affected property external works (fence walls, gates, pavements) affected details etc were relevant.
- Categorizing temporary structures based on constructional details (wall materials), size of structure and use of structure (business/residential/institutional/agricultural); and,

- Data on households affected (tenants, owners, relatives apprentices/trainees and livelihood).

Valuation shall be based on comparisons to recent comparable transactions/costs and comparable assets or land and not simply on general tables that may be out of date and may be based on non-comparable assets or land. An indicative template for calculating Land and Compensation rate could be found in Annex 7.

**Table 5: Method of Valuation**

S/N o	Loss of Land	Comparative Sales Method	Based on the open market value of comparable recent land transactions
1	Loss of Buildings, structures and other civil works	Replacement Cost Method or Comparative Sales Method (which ever gives a commensurate value)	Full replacement cost value as if new – recent construction cost rates
2	Loss of Business Income and Loss of Business Goodwill	Comparative Method	Based on the average monthly net profit
3	- Loss of Income from Rent and Expenditure Incurred for Alternative Accommodation during reinstatement period	Comparative Sales Method	Based on the comparable rent passing, rent advance paid
4	- Expenditure incurred for Transfer of movable properties and temporary structures	Comparative Method	Based on truck/transport hiring charges
5	- Loss of Wages, -Loss of Fees from Apprentice, - Loss of Job Training	Comparative Method	Based on Current Fees and Wages
6	Loss of access to land used for agriculture	Comparative method	Based on Crop compensation Resettlement assistance:. Economic Rehabilitation assistance:

## 8.6 Methods of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance in the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children or other relevant stakeholders where applicable (Box 4). The type of compensation will be an individual choice although every effort will be made to instill the importance and preference of accepting in-kind compensation especially when the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of productive assets.

It should be noted that when land holdings necessary for the livelihood of affected persons are taken away or reduced in size by project works, OP4.12 clearly states that the preferred form of compensation is to offer an equivalent parcel of land elsewhere, i.e. “land for land.” Such land is not always available, but cash compensation is not the preferred form of compensation in such cases.

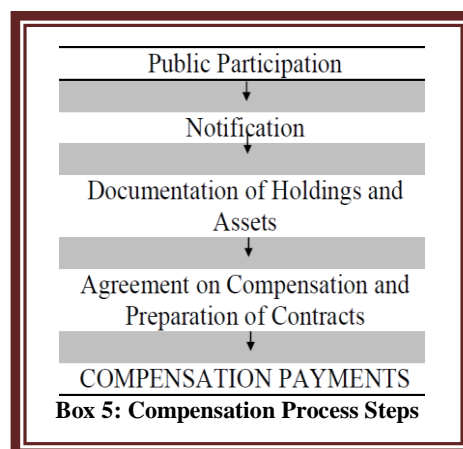
It is also important to note that, under this policy, cash compensation is only appropriate where there is a market for land or other lost assets in the area of the impact. If all the available land in the area is controlled by the State or by kinship groups such as clans and there is no functioning land market, it is unacceptable to

offer cash compensation to, say, a farmer, when he/she has no possibility of acquiring new land in the same area.

## 8.7 Entitlement for Compensation

Entitlements for compensation shall be based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified in this RPF and the actual field consultations during the preparation of the RAP/ARAP. Unless otherwise indicated, payment of compensation and other entitlements and the extension of assistance will be made to PAP households and individual PAPs, as the case may be. In dealing with compensation, preference shall be given to land based resettlement strategies for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based.

Where sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land based options centered on opportunities for employment or self re-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. However, this lack of land shall be documented and justified. Palliative assistance should be avoided, i.e. assistance that is not sustainable such as temporary payments or food donations.



### 8.7.1 Arrangements for Compensation

A Compensation and Relocation Committee will be set up and be responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation and relocation activities. The compensation process for the subproject will involve several steps to be carried out in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan and the RAP (Box 5). This will be in accordance with the individual project resettlement and compensation plans as outlined below:

#### 1. Public Participation

This process seeks the involvement and concerns of the PAPs and the communities in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning to implementation.

Public participation with local communities is an ongoing process throughout resettlement planning and this will have taken off at the screening stage. PAPs will be notified during the identification of subprojects and consulted with as part of the screening process.

The subsequent socio-economic survey will record all relevant information about the PAPs, and ensure that this is accurately reflected in the RAP in order to allocate the appropriate compensation. Periodic monitoring will ensure that PAPs have been consulted and that compensation and relocation has been carried out satisfactorily. This will ensure that no affected individual/household is simply “notified” one day that they are affected in this way.

Forms of Compensation	
1. Cash payments	Compensation will be calculated in Naira. Rates will be adjusted for inflation
2. In-kind Compensation	Compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipments
3. Assistance	Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation assistance and labour.

**Box 4: Forms of Compensation**



## 2. Notification

Landowners will be notified by the SA of that their property is required for development of the subproject. The user will be informed through both a formal notification, both written and verbal, to be delivered in the presence of the community heads and the Coordination Committee. To ensure that any sensitive areas are accurately identified during this procedure, all necessary community heads, religious leaders, other elders and individuals will accompany the project team to the site.

## 3. Documentation of Holdings and Assets

The PMU officials and the local community will arrange meetings with the project affected persons to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, the project officials completes a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on, the affected party and those individuals considered as household members, total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring future arrangements. The dossier shall be confirmed and witnessed by village/community officials and will be kept up-to-date. This is necessary because it ensures monitoring of an individual over time. All claims and assets should be documented in writing.

## 4. Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

The types of compensation shall be clearly explained to the individual or household involved. The PMU will draw up a contract, listing all property and/or land being surrendered, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind). A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms are to be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the representative of the local government chairman (or his/her representative), the project officials, and other community leaders prior to signing.

## 5. Compensation Payments –

All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party, representative of the state environmental agency and the community officials.

### 8.7.2 Community Compensation Payments

Community compensation will be in-kind only for a community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of the structure to at least the same standard or equivalent better standard to that being built by the program in the area to serve the same function. Examples of community compensation include; School Building (public or religious), Public Toilets, Well or borehole, Market Place, Taxi Park, Road, Storage warehouse, etc.

Community compensation may in itself require land take and people may be affected, thus a change of impacts which will be compensated.

### 8.7.3 Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The procedure for delivery of compensation will be detailed in each RAP. The PMUs will follow approved procedures ensuring that:

- Full payment of compensation is carried out before possession of acquired sites and before works begin.
- PMUs formally make offers to affected persons and allow persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established

- Land/Asset valuation committee communicates the amount to be paid to the acquiring agency and the Ministry of lands will ensure that the amounts are fair and adequate.
- Cheques in the name of the beneficiary or deposits to the beneficiary's bank account shall be the preferred and first mode of payment; however payment may be by banker's draft where the amounts involved are "minimal". PMUs shall make arrangements with nearest bank to effect payments by banker's draft;
- Payments are made to the affected person personally by the State Agency in the presence of Land/Asset Valuation Committee and an independent witness of the affected person/opinion leader
- Proper receipts are issued and copies given to the affected person, the Finance Department of the State Agency and the Land/Asset Valuation committee;
- Comprehensive reports on payment made are submitted for review by Management of the PMUs and the Land/Asset Valuation committee.

### **8.8 Mechanism for Voluntary Donation of Land: Procedure and Records**

The Project anticipates land for widening of existing setbacks or sub-project management to be donated by communities or individuals that will be directly benefited by NEWMAP-AF on a voluntary basis. 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, 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 PMU/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 PMU who shall certify and forward a copy to the Bank prior to the commencement of the civil works.

## **SECTION 9 GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS**

### **9.0 Introduction**

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

- failure to register PAP or identity of individual is disputed;
- losses not identified correctly;
- inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- dispute about ownership;
- delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- 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

- Provide a way to reduce risk for projects,
- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, and
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship.
- Prevent and address community concerns, and

- Assist larger processes that create positive social change.

## 9.1 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redressal mechanism is an important aspect in projects involving land acquisition or displacement. The redressal 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 and R&R provisions.

A Function of Resettlement Implementation Committee shall be constituted within the PMU 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 redressal 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

### 9.1.1 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 channeled 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. Annex 8 contains grievance redress forms that could be used for grievance mechanism.

In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

- Receive and register a complaint
- Screen and assess the complaint
- Formulate a response (within a specified time frame)
- Select a resolution approach
- Implement the approach
- Settle the issues
- Track and evaluate results
- Appeals process
- Monitoring and reporting to project management to detect systemic problems;
- Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

### 9.1.2 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. An example of a grievance redresses form is provided in Annex8a.
- 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 PMU, 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 NEWMAP-AF, it is recognized that the formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress tend to be lengthy and acrimonious procedures, and thus an informal grievance redress mechanism through the PMU 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 mechanisms 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 State PMUs 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.

### **9.1.3 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. A sample of a Grievance mechanism Form is included in Annex 8. 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 information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate)
- the date the complaint was closed out
- date response was sent to complainant.

### **9.1.4 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.

## **SECTION 10: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS AND RPF IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET**

### **10.0 Introduction**

This section emphasizes that in each sub-project, resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. All resettlement activities arising out of the 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-project, and prior to disbursements of funds for activities related to the respective sub-project.

### **10.1 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 until 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. In cases where a dispute or absence makes it impossible to compensate the affected party(-ies) promptly, payments may be held in escrow by the court or other responsible party on condition that the affected party does not lose the right of grievance and appeal.
- 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 have been provided to displaced persons. Escrow accounts are allowable as provided above. 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 shall be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs. These include the
  - 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 shall 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.

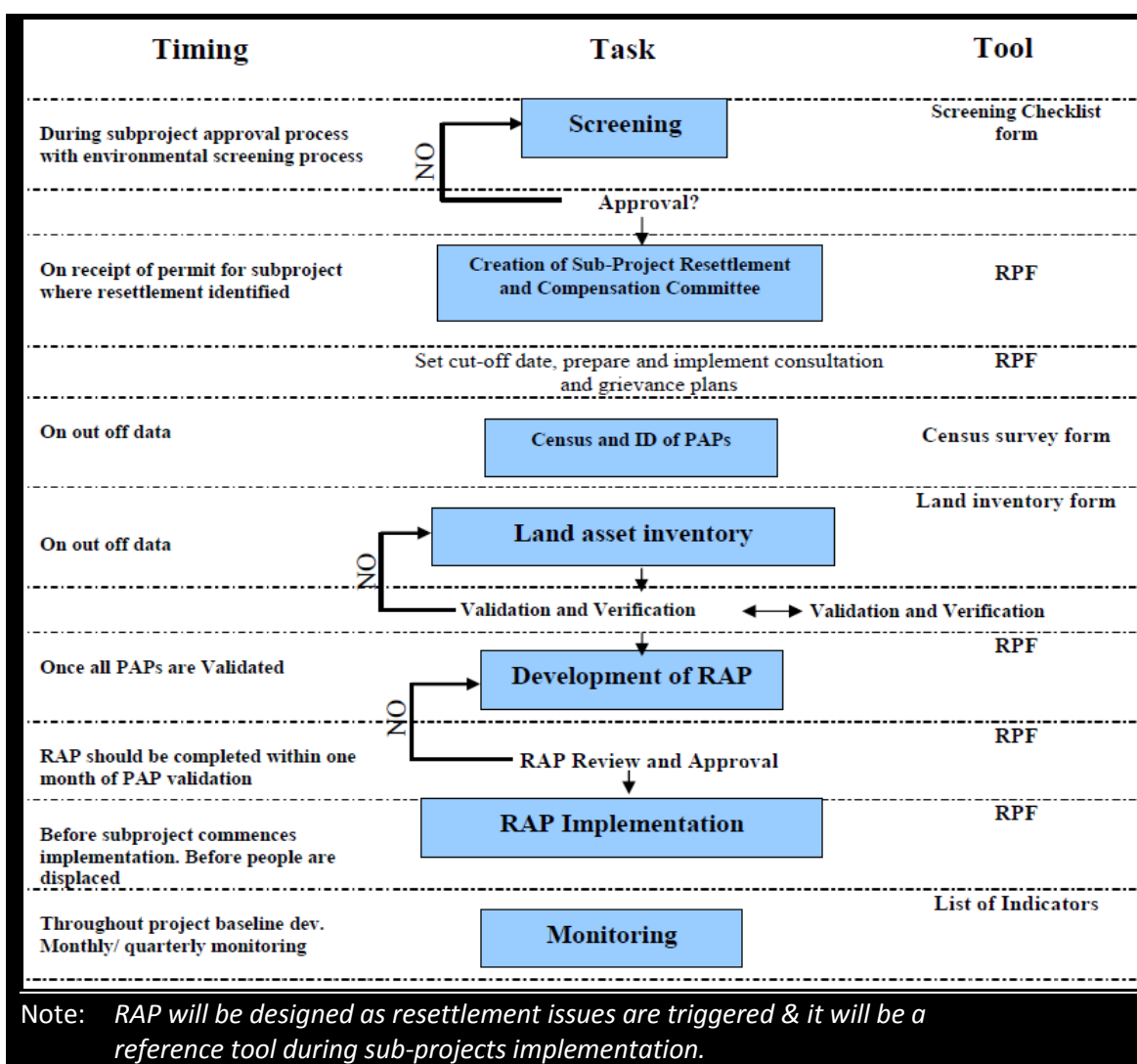
## **10.2 Coordination RAPs and Civil works**

In compliance with this policy, the screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works. Fig. 3 shows a process flow of the various activities indicative of approximate timing.

The timing mechanism of these measures will ensure that no individual or affected household will 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.





Courtesy: Green & Clean Solutions Ltd, 2009

**Fig. 3: A Process Flow Indicative of Approximate Timing of Some Resettlement Activities**

### 10.3 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 will 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 (Annex 9).

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 will be to confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with the World Bank policy.

#### **10.4 RPF and RAP Implementation Budget**

The budget for resettlement will be known based on field assessments, prevailing asset replacement 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 NEWMAP sub-projects have not yet been developed. Moreover the exact locations are not known. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of NEWMAP. 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 in Annex10. The budget must be integrated with the budget for the civil works and should be considered in any feasibility studies or benefit/cost analyses. 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 for the vulnerable members of the community. This will enable facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budget for resettlement and compensation. NEWMAP 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 shall be borne out of counterpart funds. In either case, *resettlement costs should be included in the overall subproject budget which is estimated at \$5m.*

Further to guide in arriving at the budget and cost estimates, Annex 10 provides elements/items that could feature in the overall budgets. Annex 11 outlines some elements that could be seen as contingencies.

#### **10.4.1 Sources of Funding**

The Government of the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF States, namely: Abia, Anambra, Cross Rivers, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Delta, Kogi, Sokoto, Plateau, Gombe, Kano, Borno, Katsina, Nassarawa, Niger and Ondo states shall fund 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 PMU and other stakeholders for external monitoring.

### **SECTION 11: CONSULTATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION**

#### **11.0 Introduction**

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts. One key factor that exists in all successful approaches to project development and implementation is participation by all stakeholders and communities in erosion control and watershed management. The more direct involvement of the local level people in the planning and management processes, the greater the likelihood that resource use and protection problems will be solved as well as the likelihood of development opportunities occurring in a balanced way and to the broad benefit of all communities in the project.

Meanwhile, it makes sense in this RPF to understand two concepts, consultation and communication that are frequently confused with each other. Consultation with affected populations and other stakeholders is basically a two-way process in which the ideas and concerns of stakeholders and the subproject designers are shared and considered. Communication involves dissemination of information from the subproject proponents to the concerned public. These concepts should be kept separate.

#### **11.1 Mechanism for Consultation and Participation of Displaced Persons**

The public participation strategy for the NEWMAP-AF will evolve around the provision of a full opportunity for involvement for all stakeholders, especially the PAPs. Therefore, as a matter of strategy, public consultation will be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle.

The consultation process will ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are consulted. Early and official information about the project will be shared with the public, to enable meaningful contribution, and enhance the success of NEWMAP-AF.

This RPF has captured two consultations, the initial consultations at the beginning of the project covering the first seven movers states of Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo respectively and is placed in annex 12 of this RPF tagged '**Stakeholder Consultations and Highlights of Consultations as at 2011(Phase1)**' while the second consultation covers the new and newer states that were phased in to the project and this can be seen in annex 13 also tagged as '**Stakeholder Consultations and Highlights of Consultations as at 2017(Phase2)**'. Another Consultation was carried out during the second MTR for project in which most of the stakeholders were in attendance. However, for the newer states the stakeholder consultations will be done when the stakeholders are identified.

There are many vehicles that could be used for communication and consultation such as listed below:

Meetings, filling in of questionnaires/ application forms, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements making public documents available at the national, local and community levels at suitable locations like the official residences/offices of local elders, announcement In various media, newspaper announcements placement in more than one paper, preferably all local papers , notice board near project site, posters located in strategic locations and many public places frequented by community and radio and local television

Any of these means to use must take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in the rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback and putting messages in the language readily understood by such people. Ideas and complaints coming from the population shall

In fact the PMU should as a matter of reaching the relevant public engage directly with stakeholders and taking their concerns into account. In other words, for effective consultation, the PMUs should hold specific events (preferably community-level meetings) at which affected people will feel comfortable expressing their views. Such events should be carefully documented by written minutes, recordings, video recordings, etc. and the minutes of these meetings together with attendance lists should be included with the RAP to demonstrate that consultation has taken place. RAPs will explicitly show how ideas from PAPs were taken into account. Generally, the PMUs are not required to accept every suggestion or demand made, but they should take each reasonable suggestion into account as a matter of good faith.

### **11.2 NEWMAP-AF Public Consultation for RPF Preparation and Outcomes**

In the course of the preparation of this RPF relevant MDAs and NGOs/CBOs and potentially project affected persons were met. Questionnaires were administered to the relevant stakeholders with the purpose of exploring:

- The adequacy, workability and familiarity with the RPF;
- The extent to which the RPF interfaced with the State Procedures and the system of property valuation;
- Capacity or awareness within the relevant institutions generally of RPF;
- The existing capacity and/or availability to facilitate the application of or compliance with the RPF;
- Identification of the relevant project affected persons

The major outcome of the various consultations is summarized below while further details on the consultations and those consulted are provided in Annex12:

- Excavation and construction are major causes of erosion
- In determining and designing of the sub-projects as envisaged under NEWMAP-AF an inclusion of the relevant stakeholders' and beneficiaries' opinions of the project is essential.

- For Sustainability, the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF PMU should run without interference from State Governments in the day –to-day running of the affairs and sustainability may not be guaranteed if successive government does not favour the project.
- Objective criteria shall be used in selecting priority sites
- Land is very important to the people as such will support the project in gaining back land that is useable which had been taken over by erosion earlier.
- In the course of civil works members of the host community be given priority to assist main contractors and communities themselves should be allowed to monitor the adequacy (quality) of works in the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF project in their domain.
- Ensure use of competent and qualified contractors, especially in the construction works at the various sites.
- There is need for transparency in the contract award and project execution in order to avoid incompetence in the various measures for NEWMAP-AF
- Though resettlement and compensation issues are noted in the development work of our various governments, it is not as comprehensive like the resettlement policy framework of the World Bank and as such the Government shall be made to adhere to that of the World Bank, otherwise compensation may not get to PAPs.
- Past experience shows that compensation, if any, is late in coming after construction/development is carried out or it does not even come at all.
- Any irregularity in the compensation system such as disfranchisement or denial of rights and elite capture will likely cause conflict.
- PAPs should be compensated before work starts at the various sites
- Proper understanding of roles between MDAs in the entire management of the project is necessary. There is need for line ministries in the States to interface in their responsibilities to achieve good performance for the project.
- Amongst the States, there seem to be a good arrangement in place for dealing with land acquisition, which include a system of land acquisition. However, while some of the States have more considerable experience in resettlement issues especially as it concerns consultation with potential PAPs, others, do not seem to have.
- There is need for capacity/awareness within the relevant institutions of Bank resettlement issues, the extent to which this interfaces with the existing States' procedures and the system of property valuation as well as the ability to facilitate the application of or compliance with the RPF;

Public consultation initiated during the RPF preparation will continue during the preparation of the following: socio-economic study, resettlement and compensation plan and drafting and reading of the compensation contract.

Through these, the PMU will be able to:

- clarify the project's objectives in terms of stakeholders' needs and concerns
- identify feasible alternatives (in particular alternative locations) and examine their relative merits in terms of environmental, social and economic factors
- identify and priorities' environmental and resettlement issues and establish the scope of future studies
- Identify processes for continued stakeholders' involvement.

### **11.3 NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF States Commonalties & Differences**

Generally, the States have good governance framework and laws to back up and manage the social safeguard issues that will crop up in the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF project. General knowledge of legal instruments

on resettlement issues good with regard to Nigerian Land Use Act but poor understanding of OP/BP 4.12 is prevalent in virtually all the states. Capacity to perform resettlement & compensation functions also inadequate

While some of the States have more considerable experience in resettlement issues, especially as it concerns consultation with potential PAPs, land acquisition, etc., others, do not seem to have.

The acquisition process by Governments essentially includes:

- Description of parcel of land to be obtained and is excised,
- This is published in the Newspapers and other media with a view to notifying the owners of the land area and other relevant stakeholders.
- Engagement of the landowners
- Valuation of the development on the land

#### 11.4 Opportunities for Reform During projects

The NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF provides opportunities for reforms in a number of issues, such as:

1. States developing and/or strengthening existing policies on erosion control and watershed management.
2. Understanding best practice in involuntary *resettlement & compensation management issues*.
3. Building of capacity/awareness within the relevant institutions of the RPF, the extent to which this interfaces with the existing States' procedures and the system of property valuation as well as the ability to facilitate the application of or compliance with the RPF needs to be strengthened;
4. When constraints emerged during implementation, the project should support a legal review of common land resource management, and/or help to develop a new memorandum of understanding signed between the communities and land Ministries/Agencies (for example, forestry and local authority) that set out guidelines for management and benefit sharing.
5. Revise and adopt in the light of current realities the Harmonized Compensation Rates for Economic Trees and Crops for Geo-Political Zones passed in a resolution by NTDF in 2008 with recourse to the Land use Act for guidance.
6. Promote partnership with centres of excellence (e.g. universities and research institutions) on erosion control and on environmental and social safeguards

#### 11.5 Identifying Stakeholders

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project shall be defined as all those people and institutions that have an interest in the planning and execution of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project. Table 6 outlines the key stakeholders identified at present, in the course of preparing this RPF

**Table 6: PAPs Identification Matrix**

Who?	How to identify them
People living in the vicinity of the proposed works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Field Survey</li> <li>➤ Identify the local government area(s) that falls within 1 km radius of the proposed sites.</li> <li>➤ Review available data to determine the stakeholder profile of the whole stakeholder or relevant group.</li> </ul>

	➤ Use identified groups and individuals to tap into stakeholder networks to identify others.
Special interest groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identify key individuals or groups through organised groups, local clubs, community halls and religious places.</li> <li>➤ Organisations such as environmental groups will be aware of similar local groups or individuals.</li> </ul>
Individual people who own properties that will be directly or indirectly affected.	➤ Advertise in local newspapers, telling people that they may be affected and asking them to register interest in attending meetings or receiving further information.
Business (owners and employees).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Field Survey</li> <li>➤ Council lists or property registers.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 12 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

### 12.0 Introduction

The NEWMAP-AF RPF follows the arrangements of the parent project and is built on institutional arrangements amongst public agencies and with local communities and project affected persons.

### 12.1 Institutional Arrangement

**Federal level:** The primary focal point for the project will be a **Federal Project Management Unit** (Federal-PMU) under the FME Director of Erosion Control and Flooding (working with the guidance of the Permanent Secretary). The Federal-PMU will coordinate and provide oversight at federal level and will comprise of a Federal Project Manager and key technical staff i.e. environment/social specialist, procurement specialist, financial specialist, M&E specialist, geotechnical, road and urban engineers. In addition, The Federal-PMU will be supported by a Project Management Consultancy (PMC), which will provide assistance in key areas of 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 State level will be coordinated by their Commissioners of focal agencies for erosion management. State implementation arrangements will be similar to existing Bank financed projects such as Community Social Development Project, Commercial Agriculture Development Project and Fadama III, with each participating State establishing a **State PMU** in their identified line ministry responsible for erosion management that will 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 Manager, and environment specialist, procurement specialist, financial specialist, M&E specialist, an engineer, a GIS specialist and a social expert.

**Site level:** Much of component 1, Erosion management Investments, will be implemented at site-level, through sub-projects. Each sub-project site will have a site management unit (SMU) that will comprise a Site Manager and technical specialists such as engineers, GIS experts, hydrologists. 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 shall be designed to involve other federal and state MDAS and local programs concerned with water resources management commission and the (national hydrological services agency, works, Agriculture, regional and town planning, erosion control 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 (Fig4).

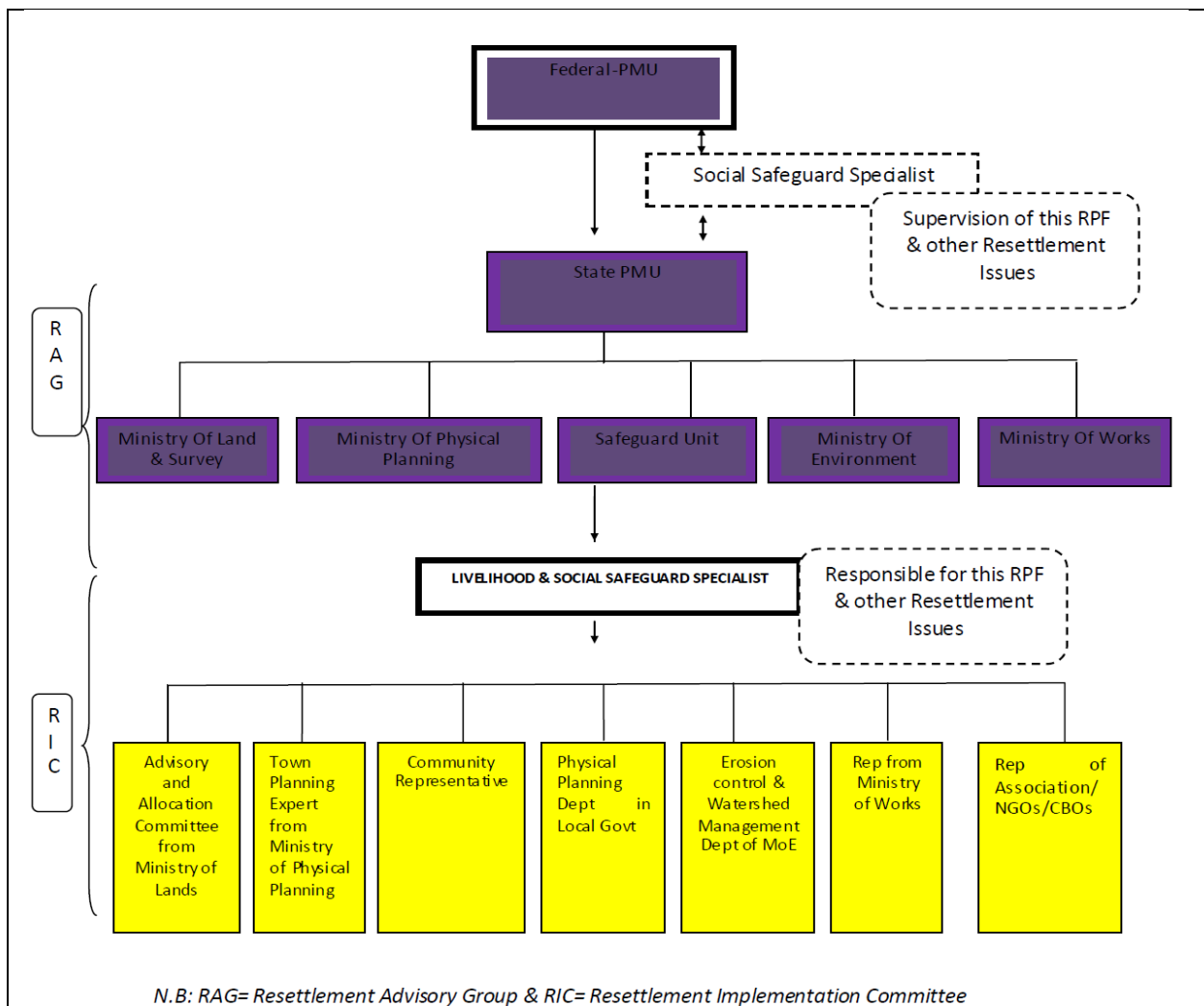


Fig.4: Organogram of the PMU for Resettlement Management

### 12.2.2 State Level Institutions

Also following after the pattern laid out for the parent project, below are some key institutions at the state levels that have been identified that will have a part to 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 will have a role to play in the execution of the resettlement issues of NEWMAP-AF. While most of them do not have



direct links with resettlement, some of them, by operation or statutory functions, will have related responsibilities with resettlement on the NEWMAP-AF 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 NEWMAP-AF projects to ensure success.
- 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;

To achieve this made, the PMU will 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 co-ordinated response on the environmental and social aspects of the NEWMAP-AF 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
- 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 will 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**

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 manages Lands and all other landed properties belonging to the State Government situated within and outside the State.

- Thus amongst other things, the Ministries will
- Be 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.
- Be 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.
- Be 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 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 RPs of each project site.
- Maintain an oversight role of the supervision of the RPF/RAP/ARAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks 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, time-bound implementation schedule will be included in each RAP, 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 7 presents the various resettlement activities and its corresponding responsible party, while Fig. 4 shows the flowchart of a resettlement implementation

**Table 7: 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/World Bank
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	Organise 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	PMU/Consultants
13	Review of RAPs and ARAPs	PMU and World Bank
14	Disclosure of RAP	PMU/World Bank
15	Internal Monitoring	PMU
16	External Monitoring and Approval	FMEEnv, SMOE, NGOs/CBOs, Communities, World Bank
17	Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Report of RAP and Disclosure	PMU
18	Establishing of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committees - 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

#### 12.4 Measures for Strengthening Organizational Capability - *Capacity Building and Training*

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different ministries and agencies involved, it is recommended that a capacity building and training programme be enshrined in the overall project management and support for the stakeholders, especially the PMUs and the relevant MDAs as well as the communities and the NGOs/CBOs. It is the responsibility of the Social Safeguard Unit that shall be set up to ensure that all identified members of the implementation team are trained prior to implementation of resettlement and compensation.

The training should focus on the following, *inter alia*:

- World Bank Safeguard Policy (O.P 4.12) on resettlement and other World Bank operational policies on environment;
- Relevant Nigerian laws and policies relating to land acquisition and resettlement;
- Compensation and supplementary assistance;
- RAP Implementation process.

As part of sensitization, introduction to social and resettlement aspects learning basic concepts and policy, legal and other relevant statutory requirements in Nigeria and World Bank

Table 8 outlines an indicative training programme that with relevant topics that could be adapted.

**Table 8: Typical Training Programme on Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders**

S/n	Duration	Subject	Resources
1	60Mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Official opening</li> <li>➤ Introduction of Participants</li> <li>➤ Introduction to programme, Sessions and trainers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ List of participants</li> <li>➤ Agenda for trainingSession</li> </ul>
2	15Minus	➤ Tea Break	
3	90 Minus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ General Introduction</li> <li>➤ Involuntary vs. Voluntary Resettlement</li> <li>➤ World Bank Safeguard policies</li> <li>➤ Policy, legal and other statutory requirements as per Government of Nigeria and World Bank</li> <li>➤ Main issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PowerPointpresentation</li> <li>➤ Associated handouts</li> </ul>
4	60mins	➤ Lunch	
5	60mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Introduction to Social and Resettlement Issues</li> <li>➤ Basic Concepts</li> </ul>	
6	90mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</li> <li>➤ Principles of RAP/ARAP</li> <li>➤ Planning Requirements</li> <li>➤ Implementation Requirements</li> <li>➤ Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution</li> <li>➤ Documentation and Disclosure Requirements</li> <li>➤ Monitoring and Evaluation of RAPs and ARPs</li> </ul>	Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant (included in the RPF)
7		➤ Tea Break	
8	60mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overview &amp; Objective of the RPF</li> <li>➤ Gaps between OP 4.12 &amp; Nigerian Land Use Act and how to bridge them</li> <li>➤ Eligibility and Entitlements</li> <li>➤ Resettlement and Compensations packages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Full copy of theRPF for eachparticipant</li> <li>➤ PowerPointPresentation</li> </ul>
9	30minus	➤ Review of Day	
DAY 2			
1	60mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assessment process (i.e. introduction to ARAPs and RAPs as proposed in the RPF)</li> <li>➤ Census &amp; Socio-economic Methodology</li> <li>➤ Content of an ARAP</li> <li>➤ Content of a RAP</li> <li>➤ Grievance and conflict Management</li> <li>➤ Vulnerable people</li> <li>➤ Monitoring and Evaluation tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Full copy of theRPF for eachparticipant</li> <li>➤ PowerPointPresentation</li> </ul>
2	15mins	➤ Tea Break	
3	90mins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ NEWMAP Resettlement Action Plan</li> <li>➤ Background</li> <li>➤ Resettlement packages</li> <li>➤ Consultations and negotiations with affected people</li> <li>➤ Development of Resettlement sites</li> <li>➤ Potential strong point and weak points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PowerPointpresentation</li> <li>➤ AssociatedHandouts</li> </ul>

4	60mins	➤ Lunch	
5	90mins	➤ Social & Resettlement Considerations in Urban and Rural Development Projects: ➤ Social and Resettlement aspects arising during construction and operation stages ➤ Social and Resettlement Good Practices in Urban public works and rural agricultural practices	
6	30Mins	➤ Review & Closing	

## SECTION 13: INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY

### 13.0 Introduction

The key objective of the land acquisition and resettlement plan is to ensure that the economic and social futures of the affected persons/households/communities are at least as favourable as it will have been in the absence of the project. Therefore, the affected people shall receive assistance in rehabilitation.

The income restoration action programme will be described in greater detail in the respective Resettlement Plans. A participatory approach will be utilized in the development of the income generation programme in order to ensure that the ideas, wishes and needs of the stakeholders are included.

The programme will support income generating activities with [adequate] commercial potential in the agricultural and non-farm sectors. The affected areas include all villages where erosion control and watershed management works are to be carried out, irrespective of the strength of the adverse impact.

### 13.1 Rehabilitation Measures

Rehabilitation measures may include any of the following:

- Assistance in starting a new business and/or strengthening a new one, in the form of management and marketing assistance, product design and prototype development,
- Assistance in finding new employment opportunities, including skill development through training for the new employment,
- Providing training for agricultural methods and technology to increase production on the non-affected land,
- Providing skill training to prepare participants for off-farm work within or outside of the affected area,
- Providing access to, and giving preference to affected people in, employment opportunities created by the project.

### 13.2 Local Labor Recruitment

Construction contracts and other erosion control and watershed management measures will include a clause instructing the contractor to utilise (sub-contract) from among the communities' members/villagers of the area where the work is to take place for jobs that they are capable of carrying out.

### 13.3 Income from O&M of Flood Control Structures

The same method should be used for the annual maintenance, for instance of drains, too. Rather than wait to renovate the drains, an annual maintenance programme should be designed along the lines of the participatory approach outlined above.



Thus, a yearly budget to pay the population of the area for maintenance and cleaning of the drains, for instance, should be prepared. The timing of these activities should be before the onset of the rainy season, and preferably at a time when labour is not needed for other major agricultural activities in communities where farmers are predominant.

#### **13.4 Special Assistance**

Families severely affected by the Project, that is, losing more than 20% of their land, will be entitled to receive special assistance. Depending on the preference of the owner this special assistance may be given in the form of a land for land swap, or a cash compensation for the lost land. It should be clearly understood that special assistance is applicable where the 20% or greater loss of land also constitutes 20% or more in income.

#### **13.5 Gender Issues in Resettlement Plans**

In the affected areas, women play a very active role in on-farm and off-farm income generating and other economic development orientated activities, in addition to performing household duties. Women in the rural areas are often left alone for long periods while their husbands, brothers and adult sons move away for jobs. Affected households headed by women shall therefore receive special attention and support to maintain their sources of livelihood and [traditional] production patterns.

In fact, Gender Assessment and Development should be planned under the project as part of RPs, which will help analyze gender issues during the preparation stage of sub project and design interventions. At the sub project level, gender analysis should be part of the social assessment and the analysis will be based on findings from gender specific queries during primary data collection process and available secondary data. The quantitative and qualitative analysis will bring out sex disaggregated data and issues related to gender disparity, needs, constraints, and priorities; as well as understanding whether there is a potential for gender based inequitable risks, benefits and opportunities. Based on the specific interventions will be designed and if required gender action plan will be prepared. The overall monitoring framework of the project will include gender disaggregated indicator and gender relevant indicator.

## **SECTION 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **14.1 Introduction**

This Section sets out requirements for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RPF in order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and Compliance with the policy and entitlement framework.

### **14.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)**

Specifically, for NEWMAP-AF and just as was laid out in the parent project, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are required to assess the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are met. The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to verify that:

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

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

Affected individuals, households, and communities are enabled to maintain or improve their pre-project standard of living; the local communities remain supportive of the project and the absence or prevalence of conflicts. In order to assess whether these goals are met, RAPs/ARAPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute 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 compensate 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.

### **14.2 Arrangements for monitoring by Implementing Agency**

The WB's safeguard policy (OP 4.12) states that the project sponsor (PMU in this instance) 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 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 NEWMAP project activities;
- Identifies grievances that have not been resolved at a local level and require resolution through the involvement of the PMU; and
- Documents timely completion – or delays -- 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 RAP, and that PAPs are enabled to achieve living standards comparable to or better than to their pre-project living standards

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

**Table 9: Monitoring Indicators**

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Acquisition of land	➤ Area of cultivation land acquired for NEWMAP-AF developments
		➤ Area of communal land acquired for NEWMAP-AF developments

Buildings/ Structures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Area of private land acquired?</li> <li>➤ Area of government land acquired?</li> </ul>
	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, type and size of private buildings acquired</li> <li>➤ Number, type and size of community buildings acquired</li> <li>➤ Number, type and size of government buildings acquired</li> </ul>
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, type and size of other private structures acquired</li> <li>➤ Number, type and size of other community structures acquired</li> </ul>
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and type of trees cut</li> </ul>
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership</li> </ul>
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and reestablishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Timeliness of measures taken</li> <li>➤ Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops)</li> <li>➤ Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>➤ Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>➤ Number of replacement houses constructed</li> <li>➤ Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses</li> <li>➤ Possession of latrines</li> <li>➤ Water supply access</li> <li>➤ Number of replacement businesses constructed</li> </ul>
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Timeliness of measures taken</li> <li>➤ Number of community buildings replaced</li> <li>➤ Number, type of plants lost</li> <li>➤ Number of seedlings supplied by type</li> <li>➤ Number of trees planted</li> </ul>
Hazards and Disturbances	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)</li> </ul>
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residential status of homestead members</li> <li>➤ Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)</li> </ul>
	Changes to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Distance/travel time to nearest school, health centre, church, shop, village</li> </ul>
	Changes to health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nutritional status of resettled homestead members</li> <li>➤ Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrhea, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease)</li> <li>➤ Mortality rates</li> <li>➤ Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services)</li> <li>➤ Utilization of health care services</li> <li>➤ Disease prevention strategies</li> <li>➤ Extent of educational programmes</li> <li>➤ Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site)</li> </ul>

Consultation	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members</li> <li>➤ School attendance rates (age, gender)</li> <li>➤ Number, type of educational establishments</li> </ul>
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participation in training programmes</li> <li>➤ Use of credit facilities</li> <li>➤ Landholding status</li> <li>➤ Participation in NEWMAP-AF-related activities and enterprises</li> </ul>
	Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ownership of capital assets</li> <li>➤ Ownership of equipment and machinery</li> <li>➤ Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops)</li> <li>➤ Landholding status (tenure)</li> <li>➤ Redistribution of cultivation land</li> <li>➤ Changes to livestock ownership: pre- and post disturbance</li> <li>➤ Value of livestock sales, and imputed value of barter transactions</li> <li>➤ Consumption of own livestock production</li> <li>➤ Employment status of economically active members</li> <li>➤ Skills of homestead members</li> <li>➤ Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments</li> <li>➤ Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – preand post disturbance</li> <li>➤ Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – preand post disturbance</li> <li>➤ Amount and balance of income and expenditure</li> <li>➤ Possession of consumer durables</li> <li>➤ Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved)</li> <li>➤ Possession of bank and savings accounts</li> <li>➤ Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones)</li> </ul>
	Changes in social organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organizational membership of homestead members</li> <li>➤ Leadership positions held by homestead members</li> </ul>
	Population influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal</li> <li>➤ Growth in market areas</li> </ul>
	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of local committees established</li> <li>➤ Number and dates of local committee meetings</li> <li>➤ Type of issues raised at local committees meetings</li> <li>➤ Involvement of local committees in NEWMAP development planning</li> <li>➤ Number of participating NGOs</li> </ul>
	dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, position, staffing of Information Centres</li> <li>➤ Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centres</li> <li>➤ Activities of Information Centres</li> <li>➤ Number of people accessing Information Centres</li> <li>➤ Information requests, issues raised at Information Centres</li> </ul>

Training	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Timeliness of measures taken</li> <li>➤ Number of grievances registered, by type</li> <li>➤ Number of grievances resolved</li> <li>➤ Number of cases referred to court</li> </ul>
	Operation of training programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of local committee members trained</li> <li>➤ Number of affected population trained in Project-related</li> </ul>
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of implementing agencies by function</li> <li>➤ Number of ministry officials available by function</li> <li>➤ Number of office and field equipment, by type</li> </ul>
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place</li> <li>➤ Effectiveness of compensation delivery system</li> <li>➤ Number of land transfers effected</li> <li>➤ Co-ordination between local community structures, NEWMAP and Officials</li> </ul>

### 14.3 Internal and External Monitoring

#### 14.3.1 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., FMEnv, MOE/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:

- Timeliness of measures taken
- 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.

#### 14.3.2 External Monitoring

For major resettlement, the State Agencies 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 State Agencies will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the contractor, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the contractor

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.

#### 14.4 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 rp include: the creation of grievance mechanisms; the establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in rap implementation; and, information dissemination activities.

Table 10 outlines indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans

<b>Table 10: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators</b>	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Evaluation Indicators</b>
1. Outstanding Compensation or Resettlement Contracts not completed before next agricultural season	1. Timeliness of 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. Grievances resolved in a timely manner;
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 opportunities
6. Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups.	6. Timely assistance to vulnerable individuals

#### 14.5 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 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:

- Individual biological information
- Census data
- Amount of land available to available or household when the dossier is opened.
- 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.

#### **14.6 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 according to the timetable in the RAP. 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.

##### **14.6.1 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 for scrutiny to World Bank

#### **14.7 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 will 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. The key issue is not the actual standard of living so much as the opportunity to maintain or improve the standard of living. Actual standards of living will depend on the initiative taken by individuals and also on general economic conditions. The resettlement and rehabilitation programme is designed to afford opportunities to maintain or improve standards of living but this cannot be guaranteed because individual or general economic conditions may fluctuate.

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.

#### **14.8 Disclosures of Social Safeguards Instruments**

The PMUs will disclose this Resettlement Policy Framework by making copies available at their offices, relevant local government council, relevant State Ministries of Environment and other stakeholders of the Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Enugu, Edo, Imo, Akwa Ibom, Delta, Kogi, Sokoto, Plateau, Gombe, Kano, Borno, Katsina, Nassarawa, Niger and Ondo states; as well as the World Bank website.

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- *Joshi PK, Vasudha Pangare, Shiferaw B, Wani SP, Bouma J and Scott C. 2004. Socioeconomic and policy research on watershed management in India: Synthesis of past experiences and needs for future research. Global Theme on Agroecosystems Report no. 7. Patancheru 502 324, Andhra Pradesh, India: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. 88 pp.*
- *Lagos State Government Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (LAMATA) (2009): Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Towards The Preparation For LUTP II, Prepared by Multiple Development Services, June.*
- *Lagos State Government (2005): Resettlement Policy Framework for Lagos Metropolitan Development Project (LMDP) prepared by EnvironQuest, May*
- *National Disaster Management Authority (2009): Environment and Social Management Framework for The National Cyclone Risk Management Project, March*
- *The Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources*
- *(MINAGRI) (2009): Resettlement Policy Framework for Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project, Prepared by Green & Clean Solutions Ltd, July*

- *The World Bank (2010): Resettlement Policy Framework for State Expenditure Effectiveness for Opportunities and Results (SEEFOR) for Niger Delta States (Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers) Prepared by Eugene O. Itua*

#### NEWMAP ANNEXES

## **Annex 1: Methodology for the RPF Preparation**

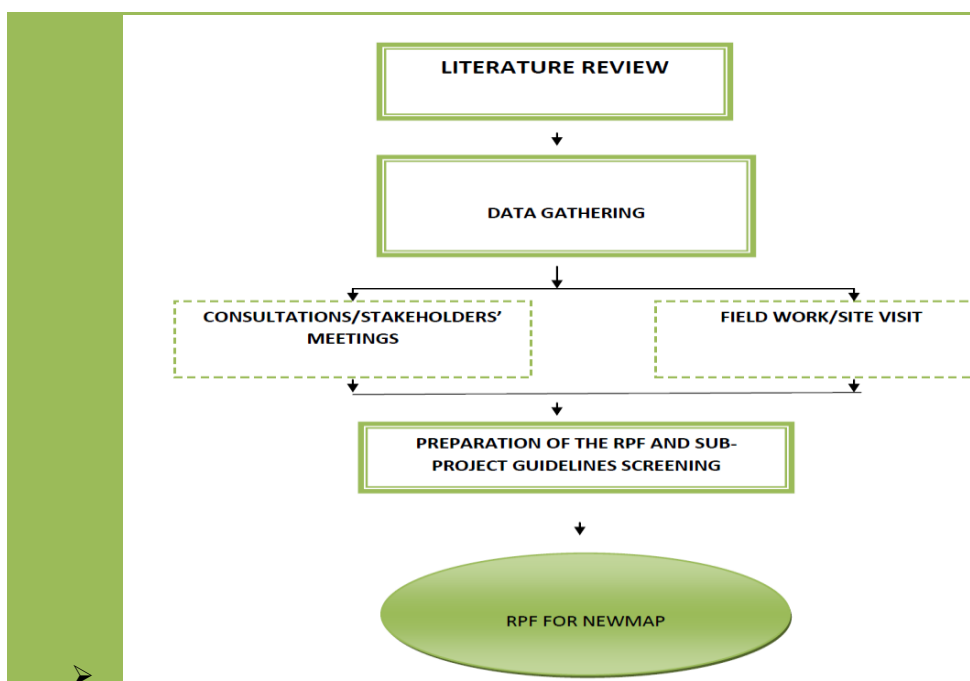
The distinct phases for preparing this RPF are highlighted in Fig 1. These include: Literature review; Public Consultation, Data Gathering e.g. for baseline conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc. which involved reconnaissance survey/visits to States; and identification of potential impacts; preparation of the RPF and sub-project guidelines screening.

### **Literature Review**

A review of the relevant literature was carried out with a view to gaining a further and deeper understanding of the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF project and the social conditions that exist in the seven States.

The following documents, amongst others, were considered:

- RPFs prepared for other recent World Bank projects in and elsewhere (other countries) where there have been a greater amount of resettlements and affected populations as their potentially is under the NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF;
  - the Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) for NEWMAP-AF
  - State Expenditure Effectiveness for Opportunities and Results (SEEFOR),
  - Fadama III,
  - Community and Social Development Project (CSDP);
  - Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP);
  - Other relevant documents, reports, publications on land acquisition, compensation that bears relevance to the RPF,
- United Nations (2006) Human Development Report
- National Bureau of Statistics (2009) Social Statistics in Nigeria
- The Nigeria Land Use Act
- Forestry Act
- Nigeria's National laws and/or regulations on environmental assessments
- World Bank Operational Policies
- Nigeria Water Resources, Watershed and Erosion Management Policies/Regulations
- Other best practice RPF



**Fig.1: Phases for Preparing the RPF**

### **Stakeholders/Public Consultation**

Three main groups of organisations and individuals (government, individuals and CBOs/NGOs) were consulted with and to assessing the feasibility of broad-based participation, involving the relevant stakeholders (MDAs, local NGOs, the private sectors and affected individuals or groups of people/organisation).

### **Data Gathering and Reconnaissance Survey/visits to States**

The data gathering involved visits to various government offices at federal and state levels, private libraries, internet searches, erosion sites, etc. to obtain relevant information. All the participating States were visited with a view to gathering first hand information and holding stakeholder consultations/meetings. With the visits, better appreciation of the baseline conditions, institutional arrangement at the local levels, capacity, the nature and extent of likely social impacts as well as who will likely be impacted and how, etc. were identified and documented.

### **Organising and Integrating Data for Coherency- Putting It all Together**

Understandably, the search for information for the preparation of the RPF yielded a wealth of information for the preparation of the RPF. The information/data obtained were organized and summarized with a view to identifying areas of commonality and difference among the various relevant issues in the States. Just as it was important to identify areas of common social benefits or cost to the likely project affected persons, it was also essential to evaluate the differences among impacts and determine how to address the differences which were considered most significant.

## **Annex 2: Additional Relevant Nigerian Land Legislation**

### **1. Forestry Act**

This Act of 1958 provides for the preservation of forests and the setting up of forest reserves. It is an offence, punishable with up to 6 months imprisonment, to cut down trees over 2ft in girth or to set fire to the forest except under special circumstances.

Nigeria is at present a wood deficit nation. In order to ameliorate the situation, the policy on forest resources management and sustainable use is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in all aspects of forest production through the use of sound forest management techniques as well as the mobilization of human and material resources. The overall objectives of forest policy are to prevent further deforestation and to recreate forest cover, either for productive or for protective purposes, on already deforested fragile land.

Specifically, the National Agricultural Policy of 1988 in which the Forestry Policy is subsumed, provides for:

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- Consolidation and expansion of the forest estate in Nigeria and its management for sustained yield.
- Regeneration of the forests at rates higher than exploitation.
- Conservation and protection of the environment viz: forest, soil, water, flora, fauna and the protection of the forest resources from fires, cattle grazers and illegal encroachment.
- Development of Forestry industry through the harvesting and utilisation of timber, its derivatives and the reduction of wastes.
- Wildlife conservation, management and development through the creation and effective management of national parks, game reserves, tourist and recreational facilities, etc.

## **2. National Environmental Regulations, S.I 27 of 2009,**

This Act is directed at the protection of Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchment Areas. The regulations require every land owner or occupier, while utilizing land in a watershed, mountainous, hilly or catchment area to: observe and respect the carrying capacity of the land; carryout soil conservation measures; carryout measures for the protection of water catchment areas; use the best available environmentally friendly technologies to minimise significant risks and damage to ecological and landscape aspects; and maintain adequate vegetation cover.

*An essential element noted in the regulations is the participatory approach admonished in watershed management; institutional arrangements; and fines, to name a few. It also made provisions for incentives, public education and the involvement of local communities.*

### **Annex 3: Indicative NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF Resettlement Screening Form**

Annex 3a: NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF Resettlement Screening Form	
Sub-project name	
Sub-project Location (Include Map/sketch)	



- <b>Type of Activity</b> (Structural land management measures and civil works - New construction, Rehabilitation or Periodic Maintenance and/or Vegetative land management measures - afforestation, agroforestry, grassing, bunds, live check dams, no tillage, buffer strips, etc).	
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	
<b>Proposed Date of Commencement of work</b>	
<b>Technical Drawing/specifications Reviewed</b>	(Circle answer) Yes No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

### 1. Site Selection:

*When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse social effects, and that more substantial social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects.*

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating L, M, H
	Low(L)	Medium(M)	High(H)	
Involuntary resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined.	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure.	High population density; major towns and villages; low income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal Properties	
Cultural property	No known or suspected cultural heritage sites	Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence	Known heritage sites in project area	
Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil stability/ erosion	Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems; no known flood risks	Medium slopes; some erosion potential; medium risks from flood	Hilly/mountainous terrain; steep slopes; unstable soils; high erosion potential; flood risks	
Natural habitats	No natural habitats present of any kind	No critical natural habitats; other natural habitats occur	Critical natural habitats present	

**Checklist questions:**

<b>Physical data</b>	<b>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</b>
Extension of or changes to existing alignment	
Any existing property to transfer to sub-project	
Any plans for new construction	
<i>Refer to project application for this information.</i>	
<b>Land and resettlement:</b>	<b>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</b>
Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?	
Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)	
Displace individuals, families or businesses?	
Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens?	
Impact assets?	
Negatively impact livelihood and/or standard of living?	
Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	
<i>(If the answer to any of the questions is "Yes", please consult the NEWMAP Resettlement Policy Framework and, if needed, prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).)</i>	
<b>Actions:</b>	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before sub-project appraisal.	
Approval/rejection	Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.
<b>Recommendations:</b> Requires a RAP to be submitted on date: _____ Does not require further studies Reviewer: _____ Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____	

#### **Annex 4: Indicative Outline Terms of Reference for Social Assessment (Working Draft)**

##### **Introduction**

The social assessment document assists managers and leaders take conscious decisions to avoid social and resettlement impacts. SA in this context is seen as an impact assessment tool where the concerns to be addressed will go far beyond only social and resettlement issues. SA so prepared will take into account the policy implications of the state governments apart from the resettlement policies and regulation of the World Bank.

##### **Objectives**

The main objective of Social Assessment (SA) is to ensure that the project design and implementation are socially acceptable. Further, the objective of SA shall be to provide inputs for selection of sub-projects, preliminary and detailed design of the project. The Resettlement Action Plans to be developed as part of the SA are to be used during the implementation of the project for executing the resettlement and rehabilitation activities and monitoring measures. In the preparation phase, the SA shall achieve the following objectives:

- Establish the Socio-economic conditions in the study area, and to identify any significant social issues;
- Assess impacts of the project, and provide for measures to address the adverse impacts by the provision of the requisite avoidance and/or compensation measures;
- Integrate the social and resettlement issues in the project planning and design; and
- Develop Resettlement Action Plan for implementing, monitoring and reporting of the social and resettlement compensation measures suggested.

##### **Scope of Work**

The SA shall identify all potential social issues in the project; and shall develop management measures for addressing all these issues. To this end, the SA shall consist of

- (ii) Socio economic baseline established through census surveys;
- (iii) Stakeholder Identification & Consultation
- (iv) project and regional level social issues that will need to be considered in the analysis of alternatives, planning and design of the sub-projects and establish their criticality in the context of the proposed project;
- (v) A Resettlement Action Plan to address the project and regional social issues;
- (vi) A training plan for building adequate capacity in the implementing agency (or Client) towards implementation of the plans produced.

- (vii) A Monitoring Plan encompassing the monitoring parameters and schedule for monitoring

**Key tasks in this part of the assignment include:**

Define likely project impact zone (direct/indirect) based on project proposal

- 1) Collect information through desk review and field visits on existing baseline conditions, include all land uses, structures and people (e.g., demography, socio-economic status, vulnerability, status of infrastructure and access to people, livelihood programs, market rate of assets, medical support for sexually transmitted diseases, its prevalence, awareness on HIV/AIDS, legal status of land through revenue records.) within the likely project impact zone.
- 2) Identification of key stakeholders involved in various aspects of the project (project implementing and executing agencies and groups from civil society; description of socio-economic organizations of local communities that may affect project outcomes; carry out public consultation with the likely affected groups, NGOs, district administration and other stakeholders and document the issues raised and outcomes; and assessment of local capacities in terms of participation in planning, implementation and supervision, and evaluation
- 3) Explore viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize social impacts (displacement, impact on vulnerable community, cultural properties etc.)
- 4) Identify major and minor social impact issues including loss of assets, livelihood, poverty, gender and health issues and estimate the economic and social impacts on people and land.
- 5) A resettlement plan will be drafted based on the outcome of the SIA to aid minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on the affected communities. The mitigation or management plans developed should be consistent with the nature of the development and the nature of the impacts

## Annex 5: NEWMAP Simplified Survey Form for Affected Properties, Characteristics of Families and/or Businesses and Impacts Caused by Displacement

### 1 Property (Goods and Assets Affected)

Household number <sup>1</sup>	Business number <sup>2</sup>	Name of household head or business owner	Plot area	Description of houses and constructions	Uses of the property (housing, economic activity, other)	Level of impact (total, partial, minimum) <sup>3</sup>	Tenure status (titled owner, owner without documents, tenant, sharecropper, etc.)	Employment status of all adults	Comments

<sup>1</sup> Households should be defined as commensal units i.e. people who eat out of the same pot. <sup>2</sup> Business should be defined as any economic activity. <sup>3</sup> "Partial" in cases where family/business can develop activities involving listed goods and assets; "Total" where activities cannot be developed as a result of displacement. <sup>4</sup> If they are not owners, include the name and address of the owner.

### 2 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Families

Household number <sup>1</sup>	Name of household head	No. of persons in household	No. of children <13 years of age	No. of adults +60 years of age	No. of students	Sources of income	Place of work or study and distances	Means of transport to place of study/workplace	Comments

### 3 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Business

Business number	Name of business owner	Age of business owner	Type of activity	No. of employees	Monthly income average	Destination of production	Place of selling	Duration of existence of business in affected location	Comments

### 4 Impacts Caused by Displacement (Households)

Household Number	Loss of land	Loss of house or other structures	Loss or decrease of income	Loss or difficulty of access to educational services	Loss of access to health services	Loss of access to public services	Loss of social networks	Comments

#### 5 Impacts Caused by Displacement (Businesses)

Business Number	Loss of land	Loss of Business place	Loss or decrease of income	Loss of economic networks	Comments

#### Annex 5a: Entitlements of Project Affected People – indicative

Sector: _____		Date: _____												
Survey no.	Name of Head of Household	Compensation for Land			Compensation for structures			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g. wells, businesses, etc)			Total
		Quantity (m2)	Unit price	Entitlement	Quantity (m2)	Unit price	Entitlement	Quantity (m2)	Unit price	Entitlement	Quantity (m2)	Unit price	Entitlement	
			Per m			Per m			Per m			Per m		

			r m											
.....														

Annex 6: An Outline of the Basic Element of a Resettlement Action Plan		
S/N	Elements	Activities
1	Description of the Project	Define the Project, and its components and the Project Site (s) Determine whether the Project will require land acquisition and relocation of persons Describe the amount of land acquisition and resettlement required Identify options of reducing amount of resettlement Quantify the options of minimizing resettlement
2	Project Objectives	Formulate the main objectives of the Project Identify Specific Objectives
3	Socio-Economic Studies/Census	Carry out census of affected community/individual and their assets. Determine income levels and livelihood patterns of the affected persons Identify alternatives of restoring income for the displaced population Define magnitude of the impacts with special reference to vulnerable groups ( aged, HIV and other ailed persons, female-headed households, the poor etc) -Document landholding tenure system in place, lot sizes and any cultural heritages/values that may be restricted by the project Describe any social organizations in place that may be impacted Document type and size of infrastructure and other services that may be impacted Summarize impacts of the project for each categories of affected groups Provide mechanism for updating information on the displaced population
4	Legal/Institutional Framework	Define the Project affected Persons Identify local agencies responsible for resettlement Discuss staffing of the Project Resettlement Unit Assess capacity of the agencies to handle the magnitude of the resettlement Comply with national and local legislation on matters relating to land and environment Describe plan to inform the affected population
5	Eligibility and Entitlements	Set criteria for the displaced persons to be eligible for compensation and resettlement Prepare Entitlement Matrix Determine Assistance required for resettlement
6	Compensation Assessment	Appoint Registered/District Valuer for compensation purposes Carry out consultation with affected persons Identify and inspect affected assets for valuation Process Valuation Report and prepare Compensation Schedule Determine whether additional income assistance is necessary
7	Resettlement Plan	Determine need for relocation and discuss with affected person Select site for relocation and make arrangement for land titling in favour of resettlers In consultation with respective District Settlement Planning Department, prepare Resettlement Plan Discuss outsourced services if any and draw up cost implications Ensure Plan comply with environmental consideration Evaluate the impact of the Plan on host community Determine any special assistance measures necessary to vulnerable groups Identify risks associated with the Plan and chart out ways of overcoming them Provide information on updating of the Plan
8		Design system for recording grievances and establish response time



	Grievances Procedures	Discuss mechanism for hearing grievances
		Discuss appeal Measures
9	Organizational Responsibilities	Prepare implementation schedule indicating target dates and backstopping measures
		Discuss arrangements for coordinating agencies and other jurisdictions
		Describe measures of transferring responsibilities of resettlement sites back to respective authorities
10	Costs and Budgets	Prepare a financial plan with emphasis on responsibilities and accountability
		List sources of funds
		Identify components of the sub-project that may require additional external funding
		Discuss provisions for handling price fluctuations, contingencies and excess expenditure
		Prepare a template for Project Cost Estimate/budget
11	Monitoring and Evaluation	Discuss measures for external and internal monitoring
		Define monitoring indicators
		Determine mode and frequency of reporting and content of internal monitoring
		Discuss feedback mechanism

## Annex 7: Calculation of Land and Crop Compensation Rate

Examples of Methods to be used to determine a Monetary Compensation Rate for Land

### FORMULA

**For land** (displacement Compensation for land on which annual and perennial crops is grown). Land is provided as replacement of expropriated land capable of serving a similar purpose, and monetary compensation is equivalent to the annual average income earned from the total land expropriated.

(area of land in Ha .X productivity of crops) X price of crops )+cost of permanent improvement on land

Value =

((area of land in Ha. X productivity of the crops) X Price of the crops)) X10 +cost of permanent improvement on land.....1

### Annual Crops

Area of land in Ha .X productivity of crops) X Price of crops) +Cost of permanent improvement on land.

Value =

((area of land in ha .X productivity of the crops ) X price of crops ))X10 +cost of permanent improvement on land.....2

### For ripe and unripe perennial crops

#### Ripe

Value (area of land in Ha X productivity of the perennial crops) X number of years required to ripe) X price of the crops.

Thus:

Value, ( the annual yield of the perennial crops in kilogram )The current price of the produce of the perennial crops ) x 10 + cost of permanent improvement on land.....3

### For unripe perennial crop

Value ( number of plant (legs) cost incurred to grow an individual plant )

+ cost of permanent improvement on land.....4

The rate used for land compensation is to be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid. The following example, which is based on 2002 data, derives a total value for a one hectare land from the value of the crops on the land and the value of labor invested in preparing a replacement land.

EXAMPLE OF METHOD TO BE USED TO DETERMINE A MONETARY COMPENSATION RATE FOR LAND* (Based on 2002 data. Naira payments will be revised to reflect crop values and labor rates in effect at the time of compensation)		
Item Compensated	Basis of value	Naira/ha
Value of Crops	Average of the highest 2002 official and market survey land prices per ha of staple food crops (millet, plantain, rice etc.), plus cash crops (e.g. sorghum, maize, rice).	
Labor	Labour cost of preparing replacement land	
Total	Replacement value of crops plus labor	

\* This example assumes a one-hectare land.

Crop values will be determined based on:

- A combination of staple foods and cash crops. Specifically, the 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he will lose food crop rather than a cash crop income.

- The value of staple crops to be taken as the highest market price (over 3 years) reached during the year, in recognition of these factors:
  - Although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market.
  - Farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during the "hungry season" when prices are high. Compensating at a lower value might put the individual or household at risk.
  - Averaging the highest price of staple foods yields a high per ha value that reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples, but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.
- The labor cost for preparing replacement land is calculated on what it will cost a farmer to create a replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, plowing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop. Labor costs will be paid in Naira, at the prevailing market rates.

The following table presents an example of a compensation schedule for a one hectare land. The Naira values are based on arbitrary labour rates, which will need to be validated at the time payments are made.

EXAMPLE OF LAND COMPENSATION SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS		
Activity	Month paid	Labour in Naira/ha, Rate cost/day x no. of days
Clear	March	
Plough	May	
Sow	May	
Weed	May	
Harvest	November	
Total		

Example of Calculating of Fruit used for commercial purposes to be compensated at market value based on historical production records

<i>Local fruit trees, e.g guava/ mangoes</i>	
Estimated avg. fruit yield(kg) of mature tree	800 to 1300 kg/year
Market price	
• Height of harvested season(March/April)	NAIRA/kg
• End of season(late May)	NAIRA/kg
Price used as basis of this estimate	80% height of season; 20% end of season
Years to production	Six to seven years
Years to maximum production	Twenty
Cost of sapling	Naira, locally available
<i>Grafted fruit trees, e.g. mangoes</i>	
Estimated avg. fruit yield (kg) of mature tree	800 to 1300kg/year
Estimated yield used	Almost entire yield due to market value
Market price,(varies according to variety)	Naira/kg
• Height of harvest season (june/September)	

Price used as basis of this estimate	Price per fruit or sac(100kg) as quoted by growers			
Years to production	Four to five			
Years to Maximum Production	Eight			
Costs of Sapling	Naira, not locally available.			
<i>Proposed Schedule for Fruit (e.g. Guava or Mangoes) Trees Cut Down</i>				
Type/ Age of tree	Est Years	In-kind replacement for Guava and Mangoes	Local	Credits/Financial Support
Sapling Trees planted after project cut –off date in area will not be eligible for compensation	0-1	Deliver to Farmer: 1.Choice of two guava or mango trees ii. (local and/ or improved grafted) iii. Supplies: fencing to project iv. Tree, a bucket for watering, and a spade.		Naira
Sapling/ Young Tree First minor production 12-50 fruit occurs about age 4-5	1-6	Deliver to farmer: 1.Choice of two guava or mango trees ii. (local and / or improved grafted) iii. Supplies: fencing to protect Tree, a bucket for watering and a spade		Equivalent of X no. Naira in credits or other financial support for labor invested in

## Annex 8: Grievance Redress Forms

**Annex 8a. Sample Grievance Redress Form and Agreed Resolution Format**

<b>Grievance Form</b>				
Grievance Number:		Copies to forward to:		
Name of the Recorder;		(Original)-Receiver Party:		
LG & Community:		(Copy)- Responsible Party:		
Date:				
<b>Information About Grievance</b>				
Define The Grievance:----- -----				
INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT		Forms of Receipt:		
Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Community/Information Meetings		
Phone Line		<input type="checkbox"/> Mail		
Village/ Local Govt. Area		<input type="checkbox"/> Informal		
Signature of Complainant and Date		<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<b>DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE (addition to list could be made as appropriate)</b>				
<b>1. Access to Land and Resources</b> a) Fishing grounds b) Lands c) Pasturelands	<b>2. Damage to</b> a) House b) Land c) Livestock d) Means of livelihood	<b>3. Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets</b> a) Road b) Bridge/Passageways	<b>4. Decrease or Loss of Livelihood</b> a) Agriculture b) Animal husbandry	<b>5. Traffic Accident</b> a) Injury b) Damage to property

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d) House e) Commercial site f) Other	e) Other	c) Power/Telephone Lines d) Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals e) Drinking water f) Sewerage System g) Other	c) Beekeeping d) Small scale trade e) Other	c) Damage to livestock d) Other
<b>6. Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)</b>	<b>7. Resettlement Process (Specify)</b>	<b>8. Employment and Recruitment (Specify)</b>	<b>9. Construction Camp and Community Relations</b> a) Nuisance from dust b) Nuisance from noise c) Vibrations due to explosions d) Misconduct of the project personal/worker e) Complaint follow up f) Other	<b>10. Other (Specify)</b>

#### Annex 8b: Agreed Solutions Format

Date:		
Grievance Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original)-Receiver Party: (Copy) – Party responsible:
Household & business	Resettlement Solution	Remarks

.....  
Signature of Key Parties Heads to the Resolution

#### Annex 8c: Template of a Claim Registration and Follow-up Form

Prepared by: Date:
Aggrieved person:
Full name:
Residence:
Project registration number:
Reason for the claim (detailed description of the aggrieved person's version):
Composition of the mediation committee:

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Chair (name, position):
LG Chairman/Community Leader/representative (name, position):
Project (name, position):
Other elders (name, position):
Report of mediation efforts:
Agreed solution:
Implementation of the agreed solution:
Close-out:
In case no settlement is reached:
Reason why no settlement could be reached:
Follow-up by claimant:
<b>Annex 8d: Template of a Consultation Meeting Minute Form</b>
Date : Venue:
Project participants:
Other participants (name, position) : Total number:
Objective and agenda of the meeting:
Points addressed by Project:
Points raised by participants:
Follow-up activities:
Prepared by: Date :

**Annex 9: Resettlement Schedule**

Activities	Dates	Budget	Comments
Planning of census and surveys			
Information to people affected			
Conduct census and socioeconomic survey			
Analysis of data and identification of impacts			
Definition of assistance measures			
Relocation/assistance			
Follow-up Visit by Responsible Agency			

**Annex 10: Template Itemization of a RAP/ARAP Budget**

Template Itemization of a RAP/ARAP Budget				
No	Item (Break down and detail as appropriate)	Nigeria Naira	US Dollars	%
<b>A</b>	<b>COMPENSATION</b>			
A1	Land Acquisition			
A2	destruction and damages to crops			
A3	Structures			
A4	Community Infrastructure			
A5	Disturbance allowance			
A6	Contingencies – other compensations			
	<b>TOTAL COMPENSATION</b>			<b>%</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT</b>			
B1	Resettlement land Purchase			
B2	Resettlement Land Development			
B3	Housing Construction			
	<b>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT</b>			
<b>C</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</b>			
C1	Livelihood restoration measures			
C2	Vulnerable groups			
C3	Coordination of additional mitigations			
C4	Grievance management			
	<b>TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</b>			<b>%</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</b>			
D1	Surveying and asset pre-identification			
D2	Valuation			
D3	Coordination and works supervision			
D4	Legal Advice			
D5	Monitoring			
D6	Evaluation			
D7	Capacity building			
	<b>TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION</b>			<b>%</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>CONTINGENCIES %</b>			<b>%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>100%</b>

**Annex 11: Cost Estimates and Contingencies**

S/N	Item	Cost (Naira)	Assumptions
1	Compensation for per hectare land acquired		For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria.

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<b>2</b>	Compensation for loss of crops	per hectare of farm lost	Include cost of labour invested and average of highest price of staple food.
<b>3</b>	Compensation for buildings and structures	N/A	This compensation will be in-kind. New buildings will be built and given to those affected
<b>4</b>	Cost of relocation assistance/expenses	per household	This cost is to facilitate transportation
<b>5</b>	Cost of restoration of individual income	N/A	Assume to be higher than the GDP/capita
<b>6</b>	Cost of restoration of household income	N/A	For household of ten
<b>7</b>	Cost of Training	Per participant	Depends on the number of stakeholders in the counties selected
<b>8</b>	Cost of Management	Per site	sub-project Incurred by stakeholders such as ministries, districts
<b>9</b>	Cost of Monitoring and Evaluation	Per site	sub-project Dependent on the each sub-project site
<b>10</b>	TOTAL	Per site	sub-project Addition of all the cost incurred
<b>11</b>	Contingency	Per Total Cost	5% of the Total cost
<b>12</b>	Grand Total	N/A	Sum of t Total and contingency costs

## **Annex 12: Stakeholder Consultations and Highlights of Consultations as at 2011(Phase1)**

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Meeting With Stakeholders In Anambra State (August 1 <sup>st</sup> 2011) Awka					
1. Ministries, Departments And Agencies (Mda)					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Dr. Egbebuike	Min. Of Environment	Hm Commissioner		
2	Mr. E.N.C Ogbaji	Min. Of Environment	Pem. Secretary		
3	Iginlo U.G	Min. Of Environment	Director Of Administration		
4	Ozoani Victor	Mds	Consultant		
5	Oyebankole Agbelusi	Hospitalia Consultfaire	Consultant		
6	Dr. Victor Nwachukwu	Hospitalia Consultfaire (World Bank Team)	Consultant		
7	K. O. Orji	Min. Of Pub. Utilities, Water Resources & Community Dev.	D (PRS)		
8	Egeonu C. U.	Repr. Perm. Sec. Min. Of Info. Culture & Tourism	Deputy Director		
9	Ifemedelu E. O	Anambra state Urban Dev. Board	Head Urban Pg. For Central		
10	Ifekandu J. C.O.	Min. Of Affairs.	Director (PRS)		
11	Ibuzo Joseph Chuba	Min. Environment	Director Eco/Env.		
12	Umerah B.C.	Min. Works	Perm Sec.		
13	Rev. P.C Arinzechukwu	Min. Of Local Govt. Con.	Director PRS		
14	Ezenwaji L.	Min. Of Pub Ut&WR	Dir. Water Resources		
15	Ozigbo Collins A.	Min. Of Youths & sport	Rep to Perm Sec		
16	Sam anunibi	Anambra Water Corps	AG MD		
17	Chidi Onwudiwe	Min. Pub. Ut.	Rep Perm Sec		
18	Ifekandu Eno	Min. Env	Dpty Dir. (Envi)		
19	Uzo Nwachukwu	Min. Enviro	Desk Offi EIA		
20	Ifesinachi Emmanuel I.	Min. Enviro	Head PR&Comm		
21	Anyanechi V.E	Min. Enviro	D(PRS)		
Communities/ & NGOS /CBOS					
1	Chief Emmanuel Modili	Abagana			

2	Joseph Ndibe Rev. Fr.	Aquinas Parish	For Parish		
3	Engr. P. O. Melidem	Aquinas Parish			
4	Mr. Cyril Nwatu	G.R.A Awka	Business Man		
5	Agbala O. C.	St. Thomas Aquinas Parish	Quantity Surveyor (State)		
6	Amona Felia A.	For. Sec. Abagana	Financial Sec.		
7	Emma Okoye	Ast. Sec. Abagana (Awu)			
1	Nworji Toochukwu	Abagana Welfare Union	Chairman Erosion Waterlog Committee		
2	Okonkwo Chekwas	Environmental & Human Resources	CEO		
3	Ani Uchenna	Environmental & Human Resources	Member		
4	Eze Ann	Environmental & Human Resources	Member		
13	G. K. Maduka	Abmwn Engineering Services Ltd.	Managing Director		
9	Nkwoka Chigbo Stanley	N.C.S. Bullock Nig. Ltd.	Consultant		

Stakeholders Meeting Held In Enugu On 27 July 2011 Enugu					
Ministries Departments And Agencies					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	John Egboro	MOEMR	Commissioner		
2	Godwin C. Ogenyi	MHD MR	Hon. Commissioner		
3	Innocent Enejere	MOEMR	Perm. Sec.		
4	Bar. A.O. Onaga	Min. Rural Dev	Perm Sec.		
5	Paul Nnapofo JP	SSA Enugu GOV.	SSA		
6	Udenwani G.I.	MIN. OF FINANCE	Director		
7	Ezeh Tessy	MOEMR	P R O		
8	Engr. Evans Ugwu	MOEMR	Head (Ecology & Mr)		
9	Patrick W. Okenwa	MOEMR	Director (A)		
10	Nwangwu A.U.	MOEMR	Head (Env. Consultant)		

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11	Udejiofor Emmanuel	MIN. OF WATER RESOURCES	Geologist		
12	Nwadoani Ejike	MIN. OF WATER RESOURCES	Geologist		
13	Cnodu J. U.	FORESTRY (MOEMR) ENUGU	Director Of Forestry		
14	Chinonye Okegbe	MOEMR	Director F. X Acts		
15	Onwuegbuna Guy C.	MOEMR	Director Poll Control		
16	E. C. Asadu	MOEMR	Director Of Planning		
17	Chioma Obasi	MDS	Consultant		
18	Eugene Itua	MDS	W B Consultant		
19	Ogbonna Chime	MIN. OF LABOUR	Deputy Director		
20	Okonkwo B.C.	MIN. OF ENV.	HOD – ENV./Health		
21	Engr. J.N. Okafor	MIN. OF WORKS	Deputy Director		
22	Okenwa B.I.	MIN. OF AGRIC	Chief Admin. Office		
23	Madu P.C	MHDPR	Chief Statistic		
24	Okafor Simon I. (JP)	MHDPR	Director Of Coop.		
25	Engr. F.C. Okonkwo	MIN. OF RURAL DEV.	Director		
26	Ozoani Victor	MDS	Consultant		
37	OKENWA C.E.(MRS)	MIN. LANDS	PERM SEC		
38	NGWU J. D.	MIN. LAND	DIRECTOR		
34	ROBERT NGWU	MOEMR	CONSULTANT		
35	UGWU JANE	MOEMR	CONSULTANT		
39	K. U. AMADI	" "	SUVY. GEN.		
40	NATH ONYIA	" "	DIR. LAND & FORESTRY		
41	EZE JENNIFER	" "	LEGAL ADVISER		
42	EKE N. S.	" "	DIR. ADMIN		
<b>NGO AND CBOS</b>					
1	Nwangene Christian	VOCI/ASERN SO	V. President		
2	Igwe Chibuikwe	ASSESOC /ASER	Ceo/President		

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3	Okolo Johnpaul	CIDJAP	Project Officer (Env.)		
4	Alintah Festus	KEMCA INC.	Ed		
5					

**STAKEHOLDERS MEETING IN ABIA STATE ON 28 JULY 2011 IN Umuahia**
**MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES**

S/N	NAME	ESTABLISHMENT	POSITION	PHONE NO.	E-MAIL
1	Achi A.K.	ASEMA			
2	Surv. A.O. Ivonye	M OFL&S			
3	R. M. Orji	M ORDC&PR			
4	Chika ORJI-NWOKE	Min of Info& Strgy			
5	Onyii-Okpokiri Nancy	MOE			
6	Sylvanus Chidi Brown	P U&W R			
7	Engr. C. Okorie	MOW			
8	Obewe D. O.	MO E			
9	Dens Joy Nwanju	M OLG& C	GEOLOGIST		
10	Nwadoani Ejike	MIN. OF WATER RESOURCES	GEOLOGIST		
11	Chioma Obasi	MDS	CONSULTANT		
12	Eugene Itua	MDS	CONSULTANT		

**NGOs And CBOs**

1	Elder Onwuka O. Okeh	OZU ABAMARO LGA			
2	Steve O. Obi	Umuahia north			
3	Chimaobi Ejiofor	Amuzu Oro Umuahia North Lga			
4	Comrade Nwangwa Ugochukwu	Abayi Ohanze Obingwa Lga			
5	Igwe Chibuike	ASSESOC /ASER	CEO/PRESIDENT		
6	Nwangene Christian	VOCI/ASERN SO	V. PRESIDENT		
7	Alintah Festus	KEMCA INC.	ED		
8	Ogbonnaya Akuma Paul	Arochukwu Lga			

9	Nkem Udenkwere	Isuikwuato	Amaokwe Amayihu Isu		
10	Hon.Emenike Ikezu	Isuochi			
11	Hon. Chukwudi Dike	Aba South LGA			
12	Kingsley Ogba Nwokoro	Amaokoro Item Bende LGA	President Gen Amaokoro Item welfare union		
13	Ositadimma Mgbealum	Petroleum serv Ltd			
14	Hon. Enoch Ukpai	Ohafia LGA			


**STAKEHOLDERS MEETING IN CROSSRIVER STATE ON 29 JULY 2011 IN CALABAR**
**MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES**

S/N	NAMES	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	PHONE NO
1	Fidelis Anukwa	Min. of Environment, Cross River		
2	Andeshi Godwin A.	Min. of Environment, Cross River		
3	Egbani Ojah A	Forestry Commission		
4	Solomon Achu A	Rural Women & Youth Development Initiative		
5	Agnes A. Abetia-be	Department of international Donor Support		
6	Barr Emma Odibu	Min. of Environment, Cross River		
7	Eugene O. Itua	Safeguard Consultant, World Bank		
8	Felicia Adun	Min. Of Env		
9	Okpa O Osan	Min. Of Env		
10	Dr Victor Nwachukwu	World Bank		
11	Inyang Peggie I	State Emergency Mgt. Agency		
12	Dan Nicholas Obun	NEWMAP Cross River		
13	TPL. Simon A Ebuara	Town Planning, Ministry of Lands & Housing Calabar		
14	Dr Ambekeh A. Udida	Town planning , Ministry of lands & Housing Calabar		
16	Ozani Victor	Multiple Development Services		
17	Ogboaka Regina	NEWMAP Cross River		
18	Oyebankole Agbelusi	Kolle-Ban Limited		


S/N	NAMES	Community	E-MAIL	PHONE NO
<b>NGOs And CBOs</b>				
1	Bassey O obio	Achu Foundation		
5	Tony Attah	Concern Universal NGO		
2	Etinyin Bassey E.H	Bayside & Ikotanwatin Communities		
3	Bassey Patrick Offiong	Ikot Anwatim Village		
4	Felix E. Edok	Ikot Anwatim		
6	Justin B. Robson	Ikot Anwatim		
7	Eki Asuquo	Green Concern for Development (GREENCODE)		

<b>Stakeholders Meeting Held In Imo Stateon (28<sup>th</sup> July 2011)Oweeri</b>				
<b>Ministries Departments And Agencies(MDAs)</b>				
S\N	Name	Minstry,Agency,Ornisations	Email Adress	Phone No
1	Tpl.Barr.Ray Ucheoma	Ministry Of Lands,Owerri		
2	Onwucha Sabima.N	Min. Of Agri ,Foresty		
3	EMEIHE JOBSON	MINISTRY OF PET\ENVIRONMENT		
5	Obasi Chioma			
6	Eugene Itua	World Bank Consultant		
7	Oyebankole Agbelusi	World Bank Consultant		
8	Dr.Victor Onwachuku	World Bank Consultant		
9	Banabas Ezimadu I	Isunajaba Isu LGA (Isu Ayaba Community Leader)		
10	Ohagwwa UGOCHI	Ministry Of Planning\Eco.		
11	Lemchi Omasiri	Ministry Of Pet\Environment		
12	Nwachukwu.G.Osinachi	Ministry Pet.Evorn.		
13	Ihenauro,C.O	Ministry Of Agric.		
14	Arc. F.C Inyama	Min.Housing Urban Dev		
<b>NGOs And CBOs</b>				
S\N	Name	Minstry,Agency,Ornisations	Email Adress	Phone No
1	Cliff C.Nwosu	Obc[Iwoma Orlu]		
2	Emeka Ekwonna	Urualla Community Leader	Ezemearu Urualla	
3	Chief.Calistus I.Chinedo	Urualla [Youth Leader]	Ozu\Ezemazu	
4	Uzoma Mberede[Esq]	Umuchima[ID.South Lga]	Imha	

6	Dr [Mrs] Emenalo, F.C	Umuezealaibe Isuayaba, Isu Lga	Imo State University, Owerri [Woman Leader]	
7	Lemidu	Imo Environment Protection Agency		
8	Iwuchukwu Chioma	MIN Of Envir		
9	Hon. Ikechukwu Amuka	Umuchima Community Ideayo South		
10	Udeze Kennedy	Ihioma Community Orlu		
11	Hon. Sab. U Okolie	Ihioma Orlu [Ihioma Network Secretary]	Ihioma Secretary	

Summary of Issues/Comments from Stakeholder Engagements as Part of NEWMAP (Phase1)			
Stakeholder Met	Location and Date	Issues/Comments Raised	Response/How Addressed during Meeting or by NEWMAP
<b>Focus of the Meetings:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overview of NEWMAP and appreciation of preparatory stage of the project</li> <li>➤ The need for RPF and other related instruments - premature to determine what the extent of social impacts are, since sub-projects are yet to be designed, coupled with the fact that during project preparation, exact locations and magnitude of sub-projects are not known.</li> <li>➤ Challenges that could impede the implementation of the project with regard to resettlement issues</li> <li>➤ The Support needed from all parties to ensure effective project preparation and successful implementation</li> <li>➤ How State will intend to organize the Project management Unit</li> </ul>			
State Ministries of Environment & Lands, Survey and Urban Development 	Enugu (27 <sup>th</sup> August 2011), Owerri (29 <sup>th</sup> August 2011), Awka (1 <sup>st</sup> August 2011), Benin (2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We are conversant with the main Environmental Assessment (EA) legislation, procedures and framework applicable to various projects working with the Federal Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>➤ We now insist that socio-economic consideration be given to projects by project developers</li> <li>➤ Though resettlement and compensation issues are noted in the development work of our various governments, it is not as comprehensive like the resettlement policy framework of the World Bank and as such the Government shall be made to adhere to that of the World Bank, otherwise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ RPF for the NEWMAP recognize good governance structure and laws in place and will work with them, supporting them with World Bank Policies for effectiveness and efficiency.</li> <li>➤ RPF ensure that social issues are given prominence even in government-executed projects supported by the World Bank</li> <li>➤ In areas of gap with regard to institutional capacity strengthening, these are identified and mechanism for improvement are given attention to in the RPF and the NEWMAP design</li> </ul>




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	<p>st 2011) Umuahia (July 28, 2011) , Calabar (July 29, 2011)</p>	<p>compensation may not get to PAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We understand resettlement issues from the point of market value not replacement cost.</li> <li>➤ We need to understand the World Bank policy on resettlement issues as we are mainly conversant with Nigerian Land Use Act in term of manpower and equipment. How can the project assist us?</li> <li>➤ Those that make up the project management unit should be selected on the basis of technical expertise and experience.</li> <li>➤ Can civil servants be seconded from their parent ministries or agencies into the management unit?</li> <li>➤ For effective project management, the project should have a supervisory board to include relevant representation from other MDAs and representatives from civil society.</li> </ul>	<p>has this as one of the components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Always for project management unit staff are always selected in a transparent and competitive process on the basis of technical expertise, experience and dynamism. Civil servants are not prevented from applying, and they can be seconded from their parent ministries or agencies into the management unit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CBOs/NGOs</b></p> 	<p>Enugu (27<sup>th</sup> August 2011) , Owerri (29<sup>th</sup> August 2011) , Awka (1<sup>st</sup> August 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The cause of erosion is the neglect of early sign by both the public and the government till it deteriorates terribly to a threat.</li> <li>➤ Need for regular information to the public on erosion and possible ways to curb it, government assistance is required and NGOs can support.</li> <li>➤ Past major initiatives by State failed because of the inequities and disenfranchisement of the people for whom projects were designed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ NGOs/CBOs/communities members recognized as supporting pillars for project sustainability and will be very useful/engaged in monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>➤ NGOS are very much needed in sensitizing the public as well as serving as watch dog for them on issues like resettlements.</li> <li>➤ The design of the RPF and subsequent RAP/ARAP for NEWMAP emphasizes equity, justice and transparency in the implementation</li> </ul>

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	<p>, Benin (2<sup>nd</sup> August 2011)</p> <p>Umuahia (July 28, 2011)</p> <p>, Calabar (July 29, 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of social inclusiveness and elite capture is paramount in a number of projects by the Government</li> <li>➤ There have been ecological funds for projects like this, what happened to them?</li> <li>➤ Give us assurance that this project will not fail like the others in the past.</li> <li>➤ Some may refuse to relocate when asked to do so, reason based on culture and heritage. How will the situation be solved?</li> <li>➤ Those that were displaced before now by the erosions will they be compensated also?</li> <li>➤ What strategy will be put in place to ensure equity and transparent compensation?</li> <li>➤ What are the criteria for selecting priority sites?</li> <li>➤ There is need to ensure gender issues in the management of the project</li> <li>➤ Normal government business activities hardly compensate displaced people.</li> <li>➤ Government hardly gives political will to areas/projects not of interest</li> <li>➤ Government interferes with programs/projects of this nature, especially with the management structure as it wills.</li> <li>➤ Sustainability is not guaranteed if the incoming government does not favour it.</li> <li>➤ Government is big offender in not putting into</li> </ul>	<p>through social inclusiveness, avoidance of elite capture, working with community leaders, ensuring first-come, first serve with priority given to the vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The NEWMAP design ensures accountability and transparent procurement process.</li> <li>➤ Essence of RPF and other related instruments is to ensure due diligence, avoidance of harm or reduction/elimination of social tensions, and ensuring consistent treatment of social and environmental issues across sub-project intervention areas, and supporting institutional capacity strengthening.</li> <li>➤ Gender issues are key to the overall project management of NEWMAP</li> <li>➤ NGOs to have representation in technical committee/board.</li> <li>➤ RPF ensure that social issues are given prominence even in government-executed projects supported by the World Bank</li> <li>➤ RPF ensure that social issues are given prominence even in government-executed projects supported by the World Bank</li> <li>➤ Adopting the traditional methods of checking erosion should be our individual and collective effort because it works.</li> </ul>
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		<p>considerations social issues in her project implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As part of erosion control let us go back to traditional way of collecting and reserving rain water.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>MDAs</b></p>   	<p>Enugu (27<sup>th</sup> August 2011), Owerri (29<sup>th</sup> August 2011), Awka (1<sup>st</sup> August 2011), Benin (2<sup>nd</sup> August 2011) Umuahia (July 28, 2011), Calabar (July 29, 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The state government has been very concerned about the erosion and flood problems. NEWMAP is a commendable effort and we are eagerly waiting to see the project implementation since it tends to strengthen the resolve of our State governments and MDAs to deal with problems of erosions control, flooding and watershed management</li> <li>➤ Land is very important to the people of the state and reclaiming erosion damaged lands will be appreciated.</li> <li>➤ Usually government approaches to issues are ad hoc, without considering the aftereffect, we are happy NEWMAP approach appears holistic.</li> <li>➤ The Ministry of Works should be inter-dependently always with other Ministries on every project including NEWMAP as some of the erosion causes could be traced to how certain activities were carried out by them.</li> <li>➤ There is a problem of inability of line Ministries to inter-relate in a giving project. There is need for line Ministries in the various States to interface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Need to adopt resettlement policy since the development of the people is their concern.</li> <li>➤ MDAs need to work together because that will ensure complete and lasting project, they need each other to succeed.</li> <li>➤ RPF is designed to ensure every needed element that will expedite action for the NEWMAP is taken.</li> <li>➤ Institutional capacity strengthening mechanism is built into the entire NEWMAP project and specifically for managing social issues.</li> <li>➤ Appropriate roles and responsibilities are duly spelt out in the management of the project in RPF</li> <li>➤ RPF ensure that social issues are given prominence even in government-executed projects supported by the World Bank</li> <li>➤ NEWMAP design will ensure due diligence, avoidance of harm or reduction/elimination of social tensions, and ensuring consistent treatment of social and environmental issues</li> </ul>

		<p>in their responsibilities to achieve good goals. All supports shall be given by the line MDAs to ensure the success of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ However, there is need for all MDAs to ensure each knows its boundary of activities so that there are no conflicting roles.</li> <li>➤ Also, MDAs lack the manpower and capacity for project management generally, and specifically for resettlement issues.</li> <li>➤ Government carries out resettlement issues in line with the Land-use Act and much emphasis is not given to due compensations.</li> </ul>	<p>across sub-project intervention areas, and supporting institutional capacity strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The project management unit staff are selected in a transparent and competitive process on the basis of technical expertise, experience and dynamism. Civil servants are not prevented from applying.</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITIES</b>     	<p>Abia (July 28, 2011) Calabar (July 29, 2011) Enugu State /27 August 2011 Imo State / 29<sup>th</sup> August 2011 Anambra State / 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For any engineering work competent and qualified contractors shall be used.</li> <li>➤ Government is not being transparent in their contract award and project execution. Hope this project will not face the same fate?</li> <li>➤ Need to compensate persons displaced by the erosion.</li> <li>➤ How will the elite capture be avoided, that is, those that use their office to divert project funds?</li> <li>➤ Any irregularity in the compensation system will likely cause conflict. How will this be avoided?</li> <li>➤ There is need to look at other alternatives to erosion combat than civil work all the time because civil work more often than not do not provide a lasting solution to the problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traditional leadership structures in communities are recognized in the management of conflicts.</li> <li>➤ Community leaders shall be relied upon to revolve issues amicable without resort to Courts</li> <li>➤ Through appropriate instruments like RPF and RAP, guideline and framework that ensure equitable compensation formula that will be fair to all are developed</li> <li>➤ The design of the RPF and subsequent RAP/ARAP for NEWMAP emphasizes equity, justice and transparency in the implementation through social inclusiveness, avoidance of elite capture, working with community leaders, ensuring first-come, first</li> </ul>

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	<p>Edo State /2<sup>nd</sup> August 2011 Calabar (July) 29, 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There has been ecological fund for projects like this, what happened to them?</li> <li>➤ Will the community and community Heads have any role in the project? Elders and Heads of communities are recognized with regard to conflict resolution, so they will be useful in amicable resolution of conflicts with regard to NEWMAP.</li> <li>➤ What will be for those that have lost their houses to erosion before now? Will they also be compensated or assisted?</li> <li>➤ Can the community members be included in the PMU?</li> <li>➤ Need to inform the targeted communities of the in-coming project “on time” of what is required of them so as to have their co-operation.</li> <li>➤ There may be conflict if compensation are unduly delayed, not pay or unfairly paid</li> <li>➤ Community needed assurance that the World Bank be given a free hand and not influenced by State and/or Federal Government in (1) execution, (2) completion and (3) compensation.</li> <li>➤ How will those affected get the right information</li> <li>➤ What is the time frame of this project</li> <li>➤ What strategy will be put in place to ensure equity and transparent compensation</li> <li>➤ What strategy is put in place for compensation to be effectively carried?</li> </ul>	<p>serve with priority given to the vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Objective criteria shall be used in selecting priority sites</li> <li>➤ RPF is to identify how best to resettle PAP so that conflict will not arise and community social structure will be used to resolve any conflict that comes up.</li> <li>➤ NEWMAP concept is comprehensive in giving consideration to total management of erosion problems</li> <li>➤ The project is community driven and thus it will require a full participation from the community in the implementation.</li> <li>➤ The state government selects the priority sites</li> <li>➤ World Bank has the philosophy of improving the lives of those affected by their project or at least keeping them at pre-project level.</li> <li>➤ The RPF is focusing on those affected by the project (PAP). The RPF is not designed to mitigate damages caused by processes occurring prior to the NEWMAP interventions of any particular sub-project.</li> <li>➤ The States Government will set up project management unit that will listen to the members of the public.</li> <li>➤ The staff will be selected in a transparent and competitive process on the basis of technical</li> </ul>
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			<p>expertise, experience and dynamism.</p> <p>➤ The Project Management Unit will work with others such as Ministry of information, local government, women and youths to ensure information are passed on right on time to the appropriate channels</p>
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**Annex 13: Stakeholder Consultations and Highlights of Consultations as at 2017 (Phase2)**

Meeting With Stakeholders In Akwa Ibom State (August 1 <sup>st</sup> 2017) Uyo					
1. Ministries, Departments And Agencies (Mda)					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Dr. Iniobong Ene Essien	Min. Of Environment	Hon. Commissioner		
2	Eld Barr. Offiong Udoffe	Min. Of Environment	Pem. Secretary		
3	Iginlo U.G	Min. Of Environment	Director Of Administration		

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4	Ubong Harrison	NEWMAP, Uyo	Project Coordinator		
5	Oyebankole Agbelusi	Hospitalia Consultfaire	Consultant		
<b>Communities/ &amp; NGOS /CBOS</b>					
1	Chief Emmanuel Modili				
2	Joseph Ndibe Rev. Fr.		For Parish		
3	Engr. P. O. Melidem				
4	Mr. Cyril Nwatu		Business Man		
5	Agbala O. C.		Quantity Surveyor (State)		
6	Amona Felia A.		Financial Sec.		
7	Emma Okoye				
8	Nworji Toochukwu		Chairman Erosion Waterlog Committee		
9	Okonkwo Chekwas		CEO		
10	Ani Uchenna		Community Member		
11	Eze Ann		Member		
12	G. K. Maduka	Abmwn Engineering Services Ltd.	Managing Director		
13	Nkwoka Chigbo Stanley	N.C.S. Bullock Nig. Ltd.	Consultant		

<b>Stakeholders Meeting Held In Borno On 11<sup>th</sup> February 2017, Maiduguri</b>					
<b>Ministries Departments And Agencies</b>					
<b>S/ N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>	<b>E-Mail</b>
1	Abba Kaka	MOEMR	Perm. Sec.		
2	Peter Aguba Shua	FORESTRY	Director		

3	Egr, Christopher Wakawa	DES	Director		
4	Aliyu .A. Bananda	FMENV	Director		
5	Mohammed Laminu Bashr	Climate change	Director		
6	Ibrahim Ali	MIN. OF FINANCE	Director		
<b>NGO AND CBOS</b>					
1	Nwangene Christian	VOCI/ASERN SO	V. President		
2	Igwe Chibuike	ASSESOC /ASER	Ceo/President		
3	Okolo Johnpaul	CIDJAP	Project Officer (Env.)		
4	Alintah Festus	KEMCA INC.	Ed		
5					

<b>STAKEHOLDERS MEETING IN GOMBE STATE ON 28 JULY 2017 IN GOMBE</b>					
<b>MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES</b>					
<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>PHONE NO.</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
1	Saadatu Saad Mustapha		Hon Commissioner		
2	Sabo Dadum		Perm.Sec.		
3	Bala Dozen Nayaya	NEWMAP	PC		
4	Ada Daniel				
5	Eugene Itua	MDS	CONSULTANT		
<b>NGOs And CBOs</b>					
1	Idris Sale	OZU ABAMARO LGA			
2	Steve O. Obi				
3	Chimaobi Ejiofor				

4	Comrade Nwangwa Ugochukwu	Abayi Ohanze Obingwa Lga			
5	Igwe Chibuike	ASSESOC /ASER	CEO/PRESIDENT		
6	Nwangene Christian	VOCI/ASERN SO	V. PRESIDENT		
7	Alintah Festus	KEMCA INC.	ED		
8	Kingsley Ogba Nwokoro		President Gen Amaokoro Item welfare union		
9	Ositadimma Mgbealum	Petroleum serv Ltd			
10	Hon. Enoch Ukpai				

#### STAKEHOLDERS MEETING IN KANO STATE ON 9<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2017, KANO

#### MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES

S/N	NAMES	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	PHONE NO
1	Hon Ali A. ABUBAKAR Makoda	Min. of Environment, Kano		
2	Halilu Baba Dantiye	Min. of Environment, Kano		
3	Musa Shuaibu	Forestry Commission		
4	Zainab Baba	Rural Women & Youth Development Initiative		
5	Agnes A. Abetia-be	Department of international Donor Support		
6	Barr Emma Odibu	Min. of Environment, Kano		
7	Eugene O. Itua	Safeguard Consultant, World Bank		
8	Felicia Adun	Min. Of Env		
9	Okpa O Osan	Min. Of Env		
10	Muktor Bello	EO KANO		
11	Inyang Peggie I	State Emergency Mgt. Agency		



NGOs And CBOs					
1	Umar Danladi Dahiru	NGO KANO			
2	Dahiru Sardo Ibrahim	Community Association.			
3	Suleiman Musa				
4	Fatima Rufai	Community Association.			
5	Shuaibu Adamu	ASSESOC /ASER			
6	Bello Abubaka	VOCI/ASERN SO			
7	Bala Shetu	KEMCA INC.	ED		
8	Umar Ibrahim				
9	Kabiru Ahamd	Petroleum serv Ltd			
10	Yusuf Umar				

Meeting With Stakeholders In Sokoto State (September 1 <sup>st</sup> 2017) Sokoto					
1. Ministries, Departments And Agencies (Mda)					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Ihaji Muhammad Bello Sifawa	Min. Of Environment	Hm Commissioner		
2	Alhaji Shehu Bawa Goronyo	Min. Of Environment	Pem. Secretary		
3	Mur Mustapha	Min. Of Environment	Permanent Secretary		
4	Salusi Ahamed	Mds	Consultant		
5	Ihaji Bello Musa	Hospitalia Consultfaire	Consultant		
Communities/ & NGOS /CBOS					

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1	Alhaji Ibrahim Abdullahi Shani.	NGO			
2	Shehu Alhaji Mode		Community Associations		
3	GARBA Ahmed Wurno		Community Associations		
4	Umaina Sidi		Business Man		
5	Abubaka Shu		Quantity Surveyor (State)		
6	Yahaya Musa Bello		Financial Sec/comm		
7	Atto Abubaka Shehu		Community Associations		
9	Ardon Shini		Chairman Erosion Waterlog Committee		
10	Sifawa Mohammed		CEO		
11	Tureta Arzika		Member		
12	Ummu Jelani		Member		

Meeting With Stakeholders In Kogi State (October 21 <sup>st</sup> 2017) Lokoja					
1. Ministries, Departments And Agencies (Mda)					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Mall Sanusi Yahaya	Min. Of Environment	Hm Commissioner		
2	Mrs Hanna Odiyo	Min. Of Environment	Pem. Secretary		
3	Suleman Mahnud	SLO	NEWMAP KOGI		
4	Benu Mopq Samson	EO	NEWMAP		
5	Ladi Ahud		Consultant		
Communities/ & NGOS /CBOS					

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1	Dr Ameh Abu	NGO			
2	Mall Okaraga Shaibu		Community Associations		
3	Ihaji Bello Musa		Comm. Associations		
4	Mustapha Lmedo		Business Man		
5	Abubaka Shu		Surveyor		
6	Bello fed		Community member		
7	Shehu Godwill		Community Associations		

Meeting With Stakeholders In Delta State (July 15 <sup>st</sup> 2017) Asaba					
1. Ministries, Departments And Agencies (Mda)					
S/N	Name	Establishment	Position	Phone No.	E-Mail
1	Barr. John Obukouwho Nani	Min. Of Environment	Hm Commissioner		
2	Mrs.N.K Ajufo	Min. Of Environment	Pem. Secretary		
3	Ufiofio Isaac	Min. Of Environment	PC		
4	Anaro Benedict		EO		
5	Oyebankole Agbelusi	Hospitalia Consultfaire	Consultant		
Communities/ & NGOS /CBOS					

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1	Chief Emmanuel Modili				
2	Joseph Ndibe Rev. Fr.		For Parish		
3	Engr. P. O. Melidem				
4	Mr. Cyril Nwatu		Business Man		
5	Agbala O. C.		Quantity Surveyor (State)		
6	Amona Felia A.		Financial Sec.		
7	Emma Okoye				
8	Nworji Toochukwu		Chairman Erosion Waterlog Commitee		
9	Okonkwo Chekwas		CEO		
10	Ani Uchenna		Community Member		
11	Eze Ann		Member		
12	G. K. Maduka	Abmwn Engineering Services Ltd.	Managing Director		
13	Nkwoka Chigbo Stanley	N.C.S. Bullock Nig. Ltd.	Consultant		

**Summary of Issues/Comments from Stakeholder Engagements as Part of NEWMAP (Phase2), 2017**
***Focus of the Meetings:***

- *Overview of NEWMAP-AF and appreciation of preparatory stage of the project*
- *The need for RPF and other related instruments - premature to determine what the extent of social impacts are, since sub-projects are yet to be designed, coupled with the fact that during project preparation, exact locations and magnitude of sub-projects are not known.*
- *Challenges that could impede the implementation of the project with regard to resettlement issues*
- *The Support needed from all parties to ensure effective project preparation and successful implementation*
- *How State will intend to organize the Project management Unit*

**Stakeholders' queries and the response given**

Stakeholders concerns	Responses from the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are generally happy about the project. We thank the State Government and World Bank for coming to our aid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are glad to know how happy you are and that you are grateful to the Government and the World Bank.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We hope the execution will see the light of day and that you will not disappear after the census.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No fears should be entertained as regards project execution. The project has been approved by World Bank and the Nigerian Government.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access roads that have been engulfed by erosion should be reconstructed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will be referred to the design and supervision firm for guidance as per what they have proposed.</li> <li>The State Government should work with the community on the access road issue as it is not part of the present project.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project should consider properties lost to the erosion before the cut-off date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons whose properties were destroyed before the cut-off date will not benefit from any compensation but from the general livelihood support of NEWMAP and NEWMAP-AF</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fate of previous survey of the site and Project Affected Persons (PAPs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be included and considered for resettlement benefits according to project requirements</li> <li>The present survey supersedes all other previous surveys.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who owns the 5metres offset on completion of intervention works?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be paid to PAPs for the 5m offset. Hence this portion will be revegetated and be retained by government as buffer against erosion.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has provision been made to pay off PAPs for the 5meteres offset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate provision has been made to pay compensation to PAPs for the 5m Offset</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether those who have two or more assets at different locations of the project corridor will be captured against all their assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>photograph will be taken , while the field officers and his team will assist in documenting all assets own by individuals on the same enumeration form for adequate compensation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if someone is not satisfied with the valuation of his property what the Person will do.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there will be provision for public disclosure which will allow PAPs access to RAP report. There is also provision for grievance redress; because transparency and justice are enthroned in World Bank Assisted Projects.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if vulnerable people will be given attention during RAP census.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the issue of vulnerability is critical to all World Bank Assisted Projects and will not be neglected.</li> </ul>