

OYO STATE GOVERNMENT



Draft Final Report

For

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

For

Dredging of Bethel Stream, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan

Prepared by

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CDA	Community Development Association
EREP	Environmental River Enhancement Program
ESA	Environmental/social assessments
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental/social management plans
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
FRN	Federal Republic of Nigeria
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IUFMP	Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OYMC	Oyo State Mediation Centre
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	The Project Development Objective
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank

Definition of Key Terms

Word/Term	Definition
Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
Bank	World Bank
Cut - off Date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.
Displacement	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.
Economic Resettlement	Loss of access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement
Entitlements	Compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Grievance Procedures	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.
Host Communities	Communities receiving resettled people as a result of involuntary resettlement activities
Land Acquisition	Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses privately held land for overriding public interest

Market Value	The highest estimated price that a buyer would pay and a seller would accept for an item in an open and competitive market
Project Affected Person (s)	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.
Rehabilitation Assistance	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
Replacement Cost	Market value of assets plus transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	An approved national instrument that establishes the principles, procedures, entitlements and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for redressing grievances by which the client will abide during the project implementation.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The document in which a project sponsor or the responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.
Resettlement	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
“Special assistance” to vulnerable people	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.
Vulnerable Persons:	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

ES 1 Introduction and Background

The Oyo State Government through the Ministry of Environment is being supported by the World Bank to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP) that aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework. Specifically, the Bank's support is financing some priority investments related to improving the infrastructure of Ibadan City. The Bank's supports aimed at helping Ibadan reduce flood risks; improve waste collection and treatment, while developing and improving the quality of existing infrastructural assets.

ES 2 Justification for Resettlement Action Plan

This sub-project involves dredging of streams in the Bethel Estate community and the intervention could result in negative environmental and social impacts to local populations such as loss of income, shelter and assets. Therefore, the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) embarked on the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan as part of the social safeguards requirements.

This report outlines a resettlement plan to address the social impacts involving resettlement triggered by OP 4.12. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) builds upon a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was previously prepared for the project. Specifically, the broad principles and criteria set forth in the RPF were applied to the project area and context. The process of preparing the RAP was carried out to;

- (i) Identify and list Project Affected Persons [PAPs]
- (ii) Lay down the criteria and eligibility for compensations
- (iii) Set time bound action steps for the implementation etc.

ES 3 Objectives of the RAP

Specifically, the RAP is designed to:

- Identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the site as described in Chapter two of this report, and
- Prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.
- Conduct consultations with identified project affected persons (PAPs), based on a census of the affected sites;
- Establish local decision-making bodies who will be part of RAP implementation;
- Describe culturally-sensitive and acceptable procedures for managing complaints arising from the resettlement programme triggered by project activities, and
- Carry out a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs.

ES 4. Proposed Civil Works

The World Bank is supporting the Government of Nigeria and the Oyo State Government to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP), in response to the devastating floods of 2011. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “improve the capacity of Oyo State to manage flood risk and to respond effectively and promptly to flooding in the city”.

Under the Flood Emergency Action Plan (FEAP) being implemented through the IUFMP, the proposed dredging work will involve the following specific interventions at the Bethel Estate area;

- a. Excavation of all classes of soil, except rock, from the Channel, not exceeding 1m deep and form into embankments at distances of not less than three meters (3m) from the banks or as may be directed by the Engineer. However, in cases where there are solid wastes, arrangements will be made to have these carted off to designated dumpsites.
- b. Excavation in all classes of soil, sediment, silt, shrub, vegetation and other blockages which reduce the quantity of impoundment in the lake up to an average depth of 5m and stockpile at a safe distance from the bank preparatory to carting away.
- c. A maximum dredging depth of 1m will be achieved at all locations. However, the width and length of dredging will vary from location to location, and will be driven by the envisaged requirement on site.

ES5. Legal Framework

The Constitution of the Federal Republic prohibits compulsory acquisition by the State of property without the prompt payment of compensation. It recognizes:

- The right to private property; to acquire and own property and to protection by the State,
- The right of access to a court of law or tribunal for the determination of interest in the property and the amount of compensation.

In line with OP 4.12, all project affected persons are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land.

ES6. Social-Economics/Census

The result of the socio-economic survey is presented indicated that there are thirty-three households on the bank of the stream. From the thirty-three households, 14% (5 women) volunteered to participate in the survey men accounted for 86% (28 men). Of the thirty-three households who live on the bank of the stream and volunteered to participate in the socio-economic survey only 4 of them representing 13% of the surveyed population falls between the ages of 21-40 years, 64% (21 inhabitants) gave their ages to be between 41-60 years, while 23% (9) were between the ages of 61-80 years. From the baseline socio economic survey,

distributions of the marital status of the inhabitants indicated that two (2) representing 6% were divorced/separated from their spouse, 85% (28) were married and 8% (3) were widows/widowers. At Bethel Estate, 59% (19) of the respondents indicated having a household size of between 1 and 4 persons, 36% (12 people) indicated that they have a household size of between 5 - 8 persons while the remaining 5% indicated a household size of more than 8 persons. Christianity was the predominant religion in Bethel Estate accounted for 68%, while Islamic religion accounted for 32% and none of the respondents indicated being a traditional worshiper. About 41% (14) of the inhabitants of Bethel Estate were educated to the tertiary level while a majority of them nineteen representing (59%) attended school to the secondary level. The major source of livelihood in the project area is trading (33%), i.e. eleven (11) people are involved in one form of trading or the other. Other sources of livelihood were craft making/Artisan (16%), self-employment (9%), civil servants (1%), full house wife (1%), company employed (1%), and other sources (9%) while 30% could not be determined because they were not on ground. The community source their drinking water from borehole constructed by each households and rainwater sometimes serves as a source of water from the community. Each household in an open field disposes off their waste.

The Census cut-off date, which was fixed for August 28th 2018, refers to the date of start of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons who move into the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, woodlots etc.) established after the date of completion of assets inventory and cut-off date will not be compensated.

ES7. Identified Displacement Impact

The proposed works in the project corridor will mostly impact on immovable structures (fish ponds, and crops etc.),

- 7 Fish ponds
- Some cash crops

Nine (9) PAPs would be affected by the works

ES8. Stakeholder Consultation

The general stakeholder's meetings were held at Bethel Estate. At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders in Yoruba language. Furthermore, the potential PAPs and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. The PAPs were specifically told that they could air their concerns and suggestions, which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. Finally, they were told to form a five (5) person grievance redress committee.

ES 9 RAP Budget

A total number of seven structures (comprises mostly of fishponds and other cash crops) were identified to be affected by the proposed dredging of the stream at Bethel. These structures are the ones within the proximity of 3-meter corridor from the streams in the proposed project sites. The budget for RAP implementation at Bethel amounts to Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine thousand Naira. The amount (N849, 000) is to be shared among Fish Farmers whose ponds will be affected by the dredging at the Bethel Dredging Site and other stakeholders.

S/NO.	ITEMS	COST
1	Compensation	849,000
2	Honourarium for Witness NGO	50,000
3	Grievance Management	100,000
4	RAP Implementation field activities	150,000
5	Sub-Total	1,149,000
6	10% Contingency Provision	114,900
7	Total	1,263,900

ES10. RAP Implementation

Cash based assistance was the most preferred due to its flexibility, simplicity and do-ability. Besides, it is suitable for IUFMP management and exit. The RAP implementation steps are:

- Step 1: Disclosure
- Step 2: Setting up of Implementation Committees
- Step 3: Notification and Agreement with PAP'
- Step 4: Disbursement of compensations

The IUFMP social safeguards unit will handle the disclosure of the RAP internally. RAP implementation activities will include (i) PAPs verification, notification and agreement processes- in collaboration with the IUFMP RAP Implementation Committee; (ii) training and (ii) documentation and preparation of RAP implementation reports.

ES11. RAP Implementation Parties, Roles and Responsibilities

The RAP implementation parties are:

- The PIU: The PIU is the major institution responsible for implementing the RAP. PIU key officers, constituted into the IUFMP Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC), mainly comprising of the (i) Social safeguards officers/ specialists, supported by the (ii) Environmental safeguards officers/ specialists, (iii)M&E and (iv) Communication officers
- Ministry of Environment/Ministry of Lands/Bureau of Physical Planning & Development Control
- Community Resettlement Committee (RIC)
- Community Grievance Redress Committee
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and
- Contractor

ES13. Grievance redress

The IUFMP operates an elaborate Grievance Redress Mechanism, with committees in every priority project area. Under the RAP, PAPs shall be informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress prior to the signing of the individual resettlement contracts. Four (4) levels of appeals are provided to ensure that complainants can move to a higher level if they are not satisfied with the grievance redress suggested before going to the law courts as indicated in figure 9.1. These are:

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Step 1: | Referral to GRC Secretary |
| Step 2: | Site GRC Mediation Session |
| Step 3: | Referral to IUFMP Team |
| Step 4: | Oyo State Mediation Centre (OYMC) |

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This report outlines the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the dredging of Bethel stream under the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP). It identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs), lays down the criteria for eligibility for compensation and sets out time-bound action steps for implementation of the compensation and other assistance. This RAP builds upon the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was previously prepared and disclosed for the project.

The incessant flood occurrence in the Ibadan region has claimed many lives and properties most especially in the last 30 years. Though not unique to Ibadan, floods used to be conceived as supernatural occurrence probably because of its devastating effects (www.mythencyclopedia.com/Fi-Go/Floods.html accessed 20th September 2018; Akanle et al. (2015). Today, human agency is now implicated as the explanation for its causes. Unsustainable waste management practices, climate variability as a result of the depletion of ozone layer, increasing urbanization, weak institutional framework for urban planning and poor enforcement of urban development regulations and standards, developers' disregard for and non-observance of statutory setbacks to streams and rivers among others, have continued to sustain flood episodes in the Ibadan region (Agbola et al., 2012; Wahab, 2013). After the August 2011 flood that ravaged the city, the State government has put all machineries in motion to reduce human exposure to flood. Widening of river channels, a more organised waste collection effort, increasing sensitization of the population on proper waste disposal and adherence to urban planning and development regulations, protection of flood plains and river setbacks among others, are measures taken so far by the state government to address the flood problem in the city. However, because of the daunting nature of the flood issues, the state government approached the World Bank for assistance.

Therefore, the World Bank is supporting the Oyo State Government to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP) that aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning. The project also supports capacity building for flood risk management in the city of Ibadan. It reinforces the Oyo State government's early warning and response capabilities and leverages existing World Bank projects in Ibadan especially the Ibadan City Master Plan, Drainage Master Plan and Solid Waste Master Plan. The Bank's support will help in reducing flood risks; improve waste collection and treatment, while developing and improving the quality of existing infrastructural assets. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to "improve the capacity of Oyo State to manage flood risk and to respond effectively and promptly to flooding in the city of Ibadan".

1.1 Project Components

Specific project components at a glance are:

Component 1: Flood Risk Identification, Planning and Preparedness

Sub-component-1.1: Design of flood risk management investment program

Sub-component-1.2: Development of an Oyo state long-term flood resilience strategy

Sub-component-1.3: Establishment of integrated flood early warning and response system

Sub-component-1.4: Contingency component

Component 2: Flood Risk Reduction

Sub-component 2.1: Priority infrastructure improvement

Sub-component 2.2: Long-term integrated flood risk mitigation

Component 3: Project Administration and Management Support

Sub-component 3.1: Project administration

Sub-component 3.2: Project implementation support

Among the many sub-projects of the intervention is the emergency dredging of the Bethel Stream at Bode Igbo, Ibadan. The proposed dredging of the stream, though aimed at reducing flood incidences in the community where they traverse will, nevertheless, most likely result in the loss of assets, the impairment of livelihood, or the physical relocation of an individual, household, or community. In line with the World Bank loan requirements, therefore, there is need for an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to reduce the burden of people, properties and livelihood activities that might be displaced or destroyed.

An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is a document specifying the procedures that should be followed and the actions that should be taken to properly resettle and compensate Project Affected People and Communities (PAP&C). Involuntary resettlement applies to any project that may result in the loss of assets, the impairment of livelihood, or the physical relocation of an individual, household, or community. A project that involves involuntary resettlement (economic and or physical displacement of people) as a consequence of activities during the dredging and operational phase would require a comprehensive RAP.

1.2 The Need for an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the Proposed Project.

For WB supported projects, any project that causes displacement of any sort must be subjected to the requirements of its Operational Policy, OP 4.12, on Involuntary Resettlement. It is pursuant to this that this RAP was prepared as part of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. The proposed project triggers World Bank (WB)'s Operational Policy, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The policy covers the following impacts;

- (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in:
 - (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
 - (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

- (b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

The dredging works at this sub-project location triggers OP 4.12 because project activities require restrictions of access in areas within the sub project corridor as well as potential damage to encroaching structures.

World Bank's OP 4.12 allows "where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) may be agreed with the borrower" (OP 4.12, Para. 25). Impacts are considered 'minor' if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost" (OP 4.12, footnote 25). On the other hand, impacts are considered major if the affected people are more than 200 and more than 10% of productive assets are lost and a full Resettlement Action Plan is prepared.

The laid down criteria in the IUFMP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as well as the Screening Exercise conducted as part of the EA process for the sub-project revealed that less than 200 persons would be affected in the course of work execution but there would be significant losses (more than 10% of holdings) to productive physical assets in the area. Based on this identified physical impacts, a decision to carry out a full RAP was made.

1.3 The RAP in Relation to other Project -Triggered Safeguard Instruments

Generally, the objective of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment in the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies have often provided a platform

for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and have been an important instrument for building ownership among local populations.

In line with the Safeguard policies triggered by IUFMP (OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement), two national instruments, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), were prepared. To address the likelihood of displacement and in line with the requirements of OP 4.12, the RPF addresses potential adverse social impacts that might stem from resettlement of people affected by the project, whereas the ESMF addresses other possible harmful social and environmental effects of the project. In general, while

- The RPF specifies the contents of the triggers - Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) - when land acquisition leads to the temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources due to project activities. The RPF is a framework document that describes the basic criteria for preparing resettlement plans that are consistent with OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement of the World Bank which is triggered on IUFMP sub-projects.
- The ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing the triggers of the framework namely:
 - (i) Environmental/social assessments (ESAs, or alternately both an SA or an EA) and/or
 - (ii) Environmental/social management plans (ESMPs, or alternately both an EMP and SMP) for individual civil works packages developed for each project.

These 'triggers' help translate the two national framework into specific costed, measurable, and monitor-able actions for specific intervention sites. This RAP identifies the specific impacts in relation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across the different points along the subproject corridor where the proposed works are to be carried out. It identifies the full range of people affected by the proposed work and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement as well as suggest adequate measures for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.4 RAP Aim and Objectives

The aim of the RAP is to identify and assess the resettlement impact of the proposed works at the interventions described above, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. This RAP

prepared by Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP) serves as a document that states how the resettlement will be managed to fulfill the objectives of WB OP 4.12.

This RAP is a document prepared by IUFMP for the resettlement of the affected people and communities, specifying the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities.

Specifically, the objectives of the RAP for dredging of Flood Control Infrastructure on first Pool of Sites on the affected river channel are:

- ✓ Identification of the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan.
- ✓ Formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws to ensure a fair and transparent process of compensation and resettlement;
- ✓ Conducting consultations with identified project affected persons (PAPs), based on the census of the affected sites;
- ✓ Ensuring a sound mitigation plan for those whose business activities will be temporarily affected because of the project.

1.5 RAP Principles

Principally the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP) 4.12 guides this ARAP on involuntary resettlement and the project Resettlement Policy Framework. One of the clear requirements of OP 4.12 is to ensure that an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan restores the livelihood of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to their pre-project situation.

Other OP 4.12 guidelines include:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize it by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development program providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Conduct meaningful consultation with displaced persons, providing opportunities for them to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. PAPs shall be communicated with in the language and form that they understand. Informed participation of PAPs shall be ensured and capacity building for PAPs if required to achieve this standard.
- Provide assistance for displaced persons to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data.

- Assistance in relocation must be made available.
- A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated.

Additionally, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires displaced persons to be “(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices, and provided technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.”

1.6 Scope and Task of the RAP

- **Description of the project:** General description of the project and affected project areas including socio-demographic information, settlement pattern, household characteristics, household and individual production systems.
- **Potential Impacts:** Identification of the: (i) components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access (ii) delineation of the zone of impact of such components or activities, (iii) consideration of alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access and establishment of mechanisms to minimize resettlement (iv) displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation, (v) number of people to be affected.
- Description of the main objectives of the resettlement program as applied to IUFMP in relation to the interventions.
- **Socio-economic Studies:** Socio-economic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially affected people covering the following:
 - Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP.
 - Characterisation of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization.
 - Determination of the magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.
 - Enumeration of land parcel and structure should be numbered, geo-referenced, photographed, and described in detail.
 - Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made. Vulnerability criteria assessed includes disability, deprivation and old age
 - Information on the displaced people’s livelihoods and standards of living.
 - Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property and natural resources.
 - Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities.
 - Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected.
 - Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities.
- Legal framework, eligibility, entitlement.

- Assess and describe the institutional framework governing RAP implementation in the context of this project.
- Definition of displaced persons or PAPS and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- Describe the methodology used for valuing losses, or damages.
- Describe the compensation and other resettlement measures.
- Stakeholders' consultation.
- Develop Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Capacity Building and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table 1.1 - RAP Survey Approach

	RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Technical approach
1.	Provide description of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gathering and review of relevant data. ● Meetings with engineering and safeguards team.
2.	Identify potential impacts. Take inventory of affected assets and census of affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconnaissance. ● Team meetings. ● Engineering consultancy. ● House to house consultations to conduct census of PAPS and take inventory of affected assets. ● Review of similar previous reports. ● Import of best practices from similar projects.
3.	Conduct socio-economic studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of the existing literature and information relevant for the development of the RAP, including the IUFMP RPF, Beneficiary Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism, ESMP and other project documents. ● Recruit and train/orientation of field personnel. ● Scoping/Reconnaissance surveys and visits to potential project sites. ● Consultations with PAPS. ● Questionnaire administration. ● Key-Informant Interview Schedule. ● Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with PAPS. ● Census of affected PAPS.
4.	Legal survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of RPF and other relevant documents. ● Additional Legal research/studies and consultations on land and urban planning laws in the State, including literature review.
5.	a) Identify agencies responsible for resettlement activities; (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultations. ● Institutional capacity assessment tool.

	RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Technical approach
	Assess institutional capacity gaps and measures to enhance capacity.	
6.	Valuation of compensation for losses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of local market prices to identify current market prices of replacement items.
7.	Describe resettlement measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with PAPs, ensuring that resettlement packages are compatible with the cultural preferences of the PAP, and prepared in consultation with them. • Technical expertise input.
8.	Describe grievance procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of IUFMP GRM docs. • Adaptation of GRM process to sub-project context.
9.	Describe implementation schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations. • Technical expertise input.
10.	Present costs and budget.	
11.	Describe arrangements for Monitoring and evaluation.	

1.9 RAP Reporting Format

This RAP covers the following relevant Chapters:

Chapter One	Introduction and Background
Chapter Two	Project Components and Description of Site Intervention
Chapter Three	Identified Displacement Pattern
Chapter Four	Census and Socio-economic Survey
Chapter Five	Public Participation and Consultations
Chapter Six	Legal and Policy Environment
Chapter Seven	Compensation Valuation Methodology
Chapter Eight	RAP Implementation Arrangements and Budget
Chapter Nine	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Chapter Ten	Monitoring and Evaluation

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF SITE INTERVENTION

2.1 Project Description and Location

Bethel Stream is located in the Bode-Igbo area of Ibadan Southwest Local Government and the intervention area spans the length of 2,500m with a width of 6m (15,000 m² or 1.5ha of land). The dredging of the stream will have significant risk of loss of livelihoods. The applicable World Bank policy OP 4.12 requires the preparation of a RAP or ARAP to mitigate the likely issues of economic displacement that have been identified i.e. Fish ponds and some cash crops. This stream flows through the built-up section of the Ibadan metropolis and thus its dredging might trigger resettlement and compensation related issues, hence the need to have a RAP in place. Stream channel dredging in an already fully built-up area will inevitably result in the displacement and relocation of people, businesses and livelihood activities, leading to different degrees of dislocation and disruption in physical, social and psychological wellbeing (temporary and permanent) for people. In line with global best practices and World Bank standards, projects of this nature should be implemented in a way that will avoid completely or cause the least possible negative impact on people. When negative impacts are inevitable, that project-affected persons (PAPs) should be assisted in various ways, in order to mitigate their losses and suffering. It is for this reason that an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required for this flood-risk reduction and development project.

Table 2.1: Local Government Area and Coordinates of the Proposed Stream Dredging Sites

SN	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Name of Drainage/Rivers/stream	LGA
1	7.3980	3.7855	Bethel Estate, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan.	Iddo



Plates 1-4: Some Buildings in Bethel Estate, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan

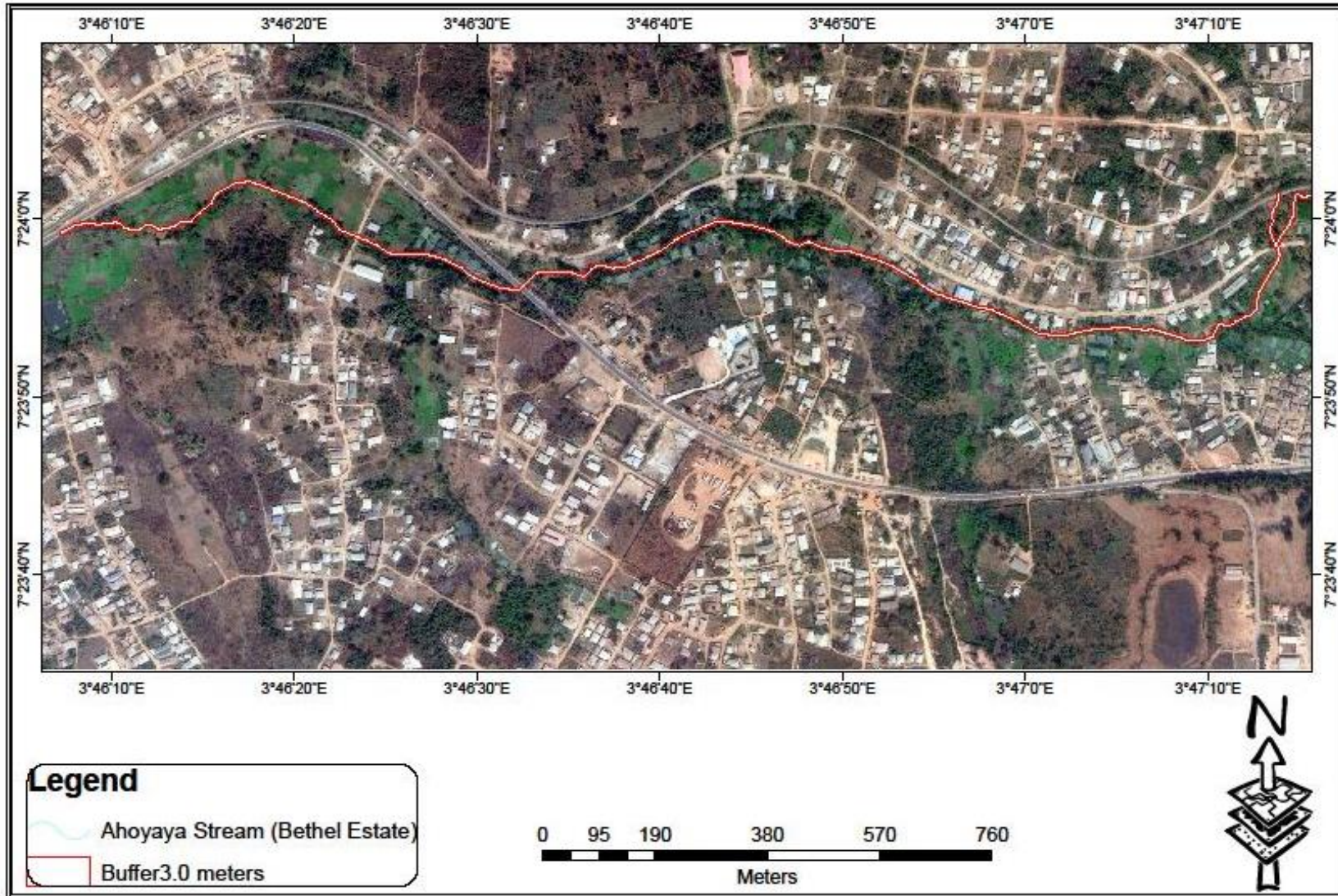


Figure 2.1: Bethel Estate Stream, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan in Ibadan Southwest Local Government Area of Oyo State

2.2 Proposed Works

Generally, the proposed intervention works include:

- a) Excavation of all classes of soil, except rock, from the Channel, not exceeding 1m deep and form into embankments at distances of not less than three meters (3m) from the banks or as may be directed by the Engineer. However, in cases where there are excess solid wastes, arrangements will be made to have these carted off to designated dumpsites.
- b) Excavation in all classes of soil, sediment, silt, shrub, vegetation and other blockages which reduce the quantity of impoundment in the lake up to an average depth of 5m and stockpile at a safe distance from the bank preparatory to carting away.
- c) A maximum dredging depth of 1m will be achieved at all locations. However, the width and length of dredging will vary from location to location, and will be driven by the envisaged requirement on site.
- d) An Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) providing details of measures to be employed in managing Solid Waste dredged from streams is being prepared to address this concern. Generally, silt will be deposited and compacted in discontinuous dumps (where feasible based on availability of space) 5m from the stream banks while all solid waste materials will be moved out and deposited at the nearest approved dumpsite.
- e) The specific dumpsite to serve waste movement operations for Bethel Estate Stream will be specified in the Waste Management sub-plan of the ESMP.

These sites were prioritized on the basis of the following:

(a) The IUFMP's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was inundated with intervention requests from various communities in Ibadan, through the State Ministry of Environment, to assist in dredging major streams that could possibly cause flooding.

(b) As a follow up, the Oyo State Ministry of Environment assessed the intervention needs of these communities and subsequently compiled and forwarded to IUFMP names of rivers that require adequate dredging and/or de-silting attention to mitigate the effect of possible flood incidents that might arise during the rainy season in Ibadan.

(c) Flooding projections by the Nigerian Hydrological Services Agency for 2019 has corroborated the likelihood of such flooding events.

(d) Thereafter, the technical team of the PIU and the representatives of the Ministry of Environment jointly visited the identified sites to carry out on the spot assessment for purpose of validation and prioritization. Based on their joint assessment report, some selected streams and rivers were listed as priority and it

was forwarded to the Honorable Commissioner for Finance and Budget for internal approval.

(e) Bethel community in Ibadan South West Local Government was identified as having significant risk of loss of livelihoods and buildings.

(f) The applicable World Bank policy OP 4.12 requires the preparation of a RAP/ARAP to mitigate the likely issues of economic displacement that have been identified.



Figure 2.2: Bethel Estate Stream, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan in Ibadan Southwest Local Government Area of Oyo State.

2.3 Project Duration and Implications for anticipated Resettlement Impact

The period of dredging works is put at 4-6 weeks. The proposed period also includes the pre-dredging phase of about 2 weeks. This implies that the actual exposure time to other consequential impacts such as restrictions to access is reduced to the minimum. However, the project duration has no implication to the long-term physical displacement impacts that are envisaged on this sub-project.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 IMPACT OF THE BETHEL ESTATE STREAM DREDGING SUB-PROJECT

The World Bank's safeguard policies emphasize preference for preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible (Para 2, OP 4.01.). Specifically, the mitigation hierarchy embraces a 4-step process, outlined as follows:

- Step I: Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts;
- Step II: Where avoidance is not possible, minimize risks and impacts;
- Step III: Once risks and impacts have been minimized, mitigate; and
- Step IV: Where residual risks or impacts remain, compensate for or offset, as appropriate.

Similarly, it is a clearly stated objective of OP 4.12 to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize it by exploring all viable alternative project designs. In the course of the safeguards studies carried out for this site, both positive and negative dimensions of project-attributable impacts were identified. A detailed impact analysis is useful for the purpose of optimizing project benefits and reducing harmful impacts of interventions.

Provided below are the site specific (i) analysis of potential positive and negative impacts (ii) potential displacement patterns, (iii) measures to avoid or minimize displacement and site specific considerations and (iv) Summary of identified PAPs and actual displacements.

3.1 Impacts of Civil Works at Project Location

3.1.1 Positive/Beneficial Impacts

The impact assessment process had earlier determined that the proposed dredging works would provide enormous benefits to the immediate social and biophysical environment in the following ways:

- Reduced vulnerability of neighbouring communities and resident households to flooding hazards;
- Increased resilience of communities at risk of flooding, and the preservation of assets of households and businesses against flood risk;
- Soil stabilization and regeneration;
- Employment of local labour for site clearing and dredging activities;
- Reduced mortality and morbidity from water related diseases;
- Diversification of livelihood, increased productivity and creation of post-dredging economic opportunities; and
- Reduction in household expenditure on impacts and losses induced by flood hazards.

3.1.2 Negative Impacts

It is anticipated that Project activities will lead to unintended negative consequences which need to be mitigated proactively. They include:

- Damage to man-made structures encroaching the setback of the stream;
- Influx of additional population resulting in increased pressure on accommodation and rent;
- Risk of occupational accidents, injuries and diseases;
- Increased risk of communicable diseases i.e. HIV/AIDS and other STDs arising from the interactions amongst the workforce and the host community. The negative impact is attributable to potential labour influx
- Increased burden on local health services and competition for public service provision, and
- Risk of social conflict and increase in illicit behaviour and crime due to labour influx
- Risk of Gender Based Violence/SEA, Child Labor and Violence Against Children (VAC) attributable to potential Labor Influx

Mitigation measures to address these potential negative social impacts are contained in a stand-alone Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for this sub-project. However, the impacts related to **loss of land, access to land and associated livelihood impacts**, which are covered in OP 4.12, are addressed through this ARAP.

3.2 Causes of Displacement

No permanent land acquisition is envisaged, as dredging shall be limited to the official right-of-way (RoW). However, there are potentials for (i) physical and/or (ii) economic displacements to take place on (i) permanent and/or (ii) temporary basis from the following:

- Need for permanent removal of cash crops encroaching on the bank of the stream (floodplain);
- Need to dismantle and move back fish ponds on the bank of the stream, and

3.3 Measures to avoid and minimize displacement

In keeping with the principle of optimizing opportunities for avoiding and minimizing impacts, measures to avoid physical displacement and minimizing economic displacement have been considered in developing this ARAP.

Additional measures to avoid displacement are:

- Contractors shall alter alignments and technical designs as much as possible to avoid displacement during the setting out of work areas without necessarily compromising the technical feasibility of the proposed works.
- Appropriate technology, such as the requirement for use of light equipment and manual labour, shall be applied to reduce impact on structures through vibrations and also provide temporary job for a few local residents.
- It is assumed that there is ample space on the floodplain bordering the bridge for engineering space, storage, stacking and parking of equipment. However, contractors that require additional land for base camp burrow pits and stacking of material beyond the flood plain shall temporarily acquire such land at competitive market rates from land/ property owners.

3.4 Identified Displacement Pattern

As previously established, **no permanent land acquisition is envisaged**, as works shall be limited to the bank of the streams. As well, there should not be significant damage to house fences and structures, as long as the existing river channel alignment is maintained



Plates 5-8: Some of the affected fish ponds in Bethel Estate, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan

3.4.1 Summary of Identified PAP's and actual displacements

Initial assessment using high-resolution satellite image identified a total of forty-six (46) structures that will likely be affected by the proposed dredging of streams in the selected localities. However, field visit and measurement later confirmed that only 7 (seven) would be eventually affected (see chapter 5). These structures (fish ponds) are the ones within the proximity of 3-meter corridor from the streams in the proposed project sites.

S/N	Name of Property Owner	Property Affected
1	Mr. Fasasi	75 stands of plantain trees 1 Coconut tree 2 Palm trees 1 fish pond
2	Mr. Dele Akintola	2 Fish ponds edges less than 1 meter
3	Mr. Olayinka Esan	9 Banana stands 1 Fish pond edge less than 1 meter
4	Mr. and Mrs. S.O.J.	1 Fish pond edge less than 1 meter 1 Palm tree
5	Mr. Olalekan Adedokun	3 plantain stands
6	Prophet Sunday Oriade	1 Fishpond dyke less than 1 meter if dredging follows normal river path. 1 Fishpond affected 4 x 6m if dredging follows straight path. 18 Bananas stands 2 Palm trees
7	Mr. Ezekiel Bamigboye	1 Fish pond dyke less than 1m.

S/N	Category of Impact	Number of PAPs	
1	Loss of Crops	Plantain (78 Nos)	2
		Banana (27 Nos)	2
		Coconut (1 Nos)	1
		Palm Trees (5 Nos)	3
2	Loss of Fish Pond (8 Nos)	6	

A total of seven (7) farmers/property owners were identified to be directly and/or indirectly affected by the dredging at Bethel Stream, Bode-Igbo. Possible properties to be affected include: Plantain and banana trees, palm trees, fish ponds and a part of uncompleted wall fence encroaching on the stream bank/setback.

Most affected fish ponds will partly touch the banks of the fish ponds with exception of Prophet Sunday Oriade whose fish pond is likely to be partly affected (4m x 6m) if the dredging is to

be realigned from its natural path but only the dyke will be affected if otherwise. The minimal impact scenario was adopted in this instance based on the understanding that the natural stream path will be maintained during dredging works.

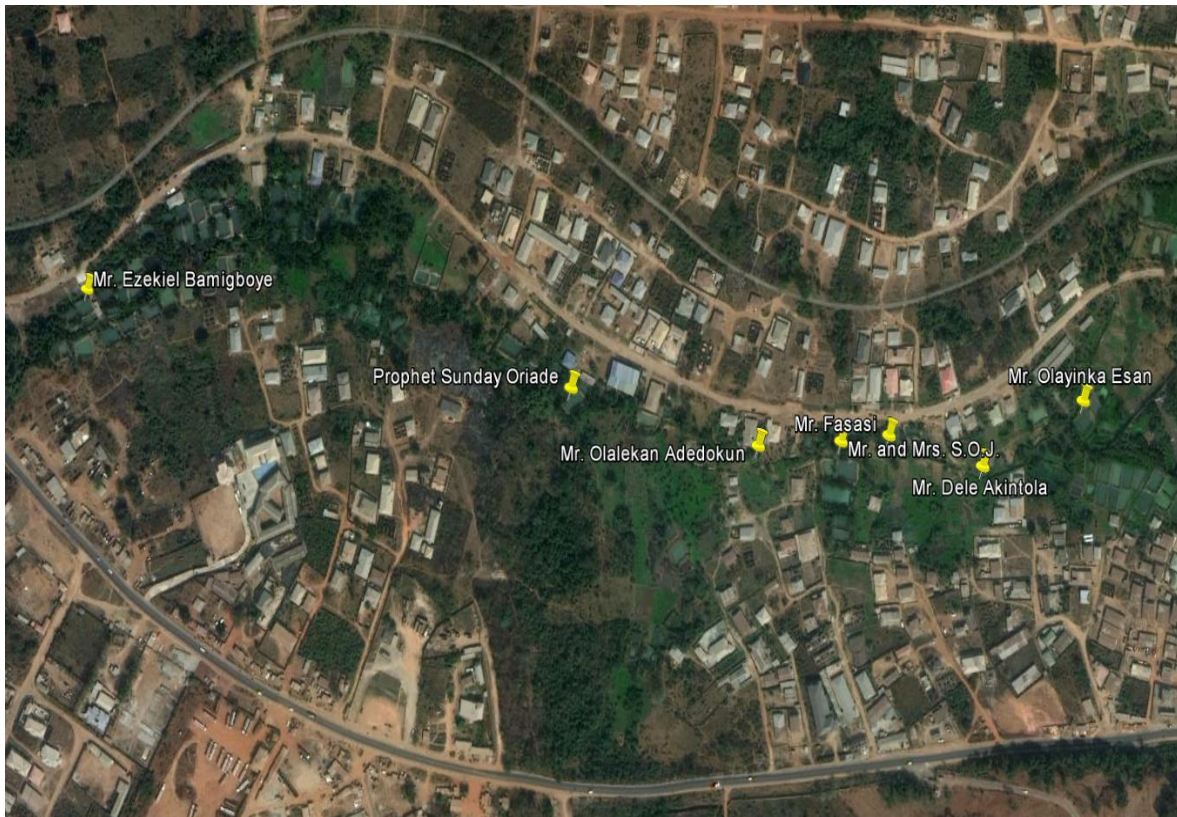


Figure 3.1: Locations of properties to be affected by dredging within Bethel community

3.4.1.1 Impact on Land

There will be NO permanent land take for dredging works.

3.4.1.2 Impact on Structures

Some structures (pond embankments) within the setback of the stream channels shall be impacted by the project.

3.4.1.3 Affected Structures

The proposed corridor will mostly impact on immovable structures (Fish Ponds, farm products, etc.), access to residents (paved stones, cemented floors etc.). Some business corridors and moveable structures will also be affected.

Affected structures include about:

- 7Fish Ponds and
- Some cash crops

3.4.1.4 Impact on Agricultural Resources (Crops)

The proposed channelization of Bethel Stream will only impact on fishponds and some farm products that were sighted along the channel.



Plates 17-20: Some affected Fish Ponds along Bethel Stream

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

This Chapter provides the findings of socio-economic studies and the census conducted with the involvement of affected people. Specifically, it presents

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

4.1 Objectives of the Survey and Census of PAPs

The survey, which is the sample of all the PAPs, had several primary objectives, which include:

- To inform the affected population about the proposed intervention work;
- To announce the cut off-date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact;
- To obtain feedback from the affected population about the intervention work;
- To establish the social profile of the affected population;
- To record/update the base line situation of all affected people;
- To identify the affected households and individuals, and

- To identify vulnerable individuals or groups.

The census is a 100% enumeration of people, structure and land affected. The primary objective of the census was to record all assets and impacts within the ROW in the area where dredging work is proposed to take place.

4.2 Census Cut-Off Date

The Census cut-off date, which was fixed for 28th August 2018 refers to the date of start of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons who move into the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, woodlots etc.) established after the date of completion of assets inventory and cut-off date will not be compensated.

During the initial consultations with all the relevant stakeholders, it was announced that census of inventory will be taken. Details of the census process and the cut-off date were declared during the public consultation meetings that took place in August 8th, 2018.

It was further stressed that the *cut-off date* shall be declared to be the last day of the survey and census of all Project affected assets and PAPs which began on August 10th, 2018 and ended on August 28th, 2018.

In addition, at the various consultation meetings with the communities it was emphasized that the cut-off date would mean that no newly arrived persons or families would be eligible for resettlement benefits. In addition, improvements to housing, or other assets made after the date would not be eligible for compensation (however, repairs such as fixing a leaky roof, are permissible). The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the community awareness campaigns at site/scheme level and through the local government. *The cut-off date* was declared to be August 28th, 2018.

4.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The socio-economic survey was based primarily on the PAPs in the proposed project site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project will impact them.

Precisely, the following thematic socio-economic indicators were included in the survey: gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of PAPS; income category, etc. The data analysis and interpretation focus on the socio-demographic background information of respondents, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and/or PAPs.

4.3.1 Baseline Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Household Heads

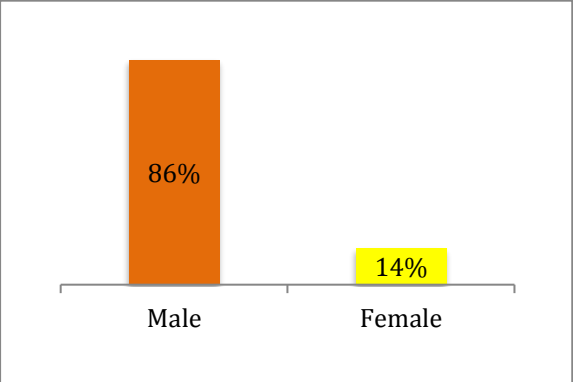
This phase of the study was carried out in two phases. The first phase encompasses a baseline survey of the household of people who live very close to the proposed stream-dredging project. The primary purpose of the phase was to survey identify the basic characteristics of the inhabitants of the affected community, the first phase was a general survey of the entire

households who are close to the bank of the stream. The second was to identify the actual affected persons through census. The result of the socio-economic is presented below.

As contained in Table 4.1, there are thirty-three households on the bank of the stream. From the thirty-three households, 14% (5 women) volunteered to participate in the survey men accounted for 86% (28 men). Of the thirty-three households who live on the bank of the stream and volunteered to participate in the socio-economic survey only 5 of them representing 14% of the sampled population falls between the ages of 21-40 years, 64% (21 inhabitants) gave their ages to be between 41-60 years, while 23% (9) were between the ages of 61-80 years. From the baseline socio economic survey, distributions of the marital status of the inhabitants indicated that two (2) representing 6% were divorced/separated from their spouse, 86% (28) were married and 9% (3) were widows/widowers. At Bethel Estate, 59% (19) of the respondents indicated having a household size of between 1 and 4 persons, 36% (12 people) indicated that they have a household size of between 5 - 8 persons while the remaining 5% indicated a household size of more than 8 persons. Christianity was the predominant religion in Bethel Estate accounted for 68%, while Islamic religion accounted for 32% and none of the respondents indicated being a traditional worshiper. About 41% (14) of the inhabitants of Bethel Estate were educated to the tertiary level while a majority of them nineteen representing (59%) attended school to the secondary level. The major source of livelihood in the project area is trading (33%), i.e. eleven (11) people are involved in one form of trading or the other. Other sources of livelihood were craft making/Artisan (16%), self-employment (9%), civil servants (1%), full house wife (1%), company employed (1%), and other sources (9%) while 30% could not be determined because they were not on ground. The community source their drinking water from borehole constructed by each households and rainwater sometimes serves as a source of water from the community. Each household in an open field disposes off their waste.

However, only SEVEN PAPs (all men) were identified. All the seven (7) PAPs were fish farmers, Christians and all held higher education degrees.

Table 4.1: Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Household Heads

Social Aspect	Details		
Gender	<i>%Male</i>	<i>%Female</i>	<p>Majority of the PAPs were men. The findings indicated that women were neither homeowners nor fish farmers. The result collaborated the patriarchy nature of the society.</p>  <p>A bar chart with two bars. The first bar, labeled 'Male', is orange and reaches the 86% mark on the y-axis. The second bar, labeled 'Female', is yellow and reaches the 14% mark. The x-axis is labeled 'Male' and 'Female'.</p>
	86	14	
Age	The age of inhabitants living in the bank of the river ranged from 25 to 80 years. There were younger PAPs, which is an indication of the occupational status of the community.		
Marital status	<i>%Married</i>	<i>%Single</i>	PAPs were all married, with family size varying from 4-8. Aside from the children, they mostly had parents and several dependents
	100		
Religion	PAPs were mostly Christians (68%).		
Occupation	PAPs were mostly (i) fish pond owners (ii) vegetable farmers		
Average income	PAPs earned between N20,000 and N100,000 per month. And 20,000 Naira is considered to be above the minimum wage of 18,000 Naira.		

4.4 Settlement/Community Characteristics

The residents of this community appeared communal; most of them lived in clusters and were characterized by average and low-income earners. The highest educational attainment of majority (75%) of the residents here exceeded secondary school, whole-some 25% of the others had no formal education.

4.5 Natural Environment

Vegetation, wastewater, refuse, rocks etc. characterize Bethel stream channels. These prevent the free flow of water, hence increasing the chances of flood in the area. Some of the residents were unaware of good environmental practices, coupled with the fact that they were influenced by the attitudes of people around them. It may be deduced from afore- mentioned factors and lack of facilities to promote better environmental practices, such as proper waste management facilities, toilets, inadequate social amenities etc., could influence their attitude towards the environment. Previous flood incidents in this area had affected buildings, crops and livelihood. Erosion, which is the washing away of topsoil due to flooding in these cases, had caused irreparable damage to lives and properties in these communities.



Plates 9-11: Bethel Estate, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan

4.6 Economic and Land Use Activities in Bethel Community

One of the predominant economic activities observed is fish farming. Land is mostly used for various purposes in this area, which include poultry, farmland, rearing of livestock, houses, stalls/shops, etc. The land use in this area consists of residential (built-up environment), grassland/vegetation (areas that are uninhabited); although there are more residential areas and land used for commercial purposes. Bethel community is a creation of population growth and physical expansion of human settlements and their accompanying activities; a manifestation and consequence of rapid urbanization occurring in the ever-growing Ibadan city. The expansion is creating changes in the ecological processes in the city. Urbanization is, therefore, regarded as a major driving factor of land use in Bethel community and has led to a transformation process in the community which hitherto was a traditional agricultural society but has transformed to a modern metropolitan community, associated with major changes occurring within the social and economic milieu in the urban centres.

4.6.1 Land tenure and ownership among affected persons

Land tenure system in Nigeria describes the manner in which a home/property owners occupies or holds some area of land. Societies formed the rules that regulate land tenure in order to control land ownership in Nigeria. For Bethel community Land tenure system defines the method of management with regard to distribution, use, acquisition, and exploitation of specific areas of land. This system defines the community as the main owner of the land. The head of certain community has the main power over the land. However, the ownership of land has been ceded to individual owners who have acquired the area of land according to their financial capability. The (new) owners have the right to build houses, poultry or fish ponds or cultivate any kind of crops on their land

4.7 Vegetation

The predominant vegetation observed in this area consists of shrubs, grasslands, weeds and certain economic trees (such as plantain trees, banana etc.) alongside other trees that serve as a source of shade.

4.8 Source of Water

The main source of water for drinking and domestic use, among many residents here were private or individual boreholes. No government presence in terms of the provision of pipe-borne water in the community. The residents stated that they drank water from the boreholes all of the times. Some other residents stated that they drank sachet/bottled water.

4.9 Public Toilet Facilities

At Bethel, majority of the residents have toilet facilities in their homes, used by both house owners and tenants located either in the compound or around that area. It was also observed that some sewage pipes were channeled directly to the river.

4.10 Cut – off Date

The cut-off date was set as August 28, 2018, which corresponded with the date of completion of the census. The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative investments inside the affected area by persons seeking entitlements. After this date, no compensation will be made to claimants who install themselves within the affected area or for improvements made to homes or other structures. If two years or more pass after the declaration of a cut-off date, the census must be repeated and new valuations computed for assets in the designated areas.

4.11 Choice of assistance

Cash based assistance was the most preferred by the PAPs. For all the PAPs, the idea of compensating them for losses resulting from dredging is welcome. However, with further

probing, the only form of compensation they suggested was financial. Being mostly farmers, they suggested that compensation would be used to relocate their fishponds.

In consideration of OP 4.12 requirements, cash-based resettlement measures will fulfill resettlement objectives due to the presence of an active land market in the project area. In the specific context of this RAP, the main replacement items include earthen hand-dug fish ponds and crop place which are replaceable if the cash equivalent is provided for affected persons.

Cash compensations combined with additional training on financial management and decision-making would be adequate, when compared with other forms of livelihood security and strengthening measures. Its advantages include its flexibility, simplicity and do-ability.

4.12 Identified Vulnerable Persons

No PAPs was identified to be disproportionately disadvantaged on account of age. Under the context of Resettlement Action Planning, vulnerable persons are defined as people who are - by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status - 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. There were no PAPs that were identified to be disproportionately disadvantaged in enjoying the full benefits of the RAP on account of gender, education, health or age.

4.13 Response on willingness to be part of the Project

To show their enthusiasm and interest in the dredging the project-affected persons, our interactions with the affected people indicated a willingness to participate in the project. Most of the PAPs are particularly happy about the prospect of the project and gave their consent and willingness to be relocated away from the stream setback where they are currently resident and carrying out their daily business as required for the project to be executed for the common good despite the fact that there is no physical displacement (It's an economic displacement)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Stakeholder Consultation

OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement requires displaced persons to be “(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.” (World Bank, 2008).

5.1 Consultation with IUFMP and Relevant State Agencies

The RAP inception meeting took place with the IUFMP PIU on 06/07/2018 to discuss about the project. This meeting involved the IUFMP PC, safeguards officers and consultants, engineering consultant, community mobilization, communication and M&E officers as well as representatives from the Ministry of Lands. The meeting was basically a planning meeting, whereby community and site based activities were planned and scheduled. Thereafter, specific members of the IUFMP such as the social safeguards officer and consultant as well as engineers were engaged in work sessions in order to achieve full alignment of the job assumptions as well as to collect relevant instructive documents.

5.2 Public Consultations

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford PAPs and the general public the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts. 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. The Public Consultation process for the project began during the early stage of reconnaissance survey. This has further been enriched through interactions and consultations with the relevant stakeholders in the course of the preparation of this RAP.

5.2.1 Objectives of the Consultation

Providing adequate information to affected communities and stakeholders reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project on communities and enables resettlement and compensation to be a comprehensive development program. Prior to the public consultations conducted during the RAP, the IUFMP had conducted a sensitization campaign in affected communities aimed at:

- ❖ Informing stakeholders of the project activities and providing adequate information on the project, its components and upcoming activities, including the RAP.
- ❖ Establishing grievance and effective complaints mechanism on the project.
- ❖ Obtaining vital information about the needs and priorities of affected settlements.
- ❖ Obtaining cooperation and support of the project affected persons

The stakeholders enlisted, identified and consulted for the purpose of this sensitization campaign included political leaders in the project communities, community heads, other opinion leaders in the communities, individual people who own properties that are directly or indirectly affected, special interest groups such as CBOs, etc.

The objectives of the public consultations during the RAP were to:

- ❖ Inform the PAPs and the communities about various options of resettlement and compensation.
- ❖ Ensure accurate and transparent resettlement and rehabilitation process for Project Affected Persons.

5.4 Consultations Strategy

Identifying and consulting with stakeholder representatives, especially community leaders, served as an efficient way for the project sponsor to disseminate information to large numbers of stakeholders, and receive information from them. However, it is essential that these people are genuine advocates of the views of their constituents. Resettlement and public participation includes both information exchange (dissemination and consultation), and collaborative forms of decision-making. Information dissemination and consultation with stakeholders, especially the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) means transfer of information from Project proponents to the affected population. It provides an opportunity for all the stakeholders in the area to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project, and allow the identification of alternatives and recommendations.

Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include full exchange of information about the ongoing project, its components and its activities, with affected people, obtain information about the needs of the affected people, and their reactions towards proposed activities, ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and compensation payments and ask local residents, especially the interested and Affected Parties, about the problems anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.

The consultation process ensured that all those identified as stakeholders, especially the project-affected persons were consulted. One-to-one meetings were used during the census survey of the socio-economic activities along the corridors in addition to the other meetings held at residences of community head to interact with their opinion.

Stakeholder Identification Questions

1. *Who will be affected by the negative environmental and social impacts of the project, both on- and off-site?*
2. *Who will benefit from the project other than the project sponsor and investors?*
3. *Who will be responsible for implementing measures designed to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the project's negative impacts?*
4. *Whose cooperation, expertise, or influence would be helpful to the success of the project?*
5. *Who are the most vulnerable, least visible, and voiceless for whom special consultation efforts may have to be made?*
6. *Who supports or opposes the changes that the project will bring?*
7. *Whose opposition could be detrimental to the success of the project?*

Box 1: Probe questions for stakeholder identification

To reach the hearts of the stakeholders, appropriate engagement approach was necessary which included focus groups discussions, individual or small group interviews, surveys, formal referrals, key-person meetings, etc. The approach chosen reflected the engagement objectives, stakeholder capacity, cost and time constraints, and whether qualitative or quantitative information was required.

The strategy employed in the stakeholders' consultations include:

- Community meetings;
- Focus Group Discussions (including distribution of fliers);
- One-on-one engagements with project affected persons during quantitative survey exercise (using ODK as presented in chapter 6), and
- Consultations with relevant agencies, organizations and government officers.

5.2.3 Report of Consultation Activities

Consultations with PAPs and communities involved:

- Meeting with community leadership;
- One-on-One Engagements with PAPs, and
- Meeting/Consultative forum with PAPs and community leaders.

5.2.3.1 Meeting with Community Leadership

A meeting was held with the Community Leadership to introduce the RAP consultants and inform the community leadership about the commencement of the activity. This activity also created awareness that the fieldwork for the preparation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan had commenced, and the community leaders were encouraged to further share the information.

5.2.3.2 One-on-One Engagement with PAPs

An interview guide (Annexure 1B) was used for in-depth exploration of the concerns, anxieties and preferred compensation packages of PAPs. The individual engagement provided the opportunity to ensure that all PAPs were fully represented (women and vulnerable groups

inclusive). Each of the PAPs was engaged individually. These provided an opportunity for women to speak freely thus removing the barriers to meaningful participation of women in public discussions held in the presence of men.

5.2.3.3 Meeting/Consultative Forum with PAPs and Community Leaders

PAPs were invited to a meeting alongside community leaders that had been supporting the IUFMP project. Details of the consultative forum with the community leadership and the PAPs are provided below.

Date of Consultation	16th-18th August, 2018
Language of Consultation	English and Yoruba
Venue	Chairman of the community CDA
Participants	RAP Consultants, IUFMP Social Safeguards Team – Social Safeguards Specialist, Social Safeguards Consultant, Community Mobilization Officer, Community leaders, Project Affected Persons

The meeting was held as a follow-up to the initial consultation approaches carried out and described in sections 5.2.3.1 and 5.2.3.2 and served the following purposes:

1. It provided a forum to reaffirm the purpose of the RAP to PAPs, especially to assure them of the commitment of the project to deliver compensations for displacement impacts.
2. It served as a forum to assuage the fears and suspicions that the collection of their bio data and passport photographs was not for some other ulterior motives.
3. It provided a means for announcing the established cut-off-date and also reiterate the fact that speculative investments into the proposed work areas after the established date are ineligible for compensation under the RAP due to the applicability of compensation entitlements to PAPs found in the project area on and before the cut-off date **only**. The forum provided ample opportunity for the inauguration of a Resettlement Committee to - amongst other functions (i) facilitate communication throughout planning and implementation (ii) help mobilize and notify PAPs on any upcoming developments (iii) assisting with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the RAP implementation.

Clarifications were made that the assignment of the Resettlement Implementation Committee would not attract salaries or other pecuniary rewards, although expenses incurred would be reimbursed. PAPs volunteering for this service were advised to be sure that they had the time and commitment to serve. As well, the inclusion of women and minority ethnic groups in the committee was registered as desirable.

5.3 Findings from Public Consultations.

The summary of stakeholder concerns and anxieties are provided in Table 5.1 below

Table 5.1 – Summary of Stakeholder Views, Concerns and Anxieties

Stakeholder views/concerns	How they were addressed	Remarks
It is taking too much time to commence the actual dredging of the stream. When will dredging works actually start?	There is a process to be followed before the contract for the works commences. These include ensuring that the project will not cause harm to the people and the environment. One of such is the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan.	The stakeholders accepted the explanations and pleaded with the government to fast track action.
There is too much delay in the process of delivering the project	There is a process to be followed before the contract for the works can be initiated. This includes the assessment of the potential risks and likely impacts of project activities. This process requires that the concerns of project beneficiaries are studied and included in the project design considerations. The likely impacts of projects also require that proper measures and safeguard instruments should be put in place. One of such is the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan.	The stakeholders accepted the explanations and pleaded with the government to fast track action.
What will be the criteria for determining the eligibility of persons for compensation payments In case of damage to property by the riverbank during river channelization will compensation be made available?	The PAPs indicated happiness and support to the project. Insights were provided into the criteria that determine why some potentially affected persons are differentially affected and are likely going to be compensated. Land acquisition is not envisaged since the work will be carried	Explanations provided pleased the community. Appropriate resettlement will be provided to the affected property owner The meeting was used as an opportunity for community members to nominate and volunteer for the Community based Grievance Redress Committee

Stakeholder views/concerns	How they were addressed	Remarks
	out within the existing channels. The centrality of a grievance redress mechanism to address complaints was explained	
What will be the place of women, aged persons, children and people living with disabilities in the entire project	The women and other vulnerable concerns were allayed.	Explanations provided were pleasing to the women.

In the meeting conveyed by the consultant, the women at the meeting raised a number of issues bordering on their wellbeing and how the dredging will impact on them. The concerns of the women necessitated a separate meeting with them to iron out their concerns on the dredging. The consultant also organised separate meetings with the women in the community on a one-on-one basis outside of the meeting with the women folks to allow them express their fears. Summary of women concerns and anxieties are provided in Table 5.2 below

Women's views / concerns about the dredging	How they were addressed	Remarks
The women in the community noted that they are happy that the dredging is being considered and are willing to support it but express fear that it will take years for it to be done. They are of the view that the dredging will reduce their agony when raining season is approaching and also reduce their apprehension about the security of their children, husbands and properties when it rains and they are out of the home.	The consultants made it known that the dredging is set for implementation and allay the concerns of the women in the delay take off of the project. He further solicited for their support in the project to be successful	The women promised their support and understanding for the successful implementation of the project
What will be the place of women, aged persons, children and people living with disabilities in the entire project	The women were informed that they would be major stakeholders in the project, as no part of the project will be consummated without their inputs in terms of correction and suggestions.	Explanations provided were pleasing to the women.
What will happen to our husbands, sons and brothers fishponds?	The consultant said IUFMP will take care of the disruption that may attend the dredging as nobody will be made to suffer for the dredging works	Explanations provided were pleasing to the women
What is the likelihood that the project will take care of the pedestrian bridge that separated the community?	The fears of the women were allayed. The consultant promised that the bridge will not be affected and in a	Explanations provided were pleasing to the women.

	situation where the bridge is affected the project will take responsibility to repair it. They were given assurance that nothing will be done to impaired the movement of the community	
Finally, some of the women wanted to know if the dredging will not affect their homes	The consultant made it clear that the dredging will be done with the global best practise in mind and that IUFMP will not make the dredging bring pains to the community.	Explanations provided were pleasing to the women

5.4 Public Disclosure of RAP

IUFMP will publicly disclose this RAP, in English and in local language, where need be and make copies available and distribute with a letter accompanied to local government authorities concerned. This could be done by: (a) publishing it on the project’s website; (b) depositing/posting it in a range of publicly accessible places such as, Traditional Heads ‘palaces and community squares where they could be protected and not abused. In addition,

IUFMP will ensure that the affected public is adequately sensitized through public meetings, notices, and handbills/information booklets. Once this RAP is disclosed, the publics have to be notified both through administrative structures and informal structures about the availability of the RAP documents and also be requested to make their suggestions and comments. The complete approved RAP will be made available in easily accessible locations in or near the affected areas. Once disclosed in Nigeria, IUFMP will authorize the WB to disclose it on its external website.

5.5 Consultation Strategy during RAP implementation processes

Consultation is an on-going process. The consultation that began as part of preparation of this RAP will continue throughout the implementation of the RAP as well as throughout the duration of the project.

5.5.1 One on One Engagement with PAPs

An interview guide (See Appendix) was used for in-depth exploration of the concerns, anxieties and preferred compensation packages of PAPs. The individual engagement provided the opportunity to ensure that all PAPs were fully represented (women and vulnerable groups inclusive). Each of the PAPs were engaged individually. These provided an opportunity for

women to speak freely thus removing the barriers to meaningful participation of women in public discussions held in the presence of men

5.6 Participation

A community-based Resettlement Committee will be inaugurated. These will include Community leaders and additional persons that were publicly nominated by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to represent them. This 5–member committee will comprise of:

- Community;
- Women representative, and
- Community Youth representative.

This committee is to assist during verification of PAPs and vulnerable persons at the implementation phase of the RAP. The Preparation of the RAP involved participation of the Bethel community from the Public Consultation - Sensitization and familiarization of the RAP, Assessment of identification and project impact boundary delineation; Data Gathering/Evaluation of socio economic surveys and property registration; Census, Identification of potential impacts. Stakeholders' consultation was conducted at Bethel Community.



Plate 12: Cross section of Participants at the Stakeholders Consultations at Bethel Community

The general stakeholder's meeting was held at Bethel on Saturday, 18th of August 2018. At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders in Yoruba language. Furthermore, the potential PAPs and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. The

PAPs were specifically told that they had the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions, which would be incorporated, to the extent possible in project design and implementation. Finally, they were advised to form a five (5)-person grievance redress committee.

Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project.

Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Table 5.1 provides a summary of the concerns and comments raised by the stakeholders' and how they were responded to during the meetings or how the project addresses them

5.7 Identified Vulnerable Persons

No individual was identified to be disproportionately disadvantaged on account of age, gender, disability etc.

Under the context of Resettlement Planning, vulnerable persons are defined as people who are - by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status - 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.

There were no PAPs that were identified to be disproportionately disadvantaged in enjoying the full benefits of the RAP on account of gender, education, health or age.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Review of Policies, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

This Chapter provides a brief review of the applicable local laws, regulations, policies and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement. Essentially, here, consideration is given to the Nigeria's Land Use Act (LUA) of 1978 and the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement OP4.12 as the main instrument guiding the entire process.

In understanding the existing legal framework, reference should be made to the national instrument Resettlement Policy Framework. Adequate attention was given to the relevant legal instruments (Legal Basis for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Nigeria (the Land Use Act, 1978) and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12).

6.1 Local Laws and Customs Governing Resettlement: Nigeria Land Use Act and Bank OP4.12 – A Comparison

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 OP 4.12 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 or before the cut-off date as indicated. Based on this comparison, the entitlement matrix presented in this RAP is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP 4.12.

In comparing and bridging the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP 4.12 (Table 6.1), it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (*the more beneficial to the project affected persons*) should be followed as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

6.1.1 The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Constitution of the Federal Republic prohibits compulsory acquisition by the State of property without the prompt payment of compensation. It recognizes:

- The right to private property; to acquire and own property and to protection by the State,
- The right of access to a court of law or tribunal for the determination of interest in the property and the amount of compensation.

6.1.2 Land Use Act in Nigeria

The Legal basis for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria is the Land Use Act 1978. Basic rights and directives governing land/ property-take under this act include:

- ❖ All lands in the territory of a state are vested in the governor of that state, to be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians;
- ❖ Governors possess lawful authority to revoke a right of occupancy for overriding public interest.

The Land Use Act of 1978 (LUA), the Constitution of 1999 and the Public Lands Acquisition Laws of the relevant states constitute the governing policy for land acquisition in Nigeria. As is the case with most national and state laws on compulsory acquisition of land in the public interest or for a public purpose, the legislation enables the State to acquire land (more precisely, to abrogate leases and other authorizations to occupy land). The Acts also specify the procedures the State must follow to clear the land and define the compensatory measures the State must implement in order to compensate the people affected.

Under the LUA, there are two types of land rights:

- **Statutory occupancy rights:** Individuals and entities can obtain a statutory right for occupancy of urban and non-urban land. Recipients of Certificates of Occupancy are obligated to pay the state for any unexhausted improvements (i.e. improvements with continuing value such as a building or irrigation system) on the land at the time the recipient takes possession and must pay rent fixed by the State. Rights are transferrable with the authorization of the State Governor.
- **Customary right of occupancy:** Local Governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. The term for customary rights (which is contained in the application form and not the legislation) is 50 years and may be renewed for a second 50-year term. Recipients of customary rights of occupancy must pay annual tax on the land and cannot transfer any portion of the rights without approval of the Governor (for sales of rights) or the local government (other transfers).

The LUA vests all land in the urban areas of each state under the control and management of the Governor of the State. The Governor of the State holds the land in trust for the people of the state and is solely responsible for the allocation of land in all urban areas to individuals who reside in the state and to organizations for residential, agricultural and commercial purposes. All other land in the State subject to conditions under the LUA is under the control and management of the local government. The Act divests traditional owners of land and vests such land in the state Governor for the benefit and use of all Nigerians. It provides the processes through which the Federal Government may acquire land.

On rural land where there are no formal title deeds and any land rights are customarily held, compensation for land acquisition is only provided for buildings, crops and other 'improvements' to the land as well as rent for the year the land was occupied. Payment is not paid for land itself since government does not recognize customary ownership.

For community-owned land where any one individual does not claim ownership or family, the Governor will determine who receives the compensation. This might be the community or the chief or a community leader who can make use of the money according to customary law. Alternatively, money can be paid into a community fund. The Governor has the power to cancel the right that any person has to live on or make use of any piece of land, if the land is required for use in the interest of the public. This includes mining and oil pipelines. Rights to land cease with immediate effect upon receipt of notice from the Governor.

6.1.3 Customary Law

Under customary law, land can be owned by the community; clan or family; traditional institutions; or individual. Diverse customary practices exist from place to place, which permit lands to be sold, given away, inherited or reserved, as the case may be. Under the Nigerian law, where the community owns land, may pay compensation to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community.

6.1.4 Nigeria's Cultural Policy (1996)

The National Cultural Policy is generally regarded as an instrument of promotion of national identity and Nigerian unity, as well as of communication and cooperation among different Nigerian and/or African cultures.

6.1.5 National Social Legislation

In the consideration of Nigerian social legislation, the following issues may be some of the important social aspects of the Project:

- Resettlement and displacement;
- Community health and safety;
- Labour, working conditions and employment;
- Cultural property;
- Economic activities; and
- Access to fishing.

The following pieces of legislation would be the applicable regulatory instruments.

6.1.6 Local regulations on Watershed Catchment Management

Oyo state has regulations that guide the use of land which are situated near river bodies. These regulations specify the setbacks that must be maintained to provide right-of-way for rivers and accommodate any overflows beyond its banks. The regulations can be interpreted to imply that no legal occupancy of such lands defined as setbacks exists.

The minimum setbacks for each of the rivers is shown below

River Name	Setback (m)
Odo- OnaElewe	15
Adamo	15
Alalubosa	15
Sango	15/45
Oluyole	15.5
Kudeti	30.5
Orogun	30.5
Onire	30.5
Gbaremu	30.5
Alaro	30.5
Ogbere	30.5
Gege	30.5
Ogunpa	45
Odo-Ona	45
Ona-Ara	45.7
Others	15

Table 3.2: Approved setbacks for major rivers in the Ibadan metropolitan area

Source: Oyo State of Nigeria, 2005

6.2 International Best Practice Standards and Guidelines

Development Finance Institutions such as the World Bank provide guidance on their requirements for the RAP process and place emphasis on achieving sustainable environmental, social and health outcomes.

The overall Project design and this RAP are based on relevant guidelines published by the World Bank and, therefore, are expected to meet the resettlement requirements of potential lending institutions.

The international requirements and standards have been considered within the RAP process and are described below:

- World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, including:
 - OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement (World Bank OP 4.12)

6.2.1 Differences between Nigerian Law and OP 4.12

There are clear differences between OP 4.12 and Nigeria policy guidelines on (i) eligibility and valuation of compensations. Country legislature stops at compensation for lost assets, whereas the OP 4.12 goes further with measures to ensure that (i) Displaced people are not worse-off after displacement; (ii) Threatened livelihoods and coping strategies are strengthened; (iii)

Incomes, ways of life and socio-cultural networks are restored; and (iv) Consultation and participation protocols allow displaced persons to enjoy greater benefit of voice and choice in the resettlement process etc. These and other differences are elaborated in Table 6.1 below

Table 6. 1: Comparison of Nigerian Legislation and World Bank Resettlement Policy

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	OP 4.12	Gap filling measures
Land owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost. Cash compensation can only be adopted where there is an active land market	The eligible PAPs will be compensated on replacement cost.
Land tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Those with legal right on the land are compensated and those without any form of rights on the land but affected by the project as of the cut of date are given a form of compensation based on impacts.
Owners of "Nonpermanent" and "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.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	No compensations	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of Access/Rights of Way	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community.	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods	Silent	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.

Communal resources	Where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.
Resettlement assistance	Silent	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.
Vulnerable groups	Silent	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.	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.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner. Recognizes judicial redress as the last option.

The ARAP for this dredging project will be aligned with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12), which indicates best practices to rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. Hence, where there are gaps between the Land Use Act (1978) and the World Bank Policy (OP 4.12), regarding compensation of PAPs, the World Bank's Policy will apply as subscribed to fund the project.

6.3 Eligibility

OP 4.12 recognizes three categories of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement. These are:

- Category A Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Category B Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan

Category C Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

In line with OP 4.12, all project affected persons are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land.

6.4 Eligibility Status of PAPs

The PAPs fall under the Category ‘A’ and Category B of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement.

6.5 Eligibility Matrix

Based on the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) a matrix of eligible persons and their entitlements that would apply to IUFMP projects has been developed and is shown in the Table 6.2 below

Table 6. 2: Eligibility Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	ENTITLEMENTS				
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Land and other Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
Property Owners	Loss of Land	Full Replacement Costs.	Land replacement at new site, plus land clearing by the project	Crops at market rates in scarce season	None	Amount to be determined by PIU
	Loss of Structure or Business	Compensation at full replacement value, not depreciated, taking into account market prices for structures and materials.	Lump sum payment of 6 months’ rent per tenant	For lost rental income, lump sum cash payment of 3 months’ rent per tenant.	Moving to be done free by project	Disturbance Allowance to be determined by PIU
Residential Tenant	Loss of rental accommodation	No loss of structure, no entitlement to housing at new site.	Replacement costs for non-movables if installation was agreed with owner.	No loss of income	Free moving if notification before deadline	Lump sum payment of 6 months’ rent per tenant
Business Tenant	Loss of Premises	No Loss	Replacement cost for facilities that cannot be moved	For loss of business income, payment of half of turnover for 2 weeks to 3 months	Free moving if notification before deadline	N/A
Encroachers (using Land)	Loss of Land	None	Where possible assistance in securing other access to land for crops growing subject to approval of local authorities/communities.	Crops at market rates in scarce season. For street vendors on right of ways possible access to other sites/location	None	Possible employment with civil works contractors, etc. and/or amount

Squatters (living on Site)	Loss of Shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure, relocation to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.	None	where they can legally work	Payments in lieu of wages while rebuilding	None	to be determined by PIU
							Amount to be determined by PIU

6.6 Eligibility for Community Compensation

Communities (districts, towns and villages) permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could include those for public toilets, market place, taxi parks, schools and health centres. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities where adversely impacted is also restored. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land.

6.7 Eligibility Criteria

The PAPs that are eligible for compensation and other project assistance include:

1. Those that are within or outside the stream setback that will be disturbed.
2. Those whose means of livelihood will be impaired within the period of dredging /installation due to access impairment.

The following criteria, which are contained in OP/BP 4.12, are adopted for this RAP as stated in section 3.3 of this report.

Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

- Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants for affected assets- (fish ponds)
- Witnessing or evidence by recognized, traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads, elders and the general community.

A census of all categories of losses and PAPs was undertaken based on the categorizations in the entitlement matrix provided herewith. To avoid the misuse of the compensation policy, the commencement date of the census served as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new PAPs will be eligible for compensation after this date.



Plates 13-16: Bethel Estate, Bode Igbo Area, Abeokuta Road, Ibadan

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Assessment of Valuation and Compensation

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

7.1 OP 4.12 Provisions

For PAPs with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy, OP 4.12 recommends

- i. Resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy,
- ii. loss of assets other than land, and
- iii. Other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the OP 4.12 policy objectives. Such assistance could include:
 - Support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
 - Development assistance in addition to compensation measures, and
 - Assistance in identifying alternative locations, preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.

However, it must be established that such PAPs occupied the project area prior to a cut-off date.

7.2 Type of Compensation

Cash based assistance was the most preferred for Household and Business Disturbance while some of the structures to be dismantled. Its advantages include:

- Flexibility, simplicity and do-ability
- Suitable for IUFMP management and exit.

Cash-based compensation mechanisms in lieu of in-kind measures such as land-for-land will be adequate in the course of mitigating resettlement impacts in the project area due to the existence of an active land market that could facilitate the acquisition of replacement land and associated structures. This will consequently ensure income restoration and facilitate the achievement of the objectives of planned resettlement action.

7.3 Methods of Valuation: The methodology used is outlined below:

7.3.1 Replacement Cost and Damage & Loss Assessment Methodology

“Replacement cost’ is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish

access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard”.

- **Damage** (direct impact) - impact on assets, stock, and property, valued at agreed replacement unit prices. The assessment considers the level of damage (whether an asset can be rehabilitated/repaired or has been destroyed).
- **Losses** (indirect impact) - flows that will be affected, such as reduced incomes, increased expenditures, etc. over the time until the assets are recovered. These are quantified at present value. The definition of the time is critical. If the recovery takes longer than expected, losses might increase significantly.
- **Economic effects** (sometimes called secondary impacts) - fiscal impacts, implications for GDP growth, etc. This analysis can also be applied at sub-national/local levels.

7.3.2 Description of Affected Structures and Assets

Structures are either moveable or non-moveable. For the purpose of this RAP, structures is classified as non-movable structure:

- **Non-Moveable Structures**
This includes Fish Ponds only.

This RAP has been designed to fit the specific project circumstances, as well as the preferences of the PAPs. Compensation will be paid for replacement value on full replacement cost for assets . The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling/improvement or transfer cost where applicable.

Replacement values were based on: Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures.

- Prices of these items collected in different local markets.
- Costs for labour invested in the agricultural and aquaculture operations
- Estimates of construction of new fishponds including labour required.

Local inflation may occur; thus, market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values.

The current rates applied in this RAP are presented in Table 7.2 below

Items to replace		Rate/unit	
A	Crop Plants		
	A1.	Plantain	N3,000
	A2.	Palm trees	N5,000
	A3.	Coconut	N5,000
B	Fish Pond		
	B1	Construction labour rates	N 8,000/m ²
	B2	Juvenile fish	N15.00/fish
	B3	Fingerlings	N50.00/fish
	B4	Adult fish	N710.00/fish
C	Physical Structures		
		Fence(Block work)	N8,000/m ²

Items to replace		Rate/unit
	Concrete mix	N10,000
	Construction Labour costs	N7,000/day

Table 7. 2: Current Rates for Cash Compensation

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

In this Chapter, the institutional framework governing the RAP implementation is provided. Specifically, it describes the parties responsible for delivery of each item/activity during implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the ARAP. It further identifies the external (non-project) institution involved in the process.

8.1 Organizational Arrangement

Coordination is a critical part of resettlement design. Thus, as much as practically feasible, this report has made clear the implementation process and responsibilities for the implementation of this RAP.

8.2 Implementation Procedures

8.2.1 Implementation Steps

The RAP implementation steps are:

Table 8.1 - RAP Implementation Steps

Step 1:	Disclosure
Step 2:	Activation of Implementation Committees
Step 3:	Notification and Agreement with PAPs
Step 4:	Disbursement of compensations

Details are provided below.

8.2.1.1 Disclosure

The Project is responsible for dissemination of the documents in the project area in a form and language that is understandable to the local populations. Adverts shall be placed in national daily newspapers of documents displayed in the following locations:

- Project community – Bethel Estate, Bode-Igbo.
- Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP);
- Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources;
- Oyo State Ministry of Lands;
- Oyo State Bureau of Physical Planning and Development Control;
- Relevant LGA office – Ibadan Southwest LGA;
- FMEnv Zonal Office, Ibadan, and

- World Bank external website.

The final version of the RAP will also be submitted to the World Bank for disclosure on the World Bank website, in compliance with relevant legislations and OP4.12.

8.2.1.2 Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

After the disclosure of this RAP report, a RIC shall be created through a transparent, non-biased and gender sensitive process with the participation of the main stakeholders in the project (which are the IUFMP Safeguards, MDAs, LGA, CSOs, and Contractors. GRC, IUFMP Engineers, M & E Specialists, and the PAPs). The Committee will receive the work plan from the contractor, which must be endorsed by the supervising engineer. This committee will meet regularly to review the work plan to determine who will be affected by the project for payment, in addition to coordinating the overall activities of the RAP implementation.

To commence implementation process, the committee will meet first a month before commencement of work to appraise the works to be carried out during the next month to determine the persons that will be affected. Subsequently, they will be meeting monthly to appraise the works to be carried out during the incoming month and to determine the persons to be affected during the works of the month under consideration.

In addition, the RIC will also meet to review and re-evaluate the compensation due to each trader and transporter in line with inflation reality in the scheme for subsequent months.

A list of persons to be affected by the project will be developed by the Resettlement Implementation Committee from the RAP report. This list will be disclosed publicly at the IUFMP office; with copies at the strategic locations within the project area. This list will be circulated at the local level, through community radio and other means by the IUFMP communication unit to ensure transparency of the project so that all PAPs would know at least a month in advance if the works will impact on them or not.

After the disclosure of this list, a simple ‘PAP form’ for each affected person will be prepared and distributed to affected persons. This form will be filled by the PAP and submitted to the RIC. This form will be distributed from the RIC committee to the PAPs. The IUFMP Safeguards officer with support from IUFMP will ensure that this form is properly filled and assist PAPs who cannot read or write in filling the form. The completed form with each PAPs passport photo affixed would be presented at the point of compensation payment, signed or thumb printed.

A properly constituted structure for administration and implementation of this RAP is imperative and agreement must be reached from the onset with the committee members. The roles and responsibilities of the RIC are outlined in the section below.

Members to be enlisted into the PIU RIC shall include;

Table 8.2 - RAP Implementation Committee

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Mrs. Bola Dada	Social Development Specialist
2	Mr. Deji Babalola	Community Mobilisation Officer

3	Mr. Tosin Oso	Social Development Consultant
4	Representative of Ministry of Agriculture	

The Project Accountant and Project Engineer shall be a non-permanent member of the RIC, to be called upon as required. Other nominal members could be recruited from Civil Society Institutions, such as NGOs operating in the project area to witness the disbursement of compensations to PAPs.

Members to be enlisted into the Community RIC shall include active members of the existing Landlords & Residents Association especially those that have been identified as being supportive to the project.

The members of the community-based RIC are as follows;

S/n	Name	Role
1	Fasoyin Oladimeji	Chairman
3	Engineer Joshua Olawuyi	Secretary
5	Mrs. Olagunna	Treasurer

Both the PIU and community-based RIC shall partake in resettlement activities, such as verification and negotiation/agreement with PAPs as well as communication with PAPs. This PIU-based committee will meet weekly to review the work plan, as well as coordinate the overall activities of the RAP implementation, review reports and report to the Project Coordinator (PC).

Table 8. 3: RIC Members Roles and Responsibilities

No	ROLES	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
1	Coordination of activities	IUFMP safeguards unit, communication and IUFMP project manager
2	Provide support during PAPs identification and collation of compensation dossier of PAPs.	IUFMP safeguards, RAP consultant, IUFMP project manager and PAPs rep. Reps of CDAs,
3	Validate and identify the right PAPs with proof of eligibility and consultations.	Community leaders/CDA leaders, and PAPs Rep
4	Coordinates, supervise the implementation of RAP in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP.	IUFMP safeguards
5	Receive, assess and process and decide on complaints related to compensation assistance and report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions regarding them	Rep of PAPs, IUFMP PC, IUFMP safeguards
6	Disseminate information on date, venue and process of RAP implementation to PAPs through information flyers, community radio, town hall meetings etc.	IUFMP communication, Safeguards, IUFMP PM and Rep of PAPs
7	Disbursement of compensation payment	IUFMP Audit & Account

8.2.1.3 Notification and Agreement with PAPs

The cash-based compensation will be implemented by first notifying the PAPs of the implementation process. This will be followed by documentation, agreement and finally disbursement of compensation payment. The IUFMP Safeguards team in the presence of the community leaders and council shall deliver this message. The Local Community Leaders and the Community Resettlement Committee will be charged with the responsibility of further spreading the message to community members. Agreements shall be prepared and signed and witnessed before the PIU. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms shall be read aloud in the presence of the affected party, representatives of the PIU and community leaders prior to signing. A compensation dossier shall be completed for each household affected, which will contain necessary personal information, inventory of assets affected, types of compensation and information for monitoring their future situation. Witness NGOs will be encouraged to independently spot-check as these activities proceed.

IUFMP PIU/PC shall oversee the entire process, by instructing spot checks to certify that the process is credible.

8.2.1.4 Disbursement of compensations

Disbursement shall be carried out in line with the projects' administrative and financial management rules and manuals. Compensation payments will be made into bank accounts of PAPs while those who do not have bank accounts will be assisted to open such in order to promote financial inclusion. The PIU and Community Resettlement Committee shall ascertain the identity of the PAP before being approved for payment by the Project Coordinator. IUFMP PIU/PC shall oversee the entire process, by instructing spot checks to certify that the process is credible.

8.3 Institutional Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the PIU, World Bank, safeguard officers, communities, PAPs, Line Ministries and other important implementation partners are summarised in Table 8.5 below.

Table 8.5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Institutions	Responsibilities
PIU	<p>The PIU, as the implementing authority, headed by Project Coordinator (PC) & Authorized to take decision on financial matters within the provided budget, has the mandate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement RAPs and other safeguard instruments; • Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring; • Coordinate the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels; • Study the details of the RAP, and based on the review of the RAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day RAP implementation; • Organize the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organizations and committees; • Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures; • Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;

Institutions	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the income restoration and social development programs and project in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP; • Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP and store the data and information collected in a data base; • Based on the findings of the monitoring and review take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure; • Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the projects; • Implement the RAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring; • 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 projects; • Organize the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner; • Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly.
IUFMP RAP Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field verification activities to ensure the credibility of the notification and verification of PAPs. • Review of RAP report to ensure that it meets OP 4.12 standards. • Oversight monitoring of the RAP implementation program. • Disclosure of reports. • Procurement of consultants.
Social Safeguards Specialist/ Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (whenever the project involves displacement of homes or businesses) or land acquisition of any kind). • Review and approve Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP. • Liaise with the Contractors and the SPMU on implementation of the RAP. • Coordinate on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc. • Monitor and supervise regularly the implementation of RAP. • Observe payment of Compensation to PAPs. • Identify and liaise with all relevant Stakeholders pre- and post- Project implementation. • Sensitization of and Consultations with relevant Stakeholders during and after (where necessary) Project Implementation. • Establish partnerships and liaise with organizations, community based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).
Project Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the disbursements of cash entitlements to PAPs • Verify legitimacy of PAPs being paid • Develop report on evidenced payment of PAPs
Community RAP Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PAPs identification, mobilization, verification and communication • Serve as medium for communication to PAPs
Project Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide important information, technical details, documents etc. relevant to RAP • Provide feedback on site activities on RAP impacts and effectiveness
Project Communication Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate as members of the PIU RAP Implementation committee • Support the implementation of the RAP communications activities and advocacy at state level, • Produce And Disseminate Periodic Progress Reports • Identifying modern and traditional channels of communication at community levels
Project M&E Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in PIU RAP Implementation committee • Participate in internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP performance • Input RAP into Management Information System (MIS)
Project Environmental & Social Specialists/Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate as members of the PIU RAP Implementation committee • Participate in weekly meetings on progress of activities • Support PIU in ensuring that contractors comply with the environmental and social management clauses (inserted into the contract) during construction phase • Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works. • Review RAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable Bank policies

Institutions	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the PIU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved. • Ensure that the PIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results. • Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency • Interact continuously with CSO/NGOs and community groups to be involved
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with safeguards policies • May conduct spot checks or audits (if necessary) • Provide overall guidance and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance. • Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP; • Granting of “No objection” request for RAP implementation • Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the construction project.
Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with RAP consultant in mobilizing and notifying PAPs as well as in Monitoring and Evaluation • Ensure the Implementation of the RAP is without conflict • Ensure that the project work plan adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP • Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to the PIU for appropriate response and management • Provide any other support where necessary during RAP implementation
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness/monitor the RAP compensation and implementation process; • Ensure environmental compliance in the civil work aspects of RAP implementation
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the environmental and social management clauses in contract • Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to manage the environmental and social issues of the works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate social impacts including Labor influx and GBV through the Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) as outlined in the project’s ESMP • Be responsible for ensuring that all site staff, including sub-contractors and sub-contracted activities will comply with the projects ESMP. • Ensure that any changes during the implementation process that have a significant environmental and social impact are communicated to the Supervising Engineer in time and manage them accordingly. • Comply with relevant contract clauses on resettlement issues • Establish good community relations; • Train the workforce, and avoid any form of discrimination in terms of gender, religion or tribe; • As much as possible employ the workforce from the project catchment area, and also make procurement therein; • Try to provide local infrastructure and services in the course of executing the project; • Ensure that workers and site staff are sensitive to the customs and way of life of the communities. • Promptly repair any damage to utility services or infrastructure of the community in implementation of the project; • Include social issues including any case of labour influx and associated GBV in his/her regular reporting to the SPMU
Supervising Consultant/Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an independent oversight ensuring contractor adhere strictly to the engineering specifications provide frequent reports on contractor/ Clients compliance • Inspect and approve contractor’s work • Update the RAP where necessary to reflect changes to the project, area of influence or activities, with Borrower to re-disclose • Thorough supervision of the mitigation of the social impacts outlined in the RAP including labour influx and associated GBV. • Include social issues including any case of labour influx and associated GBV in his/her regular reporting to the SPMU.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)and the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion, • Attending meetings as may be necessary regarding the RAP implementation. • Coordinate with the survey team in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands (where applicable) and other assets as well as their entitlements. • Provide feedback on improving the quality of the RAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation.

Institutions	Responsibilities
Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area; • Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; • Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities, and • Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible.
Oyo State Ministry of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with PIU in implementing RAP. • Provide required information and knowledge on state land laws and enforcement measures. • Attend RAP planning and reporting meetings.
Oyo State Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure prompt budgetary approvals and disbursements for RAP execution. • Ensure compliance with fiscal plans.
Citizen's Mediation Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the fourth referral point for complaints and grievance redress before any issue is taken to court.
Project Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that project objectives are in line and on schedule. • Ensure that RAP activities are conducted. • Provide timely approvals. • Coordinate amongst MDAs at the state level.

8.4 Local Institutions and Donors

The project team shall work closely with the Community Grievance Redress Committee and local NGOs, especially in the areas of monitoring and community empowerment programs.

8.5 Payment Procedures

Payment of the PAP will be delivered through direct transfer to their various accounts, which will be implemented to commence within a week of acceptance and disclosure of the RAP.

8.6 Implementation Schedule

The resettlement program will be coordinated with the timing of the civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared Sectors to project contractors.

The timing mechanism of this RAP shall ensure that before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the resettlement policy framework that had been prepared. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Implementation Committee, the PAPs and the supervising engineer. This includes the target dates for start and completion of all compensations before civil works commence for the project.

Before works start, the RIC will review the proposed dredging plan for the upcoming one (1) week endorsed by the supervising engineer to determine the PAPs that will be impacted by the works in order to arrange the payment of compensation for each PAP within 1 month before the commencement of dredging work.

Given the entitlement payment entails a large number of fairly small amounts of money payable over a period of one (1) month, payment should be made into verified personal accounts of PAPs maintained in commercial banks. Eligible PAPs will be paid following verification of enumerated PAPs at a location to be determined by the RIC during their meeting. This location

will be adequately communicated to all PAPs to prevent overcrowding. Entitlement for deceased PAPs will be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with customary and/or legal injunction. Similarly, entitlement due to orphans shall be disbursed to the recognized guardian or household head responsible for custody of the orphan.

The IUFMP will deliver the compensation payments through local banks where the project has existing accounts to make compensation payments to all eligible PAPs. All administrative or bank fees that accrue will be borne by the IUFMP. PAPs will receive their full compensation payment with no deduction for charges, fees or interest. Although the payments will be paid by the bank, the process will be monitored and witnessed by the RIC. Any complaints or concerns about the process will be referred to the IUFMP grievance redress mechanism.

As many of the PAPs who do not have bank accounts, a series of financial literacy workshops will be delivered in order to ensure that people are able to maximise their compensation wisely.

In compliance with World Bank safeguards Policies, PAPs must be compensated before works start. Each compensated PAP’s form and his/her picture shall be kept by IUFMP project account office. After completion of payment to PAPs, the commercial bank will send the list of paid PAPs to IUFMP/RIC for reconciliation. The reconciled list of paid PAPs is then signed off by RIC/IUFMP and sent back to the bank for record keeping.

After conclusion of compensation payment, a confirmation letter of payment of compensation to all PAPs and a request for ‘no objection’ to commence work in the project area will be sent to the World Bank for approval.

Knowing that some vulnerable groups such as elderly, widows, women, people living with disabilities etc. exist in the scheme and were identified, these will be given special attention during payment of compensation. Upon completion of payment of compensation, the IUFMP project office will keep a certificate of payment of each PAP.

The payment process will be as follows:

- Verification of Eligible PAPs by IUFMP and RIC;
- Communications between IUFMP & World Bank on the readiness to receive first money inflow;
- Notifying PAPs through SMS, Phone calls or Information Flyers;
- Cash / Cheque payment to PAPs at least one month before commencement of civil works;
- Beneficiary PAPs completes a compensation agreement form with signature/thumbprint before payment, witnessed by third party;
- IUFMP shall send to World Bank confirmation of payment to PAPs and no objection for civil work at the compensated project area, and
- Review of request by World Bank & provision of “no –objection” where appropriate.

Table 8. 6: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP

Activities	2019
------------	------

	July	August	September	Remarks
Disclosure of RAP				
Inauguration of RIC				
RIC Compiles list of PAPs				
Disbursement and follow up on Compensation assistance and any other Supplementary assistance.				
Civil Works Commencement of project operations.				
Income Restoration Assessment and Assistance				

Footnote: The timeline drawn above is based on summary of consultations between PAPs and IUFMP and Oyo State Government officials. It is specifically for the dredging works envisaged at Bethel Stream.



Figure 8. 2: Flow Chart of RAP Implementation

8.7 Cost and Budget

This Section provides information on the estimated budget for the overall implementation of this RAP and source of funds. In budgeting, the following were taken into consideration:

- Budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the Government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.

- Provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.
- Land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites.
- Financial responsibility and authority.
- Sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.

A detailed inventory of all affected assets provides the basis for estimating the compensation and resettlement assistance costs. This Section provides information on the estimated budget for the overall implementation of this RAP and source of funds.

8.7.1 Total Estimated Cost

The total budget for RAP implementation is N1, 263,900 (*One Million, two hundred and sixty three thousand, Nine hundred Naira only*). The breakdown of the budget includes.

Table 8.7: Budget

S/NO.	ITEMS	COST
1	Compensation	849,000
2	Honourarium for Witness NGO	50,000
3	Grievance Management	100,000
4	RAP Implementation field activities	150,000
5	Sub-Total	1,149,000
6	10% Contingency Provision	114,900
7	Total	1,263,900

8.7.2 Source of Fund

The State PIU is the source of fund for this RAP, which will be sourced from the IUFMP counterpart fund.

8.8 Coordination with Dredging –Principles of RAP Implementation

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

- Dredging would NOT be undertaken unless PAPs have received their resettlement entitlements or has been resettled in accordance with this RAP.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phases of the project, including the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per this RAP and other relevant instrument prepared for the project.
- The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed on by the Resettlement Implementation Committee, the supervising engineer and the PAPs such as
 - target dates for start and completion of civil works, and
 - dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

8.8.1 Green Light Conditions

Green light conditions or specific RAP activities that need to be completed before commencement of physical works would be:

- ✚ Preparation of work plan based on the dredging schedule given by civil works contractor for the various sectors;
- ✚ Issuance of signed entitlement certificates indicating compensation amounts; and
- ✚ Payment of compensation for all affected assets including annual compensation to PAPs for loss of business for the number of weeks considered for the entitlement.

8.9 Witness NGO

The objective of a witness NGO is to have an independent observer to witness the whole compensation resettlement process for the duration of the Project, so as to verify the compliance of the RAP implementation with the PIU commitments. Witness NGOs will work independently during the process and will only be refunded for activity-related costs by the PIU.

The inclusion of a witness NGO to observe compensation payments provides a stamp of credibility for the implementation process. However, local NGOs involved in sustainable development at the community level were not found in the project area during the RAP preparation process. The PIU may embark on a process of identifying active NGOs within and around Oyo State.

8.10 Prolonged Implementation Delays

Prolonged moving delays from the time of project identification to actual implementation of this RAP can also distort normal household patterns (for example, lack of investment, land divestiture, or inheritance). Upgrading the census surveys is useful in identifying children who have reached adulthood in the interim, as well as families within households who may have lost productive opportunities because of the project, but well before displacement.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section describes the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provides specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes are presented. It also describes the mechanism for appeal and the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

9.1 Grievance Redress Institutional Blocks

There shall be 3 core institutional blocks dedicated to Project grievances at (i) Site-Community, (ii) Local government and (iii) State levels.

These are:

- A. The Site- Community Grievance Redress Committee
- B. Oyo State Mediation Centre (already existing, but to be extended to Project LGs and further strengthened)
- C. IUFMP PIU Community Relations Team, including the Social Safeguards officer as the key driver and the Environmental safeguards, Communications and M&E officers as members.

PAP files complaints or grievances with regard to any aspect of the resettlement project verbally, in writing, through phone call, whatsapp or through a representative in English or local language.

These forms of reporting complaints are proposed to ensure all complaints can be addressed. To include oral reporting in local language by the illiterate PAPs (the mechanism would include toll free numbers where possible that allows PAPs to freely call the project GRM officer to report complaints) and written reports using designated forms.

Four (4) levels of appeals are proposed to ensure that complainants can move to a higher level if they are not satisfied with the grievance redress suggested before going to the law courts.

Step 1: Referral to GRC Secretary

Step 2: Site GRC Mediation Session

Steps 3: Referral to IUFMP Team

Step 4: Oyo State Mediation Centre (OYMC)

Step 1: Referral to GRC Secretary

Complaints arising from site/community level are directed to the secretary of the Site-Community GRC. Normally, the GRC secretary resolves issues of lack of information at this stage. However, if further confirmations are required, then the secretary will arrange for a meeting with the chairman and a minimum of two other members of the Community GRC within 7 days. However, if the issue goes beyond correcting misinformation and requires

arbitration, the Community GRC secretary refers straight to the Community Mediation Session, involving the full GRC.

Step 2: GRC Mediation Session

Step 2 is the treatment of the case by the Community GRC and referral to the IUFMP within 20 days if the case is not resolved. The GRC mediation sessions are expected to resolve issues of exclusion claims, opportunities for employment and other early grievances before they escalate into full confrontation.

Steps 3: Referral to IUFMP Team

Typical cases that go beyond the GRC could involve actions for (i) regulation of contractors' activities and (ii) resettlement and compensation for damages by the IUFMP. Steps 3 takes place within government/project jurisdiction to get approvals and quick action for regulation of contractors' activities and arrangements for resettlement and compensation for damages by the IUFMP. The involvement of the Project PC, Special Advisers and members of the Board of Trustees could be necessary when there is a need to get quick approvals and enforce contractor compliance in situations of contractor impunity and untouchability.

Step 4: Oyo State Mediation Centre (OYMC)

Step 4 involves dispute resolution at the Oyo Mediation Centre. These are usually cases of (i) land dispute that could not be settled locally; (ii) reparation and compensation for physical abuses and harassment.

9.2 Need for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) describes the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances to the project management in a culturally appropriate manner, for consideration and redress.

It is understood that effective organizational design and coordination substantially decrease the probability of problems in implementation. Nevertheless, some affected persons are still likely to believe they have been treated inadequately or unfairly. Providing an accessible and credible means for PAPs to pursue any grievances may decrease the likelihood of overt resistance to the project or of protracted judicial proceedings that can halt implementation.

Thus, in the event that grievances arise, this redress mechanism has been prepared to address such. The Grievance mechanisms designed herewith has the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which is in the interest of all parties concerned. This mechanism explicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution, which would take a considerably longer time. As much as possible, clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population have been designed.

During the consultations, the affected persons were helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. And the grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected persons through project implementation.

The mechanism provides an affordable and accessible procedure for third-party settlement of disputes arising from the disturbance. This mechanism is localized as much as possible with the active involvement of the business traders, community leaders, local government community development officers (CDA), IUFMP project office, women leaders and representative of the landlord association.

9.3 Grievance Redress Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. However, for simplicity, accessibility, affordability, and accountability, the following components make for a good grievance mechanism:

- Receiving and registering a complaint by chairman/secretary of RIC.
- Screening and assessing the complaint.
- Formulating a response.
- Selecting a resolution approach.
- Implementing the approach.
- Announcing the result.
- Tracking and evaluating the results.
- Learning from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved. Preparing a timely report to management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

As much possible, localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale have been adopted for this RAP. The Grievance procedures highlighted in this section fall into four steps as outlined in Table 9.1 and indicated in the flow chart in figure 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Grievance Procedures Steps

Step	Category	Activities
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1	Reception and registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAP files complaints or grievances regarding any aspect of the resettlement project verbally, through phone call, sms, in writing or through a representative in English or local language. • The PAP first instance of complaint is the ward level through the chairman or secretary of the GRC. If the site community GRC cannot resolve the complaint, then the matter is escalated to the project office (IUFMP). If still unresolved, then a notification to the Oyo State Citizen’s Mediation Centre.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All complaints are to be recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the complainant, address and location information, the nature of the grievance and the resolution desired. • All grievances reported must be acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances
2	Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grievances referred to the appropriate party for resolution • Resolution made within 10 days after receipt of grievance. • If additional information is needed, project management can authorize additional 5 days for resolution. • Results of grievances disclosed to the griever in writing with an explanation of the basis of the decision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Safeguards Specialist with the support of other IUFMP PIU staff will coordinate the resolution of the grievances.
3	Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievers dissatisfied with the resolution proffered to their grievances may file an appeal to the next level in the GRM referral hierarchy. • There will be no further redress available outside the resettlement project. In such cases, grievances would need to be pursued through the legal system.
4	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During project implementation and for at least 3 months following the conclusion of the project, the Social Safeguards officer regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management will prepare monthly reports.

As the coordinating agency for resolving grievances, a complaint desk to collate petitions, complaints, etc. from aggrieved parties should be opened at the IUFMP office manned by the IUFMP safeguard officer. He refers all the issues to the IUFMP PIU safeguards team who ensures appropriate channel of resolution of such grievances are reached with a view to resolving the issues.

The judicial system will be the last resort to redress the issues if informal ADR processes enshrined in the project GRM do not resolve the matter. This admittedly is a costly and time-consuming procedure.

9.4 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- a. Each person responsible at its own level (RIC Chairman & Secretary at community, local government and IUFMP) should disseminate their phone number for SMS complaints.
- b. The IUFMP environmental and social safeguard officers will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with the Landlord committee representative and the RIC Chairman/Secretary to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
- c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the designated community representative or social safeguards officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf and duly thumb printed by the complainant.
- d. Any informal grievances will also be documented.

9.5 Grievance Log and Response Time

The process below refers to any grievances that could not be solved at IUFMP. The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus, a Grievance Form will be filed with the Environmental and Social Officer by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Table 9.2) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the 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 and the date response was sent to complainant.

The Project Social Safeguard Officer in recording all grievances will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed. In the case of a PAP not being satisfied by the social and environmental officer resolution, the PAP can appeal to the IUFMP PMU (Project Coordinator) that would be the last instance to take decision.

Table 9.1: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress

Community Project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance				Grievance Resolution			
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Disturbance paid is inadequate	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Community Rep / Local Government Rep								
1. Complainant								
2. Complainant								
3. Complainant								
TOTAL								

9.6 Monitoring Complaints

The Project Social Safeguards Officer will be responsible for:

- Providing the IUFMP PIU with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints.
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed are stated in monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.
- **Anonymity and confidentiality** of participants will be central to the grievances redress mechanism of the project

Figure 9. 1: GRM Flow Chart for the IUFMP Dredging Of Bethel Stream Project

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

10.1 M & E Objectives

Monitoring verifies that compensation, resettlement and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people. Evaluation ascertains the fact and determines where and when course adjustments are needed. Specific M&E objectives are to check whether:

- Entitled persons receive their compensation and other assistance on time;
- Compensation and improvement investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project affected persons;
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action, and
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary.

10.2 M & E Components

Key focus areas for M&E are:

- Input monitoring
- Output monitoring and
- Impact evaluation

10.2.1 Input Monitoring

Input monitoring seeks to oversee and guide effort appropriation to ensure adequate and compliant deployment of resources, staff, training, capacity building and other resource assets. Input or internal monitoring is the sole responsibility of the Project Management Team and is structured in tune with the governance component of the IUFMP, along the lines of the World Bank standards and oversight.

10.2.2 Output Monitoring

Output monitoring is to ensure that resettlement measures are implemented as recommended in line, to time and to scale. This involves both internal and external monitoring activities.

10.2.3 Impact Monitoring and Evaluation

Impact monitoring and evaluation are spot and final checks, to confirm that resettlement investments achieve their intermediate and final objectives.

10.3 M & E Framework

The M&E framework and performance indicators are provided in Table 10.2 below.

Table 10. 2: M&E Framework

A. INPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
A1. Resource deployment: Adequate staffing, training, capacity building and operational resources					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A1.1	Staffing	Adequate Social safeguards officers	Project meetings	Quarterly	Internal. Project Management Team. World Bank
A1.2	Training and capacity building	Reports on training programmes	Staff evaluation		
A1.3	Operational resources (transportation, mobilization etc.)	Minutes and records of meetings	Staff interviews. One on one engagement		
B. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
B1. Consultations/Notification/Agreement					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B 1.1	Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	Monthly	Internal
B 1.2	PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	Weekly	Internal
B 1.3	Community	Minutes/Records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	Monthly	Internal
B2. Cash disbursement					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B 2.1	Disbursement of cash assistance to PAPs	Number, % PAPs paid promptly. Payment delays,	Verification of payment records. Compensation dossier; signing of receipt documents,	Monthly	Internal

		pending and closed out	video recording of public/transparent disbursement events.		
			Complaints records	Monthly	Internal
B3. Alternative roads					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B3.1	Alternative road	Number, % completed and functioning,	Contractor status reports, inspections, counts, NGO reports, Management reports, PAPs IDIs	Monthly	Internal
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social auditor
B4. Surveillance monitoring to action program					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B 4.1	Hands-on monitoring to action	Dossiers on vulnerable persons	RAP implementation report	End of 3 months	Internal
C. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
C1. Restoration of lost income of PAP					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
C1.1	Restored income	Evidence of payment.	Outcome Survey	After 6 months	M&E consultant

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

Indicators are measures which are required to track the performance of the ARAP during and after implementation. Indicators required for this ARAP are shown below;

- Input indicators – measure the resources (financial, physical and human) allocated for the attainment of the resettlement objectives, such as livelihood restoration goals.
- Process indicators – measure and assess implementation processes. Examples are the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different

social categories/interest groups, and the processes by which conflicts and disputes are resolved.

- Output indicators – measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include compensation disbursements for acquired assets.
- Outcome indicators – measure the extent to which the outputs are accessible and used, as well as how they are used. They also measure levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include the ways in which recipients used compensation. Although not measures of livelihood restoration in themselves, they are key determinants of well-being.
- Impact indicators – measure the key dimensions of impacts to establish whether the goals of the RAP have been achieved. Examples are restoration and diversification of income levels and the sustainability of income-generating activities, as dimensions of livelihood restoration and well-being.

Indicators will also be disaggregated, such as in terms of age and gender, to ensure that social variables are properly accounted for. A set of indicative Indicators are presented in Table 9.1. Indicators that will be monitored broadly center around delivery of disturbance allowance, resolution of grievances, access to asset, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of project affected people and number of projects affected persons that benefited from the livelihood restoration programs.

10.5 Completion Audit

PIU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit shall be undertaken after RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have achieved the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure PIU's liability for resettlement. The external M&E reports and Witness NGO end line report will be tied into the completion audit to provide a holistic view of the extent of implementation of this RAP

10.6 Manpower for M&E

The manpower for tracking inputs outputs and outcomes of Resettlement Implementation will be sourced from both internal and external sources. Internal manpower assets for M&E will involve Safeguards and M&E units of the PIU. An external M&E consultant will be sourced competitively to carry out the outcome survey of RAP implementation.

10.7 Monitoring of Vulnerable People

Hands-on Monitoring to Action shall be implemented to identify and dispense high value care to elderly PAPs identified in this RAP. Monitoring shall focus on the following potential vulnerabilities.

- ❖ Special health needs and support during implementation processes.
- ❖ Considering the vulnerable people for unanticipated complications arising from displacement impacts during the dredging period.

Monitoring shall be implemented in collaboration with the Community Grievance Redress Committee and Witness NGOs. This intervention will focus on strengthening existing family and mutual help networks for vulnerable persons as well as facilitating linkages into existing programs of the state and local government rather than taking them on directly.

APPENDIX I:

IDI /FGD Guide : ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: FOR INDIVIDUAL HOUSE OWNERS, COMMUNITY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

1. Please tell me about yourself. Probe for:
 - a. Background information of participant
 - b. Employment status
 - c. Family situation in respect to income
 - d. How many children in the family?
 - e. Main source of livelihood
 - f. Other sources of livelihood
2. Effect of Flood in the community? Probe for:
 - a. The advantage (s) (benefits) of living close to the stream i.e. the benefit to the individual, family etc.
 - b. The disadvantages inherent in living close to the stream
 - c. Impact of the stream on the community
 - d. Experiences they have had with the stream (Raining and Dry Seasons).
3. How property was acquired? Probe for:
 - a. How long respondent has lived or worked in the community?
 - b. Motivations for living close to the stream
 - c. Determine if property (s) are documented
4. Are there expectations from the government if the stream is dredged?
5. In your opinion, what are the benefits the dredging? Probe for:
 - a. Benefit to self;
 - b. Benefit children;
 - c. Benefit to community, and;
 - d. Other benefits.
6. Kindly describe some of the challenges likely to be experienced if the stream is dredged
7. How will government intervention(s) in term of compensation impact on the households? Probe for:
 - a. Domestic challenges;
 - b. Respondents livelihood
 - c. Conflict potentiality and its forms, and;
 - d. The strategies to be adopted to ensure the impacts of the dredging is not felt too much
8. Grievances are part of the process? Probe for
 - a. What kind of grievances are we expecting?
 - b. How can we settle the grievances?

APPENDIX II: DETAILS OF PAPs AND THEIR CLAIMS

S/NO	Name	G	LOCATIO N	COORDINATE	PROPERTY	
1	Christopher KayodeFasasi	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39794, E 3.78518	Loss of Land: 3m x 3m	
				N 7.39791, E 3.78583	Plantain	73
					Palm trees	2
					Coconut	1
2	Dele Akintola	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39793, E 3.78585	Fish pond: 3m x 1.5m	4.5
3	OlayinkaEsan	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39856, E 3.78774	Fish pond: 3m x 1.5m	4.5
				N 7.39787, E 3.78492	Banana	9
4	Isaac Sodje	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39794, E 3.78517	Fish pond: 3m x 1.5m	4.5
					Palm Trees	1
5	OlalekanAdedokun	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39815, E 3.78370	Foundation level: 3m x 5.4m	16.2
					Fencing: 3m x 8m	24

					Plantain	3
6	Prophet Sunday Eniade	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39827, E 3.78272	Fish pond: 3m x 1.5m	4.5
					Plantain	18
					Palm tree	2
7	Ezekiel Bamgboye	M	Bethel, Apata	N 7.39909, E 3.77811	Fish pond: 3m x 1.5	4.5

APPENDIX III: NAMES OF FISH FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF BETHEL

S/NO.	Names	Designation
1	Mr.EsanYinka	Chairman
2	Mr.Talabi C. K.	Member
3	Mr. AdedokunOlalekan	Member
4	Mr.Bamigboye	Member
5	Mr.Akanni	Member
6	Mr.Bamikole	Member
7	Mr.Eniola	Member
8	Mr. Dele Akintola	Member
9	Mr. and Mrs. SOJ	Member
10	Mrs. Johnson (IyaIjesha)	Member
11	Mama Deeper Life	Member
12	WoliOriade	Member

APPENDIX IV: MEMBERS OF BETHEL LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION

S/NO.	Names	Designation
1	FasoyinOladimeji	Chairman
2	Rev.Adebisi	Member
3	Pst. Charles Adedeji	Member
4	Mr.Adedokun	Member
5	Mr.JideAborisade	Member
6	Baba Ajao	Member
7	WoliOriade	Member
8	Mr.Esan	Member
9	Mr. C.K. Talabi	Member
10	Mr.Bankole	Member