

# IBADAN URBAN FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IUFMP)

Project Implementation Unit  
Room BS 3-5, 2<sup>ND</sup> Floor,  
Ministry of Local Government Building  
Secretariat, Ibadan, Oyo State



## FINAL REPORT

For the

### Resettlement Action Plan

for the Reconstruction of Culvert and Road at Oki-Oke Ayo Tuntun



## Definition of Key Terms

<b>Word/Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Asset Inventory</b>	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
<b>Bank</b>	World Bank
<b>Cut - off Date</b>	A day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets, or constructs assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.
<b>Displacement</b>	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the involuntary taking of lands and from involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.
<b>Entitlements</b>	Compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
<b>Grievance Procedures</b>	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
<b>Host Communities</b>	Communities receiving resettled people as a result of involuntary resettlement activities
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration.
<b>Market rate</b>	Highest rate over the last five years based on commercial terms.
<b>Market Value</b>	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act competitively and rationally are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both act independently and without collusion, fraud or misrepresentation.
<b>Project Affected Person (s)</b>	A person that loses assets and/or usage rights and/or income generation capacities (e.g., land, structure, crops, businesses) because these assets/rights/capacities are located inland to be acquired or used, for needs of the project. Not all PAPs are displaced due to the Project, but all are potentially affected in the maintenance of their livelihood.
<b>Rehabilitation Assistance</b>	The provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels
<b>Replacement Cost</b>	“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 taken into account

<b>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)</b>	The present document which is the overall Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons. The Policy Framework describes the process and methods for carrying out resettlement under the Project, including compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of Project affected persons.
<b>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</b>	The resettlement action plans prepared for specific micro-projects.
<b>Resettlement</b>	The measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on PAPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation
<b>“Special assistance” to vulnerable people</b>	This refers to special efforts provided to the vulnerable persons (see definition) The “special assistance” shall be given by qualified persons/relatives/agencies who can help care for an invalid , providing transitional support (e.g. moving expenses, temporary food supply, etc.) and help to arrange for longer-term social support.
<b>Vulnerable Persons:</b>	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

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*RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR OKI OKE AYO TUNTUN CULVERT AND ROAD*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ES 1 Introduction and Background

The Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) is being implemented by Oyo state with the support of the World Bank to help reduce flood risks by improving (i) critical infrastructure, (ii) waste collection and treatment and (iii) flood risk management in the city of Ibadan

This project involves medium-sized civil works, which could result in negative environmental impacts to local populations such as loss of income, shelter and assets. Therefore, the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) has commissioned consultancy services for the preparation of an Resettlement Plan as part of the safeguards requirements. This report outlines a RAP that (i), lays down the criteria and eligibility for compensations; (ii) lists the identified Project Affected Persons [PAPs] and (iii) sets out time bound action steps for the implementation and management processes. It builds upon a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was previously prepared for the project.

### ES 2 Summary of Impacts and RAP Budget

A total of 45 PAPs were identified. The PAPs are mostly traders (Chemists, provisions, food, second hand clothing, etc.); (ii) cottage industrialists [block making, aluminium fabricators, furniture, welding etc. and (iii) technical service providers (tailors, auto-mechanics, vulcanizing, hairdressing etc. Others are pool betting agents, pepper grinding machine etc.

These PAPs were within the age range of 21 to 63. They earned between N15, 000 and N100,000 per month.

The PAPs are disaggregated by impacts as provided in the table below

**Table ES.1–Summary of Identified PAPs**

<b>Category of PAP</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>Category A:</b> PAPs enlisted for temporary business disruption during construction	41
<b>Category B:</b> PAPs to partially lose physical property and income from tenancy	1
<b>Category C:</b> PAPs/Tenants enlisted to relocate from business premises	3

The total budget for RAP implementation is Four Million, Five Hundred and seventy-six thousand Naira (N4, 576,000); of which (i) Three Million, One Sixty Hundred Thousand Naira (N3, 160,000) is for compensations while One Million Naira (N1, 000,000) is to be shared between RAP Implementation; and Training/Capacity Building and Enlightenment for RAP. A 10% contingency provision is also included in the budget.

### ES 3 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: Training
- Step 4: Notification and Agreement with PAPs

Step 5: Disbursement of compensations

The disclosure of the RAP will be handled internally by the IUFMP social safeguards unit. The support of external consultant might be required for downstream implementation activities where multiple implementations across sites will happen. 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. The training activities shall be mostly in-house exercises.

#### ES 4 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 (ii) Social safeguards officers/ specialists, supported by the (ii) Environmental safeguards officers/ specialists, (iii)M&E and (iv) communication Officers
- The World Bank
- Ministry of Environment
- Community Resettlement Committee (RC) including PAPs
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs)and
- Contractor

The roles and responsibilities of each institution/officer are detailed in the report (Chapter 7)

#### ES 5 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 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: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.0 Introduction

This report outlines the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the rehabilitation of the **Okí Olodo culvert and road**, under the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP). It identifies 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 a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was previously prepared and disclosed for the project.

### 1.1 Project Background

Oyo State Government is implementing the **Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP)** with assistance from the World Bank. 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. This project is financing the improvement of priority flood management infrastructure of Ibadan City, especially those destroyed by August 26, 2011 floods. The Bank's support will help Ibadan reduce flood risks, improve waste collection and treatment, while developing and improving the quality of existing infrastructural assets. The larger goals are to develop 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. Additionally, the project is supporting capacity building for flood risk management in the city of Ibadan and reinforcing early warning and response capabilities. The details of the proposed works in the Alaro 7-UP site is provided in Chapter 2.

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

The Project components are further detailed in Section 2

### 1.2 The Need for a 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 in that it requires 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 a full Resettlement Action Plan is prepared.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as well as the Scoping and Screening Reports prepared earlier for the project revealed that the magnitude of impacts is minor since less than 200 persons would be affected in the course of work execution. However, given the urban context of the resettlement, a decision to carry out a full RAP was decided.

### 1.3 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.

As part of the preparatory stage of the IUFMP, two national instruments a *Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)* and an *Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)* were prepared. 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 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.

Suffice it to say that these 'triggers' help translate the two-national framework into specific costed, measurable, and monitor-able actions for each specific intervention sites. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this RAP identifies the specific impacts in relation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) across the different points along the subproject corridor were the proposed works is 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 suggests possible ways by which the impacts on PAPs could best be mitigated.

### 1.4 RAP objectives

The fundamental objective of project resettlement action planning is to avoid resettlement issues whenever feasible, or, when resettlement is unavoidable to minimize its extent and to explore all viable alternatives. Where land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities are carried out in a manner that provides sufficient opportunity for the people affected to participate in the planning and implementation of the operation. Further, if incomes are adversely affected, adequate investment is required to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to at least restore their income-earning capacity.

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
- Carry out a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs and host communities.

### 1.5 Scope and Task of the RAP

The RAP covers the Oki Olodo bridge and road in Ibadan, Oyo State under Sub-component 2.1 (Priority infrastructure improvement). It specifically covers area where the main civil works shall take place as is currently captured by the engineering designs. The scope of work for the RAP assignment covers the following elements/tasks, consistent with the provisions described in OP 4.12, paras. 2 and 4 and presented in the TOR for the RAP:

- A brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a Resettlement Action Plan is required
- Legal analysis and framework, reviewing the Nigerian laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- Conducting a census and declaring a cutoff date;
- Estimate population displacement and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- Valuation of affected assets – both natural and built assets – ; Compensation and assistance are to be based on the overall principle that affected people shall not suffer net losses as a result of the project;
- A description of possible mechanisms for transitional costs (such as moving expenses) and for restoring livelihoods where they are adversely affected;
- Organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement planning and implementation to both civil works and livelihood strategies;
- A description of grievance and redress mechanisms that takes into account the need for (a) registration of grievances; (b) prompt and transparent action on grievances; (c) due process; (d) opportunity for appeal; and (e) avoidance of legal proceedings to the extent possible;
- A description of the arrangements for funding resettlement including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and the contingency arrangements;
- Development of institutional matrix that clearly identifies all the agencies, public or private, that will be involved in the resettlement project, their respective roles, the budget allocated to each and the legal arrangements to be made;
- A description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- A description of the processes of monitoring, verification and evaluation required for effective implementation of the resettlement process.

### 1.6 Survey / ToR requirements

This report aligns with the requirements of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the consultancy, which stipulates the requirements for this RAP in broad strokes as follows:

- Description of the project
- Census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and affected Assets
- Report on Socio-economic studies
- Legal Framework
- Community Participation
- Grievance procedures
- RAP implementation responsibilities
- Costs and budget
- Monitoring and evaluation

## 1.7 RAP Principles

This RAP is guided principally by the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary resettlement and the project Resettlement Policy Framework. One of the clear requirements of OP 4.12 is to ensure that a Resettlement Action Plan restores the livelihood of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to conditions equal to - or better than - 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."(World Bank, 2008).

The principles guiding eligibility for compensation and assistance as well as entitlements are provided in Chapter 6.

## 1.8 Survey Approach

The RAP procedure was in line with WB guidelines and the IUFMP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). It adopted current best consultation approaches of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and benefitted from past experiences in similar World Bank resettlement plans; as well as made inferences from the WB Sourcebook on Resettlement Planning.

Specific survey tasks conducted are:

- Study of thematic maps
- Review of relevant background documents including Project description, Resettlement Policy Framework, previous correspondences etc.
- Consultations
- Fieldwork
- Valuation of impacts
- Presentations to SPIU/management
- Report development

The RAP preparation was carried out in three phases as follows:

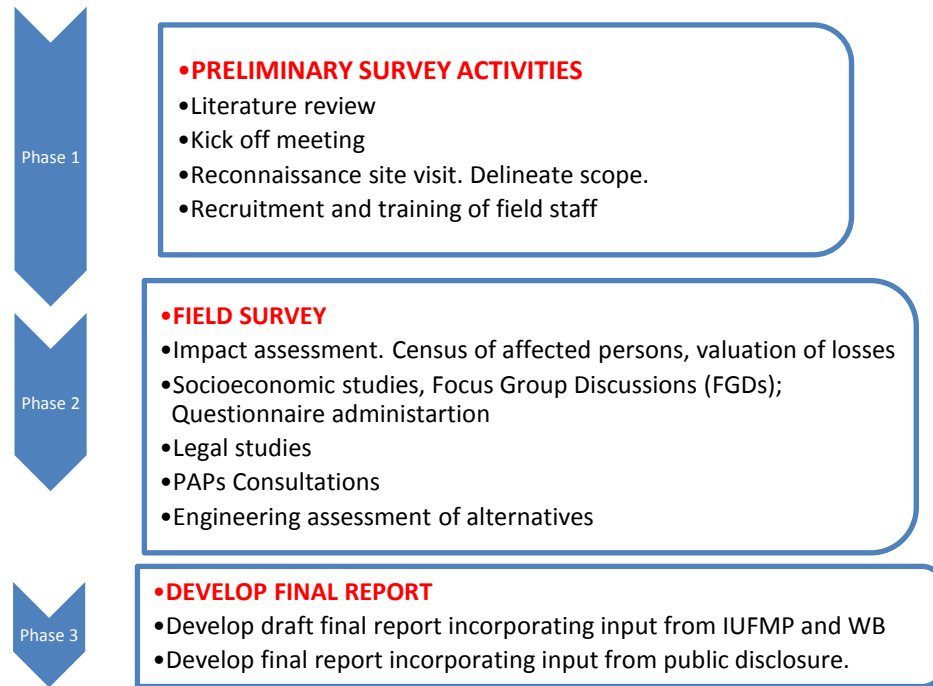


FIG 1.1: RAP PREPARATION PHASES

The summary of the survey activities as linked to the deliverables are provided below in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 - RAP Survey Approach

	RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Technical approach
1.	Provide description of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathering and review of relevant data.</li> <li>Meetings with engineering and safeguards team</li> </ul>
2.	Identify potential impacts. Take inventory of affected assets and census of affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance,</li> <li>Team meetings,</li> <li>Engineering consultancy,</li> <li>House to house consultations to conduct census of PAPs and take inventory of affected assets</li> <li>Review of similar previous reports,</li> <li>Import of best practices from similar projects</li> </ul>
3.	Conduct socioeconomic studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Recruit and train/orientation of field personnel</li> <li>Scoping/Reconnaissance surveys and visits to potential project sites</li> <li>Consultations with PAPs</li> <li>Questionnaire administration</li> <li>Key-Informant Interview Schedule</li> <li>Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with PAPs</li> <li>Census of affected PAPs</li> </ul>
4.	Legal survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of RPF and other relevant documents</li> </ul>

	RAP Deliverables/ Scope	Technical approach
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional Legal research/studies and consultations on land and urban planning laws in the State, including literature review.</li> </ul>
5.	a) Identify agencies responsible for resettlement activities; (b) Assess institutional capacity gaps and measures to enhance capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations.</li> <li>Institutional capacity assessment tool</li> </ul>
6.	Value Compensation losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of local market prices to identify current market prices of replacement items</li> </ul>
7.	Describe Resettlement measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations with PAPs, ensuring that resettlement packages are compatible with the cultural preferences of the PAP, and prepared in consultation with them.</li> <li>Technical expertise input</li> </ul>
8.	Describe Grievance procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of IUFMP GRM docs</li> <li>Technical expertise input</li> </ul>
9.	Describe Implementation schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations</li> <li>Technical expertise input</li> </ul>
10.	Present Costs and budget	
11.	Describe arrangements for Monitoring and evaluation	

### 1.9 RAP Reporting Format

This RAP is concise and includes only significant social/economic and resettlement issues. Essentially, it covers the following relevant Chapters:

Chapter One	General Background
Chapter Two	IUFMP Project Components and Description of Site Intervention
Chapter Three	Census and Socio-Economic Survey
Chapter Four	Impact of the Project
Chapter Five	Existing Legal Framework
Chapter Six	Valuation and Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance
Chapter Seven	Public Participation and Consultations
Chapter Eight	RAP Implementation - Institutional Arrangement
Chapter Nine	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
Chapter Ten	Monitoring and Evaluation

## CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT COMPONENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF SITE INTERVENTION

### 2.0 Introduction

This section outlines the (i) Project components in more detail than provided in Chapter 1; (ii) the site situation inviting the planned intervention; and (iii) the proposed construction works.

### 2.1 Project Components

The project consists of three main components, namely:

#### **COMPONENT 1: FLOOD RISK IDENTIFICATION, PLANNING, AND PREPAREDNESS**

The objective of this component is to assess flood risk in the city, plan risk reduction measures, and finance non-structural measures to enhance preparedness to floods. This will be achieved, on one hand, through a number of sector-specific and specialized master plan studies, and on the other hand by designing and establishing an integrated flood early warning and response system. This component consists of the following four sub-components;

**Sub-Component-1.1: Design of Flood Risk Management Investment Program:** This sub-component will finance (1) the preparation of a flood risk management investment program building on the three key Master Plans for the city namely; Ibadan's Integrated Flood Risk Management Master Plan, Ibadan's Integrated (2) carrying out feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs and construction supervision services for works to be carried out under component 2 of the project,(3) preparation of emergency preparedness plan for Eleyele Dam as well as ESIA'S and ESMP's.

**Sub-Component-1.2: Development of an Oyo State Long-Term Flood Resilience Strategy:** This sub-component will support the preparation of a long-term Oyo State Flood Resilience Strategy. This component will build on the institutional analyses carried out by the World Bank during project preparation and will provide recommendations on the policy, regulatory and institutional reforms required so as to clarify the legal and institutional mandates of the various stakeholders and MDAs with regards to flood risk management in the city of Ibadan.

**Sub-Component-1.3: Establishment of an Integrated Flood Early Warning and Response System:** This sub-component finances:(1) the design and establishment of an Integrated Flood Early Warning and Response System for the city of Ibadan with the aim of providing timely flood alert to communities and ensuring effective government and community response; (2) the procurement and installation of one weather radar and software for development of hydraulic and hydrological modeling,(3) community based awareness and disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities by organizing training programs in targeted communities and Community Development Associations(CDAs) living in high risk areas of Ibadan.

**Component- 1.4 Contingency Component:** Following an adverse natural event that causes a major disaster, the Government of Oyo State may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction. This component would draw resources from unallocated expenditure category and/or from other components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should that become available as a result of an eligible emergency. This component will also be used to channel resources from rapid restructuring of the project to finance emergency needs under an Integrated Response Mechanisms.

#### **COMPONENT 2: FLOOD RISK REDUCTION**

The objective of this component is to ensure flood risk mitigation through public infrastructure works and community-based resilience measures and investments. The component will finance flood mitigation and drainage improvements works through three sub-components:

**Sub-Component 2.1: Priority Infrastructure Improvement:** This component will finance critical infrastructure improvements in priority secondary and tertiary sub-catchments and will include:

- (i) Restoration works on flood damaged Eleyele Dam for safety.
- (ii) Priority urban drainage infrastructure improvements involving the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure in fourteen (14) identified sites.

**Sub-Component 2.2: Long-term Integrated Flood Risk Mitigation:** This sub-component will be based on the recommendations of the Integrated Flood Risk Management Master plan (initiated in Sub-Component-1.1), and will finance major rehabilitation and construction of robust infrastructure in targeted project sites.

### COMPONENT 3: PROJECT ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

**Sub-component 3.1: Project Administration** through: (i) the procurement of office furniture, ICT equipment, transport vehicles for PIU and; procuring a comprehensive set of Project maps (geospatial, soil, topography, etc.); and (ii) the hiring of external Financial and Technical Audits which will monitor the project execution periodically and reporting directly to PIU/Steering Committee.

**Sub-component 3.2: Project Implementation Support** through: (i) the procurement of Project Management Services Consultancy Contract, (ii) the procurement of Construction Supervision Consultancy Services for both Phase-I and Phase-II investment plans; and preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans in project affected areas

## 2.2 Site Location and Current Situation

The location is along Oki – Ogungbade Road in the outskirts of Ibadan and the proposed culvert is on River Oki. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N819582; E610295.

The existing crossing structure is a two-pipe culvert which has been completely removed by the flood waters, leaving behind a deep gully. This site was prioritized on account the completely damaged culvert and massively eroded drainages as a result of continuous flooding of the totally damaged culvert and drainage and inadequate sizing of the existing culvert.



PIC 3.1 – Completely Damaged Culvert



PIC 2.2: Massively Eroded Drainage

### 2.3 Proposed Intervention Works

The proposed works entails the reconstruction of the crossing using a single cell box culvert (1-Cell 3m x 3.5m) as well as road approaches and drainages of approximately 950M, removal of debris from the river bed. It also involves the improvement of 4 adjoining roads with a total length of 300m. The objective of the project is to allow for free flow of water and ease of crossing by both pedestrian and vehicles, and consequently prevent flooding.

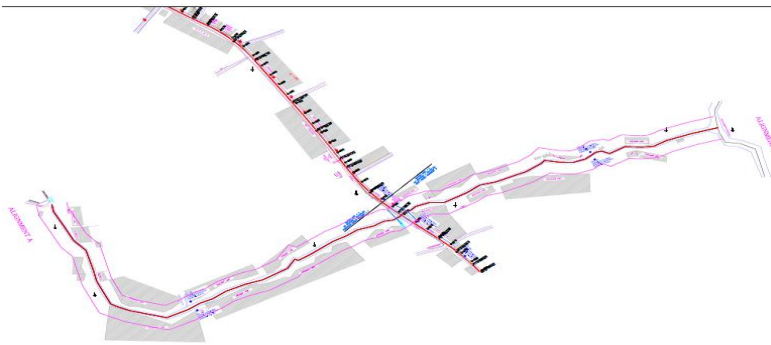


Plate 1: Oke Ayo Tuntun Box Culvert Engineering Design/ Topography Survey

The approach road to be rehabilitated is 950M long. The cross section of the proposed road shows the width of the road to be between 6m to 7.3m while the drains will be between 0.75m to 1m.

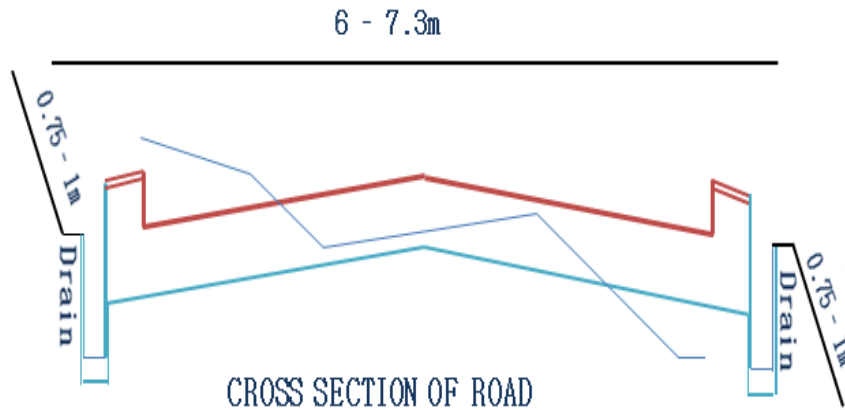


Plate 2.2: Cross Section of Road and Drains

The basic geometric design standards for roads are shown in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Basic Geometric Design Standards for Roads

Road type	Access road
Normal surface type	Bituminous
Approximate range of traffic levels (vehicles per day)	≥ 500
Carriage way width (metres)	6.0-7.3
Shoulder width (metres)	0-1.0
Crossfall (per cent)	3-5%
Stopping sight distance (metres)	25-85
Overtaking sight distance (metres)	140-240
Minimum horizontal curve radius (metres)	190
Minimum crest cure K values	0-16
Maximum percentage gradient	8-12
Right of Way (RoW) (metres)	≤15.0

The basic construction activities are:

- a. Excavation and stabilization;
- b. Construction of bed and concretescreeding;
- c. Construction of 9" thick reinforced concrete retaining wall (Abutments);
- d. Construction of deck concrete; and
- e. Construction of Parapet wall.

Others are:

- Clearing and grubbing of road land
- Dismantling of structures within row
- Preparation of base camp and stacking of material
- Earthwork excavation,
- Embankment preparation,
- Preparation of sub base,
- Preparation of base,
- Preparation of asphaltic surface course
- Construction of culverts,
- Construction of lined and unlined drain,
- Installation of traffic signs for safety of pedestrian and vehicular traffic
- Others

Typical equipment to be used for the project include but not limited to the following:

- Excavator
- Concrete Mixer
- Dozers
- Motor Grader
- Water Tanker
- Smooth Wheeled Loader
- Vibratory Loader
- Generator
- Tipper
- Tractor-Trolley
- Asphalt Paver
- Bitumen Pressure Distributor
- Cooker
- Air Compressor
- Mechanical Broom
- Portable Mixer for Asphaltic Concrete preparation

### **2.3 Project Duration**

The overall project schedule is put at 18 months. However, this does not automatically translate to 18 months of business disruption and restrictions to access. Like every other project, this nine months includes a preconstruction phase, of usually 2-3 months. Furthermore, there are measures to avoid displacement, such as precise scheduling of works, to ensure that restrictions to access are reduced to the minimum (See section 3)

## CHAPTER THREE: IDENTIFIED DISPLACEMENT PATTERN AND PAPs

### 3.0 Introduction

The World Bank's Safeguard policies emphasizes 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.

Provided below are the (i) measures to avoid or minimize displacement and (iii) Summary of identified PAPs and actual displacements, including the site specific considerations

### 3.1 Measures to avoid displacement

Little or no land acquisition is envisaged as works shall limited to the official RoW. However, additional measures to avoid displacement are:

- Roads and drainage construction shall be scheduled in such a manner as to reduce disturbances to access to business customers
- Provision of alternative route (i) pedestrian and motor cycle bridge and (ii) alternative roads for vehicles in the course of construction of approach roads, side drains and others in accordance with schedule in related sections of the ESMP report.
- Alignments and technical designs shall be altered as much as possible to avoid displacement
- Appropriate technology, such as the requirement for use of light equipment and manual labour, shall be applied to reduce impact on structures through vibrations
- Pre-construction street meetings and adequate notification shall be held to allow PAPs to make individual and communal self-help arrangements
- Hands on social monitoring and supervision shall be carried out as provided in ESMP/ESIA
- Contractors shall be required to use local labour in Ibadan, thereby limiting the need for labour camp.
- Contractors with existing labour camps and arrangements to use existing quarry and borrow areas around Ibadan will have advantage in the competitive bidding
- Favouring contractors with existing work base around Ibadan
- The required quarry materials for the project shall be taken from existing quarries nearby
- It is assumed that there is ample space on the floodplain bordering the bridge for engineering space, storage, stacking and parking of equipment's. However, contractors that require additional land for base camp, burrow pits and stacking of material beyond the flood plain (RoW) shall negotiate with the community and pay for such acquisition or lease

With diligent application of these measures, there will be little or no issues of physical displacement, damage to properties and restrictions to access to any one structure will be curtailed to maximum of 2-3 weeks

**3.2 Summary of Identified PAPs and actual displacements**

A total number of 45 PAPs were identified. The majority (41) were in the Category A (Short term business disruptions), with only one PAP in Cat B. (partially loss of physical property); and 3 PAPs in Cat C (Displaced tenants)

**Table 3.2 –Summary of Identified PAPs**

<b>Category of PAP</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>Category A:</b> PAPs enlisted for temporary business disruption during construction	41
<b>Category B:</b> PAPs to partially lose physical property and income from tenancy	1
<b>Category C:</b> PAPs/Tenants enlisted to relocate business premises	3



**PIC 3.1 - House fence that could be affected by Drainage Reconstruction**



**PIC 3.2 - Existing makeshift Alternative Bridge to be improved upon**



PIC 3.3 –Typical Business to be moved for Culvert Reconstruction



PIC 3.4 -Encroaching Property and Block making Business to be impacted



PIC 3.5–Typical Businesses to be disrupted by Drainage Reconstruction

## CHAPTER FOUR: CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

### 4.0 Introduction: Requirement for Socio-Economic Survey

This section outlines the (i) Project socioeconomic influence area; (ii) Types of PAPs and their socioeconomic characteristics; (iii) Cut – off Date; (iv) Preferred Type of Compensation/Choice of assistance; and (v) Identified vulnerable Persons

The socio-economic survey was premised on the vendors, especially the PAPs along the sub project corridor with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them.

The survey, *per se*, 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 out along the corridor;
- To record/update the base line situation of all affected people;
- To identify the affected households and individuals;
- To identify vulnerable individuals or groups;
- To record all affected assets and impacts within the ROW

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- To record/update the base line situation of all affected people;
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- To record all affected assets and impacts within the ROW

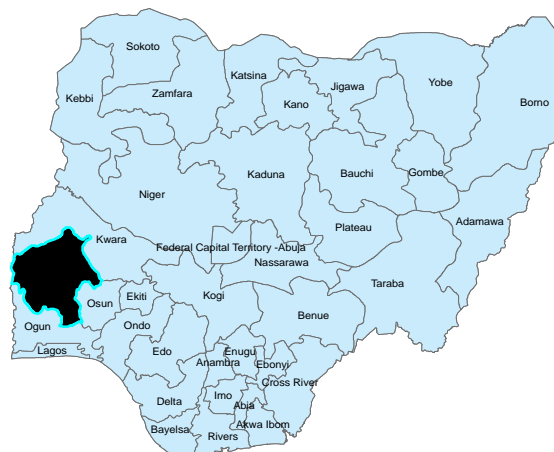
### 4.1 Project Socioeconomic Influence Area

The site area is Oki in Olodo area of Ibadan, Oyo State.

Oyo state is located in the south-western part of Nigeria, within the approximate longitude 3°5' to 4°36' East of the Greenwich Meridian, and latitude 7°23' to 7°55' north of the Equator. This city is about 145 km north of Lagos. It has an aerial extent of over 30, 080 km<sup>2</sup> with the metropolis covering more than 250 km<sup>2</sup> of the total area.

The 2006 census put the total population of Ibadan at 2,550,593 while the average population density was 828 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 4. 1: Map of Nigeria showing Oyo State



Ibadan is located at a strategic location on the operational railway route in the Southern region connecting Lagos to Kano in the North of Nigeria. It is a major trade stop for traders who trade in cassava, cocoa, cotton, timber, rubber, and palm oil. The main industries in the area include the processing of agricultural products; tobacco processing and cigarette (manufacture); flour-milling, leather-working and furniture-making. There is abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine in its environs, and there are several cattle ranches, a dairy farm as well as a commercial abattoir in Ibadan

Ibadan is made up of 11 Local Government Areas (LGAs). These are:

- Akinyele LGA
- Lagelu LGA
- Ibadan North LGA
- Ibadan North West LGA
- Ibadan South West LGA
- Ibadan South East LGA
- Ibadan North East LGA
- Egbeda LGA
- Ona-Ara LGA
- Oluyole LGA

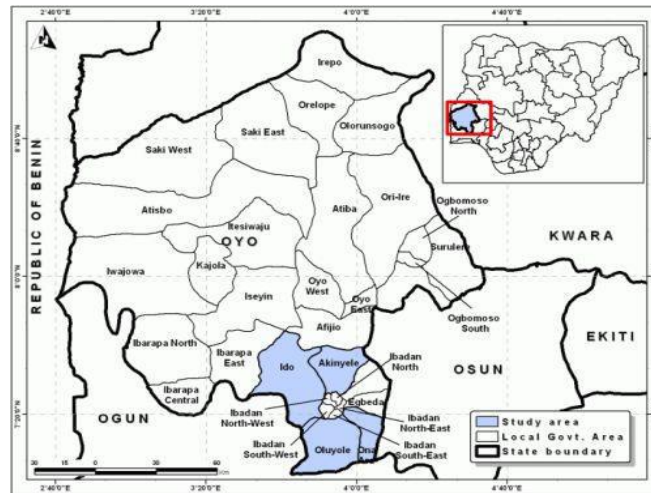


Figure 4. 2: Map of Oyo State showing Ibadan LGAs

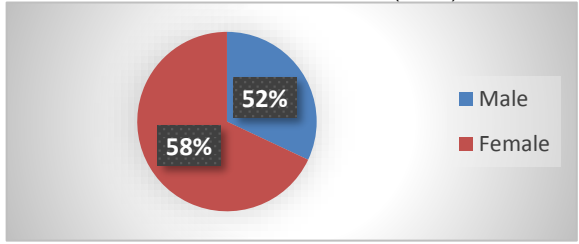
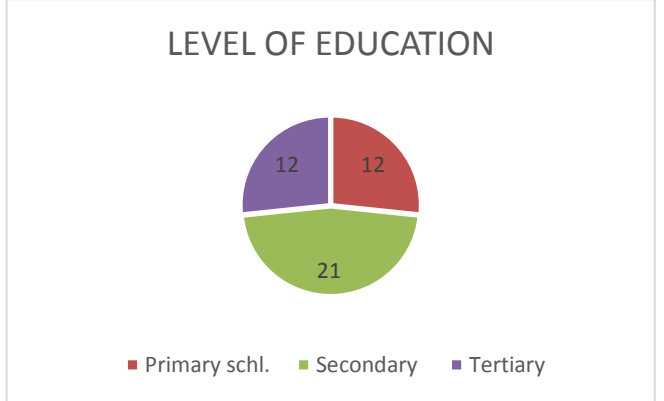
The total land area of the 11 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the Ibadan metropolitan area is 3.123km<sup>2</sup> out of which about 15% falls in urban Ibadan, while the remaining 85% is in rural area. Egbeda Local Government Area occupies 191.00 km<sup>2</sup> of urban Ibadan. The site is located at about 2km from Oki junction in Egbeda Local Government Area.

The location is along Oki – Ogungbade Road in the outskirts of Ibadan and the proposed culvert is on River Oki. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N819582; E610295. The site is in Olodo area, an ancient settlement in the outskirts, which has experienced a sharp rate of urban incursion and in-migration in the past 20 years. Many Ibadan dwellers have purchased and bought land in this area, especially serving and retired civil servants. Community issues are handled by the Community Development Association (CDA), which is quite a strong institution. It is landlord driven and dominated by retired civil servants, JPs etc.

#### 4.2 PAP Types and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Affected persons were mostly tenant traders. A total of 45 PAPs were identified (section 3). They will be mainly affected by disturbances to their businesses due to restrictions of access to customers as a result of the construction works. The socioeconomic aspects of these PAPs are profiled below.

Table 4.1- PAPs Socioeconomic Characteristics

Social Aspect	Details		
Gender	<b>%male</b>	<b>%female</b>	24 out of the 45PAPswere female (58%) 
	52	58	
Age	The age of PAPs ranged from 21 to 63. However, they were all engaged in active and productive work.		
Marital status	<b>%Married</b>	<b>%Single</b>	PAPs were all married, with family size varying from 3-7. Aside from the children, they mostly had parents and several dependents
	100		
Religion	PAPs were mostly Moslems(72%).		
Education	15 out of the 45 PAPs had tertiary education. Also 12 had primary education, while the remaining 21 had SSSC.		
Occupation	PAPs are mostly traders (Chemists, provisions, food, second hand clothing, etc.); (ii) cottage industrialists [block making, aluminium fabricators, furniture, welding etc. and (iii) technical service providers (tailors, auto-mechanics, vulcanizing, hairdressing etc. Others are pool betting agents, pepper grinding machineetc.		
Average income	PAPs earned between N15,000 and N100,000 per month		
	The average income per day was estimated at approximately N6,500/day		

4.3 Cut-Off Date

The Census cut-off date refers to the date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the PAPs register. The purpose of the cut-off date is to prevent speculation and rent-seeking. This is especially more so bearing in mind the time period between the cut-off date and the time that the actual productive investments would start, and that only after PAPs have been compensated according to the requirements of this RAP. Nevertheless, if works are not initiated two years or more elapsed after declaration of a cut-off date, an updated census and evaluation of properties/assets must be carried out.

At the conclusion of the census, the cut-off date was declared on 28th September 2017, after which no newly arriving persons or families will be eligible for resettlement benefits. The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the

community awareness campaigns at site level and through the local government. In addition, improvements to housing etc. made after the date will not be eligible for compensation (repairs, such as fixing a leaky roof, are permissible).

#### **4.4 Choice of assistance**

Cash based assistance was the most preferred by the PAPs. For all the PAPs, the idea of compensating them for hardships and losses resulting from construction was foreign and unbelievable. However, with further probing, the only form of compensation they suggested was financial. Being mostly traders, they suggested that compensation will be used to increase their buying power as well as overall market as well as to tide them over the period when sales will be affected.

Cash compensations combined with additional training on financial management and decision making were found to be adequate, when compared with other forms of livelihood security and strengthening measures. Its advantages include its flexibility, simplicity and do-ability: Other livelihood strengthening measures would require deliberate program development, which will not only complicate, but compete, distract as well as drag the principal purposes for which the IUFMP is to serve. Such programs may not be easily brought to closure in the time frame provided for the project

#### **4.5 Identified Vulnerable Persons**

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, age or other social parameters.

Findings from the socioeconomic survey showed that PAPs were mostly a homogenous group of low income earners. Though, there were some PAPs around 60 years of age, these PAPs were found to be still actively engaged in their businesses; as none of them admitted to being disabled by health or age. However, adequate provisions shall be made to give these aged PAPs first priorities and other assistance – as required - during the implementation of the RAP

## CHAPTER FIVE: CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

### 5.0 Introduction

In line with OP 4.12 and international best practices, the preparation of this RAP involved abundant public consultations and collaboration with relevant agencies, including the IUFMP and other relevant state agencies

### 5.1 Collaboration with IUFMP/Relevant State Agencies

The RAP inception meeting took place with the IUFMP PIU on 08/06/2016. This meeting involved the IUFMP PC, safeguards officers and consultants, engineering consultant, community mobilization officer, communication and M&E officers as well as representatives from the Ministry of Lands.



**Plate 5.1: Inception meeting with IUFMP**

This was basically a planning meeting, whereby community and site based activities were planned and scheduled. The summary of deliberations is presented in required format in Annexe 5

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 participations 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 level-survey. This has further been enriched through interactions and consultation with the relevant stakeholders in the course of the preparation of this RAP.

#### 5.2.1 Objective of Public Consultations

Providing adequate information to affected communities and stakeholders reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project on communities and enable resettlement and compensation a comprehensive development program. Previous 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<sup>1</sup> enlisted, identified and consulted for the purpose of this sensitization campaign included political leaders in the relevant local government areas, 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.

The key stakeholders identified and consulted included the 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.

### **5.2.2 Consultation Strategies**

The process of 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 communities in the areas 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: fully share 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 was 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 the opinion leaders

### **5.2.3 Report on Consultation and Participation Activities**

Consultations with PAPs and communities involved:

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

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<sup>1</sup> Stakeholders for the purpose of this project are defined as all those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project.

### **Reconnaissance/Scoping activities with Community Leadership**

Preliminary reconnaissance/scoping activities were implemented at two levels. The first scoping mission involved a combined team of consultants, community leadership and IUFMP Social Safeguards Officers. This involved visits to the proposed bridges and roads, and walking through the approach road. This first scoping mission afforded the IUFMP officers the opportunity to introduce the RAP consultants and inform the community leadership about the commencement of the activity.

The second scoping mission involved the consultants and selected leaders. The team inspected the potential affected structures during these visits to the proposed bridges and roads, and walking through the approach road. This activity also created awareness that the fieldwork for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan had commenced, and the community leaders were encouraged to further share the information.

Photographic evidences capturing these activities are presented in Annex 4

### **One on One Engagements with PAPs**

PAPs were engaged one on one:

- For in-depth –Interviews (IDIs) in order to understand first-hand how project will impact them and how to minimize or avoid displacement impacts
- For administration of questionnaires on PAPs socioeconomic characteristics
- To determine preferred measures for compensations
- To listen to and document PAPs concerns and anxieties about the RAP.

The questionnaire and interview guide used for these one on one engagements with PAPs is provided in Annexures 1 A and 1B. The questionnaire focused upon PAPs biodata, means of identification, income sources and range; vulnerabilities (if any) etc. On the other hand, the interview guide dug deeper in-depth about PAPs concerns, anxieties and preferred compensation packages.

These One on One engagements provided the opportunity to ensure that all PAPs were fully represented (women and vulnerable groups inclusive). Each and every one of the 73 PAPs were engaged privately, thereby overcoming the limitation women are confronted with in meetings, where they are commonly limited by censorship as a result of feelings of discomfort or cultural inappropriateness, when discussing in the presence of men.

PAPs were specifically told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which would be incorporated to the extent possible into project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for losses accruing from land acquisition etc. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

**Meeting/Consultative forum with PAPs and community leaders**

PAPs were invited to a meeting alongside community leaders that had been supporting the IUFMP project. This forum reaffirmed the purpose of the RAP to PAPs, especially to assure them that of the commitment of the project to deliver compensations for displacement impacts and in particular, to assuage PAPs fears and suspicions that the collection of their biodata and passport photographs were not for some other ulterior motives. Additionally, the RAPs cut-off-date was announced (see section 6.6)

Furthermore, there was the inauguration of Resettlement Committee to - amongst other functions - facilitate communication throughout planning and implementation. Other roles of the committee were stressed as to help mobilize and notify PAPs on any upcoming developments as well as assisting the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the RAP implementation. Adequate clarifications were made that this assignment was not one to draw salaries of other pecuniary rewards, although any expenses incurred would be reimbursed. PAPs volunteering for this service were advised to be sure that they have the time and commitment to serve. As well, the inclusion of women and representatives of minority ethnic groups was requested as desirable. PAPs ultimately selected as members of the RAP Implementation Committee are:

- |                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mrs Omolara Moshhod | 08051223943 |
| 2. Mr Mufutaua Akanmu  | 07030148245 |
| 3. Pastor Aremu Dele   | 08056169434 |
| 4. Mrs Omoola Bukola   | 08038759244 |
| 5. Elder Jinadu L.O    | 08068783491 |
| 6. Barrister Yemi Giwa | 08034909885 |

Photographic evidences capturing this activity are presented in Annex 4, while the Attendance list is in Annex 5.

**5.2 Findings from consultations.**

PAPs were invited to a central public consultation forum in the community. Details are provided as follows:

Date of consultation	14 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017
Language of consultation	English, Pidgin English and Yourba
Venue	Open space before bridge arranged for event
Participants	RAP consultants, PAPs, IUFMP Social safeguards specialist and consultant, Community Mobilisation officer, Community leaders

**General Outlook of PAPs**

PAPs and the community leaders were most grateful for the proposed works. To the PAPs, the RAP compensations was a good development, but the real priority was for the construction to commence before the next rainy season. With the problem of flooding solved, their businesses would improve, while hardships and risks of loss of property associated with flood will be removed.

**Stakeholder views/concerns**

The views and concerns expressed by the stakeholder are summarized in Table 5.1 below

Table 5.1 - Stakeholder views/concerns

Stakeholder views/concerns	How they were addressed	Remarks
The meetings were awash with community's expression of appreciation for the project as well as for the safeguard measures, including the resettlement plan. Potentially affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project.	The consultation team welcomed their positive outlook to the project and elaborated upon the roles of communities in order to make the project a success	Community leaders and PAPs were willing to make sacrifices for the success of the project. They would willingly move back, dismantle obstructive structures and/or close shop for a few days if required – at no cost
Communities were interested in the stated mitigation measures and demanded for more clarifications on (i) alternative routes to be improved, (ii) foot and motorcycle bridge to be erected	RAP Team and PIU reps provided adequate information	Communities were satisfied with the explanations
Majority of the PAPs still find it difficult to believe that persons considered as encroachers shall be compensated.	Adequate assurances were provided, including the fact that the World Bank certified consultant had been selected for the assignment	Communities were satisfied with the explanations
Community leaders and PAPs were anxious for the project to commence without delay. They lamented the eventuality of facing another rainy season without the repair of the bridge and roads.	In response, the project /RAP team clarified as follows: The RAP process is highly professional and follows strict guidelines set out by the World Bank and Oyo state. Reference was made to the previous sensitization exercise that had informed the communities about the requirement for Environmental and social safeguards due diligence and why the RAP was necessary.	Communities and PAPs accepted the explanations but pleaded that the process be expedited. They were only partly encouraged in the explanations by the RAP team of the need to complete the RAP before construction work can commence, as well as the requirements for transparent procurement procedures, which would take some time.
When encouraged to make recommendations on measures to reduce economic disturbances during construction, stakeholders recommended as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To construct one side of the road first before the other in order to preserve access</li> <li>To stick to a maximum of 1 week to recover to access business and house premises during drainage construction</li> <li>To Inform communities on the exact day and schedule of construction so that they will know when to stock their markets and when to slow down</li> </ul>	The IUFMP team assured the stakeholders that their suggestions would be transmitted to the adequate quarters and whatever possible to meet these considerations would be done	Stakeholders thanked the IUFMP team for their response

## CHAPTER SIX: LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

### 6.0 Introduction: Legislative Provisions

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) had been previously prepared for this project. The resettlement legislative provisions determine who is eligible to be compensated and sets the basis for what is due to PAPs. This legal framework lays out the basic rights and privileges of PAPs, particularly regarding who is eligible for compensations and other assistance; and what they are entitled to. It is built on the extant policy, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks governing resettlement at both local and federal levels as well as the World Bank's (WB) requirement on resettlement as stipulated by OP 4.12. Wherever there is conflict between WB's policy and local law and customs, then the Bank or the more people friendly policy takes precedence. These policy guidelines are summarized below.

### 6.1 Local Laws and Customs Governing Resettlement

Local laws governing resettlement include (i) the Land Use Act of Nigeria (1978), (ii) The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and (iii) Customary Law. These are further discussed below.

#### 6.1.1 The Land Use Act (1978)

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:

- (i) The Governor of every state holds all lands in the territory in trust and can administer such for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians;
- (ii) Governors possess lawful authority to revoke a right of occupancy for overriding public interest.

#### 6.1.2 The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 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.

#### 6.1.3 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. By Nigerian law, 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.

### 6.2 International/WB Policy

OP 4.12 applies best means for restoring the livelihoods of people affected by project activities. It insists on resettlement improving the livelihoods of the affected persons, especially vulnerable people; or at least restoring it to pre-project status at the minimum. Additionally, it requires that resettlement compensation and assistance be offered to all displaced persons regardless of whether or not they have legal title to the land.

Furthermore, the World Bank's OP 4.12 aims to ensure that:

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are being offered choices including alternative relocation options that are technically and economically feasible to them and are culturally appropriate.

- Preferences are given to land-based resettlement strategies of the displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based and are indigenous. Such strategies must be compatible with their cultural preferences and should be prepared in consultations with them.
- When the impacts require physical relocation, the compensation measures must include provision of assistance during relocation (moving allowance), residential housing or housing sites that are at least equivalent to the old site in terms of productive potential and location advantages.
- Resettlement should include measures to ensure that the affected people are offered support for a reasonable transition period based on the estimate of time required to restore the original level of their livelihoods and standards of living.
- The affected people should also be provided with development assistance for losses incurred.
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs and concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups including the landless, women, and children including the elderly, ethnic minorities, and indigenous compensation.

### 6.3 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	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Gap Filling Proclamations
<b>Squatters, Encroachers</b>	Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands are not entitled to be resettled or compensated under Nigerian Law No compensations	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures	Squatters and land tenants shall be provided resettlement assistance (but no compensation for land or land replacement)
<b>Land tenants</b>	Land tenants are not entitled to be resettled or compensated.	Land tenants are entitled to some form of compensation for improvements on land and other resettlement assistance.	
<b>Vulnerable persons</b>	Law makes no special considerations for vulnerable persons among the displaced	Policy demands for the identification, consultation and provision of specific assistance to vulnerable persons amongst the displaced	While in principle no distinction or discrimination is made based on gender, age, or ethnic origin, there is no equivalence on the
<b>Resettlement assistance</b>	Nigeria law does not offer additional resettlement assistance aside from basic compensation	Policy requires that affected persons are provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources	Affected persons shall be provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources
<b>Grievance</b>	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	Project shall adopt the multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism as prescribed by the Bank

#### 6.4 Eligibility Status of PAPs

The eligibility of PAPs identified in this RAP adopts OP 4.12 in recognition of the following three categories of PAPs as eligible for compensations:

- 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.

Implications are that all affected persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within the project affected areas at the cut-off-date, which is the last day of inventory of loss will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance.

#### 6.5 PAPs Entitlements

An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared in the RPF to guide the compensations of PAPs in all IUFM ARAPs and RAPs (Annex 2). Building upon these RPF stipulations, the entitlements for PAPs are further structured with site-specific considerations identified during the survey, as presented in Table 6.2 below.

**Table 6.2: PAPs Entitlements**

Category of PAP	PAPs Entitlements
<b>Category A:</b> PAPs enlisted for temporary business	Cash compensation of estimated average income of all PAPs for 3 weeks
<b>Category B:</b> PAPs losing property	Estimated replacement cost at current market value
<b>Category C:</b> PAPs displaced from rented premises	Estimated 6 months average rent/room/space in the area

#### 6.6 Cut – off Date

The cut-off date was set at 28th September 2017, which corresponds 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.

## **6.7 Preferred Type of Compensation**

Cash based assistance was the most preferred by the PAPs. For all the PAPs, the idea of compensating them for hardships and losses resulting from construction was foreign and unbelievable. However, with further probing, the only form of compensation they suggested was financial. Being mostly traders, they suggested that compensation will be used to increase their buying power as well as overall market as well as to tide them over the period when sales will be affected.

Cash compensations combined with additional training on financial management and decision making were found to be adequate, when compared with other forms of livelihood security and strengthening measures. Its advantages include its flexibility, simplicity and do-ability: Other livelihood strengthening measures would require deliberate program development, which will not only complicate, but compete, distract as well as drag the principal purposes for which the IUFMP is to serve. Such programs may not be easily brought to closure in the time frame provided for the project

## **6.8 Assistance to Vulnerable Persons**

As established in section 4.3, the only vulnerabilities identified were on account of age. Five PAPs were 60 years and above, although all these PAPs were found to be still actively engaged in their businesses; as none of them admitted to being disabled by health or age. However, adequate provisions shall be made to give these aged PAPs during the implementation of the RAP. These provisions shall include:

- Treating aged PAPs issues first
- Meeting aged PAPs at home to provide information – if need be
- Providing required assistance for aged PAPs to get paid- based upon a needs assessment for special assistance required on case by case basis

## CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 7.0. Introduction

IUFMP involves many Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as local governments and communities as shown in Table 7.3. As such it requires cross-ministerial and cross-state coordination, collaboration, learning and teamwork in a highly-systematic manner, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. This RAP recognizes this and has developed institutional arrangements amongst public agencies with local communities and project affected persons with a view to ensuring good project management. The roles and responsibilities of the participating parties in collaborative efforts are well outlined. A gap has been identified in terms of capacity building and training of these stakeholders and this has been highlighted in this chapter in terms of measures designed for strengthening their capabilities to carry out their respective activities

### 7.1 Implementation Steps

The RAP implementation steps are:

**Table 7.1 - RAP Implementation Steps**

Step 1:	Disclosure
Step 2:	Inauguration up of Implementation Committees
Step 3:	Training
Step 4:	Notification and Agreement with PAPs
Step 5:	Disbursement of compensations

Details are provided below.

#### 7.1.1: 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:

- Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project(IUFMP)
- Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
- Oyo Ministry of Physical Planning;
- Relevant LGA office
- FMEnv Zonal Office, Ibadan.
- FMENV Abuja

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.

#### 7.1.2 Setting up of RAP Implementation Committees

After the disclosure of this RAP report, Resettlement Implementation Committees (RICs) shall be inaugurated at the (i) PIU and (ii) Community levels. These shall include the community members that had been previously nominated and played supportive roles in the RAP preparation.

Members to be enlisted into the PIU RIC shall include but not limited to the PIU Social Safeguards specialist (Mrs. Dada); Social safeguards consultant (Mr. Tosin Oso), Community mobilization officer (Babalola Deji); Communication specialists (Mrs. Bababunmi); and Project Accountant (Fadipe C.F) The 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 community based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), especially those that have been identified as being supportive to the project. 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 regularly 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)

**7.1.3 Training**

Basic training in order to achieve adequate informed participation by the PIU, communities and PAPs will be conducted. This is in compliance with the World Bank policy requirements on stakeholder engagement and participation, where it is mandated to carry out needed capacity building to ensure adequate informed participation by stakeholders. The necessity of such training is grounded in the fact that there is low public awareness on clarity of RAP expectations, as well as low implementation skills and experience by government. This need is further reinforced by the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the high combustion risk potentials. The basic training requirements identified are summarised in Table 7.2 below.

**Table 7.2 - RAP Training and Awareness Need**

Description/Module	Course content	Target	Source of Funding
Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation	1 Principles of Resettlement Action Plan	SPIU	To be funded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIU budget for &amp;S consultancy</li> <li>Budget for implementation of the stakeholder engagement and communication plans</li> <li>Budget set aside for the Beneficiary feedback and Grievance Redress</li> </ul>
	2 Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP Implementation		
	3 Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESO</li> <li>Community GRC</li> </ul>	
Sensitization and Awareness on RAP process		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Representative</li> <li>PAPs</li> </ul>	
Basics of Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Management and Monitoring</li> <li>Making Investment Decisions</li> </ul>	All PAPs	

**7.1.4 Notification and Agreement with PAPs**

The cash based compensation will be implemented by first notifying the PAPs, then documentation, agreement and finally disbursement. Mindful of the fact that many people are on the lower level of literacy, community members shall be notified about the established cut-off date and its significance. This message shall be delivered by the IUFMP Safeguards team in the presence of the community leaders and council. 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 PMU. 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.

**7.1.5 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. The PIU and Community Resettlement Committee shall ascertain the identity of the PAP before being approved for payment by the Project Coordinator.

**7.2 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 7.2 below.

**Table 7.3 – Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Institutions	Responsibilities
PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC);</li> <li>• Establishment of the grievance redress committee;</li> <li>• Ensure that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies on RAP preparation and implementation</li> <li>• Facilitate the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the RAP implementation.</li> <li>• Coordinate activities at local level during the implementation of the RAP</li> <li>• implementation of resettlement assistance and handling grievances and complaints</li> <li>• To appraise properties affected by the project</li> <li>• Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas (where applicable)</li> <li>• Approval of payments for RAP implementation activities</li> <li>• Internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities.</li> <li>• Preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports on RAP implementation.</li> <li>• Submission of Reports to World Bank for review; and follow up field verifications.</li> <li>• Conduct field verification activities to ensure the credibility of the notification and verification of PAPs</li> <li>• Review of RAP report to ensure that it meets OP 4.12 standards</li> <li>• Oversight monitoring of the RAP implementation program</li> <li>• Disclosure of reports</li> <li>• Procurement of consultants</li> </ul>
IUFMP RAP Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct field verification activities to ensure the credibility of the notification and verification of PAPs</li> <li>• Review of RAP report to ensure that it meets OP 4.12 standards</li> <li>• Oversight monitoring of the RAP implementation program</li> <li>• Disclosure of reports</li> <li>• Procurement of consultants</li> </ul>
Social Safeguards Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop, coordinate and ensure the implementation of the RAP/ARAP</li> <li>• Identify and engage RAP stakeholders</li> <li>• Organize and/or attend RAP meetings</li> <li>• Generate and/or review and share RAP reports for the PIU, World Bank and Line Ministries</li> <li>• Establish partnerships and liaise with organizations, community based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).</li> </ul>
Social safeguard consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to Social specialist on the roles stated above</li> </ul>

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<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Project accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the disbursements of cash entitlements to PAPs</li> <li>• Verify legitimacy of PAPs being paid</li> <li>• Develop report on evidenced payment of PAPs</li> </ul>
Community RAP Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support PAPs identification, mobilization, verification and communication</li> <li>• Serve as medium for communication to PAPs</li> </ul>
Project Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide important information, technical details, documents etc. relevant to RAP</li> <li>• Provide feedback on site activities on RAP impacts and effectiveness</li> </ul>
Project Communication Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate as members of the PIU RAP Implementation committee</li> <li>• Support the implementation of the RAP communications activities and advocacy at state level,</li> <li>• Produce And Disseminate Periodic Progress Reports</li> <li>• Identifying modern and traditional channels of communication at community levels</li> </ul>
Project M&E Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in PIU RAP Implementation committee</li> <li>• Participate in internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP performance</li> <li>• Input RAP into Management Information System (MIS)</li> </ul>
Project Environmental & Specialists/Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate as members of the PIU RAP Implementation committee</li> <li>• Participate in weekly meetings on progress of activities</li> <li>• Support PIU in ensuring that contractors comply with the environmental and social management clauses (inserted into the contract) during construction phase</li> <li>• Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works.</li> <li>• Review RAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable Bank policies</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Ensure that the PIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results.</li> <li>• Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency</li> <li>• Interact continuously with CSO/NGOs and community groups to be involved</li> </ul>
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with safeguards policies</li> <li>• May conduct spot checks or audits (if necessary)</li> <li>• Provide overall guidance and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.</li> <li>• Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP;</li> <li>• Granting of “No objection” request for RAP implementation</li> <li>• Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the construction project.</li> </ul>
Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with RAP consultant in mobilizing and notifying PAPs as well as in Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Ensure the Implementation of the RAP is without conflict</li> <li>• Ensure that the project work plan adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP</li> <li>• Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to the PIU for appropriate response and management</li> <li>• Provide any other support where necessary during RAP implementation</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witness/monitor the RAP compensation and implementation process;</li> <li>• Ensure environmental compliance in the civil work aspects of RAP implementation</li> </ul>
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with the environmental and social management clauses in contract</li> <li>• Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to manage the environmental issues of the works.</li> <li>• Be responsible for ensuring that all site staff, including sub-contractors and sub-contracted activities will comply with the projects ESMP.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer is sufficiently informed on contractor’s monitoring results.</li> </ul>

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Institutions	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize work meetings on weekly or bi-monthly basis.</li> <li>Ensure that measures to avoid displacement that have been identified in this RAP are properly implemented</li> </ul>
Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,</li> <li>Attending meetings as may be necessary regarding the RAP implementation</li> <li>Coordinate with the survey team in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands (where applicable) and other assets as well as their entitlements</li> <li>Provide feedback on improving the quality of the RAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation</li> </ul>
Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area</li> <li>Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee;</li> <li>Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and'</li> <li>Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible.</li> </ul>
Oyo State Ministry of Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with PIU in implementing RAP</li> <li>Provide required information and knowledge on state land laws and enforcement measures</li> <li>Attend RAP planning and reporting meetings</li> </ul>
Oyo State Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure prompt budgetary approvals and disbursements for RAP execution</li> <li>Ensure compliance with fiscal plans</li> </ul>
Citizen's Mediation Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serve as the fourth referral point for complaints and grievance redress before any issue is taken to court</li> </ul>
Project Independent Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that project objectives are in line and on schedule.</li> <li>Ensure that RAP activities are conducted</li> <li>Provide timely approvals</li> <li>Coordinate amongst MDAs at the state level</li> </ul>

**7.3 Implementation Schedule**

The implementation schedule is summarized in Table 7.4 below. The first two steps, (i) RAP Disclosure, and (ii) Inauguration of resettlement Implementation Committee shall be completed within the first month of implementation. Training and PAPs verification and notification shall be implemented in the second month, while cash based compensation shall commence in the third month. However, this process may extend to up to six months, given the escrow account to be set up for payment of future claims of tenants.

**Table 7. 4: Implementation Schedule**

PROJECT ACTIVITY		Month		
		Sept 2018	Nov 2018	Dec 2018
1	RAP Disclosure			
2	Inauguration of resettlement Implementation Committee			
3	Training			
4	Notification and Agreement with PAPs			
5	Disbursement of compensations			

**7.4 Witness NGO**

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 implementation level are absent in the Project area. In the absence of such NGOs, the

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Project Implementation team is advised to engage Justices of Peace (JPs) through the Oyo State Citizens Mediation Centre, to which they are closely associated to serve this purpose.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: GRIEVANCE REDRESS

### 8.0 Introduction

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the erosion control project have been greatly consulted. Nevertheless, in the event that grievances arise this redress mechanism has been prepared. Already, the affected persons have been helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected person through project implementation.

From the start, it should be understood that formal legal mechanisms for grievance resolution tends to be a lengthy, costly and acrimonious procedure. Hence non-judicial, dialogue-based approaches for preventing and addressing community grievances are advocated.

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; it thus implicitly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution, which would take a considerably longer time.

### 8.1 Grievance Redress Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are *generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale.*

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

- Receiving and registering a complaint.
- 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.

#### ***Expectations When Grievances Arise***

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the PIU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or other must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation. It should be understood that all or any of the following is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- acknowledgement of their problem,
- an honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
- an apology, adequate compensation,
- modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

### 8.2 Grievance Redress Procedures

A grievance redress mechanism has been designed for the entire project life, to ensure that Project affected persons and complainants have access to avenues to express their grievances and for delivering speedy, just and fair resolutions of their grievances, preferably at local and state levels. This mechanism is simple, easily accessible, flexible, and open to various proofs taking into

cognizance the fact most people are illiterate. It has multiple complaints and appeals levels, as provided in Fig 8.1 below.

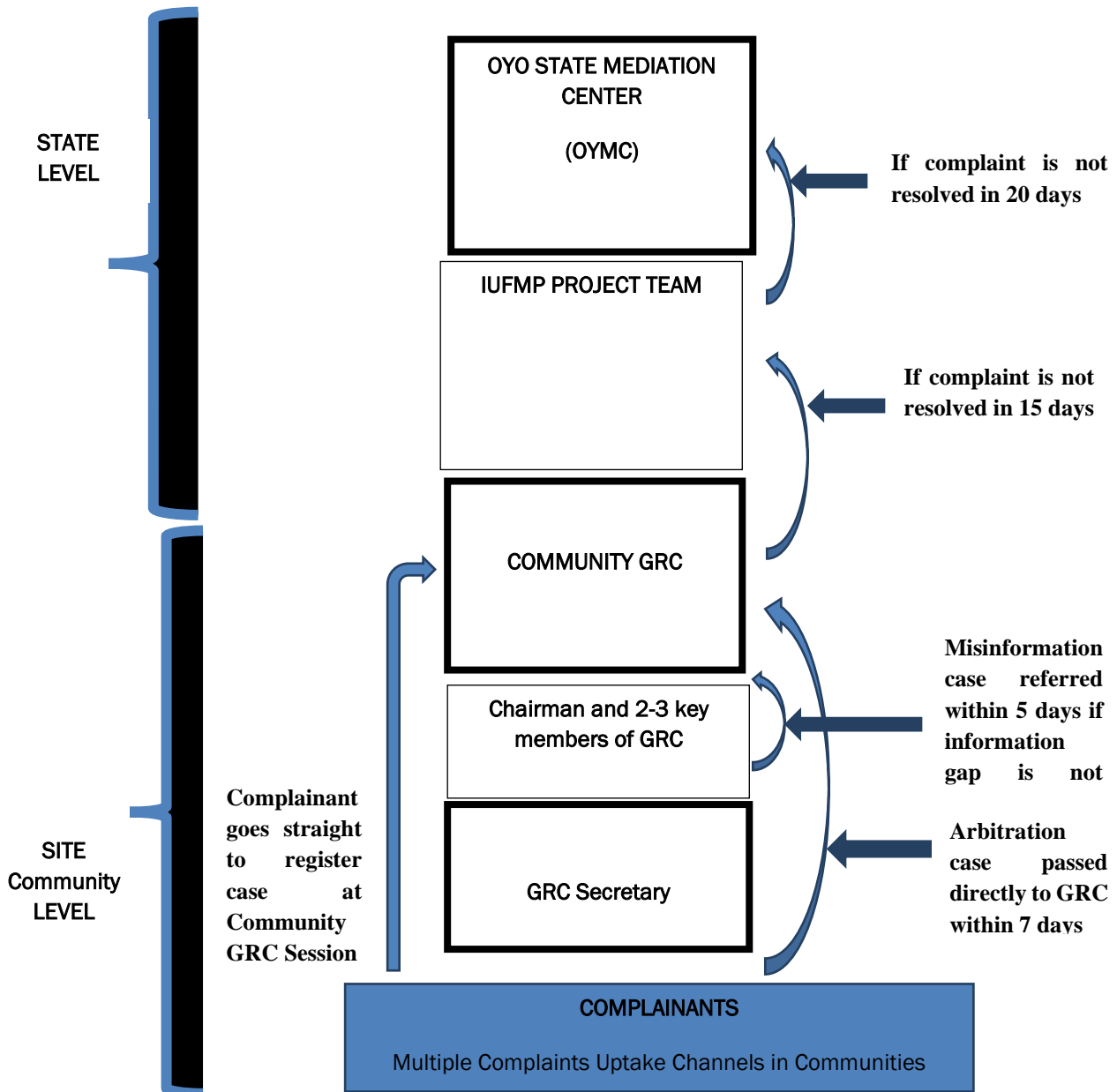


FIG 8.1 - COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS LEVELS

This GRM operates at (i) site/community and (ii) state levels. The Site- Community Grievance Redress Committee attempts to resolve issues at community level, while at the state level, there are two major institutional blocs. These are:

First level at state level:

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.

Second level at state level: Oyo State Mediation Centre (already existing, but to be extended PAPs shall be informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress prior to the signing of the individual resettlement contracts. Four levels of appeal 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 8.1. These are:

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 5:	Court of Law

### **1: Referral to GRC Secretary**

Complaints arising from site /community level are directed to the secretary of the Site-Community GRC. Normally, issues of lack of information are resolved by the GRC secretary 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 or issues that cannot be resolved at this level or requires arbitration or the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, 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. The GRC mediation sessions are expected to resolve issues of exclusion claims before they escalate into full confrontation.

### **Steps 3: Referral to IUFMP Team**

In the event that issues cannot be resolved at community level, the complaint is referred to the IUFMP within 20 days. The involvement of the Project PC, Special Advisers and members of the Board of Trustees could be necessary at this stage when there is a need to get quick approvals and enforce contractor compliance in situations of contractor impunity and sanctioning.

### **Step 4: Oyo State Mediation Centre (OYMC)**

Step 4 involves dispute resolution at the Oyo Mediation Centre in the event that the issue could not be resolved at IUFMP level. Referral to the law court follows, if the resolution of the Oyo State Mediation Centre unacceptable by the complainant.

## **8.3 Grievance Log and Response Time**

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 Grievance Redress Committee by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Annex VII) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and

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records dates of (i) when the complaint was reported; and (ii) when the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.

## CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 9.0 Introduction

To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the programs on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims.

### 9.1 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

In short, monitoring answers the question: Are Project compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

- Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the RAP are implemented fully and on time
- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of the main project activities on the corridors;
- RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project-Affected Persons and communities
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; If necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary

### 9.2 M & E Components

The key focus areas for M&E are (i) Input monitoring, (ii) Output monitoring and (iii) Impact evaluation as enunciated below.

#### 9.2.1 Internal/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 state government and World Bank procurement and performance standards and oversight.

#### 9.2.2 Output and External Monitoring

Output monitoring is to ensure that resettlement measures are implemented as recommended in line to time and scale. This involves both internal and external monitoring activities. The internal monitoring activities are to be carried out by the IUFMP management, particularly the Social safeguards specialist and consultant, Project Monitoring and Evaluation officer and the Project Coordinator. On the other hand, external monitoring would require the use of external consultants for specified activities as shown in Table 9.1 below.

**9.2.3 Impact Monitoring and Evaluation**

Impact monitoring and evaluation are spot and final checks, to confirm that resettlement investments achieve their intermediate and final objectives. This will be carried out by independent M&E consultants.

**9.3 M& E Framework**

The M&E framework and performance indicators are provided in Table 10.1 below.

**Table 9. 1: M&E Framework**

<b>A. INPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>A1. Resource deployment: Adequate staffing, training, capacity building and operational resources</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>A1.1</b>	Staffing	Adequate Social safeguards officers	Project meetings Staff evaluation	Quarterly	Internal. Project Management Team.  World Bank
<b>A1.2</b>	Training and capacity building	Reports on training programmes	Staff interviews. One on one engagement		
<b>A1.3</b>	Operational resources (transportation, mobilization etc.)	Minutes and records of meetings			
<b>B. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>B1. Consultations/Notification/Agreement</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>B 1.1</b>	Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	Monthly	Internal
<b>B 1.2</b>	PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	Weekly	Internal
<b>B 1.3</b>	Community	Minutes/Records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	Monthly	Internal
<b>B2. Cash disbursement</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>B 2.1</b>	Disbursement of cash assistance to PAPs	Number, % PAPs paid promptly. Payment delays, pending and closed out	Verification of payment records. Compensation dossier; signing of receipt documents, video recording of public/transparent disbursement events.	Monthly	Internal
			Complaints records	Monthly	
<b>B3. Alternative roads</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>B3.1</b>	Alternative road		Contractor status reports, inspections, counts, NGO	Monthly	Internal

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		Number, % completed and functioning,	reports, Management reports, PAPs IDs		
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social auditor
<b>B4. Surveillance monitoring to action program</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>B 4.1</b>	Hands-on monitoring to action	Dossiers on vulnerable persons	RAP implementation report	End of 3 months	Internal
<b>C. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>C1. Restoration of lost income of PAP</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
C1.1	Restored income	Evidence of payment.	RAP Implementation report	After 6 months	M&E consultant

## CHAPTER TEN: RAP BUDGET

### 10.0 Introduction

Provided below are the (i) Total estimated cost, (ii) Breakdown for cash compensation, and (iii) the methods of valuation for cash compensations.

### 10.1 Total Estimated Cost

The total budget for RAP implementation is Four Million, Five Hundred and seventy-six thousand Naira (N4, 576,000); of which (i) Three Million, One Sixty Hundred Thousand Naira (N3, 160,000) is for compensations while One Million Naira (N1, 000,000) is to be shared between RAP Implementation; and Training/Capacity Building and Enlightenment for RAP. A 10% contingency provision is also included in the budget. (Table 10.1 below).

**Table 10.1 – RAP Budget Summary**

S/N	Description	Indicative Costing (N)	Sources of Funds
1	RAP Compensation Payment	N3,160,000	IUFMP
2	Commissioning of Witness NGO	N100,000	
3	Grievance Management	N100,000	
4	RAP Implementation field activities	N500,000	IUFMP budget for: (I) E&S consultancy; (II) Stakeholder engagement and communication plans and (III) Beneficiary feedback and Grievance Redress
5	Training/Capacity Building and Enlightenment for RAP Implementation	N300,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>N4, 160,000</b>	
	Contingency (10% of sub-total)	N416,000	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>N4,576,000</b>	

### 10.2 Breakdown for Cash Compensation

The breakdown for cash compensations is presented below in Table 10.2

**Table 10.2 –Summary of Identified PAPs**

Category of PAP	Number of PAPs	Cost
<b>Category A:</b> PAPs enlisted for temporary business disruption during construction	41	1640000
<b>Category B:</b> PAPs to partially lose physical property and income from tenancy	1	1400000
<b>Category C:</b> PAPs/Tenants enlisted to relocate business premises	3	120000

### 10.3 Methods of Valuation for Cash Compensation

Replacement values were based on survey findings on the following current market prices:

- Prices of these items priced in different local markets

- Rent rates per room priced in similar and improved neighbourhoods
- Costs for transportation and delivery of construction materials per trip/day
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labour required.

Based upon the market survey that was carried out, the current rates applied for valuation of business disruption and physical structures in this RAP are presented in Table 10.3 below.

**Table 10. 3: Rates used for Valuation**

Items replaceable			Rate/unit (₦)
<b>A</b>	<b>Business disruption</b>		
	A1	Business disruption on account of temporary restriction of access to customers during reconstruction of drainage	50% of average daily income of all PAPs for 3 weeks
	A2	Business disruption on account of increased cost of haulage and delivery due to blockage of access to usual delivery vehicles to shops/businesses	Additional 25% of average daily income of all PAPs for 3 weeks
	A3	PAPs average income per day	4,500
	A4	Number of working days in 3 weeks	18 days
<b>B</b>	<b>Rent</b>		
	B1	Rent rates in area	N2,500/ room
	B2	Transaction costs	N500/room
<b>C</b>	<b>Transportation</b>		
	C1	5 Ton delivery truck	N18,000/day
<b>D</b>	<b>Wooden structures</b>		
	D1	Wooden slabs/planks	
	A1.1	Stilts 2x6x12	1400 unit
	A1.2	Roofing wood 2x2; 2x3; 2x6	N600 - N1,000 unit
	A1.3	Plywood 4ft x 8ft	2800
	A1.4	Flush doors	N7,000
	D2	Zinc roofing sheets	N14, 000/bundle
	D3	Nails	N150 - 200/kg
	D4	Labor	
	A4.1	Labor per day	N2,500/day
	A4.2	Labor for dismantling small structure	N30,000
	A4.3	Labor for dismantling medium structure	N40,000
	A4.4	Labor for dismantling large structure	N60,000
<b>E</b>	<b>Concrete</b>		
	E1	Concrete Average mix	N45,000

*(Market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values, given the fact that Local inflation may occur).*

#### 10.4 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.

APPENDIXES

Annex 1: Questionnaire for PAPs



<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Home address</b>	
<b>Duration of stay</b>	How long have you been here?
<b>Business address/GPS</b>	
<b>Telephone No.</b>	
<b>Gender:</b>	
<b>Age:</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	Pls. tick: Christian ..... Moslem..... Traditional worship .....
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Yoruba from where?..... Other ethnic group- specify: .....
<b>Marital Status:</b>	Pls. tick: Married...Polygamous setting.....Monogamy.....Single...Widow... Separated .....
	Female headed household(Pls describe circumstances):
<b>Dependency</b>	How many mouths feed in your home? Please specify, children, aged, sickly and other vulnerable persons that you support within your home
<b>Heath status/Vulnerability</b>	Do you have any health issue that is hampering your productive capacity?
<b>Highest education attained</b>	
<b>Income sources</b>	<b>Employment?</b> (Where)  <b>Type of business?</b> (What do you sell. List as many items as possible)  <b>Money from rent?</b>
<b>Estimated weekly Income</b>	From business:  From remittances/ Husband? Children abroad? Children in Nigeria? Other?
<b>Impacts of construction</b>	How will construction improve your business:
	How will construction disturb business your business

**Annex 1B: In-depth Interview Guide for PAPs**

Q1: Are you aware of the project? Who informed you?

Q2: Are you pleased for the project? Why?

Q3: What displeases, or scares you about the project?

Explain resettlement plan as one of the mitigation measures, with specific focus on mitigating the impacts of economic and physical displacement. In addition, explain the procedures of Resettlement implementation.

Q4: Regarding the resettlement plan, what clarifications do you require?

Explain, the principles of avoidance of displacement and the need to gain inputs from potentially affected persons

Q5: What measures would you suggest to reduce the displacement impacts – disturbances to business etc.

Q6: What disadvantages do you think women may suffer, regarding the resettlement plan?

Q7: Regarding the resettlement plan, who is more vulnerable or disadvantaged than the other, with regards to the resettlement advantages and disadvantages?

- Land lord versus tenant? How?
- Women vs men? How?
- Youth? How? How?
- Illiterate /Literate? How?
- Elderly, physically challenged or sick persons? How?

Q8: What specific displacement impacts will you suffer?

Q9: How can this impact be ameliorated?

Q10: What is the preferred mitigation /compensation measure?

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**Annex 2: Entitlement 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 SPMU
	Loss of Structure or Business	Compensation at full replacement value not depreciated.	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 PMU
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 3 months	Free moving if notification is done 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 to be determined by PMU
Squatters (Living on Site)	Loss of Shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure, relocation to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.	None	Payments in lieu of wages while rebuilding	None	Amount to be determined by PMU

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**Annex 3: Register and Compensations for Cat. A and B PAPs**

**IMPACTS AND COMPENSATION CATEGORIES**





*Cat. A: PAPs entitled for temporary business disruption during construction*

S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
1.	Idowu Salam	M	Kowope Shopping Complex Orogbongba 08031375634  N7.432797 E4.004962	Barbing saloon	26	SSSC	40,000				
2.	Omoola Bukola	F	Hope Medicine and provision 08038759244  N7.422355 E4.004667	Medicine and provision	41	SSSC	40,000				
3.	Latifat Arisekola	F	Building materials shop 08135131860 07012182954  N7.41913 E4.004373	Building materials shop	27	SSSC	40,000				





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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
4.	Alao Aibinu	M	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 081535291921 N7.41913 E4.004373	Electrical rewinder	21	SSSC	40,000				
5.	Wasiu Kazeem	M	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 08102279366 N7.41913 E4.004373	Generator engineer	26	SSSC	40,000				
6.	Mufutau Akanmu	M	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 07030148245 N7.422355 E4.004667	Building materials	63	Pry 6	40,000				
7.	Fasanya Israel	M	Block of 4 shops Orogbongba 08060752755  N7.432797 E4.0043667	Poultry Inputs	57	NCE	40,000				





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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
8.	Paul Elizabeth	F	Block of 3 shops Orogbongba 08098039297  N7.41913 E4.004373	Food stuff	40	SSSC	40,000				
9.	Livingstone Super Blocks	M	Atariogbori area (beside the bridge) 07065750056 08034123265 N7.41913 E4.004378	Block making	52	MSc	40,000			40,000	
10.	Ismail Jimoh	M	08062199705  N7.432797 E4.004962	Electrician	35	SSSC	40,000				
11.	Taiwo Raheed	M	Ooye Store, opposite MOPOL House 07031660249  N7.432797 E4.004962	Fashion designer	27	NCE	40,000				





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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
12.	Omolara Moshood	F	Orugbongba Irariola Junction 08051223943 09033812210 N7.432797 E4.004962	Foodstuff and provisions	40	SSSC				40,000	
13.	Ishola Kikelomo	F	Orugbongba Zone 3 Irariola Junction 07067805766 N7.411913 E4.0043738	Fashion designer	35	SSSC	40,000				
14.	Ekerin Christiana Tayo	F	Oki Oke ayo 08037185095 N7.41913 E4.004373	Cooking utensils	25	SSSC	40,000				
15.	Olaniyi Bukola	M	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 07055281607	Fashion designer	28	SSSC	40,000				




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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
16.	Pastor Akilapa Olabayo Isaac	M	Opposite Ajanaku Shopping Complex 08057887631 N7.432797 E4.004962	Pepper Grinding	67	Modern school. Gade 3	40,000				
17.	Jinadu Olaniran	F	Gilgal Shopping/Office Complex 08068783491 N7.432797 E4.004962	Business center	65	MSC	40,000				
18.	Bunmi Sakariyah	F	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 09036879309 N7.432797 E4.004962	Mini- mart/Super market	27	SSSC	40,000				
19.	Monsurudeen Olaitan Aishat	F	Omo Oye store. Opposite MOPOL HOUSE N7.432797 E4.004962	Provsions store	32	SSSC	40,000				





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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
20.	Tosin Salaudeen	F	Orungbangba -Iparioda Junction N7.411913 E4.004373	Provsions store	36	SSSC	40,000				
21.	Taiwo Mojisola	F	Atariagbon Area. Oke Ayo Titun Orongbangba 08156269714 N7.432797 E4.004962	Fashion designer	30	OND	40,000				
22.	Aiiyegboyin Ronke	F	Atariagbon Area. Oke Ayo Titun Orongbangba 08140203469 N7.432797 E4.004962	Chemist and provisions	29	SSSC	40,000				
23.	Oparinu Funmilayo	F	Atariagbon Area. Oke Ayo Titun Orongbangba 09069156855 N7.432797 E4.004962	Cement depot	45	Modern school	40,000				




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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
24.	Mohammed Adesiyan	M	Orongbangba 07057538953 N7.411913 E4.004373	Phone engineer /accessories	32	NCE	40,000				
25.	Asiata Kasali	F	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 09067130298 N7.432797 E4.004962	Shop	37	SSSC	40,000				
26.	Mudashiru Akeem	F	Oki Orogbangba 08075012174 N7.422355 E4.004667	Mini mart	41	HND	40,000				
27.	Suleiman Akibun	M	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 07030260762 N7.432797 E4.004962	Owner of block of 12 room/shops. Owner of bakery	58	Pry 6		1400000			



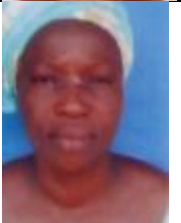

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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
28.	Sanusi Olawale	M	Atariagbon Oke Ayo 08076269608 N7.432797 E4.004962	Watch repairer	65	NCE			40,000		
29.	Pastor Del Aremu	M	Oke Ayo Titun 08056169434 N7.432797 E4.004962	Welding - contractor	64	SSSC			40,000		
30.	Odetunde Bose	F	Oke Ayo Titun 08079505840 N7.422355 E4.004667	Baby wares	22	SSSC	40,000				
31.	Akanmu Iyabode	F	Ajanaku Shopping Complex 08119925321 N7.411913 E4.004373	School/stud ents wares	50	Pry 6	40,000				
32.	Makinde Taiye	M	Atariagbon Area Oke Ayo 08039723448 N7.432797 E4.004962	Aluminium works/fabric ation	29	OND	40,000				





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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
33.	Akanmu Christiana	M	D 63, Atariagbon Oke Ayo 070336685477 N7.432797 E4.004962	Provisions, building materials etc	63	SSSC	40,000				
34.	Oladosu Ayobami	F	Gbolagun Shopping Complex 08066161458 N7.432797 E4.004962	Provisions	35	OND	40,000				
35.	Ademola Veronica	F	Oluwamodupe Complex 08133575891 N7.432797 E4.004962	Foodstuff/Kerosene	48	OND	40,000				
36.	Olaniyan Kolawole Pelumi	M	07033984523	Betting	33	HND	40,000				
37.	Adigun Monsurat	M	Omo Oye Store Opposite MOPOL House N7.432797 E4.004962	Tailoring	28	SSSC	40,000				

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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
38.	Okediji Mariam	F	Omo Oye Store Opposite MOPOL House 08160058658 N7.432797 E4.004962	Cloths stores	37	SSSC	40,000				
39.	Oluyide Wunmi	F	Orogbangba, Oki via Olodo 08062603084 N7.432797 E4.004962	Tailoring	35	HSE (Hygiene)	40,000				
40.	Mary Olasukanmi	F	07031964855 N7.411913 E4.004373	Trading -Soft drinks	40	Pry 6	40,000				
41.	Aderemi Olajide	M	08147893818 N7.432797 E4.004962	Furniture	58	SSSC	40,000				

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S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
42.	Gbolagun Bisi	F	Oluwamodupe Complex 080524609541 N7.432797 E4.004962	Cement and drinks depot	60	MSc	40,000				
43.	Olayiwola Taofeek	M	Atariagbon Oke Ayo 08108686169 N7.432797 E4.004962	Auto- Panel beater	33	SSSC	40,000				
44.	Taiwo Tosin Opakunle	M	Atariagbon Oke Ayo 08073110108 N7.432797 E4.004962	Auto-mechanic	33	SSSC	40,000				
45.	Biodun Olanisebe	M	Atariagbon Oke Ayo 08057994950 N7.432797 E4.004962	Vulcanizing	32	SSSC	40,000				

*RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR OKI OKE AYO TUNTUN CULVERT AND ROAD*

S/N	Name of PAP	M/ F	Address/Telephone	Affected Business / Property	Age	Education	Compensations				Identification
							Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Total	
TOTAL							1640000	1400000	12000 0	3160000	

Annex 4: Photo-documentation of PAPs Engagement







Annex 5: Attendance at PAPs Engagement

ATTENDANCE AT OKI, OKE AYO CULVERT

S/N	NAME	TELEPHONE NO
1	Adesuyan Muhammed	07057538953
2	Muftau Akanmu	07030148245
3	Iyabo Akanmu	08119925321
4	Igho Julianah	08034123265
5	Omolara Moshood	08051223943
6	Isola Kikelomo	07067805766
7	Omola Bukola	08038759244
8	Fasanya Israel Olusegun	08060752755
9	Pastor Aremu Dele	08056169434
10	Jimoh Ismael	08062199705
11	Asihata Tihamhu	08059722849
12	Ayegbayin Renke	08140203469
13	Romoke Oyeniya	08071862433
14	Taiwo Mojisola	08156269714
15	Omolara Adeyemo	08114780948
16	Latifat Arisekola	08135131860
17	Agholagade Suliyat Bola	08061575545
18	High Dec buebing Salan	08031575634
19	Adigun M	08072901002
20	Wasiu Kazem	08102219366
21	Agbaje Muideen	08071094853
22	Rahwan Saka	09073511672
23	Mr. Aibinu Alao	08153529121
24	Bro. Oyejide Moses	08038413544
25	Barr. Adeyemi Ganiwa	08034909885
26	Engr. Awo	07038496864
27	Mr. Sangolade OR	08033673172
28	Pastor Akilapa Olabayo	08057887631

Annex 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

<b>A. Particulars of Complainant</b>	
Date of Receipt	
Name	
Address	
Landline/ Mobile/Email	
Whether Acknowledgement given at the time of receipt	
<b>B. Particulars of the Grievance</b>	
Subject of the grievance	
Brief Description	
Office	
Date Acknowledged	
Signature of complainant	