



**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)
FOR OMIRI BRIDGE PRIORITY SITE**

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

**IBADAN URBAN FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(IUFMP)**



March 2017

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR OMIRI BRIDGE PRIORITY SITE

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

**Project Implementation Unit
Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP)
Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**



March 2017

Table of Contents

List of Figures	.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
List of Plates		Error! Bookmark not defined.
List of Tables		Error! Bookmark not defined.
Definition of Terms	.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Executive Summary	.....	vii
CHAPTER ONE	.....	1
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Conditions for Preparation of ARAP	1
1.2	Project Rationale	2
1.3	Project Objectives	2
1.4	Scope of Work	3
1.5.	Project Area	8
CHAPTER TWO	.....	12
2.0.	Institutional and Legal Framework for Involuntary Resettlement	12
2.1	World Bank Safeguard Policies	12
2.1.1	World Bank Safeguard Policy- Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12	12
2.2	Legal Framework	13
2.2.1	Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978	13
2.2.2	Comparison between the Land Use Act of 1978 and World Bank Safeguard policy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER THREE	.....	14
3.0	Description of Project Environment	14
Plate 3.2.	Map of Ibadan showing Omiri Priority Culvert Site (red arrow)	15
3.1	Baseline Socio-economic conditions	16
3.1.1.	Population and Housing Patterns	16
3.2	Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	16
3.3	Discussion of Project Impacts	17
3.3.1.	Negative impacts in the Project Area	17
3.3.2	Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken	17
3.3.3.	Mitigation Measures	18
3.4.	Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	18
3.4.1.	Inventory of Affected Assets/Structures in the Project Area	20
3.4.2.	Vulnerable/ Marginalized Groups	21
3.4.3.	Socioeconomic Characteristics of PAPs	21
3.4.2.6.	Average Monthly Income	24
3.4.2.7.	Housing	25
3.5.	Grievance and Appeals Procedure	25
5.5.1	Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	25
CHAPTER FOUR	.....	29
8.0	Objectives of Consultation	29
4.1	Scope of the Consultation Meeting	29

4.2	Summary of Stakeholder Concerns	30
CHAPTER FIVE		35
5.1	Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978	35
5.2	Comparison between the Land Use Act of 1978 and World Bank Safeguard policy.....	35
5.3	Entitlement Policy and Matrix	37
6.0	Valuation and Description of Compensation	38
6.1.	Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Project Affected Persons	38
6.1.1.	Entitlement	39
Eligibility for Community Compensation		40
6.1.2.	Eligibility.....	41
6.2.	Assets Valuation and Methodology	42
6.2.1.	Valuation for Loss of Access	42
6.2.3.	Valuation methodology for compensation.....	43
Vulnerable & Marginalized Groups		43
6.2.4.	Payment of Compensation	44
6.2.5.	Entitlement Matrix	44
CHAPTER SEVEN.....		48
7.0	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	48
Monitoring Framework		50
7.1	Independent Monitoring.....	52
7.2	Implementation Schedule	52
CHAPTER EIGHT		54
8.1.1	Notification.....	54
8.1.2	Documentation.....	54
8.1.3	Agreement	54
8.1.4	Disbursement	54
8.2	Provision of Social Infrastructure	55
8.3	Community Development	55
8.4	Monitoring of Vulnerable People	55
8.5	Local Institutions and Donors	55
8.6	Timetable for ARAP implementation.....	55
8.7	Capacity Building and Training Needs	57
Training Needs		57
Responsibility for Funding.....		58
8.4	Implementing the ARAP	58
8.5	Institutional Arrangements	59
8.5.1	International Stakeholders	59
8.5.1.1.	World Bank (WB)	59
8.5.2.	National Level Stakeholders.....	60
8.5.2.1.	Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE).....	60
8.5.3.	State Level Stakeholders – MDA’s	60
8.5.3.1.	Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	60
8.5.3.3.	Project Management Unit (PMU).....	61
8.5.4.	Others	61

8.5.4.1. Safeguards Specialist/Monitoring Officer/Social & Livelihoods Specialist.....	61
8.5.4.2. Grievance Redress Committee or Complaints Committee (CC)	62
8.5.4.3. Beneficiary Technical Representative Team	62
8.5.4.4. Resettlement Committee	63
8.5.4.5. Contractors	63
8.5.4.6. External Monitoring Consultants	64
8.5.4.7. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).....	64
8.5.4.8. Project Affected Persons (PAP's).....	64
CHAPTER NINE	66
9.0 World Bank Grievance Redress Services & Inspection Panel.....	67
9.1 Grievance Redress Services.....	67
9.1.1. Eligibility.....	67
9.1.2 Reporting Mechanism	67
9.2 World Bank Inspection Panel	68
9.2.1 Eligibility	68
REFERENCES:	69
Annex 1: Questionnaire	70
Annex 2: Pictures of Omiri PAPs	73
Annex 3: Attendance List for Omiri Stakeholders Meeting	78
Annex 4: Design for Civil Works Cross-section	80
Annex 5: TERMS OF REFERENCE	81
Annex 6: Compensation of PAPs.....	112

List of Figures **Page**

Fig 1. Sketch showing Omiri Priority Culvert	8
Fig 3.1. Sex Distribution of PAPs	23
Fig 3.2. Age distribution of PAPs	23
Fig 3.3. Average Income of PAPs	24
Fig 3.4. Housing rent distribution of PAPs	25

List of Plates

Plate 3.1. Map of Nigeria showing Oyo State	14
Plate 3.2. Map of Ibadan showing Omiri Priority Culvert Site (red arrow)	15
Plate 4.0: Pictures of Stakeholders Meeting	32

List of Tables

Table 3.1: Table: Description of sub project activities, asset categories and magnitude of impacts	17
Table 3.2 Summary of PAPs in different categories	20
Table 3.3 Matrix of Affected Assets	20
Table 3.4. Number of Vulnerable/Marginal Groups during ARAP census	21
Table 3.5 Socio-economic characteristics of PAPs in Omiri Community	22
Table 3.6 Omiri Priority Culvert Site Resettlement Committee	27
Table 4.1. Public Consultation	29
Table 5.1: Comparison Analysis between Land Use Act of 1978 and World Bank OP 4.12	34
Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs	35
Table 6.1 Eligibility Matrix for Priority Culvert Project	37
Table 6.2. Valuation of Loss of Access	40
Table 6.3 Entitlement Matrix	43
Table 7.1: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators	48
Table 7.2: Summary table of output monitoring framework and indicators	49
Table 7.3. Breakdown of Costs for Monitoring of ARAP Implementation	50
Table 7.4 ARAP Responsibilities & Implementation Schedule	51
Table 8.1: Timetable for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	54
Table 8.2: Capacity building and training needs	56
Table 8.3. Costs of implementing the ARAP	56
Table 8.4: Resettlement Activity and Responsibilities for ARAP	62

Definition of Terms

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).

Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-off-Date: the date of completion of inventory of losses and census of project affected persons

Economic Displacement: A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: the compensation offered by ARAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Head of the Household: the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Household: a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refers to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project

Operational Policy 4.12: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.

Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.

Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.

Project-Affected Person (PAP): any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.

Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

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

Vulnerable group: People who by their mental or physical disadvantage will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others. They include; female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

Executive Summary

ES 01 Background

Considering the intensifying impact of floods and urgent need for an integrated and long-term solution to flooding in the city, the Oyo State Government has requested the World Bank's support to finance a flood management project in Ibadan. So far, the responses to the past flooding events have been piecemeal; mainly focusing on alleviating immediate and short-term needs such as rebuilding of destroyed assets.

Consequently, the World Bank is supporting the Oyo State Government to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) that aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning. The project also supports capacity building for flood risk management in the city of Ibadan. It reinforces Oyo State government's early warning and response capabilities and leverages existing World Bank projects in Oyo State in support of the IUFMP.

This Omiri Culvert Civil Works project has triggered the OP 4.12 policy from the social issues identified. The Involuntary Resettlement policy of The World Bank safeguard policies have a provision for the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (instead of a Resettlement Action Plan-ARAP) if there is no physical and economic displacement and less than ten percent of their assets are lost or fewer than 200 people displaced during the course of the project, as is the case in the Omiri Culvert Priority Site of the IUFMP.

This ARAP has been carried out by identifying the primary set of activities that underpin the accomplishment of the specific deliverables in the scope of work, to ensure achievement of project outcomes as defined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this project.

Project Area

The project area is the Omiri Priority Culvert along Adekola road. The Omiri Culvert – Omiran (Omi River) priority site is located in Egbeda Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.37441 and E3.9966 and at altitude 195msl. Omiri River flowing through Adekola community is channeled by a dilapidated culvert with no protective barriers on both sides of the culvert.

Methodology

This study employed the use of both primary and secondary sources of data which includes desk review of the existing relevant project documentation; Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the World Bank procedural manual on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement")

Field survey and site visits were carried out, in addition to undertaking Public Consultations, by community engagements and Key Informant Interviews, which underpinned the aim of having a general and detailed understanding of the nature of the environmental and social concerns of the project area. Consequently, this facilitated the decisions made in the preparation of this ARAP.

Public Consultation

Commencement of the process of identification and subsequent census of the current occupants of the affected area or assets is the basis for design of the ARAP. Also, meetings were held with the IUFMP Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Livelihood

Specialist and other key project staff/stakeholders on the 8th of June, while the Omiri Community Stakeholders meeting was held on the 14th June 2016.

ES. 02. Policies and Regulatory Framework

The World Bank has operational safeguard policies, which apply to various development projects, which the bank is either implementing or funding. The objective of these policies is to prevent or at least minimize social and environmental risks, while increasing socio-economic benefits of the approved projects. The key policy framework that underpinned this ARAP includes but is not limited to:

- (i) The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards policies (OP 4.01, OP 4.04, 4.12 and OP 17.50), (ii) Land Use Policy 1978 (amended 1992).

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) lays emphasis on the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for World Bank funded projects that trigger involuntary resettlement.

ES. 03 Overview of the Project Environment

The Omiri culvert priority site of the IUFMP is located in Ibadan, situated in southwestern Nigeria and is the capital of Oyo State. Ibadan is centered about latitude 7° 25¹ North and longitude 3° 5¹East (Figure 2.1) and is located approximately 145 km north of Lagos.

Population and Housing Patterns

Egbeda is a Local Government Area in Oyo State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Egbeda. The housing patterns observed especially along the road up to and beyond the priority site showed that majority of the houses in the project area are concrete buildings. The Egbeda LGA has an area of 191 km² and a population of **281,573** at the 2006 census.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The project area is predominantly homogeneous and mainly persons that have shops along the road on which the culvert is located. 58 PAPs were identified out of which 3 PAPs were of the vulnerable groups. The negative impact that has affected these persons has been from the design concerns involving drainage works 250m before and after the Omiri Priority Culvert. The scope of the project activities, assets and magnitudes of impacts is shown in table ES.02.

Table ES. 02. Description of sub project activities, asset categories and magnitude of impacts

Component	Sub project Activities of corridor	Impact locations within the sub project corridors	Activities/ civil works generating impacts on livelihoods	Assets categories to be affected	Number of PAPs	Magnitude of impacts on each asset category
Component 1: Flood Risk Identification and Preparedness	Civil works for Omiri Culvert Priority Site	Shops, kiosks and residential entrances along Adekola road	The rehabilitation of 1x1m drainage basin along road carriageway from 250m approach to Culvert and 250m after culvert	Access to Shop structures And some fences	58 PAPs	Access disturbance along 500km length of road carriageway

Source: field survey, June 2016

Socio economic characteristics of these PAP's are:

The PAPs comprise of 23 male (100%) persons with majority (68%) falling within the age band between 35 – 59 year age brackets. About 89% of the PAPs are married with about same proportion (88%) family size between 1 – 6 family size. 79% are Christians, while 21% are Muslims.

ES 04. Eligibility, Valuation and Compensation

Since the project entails the rehabilitation of existing road network, new land take is not anticipated and as such will not attract land displacement. The following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures would guide eligibility of PAPs and their entitlements:

PAPs with Permanent Structures Affected

Compensation will be considered for the structures and other assets (such as fences) of PAPs on the ROW of project corridor. PAPs will be compensated for loss of livelihood income due to loss of business days.

PAPs with Moveable Structures

These include all the PAPs whose trading tables and goods are displayed along the road thereby encroaching into the setback for the ROW. PAPs will not be given financial assistance to shift-back from the ROW. This is only a social responsibility measure to persuade PAPs to move backward. There will be no income restoration compensation. However, compensation will be offered for disturbance to access.

Disturbance allowance

The civil works that will be carried out on this project shall not cause permanent or temporary loss of income. However, PAPs will be compensated with cash for disturbance as a consequence of the temporary loss of access to their businesses or homes. For the purpose of this ARAP, it has been assumed that **26 working days** shall be enough time required for completion of specific portions of civil works on drainage basins that impact each individual PAP.

Cut – off Date

The cut of date for determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance was slated from 28th June 2016.

ES.03.Valuation of Loss of Access

Category	Daily Unit Cost = A (A=cost of disturbance to access in a day)	Estimated number of days of disturbance = B (B=working days)	Cost (=N=) disturbance/person N=A*B
Permanent structures/Shops	1000.00	26	26,000.00
Permanent structures/Entrance to residence	1000.00		26,000.00
Trading tables/movable structures/kiosks	500.00		13,000.00

ES 04. Monitoring and Evaluation

Overall implementation of this ARAP will be by the IUFMP PMU (Project Management Office), which shall also undertake the direct supervision of the project, while monitoring activities will be carried out in conjunction with the State MDA for the Environment and the community. They shall make regular site visits to inspect and verify nature and extent of impact and the compliance with mitigation measures and outcomes. Monitoring and evaluation cost estimates are shown in Table ES. 04.

Table ES 04: Monitoring and Evaluation Cost Estimates

Monitoring and Evaluation				
M&E Activities	M& E Cost Items			
	Unit cost	No of days	Total	M&E Total
Transportation to impact locations (1 bus/Vehicle)	10,000.00	3	30,000.00	30,000.00
DSA for 4-man monitoring team	5,000	3	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total M&E				90,000.00

Timetable for ARAP

As a guide, the Indicative timetable for implementing the ARAP is as shown in table ES.05.

Table ES. 05: Timetable for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Project Activity		Qtr 1			Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4- 6	Month 7-9	Month 10 - 12
1.	Major cash disbursements						
2.	Cash disbursement to tenants making future Claims.						
3.	Provision of social infrastructure						
4.	Community development schemes & training						

ES. 07. Capacity Building and Training

The implementation of this ARAP shall require that personnel and core stakeholders possess the appropriate capacity. Emphasis will be made on training stakeholders at the local level, PAPs and community members to facilitate the implementation of the ARAP. Details on the content and stakeholders targeted under this activity is provided in section 7, table 7.2.

ES. 08. Public Consultation

Consultations

Consultations were held with the Project Coordinator and the Social Specialist of the IUFMP on 8th June 2016, while the Community Stakeholders meeting was held on 14th June 2016. Total number of PAP's was 58 in 1 (Omiri) impact location. The consultations were

conducted to ensure that the communities were informed about the project, discuss the scope of the works and the anticipated project impacts, while compensation and eligibility criteria for the affected persons was also discussed. The interactions revealed that the PAP's were pleased with the project, as this would facilitate their mobility from their community and ease flooding problems faced during periods of heavy rainfall. Consequently, the cost of implementing this ARAP is a total of all the individual costs as provided below:

ARAP Budget

Total indicative budget for implementing this ARAP is **(N2,444,000.00) Two Million, Two Million, Four Hundred and Forty Four Thousand Naira Only or (\$6,983.00) Five Thousand, Eighty Hundred and Eighty Three Dollars Only.**

Heading	Indicative Costing in Naira (=N=)	Cost estimate in USD (N350 = \$1.00)
ARAP Compensation Budget	1,482,000.00	4,234.00
Monitoring of ARAP Implementation	90,000.00	257.00
Capacity Building and Training	300,000.00	500.00
Implementation of ARAP	350,000.00	1,000.00
Disclosure*	0	0
Sub Total	2,222,000.00	6,348.00
Contingency	222,200.00	634.8.0
Total	2,444,000.00	6,983.00

* Disclosure cost will be covered by the IUFMP, and therefore not included in this ARAP.

* IUFMP is to ensure that Annex 6 is to be removed from document before public disclosure.

Currency Exchange is \$1 = =N=350.00

Disclosure of ARAP

The ARAP has been prepared in consultation with the IUFMP and in conjunction with the Omiri Community along Adekola road. Following completion of this ARAP, ARAP shall be submitted through the PMU of the IUFMP for the review and clearance by the World Bank, upon which it will be disclosed at the National and local levels by the IUFMP, and this process shall include display at the FMEnv Zonal Office in Ibadan and at the Infoshop by the World Bank, to ensure compliance with relevant legislations and OP4.12.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Considering the intensifying impact of floods and urgent need for an integrated and long-term solution to flooding in the city, the Oyo State Government has requested the World Bank's support to finance a flood management project in Ibadan. So far, the responses to the past flooding events have been piecemeal; mainly focusing on alleviating immediate and short-term needs such as rebuilding of destroyed assets.

However, in line with the global focus on disaster prevention following Hyogo Framework of Action, the Oyo State Government has realized the importance of moving from merely responding to pro-actively managing and preventing flood risk in the city. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)'s support following 2011 floods, primarily a small training and awareness exercise, also recommended the need for urban flood risk assessment and an urban flood risk management program. Building on these recommendations, the Government of Nigeria and Oyo State Government requested the World Bank's support to finance a flood management project in Ibadan.

Consequently, the World Bank is supporting the Oyo State Government to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) that aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning. The project also supports capacity building for flood risk management in the city of Ibadan. It reinforces Oyo State government's early warning and response capabilities and leverages existing World Bank projects in Oyo State in support of the IUFMP.

This ARAP has been carried out by identifying the primary set of activities that underpin the accomplishment of the specific deliverables in the scope of work, to ensure achievement of project outcomes as defined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this project.

1.1 Conditions for Preparation of ARAP

This intervention of the Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP) at Omiri Culvert Priority Site has triggered the OP 4.12 policy from the social

issues identified. A review of the safeguard instruments revealed that the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the IUFMP identifies social impacts arising from the culvert rehabilitation and civil works will not necessarily lead to physical displacement.

The RPF instrument earlier prepared provides a holistic framework for compensation of various categories of project-affected persons (PAP's), which can include property owners, residential, and business tenants, encroachers and squatters.

Fundamentally, the Involuntary Resettlement policy of The World Bank has a provision for the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (instead of a Resettlement Action Plan-ARAP) if there is no physical and economic displacement and less than ten percent of their assets are lost or fewer than 200 people displaced during the course of the project.

1.2 Project Rationale

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

This ARAP is expected to establish the overall principles of identifying and addressing social impacts of the project related to physical and economic displacement resulting to the relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of source of income and implementation, where affected.

1.3 Project Objectives

The objective of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the priority site as described above, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy (4.12) on involuntary resettlement and Nigeria policies and laws.

Specifically, this ARAP shall determine the following:

- Decide issues of Involuntary resettlement that may lead to loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and well-being, or in extreme cases, involuntary

resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishments and health problems.

- The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses.
- To prepare this ARAP consistent in policy and context to the laws, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Government of country, the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. This ARAP will address the following:
 - Conduct of 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 ARAP implementation of valuation and compensation approaches;
 - Develop in a participatory manner the proposed grievance redress mechanism to be covered in the ARAP

1.4 Scope of Work

This ARAP shall address the following areas as established in the TOR:

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

Potential Impacts: Identification of the:

- (i) Components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access;
- (ii) Zone of impact of components or activities;
- (iii) Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access; and
- (iv) Mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

Objectives: The main objective of the resettlement program as these apply to IUFMP shall be described in relation to the project.

Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially affected people will be needed. These generally include the results of a census of the PAPs covering:

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

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

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

from customary and traditional usage, etc and which are specific to the sub-projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to PAPs;
- Conflict resolution involving PAPs and other stakeholders; and
- Livelihood restoration and any additional services.

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

ARAP implementation responsibilities: The ARAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of ARAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in ARAP implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacities of

responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to ARAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc.)

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

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

Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of ARAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the ARAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure ARAP outcomes and impacts on PAPs livelihood and living conditions.

The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for ARAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of ARAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation, and using the results of ARAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

After completion of the review of the draft ARAP, including consultations with PAPs and communities on the main finding of the ARAP, a final ARAP will be disclosed by the implementing agency. During the review process, the Consultant is expected to make the necessary changes to the ARAP.

1.5. Project Area

The project area is the Omiri Culvert. The Omiri Culvert – Omiri (Omi River) priority site is located in Egbeda Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.37441 and E3.9966 and at altitude 195msl.

Omiri River flowing through Adekola community is channeled by a dilapidated culvert with no protective barriers on both sides of the culvert.

The area receives surface water (upstream) from Omi River and discharges at Christ Power - Olode. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of few trees, high shrubs and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities. Diagram is shown below:



Fig 1. Sketch showing Omiri Priority Culvert
Omiri Culvert –Omiri (Omi River)

The proposed priority works are to include:

- (i) Replacement of the existing culvert with a larger capacity with preference given to providing a single opening to minimize the potential for debris blockage.
- (ii) Construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking
- (iii) Construction of formal roadway approaches and associated drainage (for the full width of the floodplain). The ancillary drainage and upstream structures (see below) should be reviewed and where necessary replaced or removed.

1.6. Methodology of Study

In order to realize the goals and objectives of the Scope of Works of the Terms of Reference (TOR's), the following method was adopted:

- A desk review of background documentation and safeguard instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), while the land laws of Oyo State was also obtained to enable a proper understanding of project requirements as contained in the TOR. These documents offered more detailed background information on:
 - Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the sub project area;
 - Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
 - Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions. These may cover, for example, community organizations; cultural, social or ritual groups; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities

Subsequently, consultant proceeded to site on the 8th and 9th of June 2016 and carried out the following:

- A reconnaissance survey of the project area followed by site visits was carried out. Activities commenced with a boundary setting exercise and establishing a project corridor, to determine which people or assets has been affected by project. This was aimed at carrying out an on the spot general assessment of the projects impact on the people, a necessary pre-requisite to identifying Project Affected Persons (PAP's).
- Commencement of the process of identification of the current occupants of the affected area or assets as a basis for design of the ARAP.
- Meeting with the IUFMP Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Livelihood Specialist and other key project staff/stakeholders on the 8th of June to set a date of for the Stakeholders Meeting for Omiri Community.
- The stakeholders meeting was held on Tuesday 14th of June 2016 and parties in attendance comprised of the IUFMP representatives such as the social safeguards specialist and the project engineers. Also in attendance were representatives from the Omiri community such as the landlords association, NGOs such as the Red Cross, and other residents from Omiri.
- Cutoff date was fixed for the 28th June 2016 for the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance.

Following the stakeholders' meeting/public consultation, the following were carried out:

- Gathering of information directly from PAPs on issues relating to the project implementation. Consultations that will be held shall generally be in the form of community engagements through Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews, which shall be carried out with the objective of identifying various categories of PAPs (property owners, residential and business tenants, encroachers and squatters) according to the Entitlement Matrix of the RPF document

- Collection of primary data, using questionnaire administration to undertake a proper enumeration or census of the PAP's, and to determine standard characteristics of affected persons or households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the PAPs. Also, this shall enable the assessment of:
 - (vi) Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
 - (vii) Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
 - (viii) Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.
 - (ix) Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies of the PAPs shall also be conducted.
- With the information gathered, the preparation of this abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) was carried out that ensured the following issues were addressed:
 - Provide a definition of displaced persons and compensation eligibility criteria
 - Valuation of and compensation for losses
 - Provide a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities
 - Provide a detailed budget and implementation schedule
 - Provide description of provisions for redress of grievances
 - Provide a description of organizational responsibilities and,
 - Provide a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. Institutional and Legal Framework for Involuntary Resettlement

2.1 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank has operational safeguard policies applying to various development projects, which the bank is either implementing or funding.

The Bank's safeguards policies include:

- OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- OP 4.04 Natural Habitats
- OP 4.09 Pest Management
- OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples
- OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
- OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
- OP 4.36 Forests
- OP 4.37 Safety of Dams
- OP 7.50 Projects in International Waterways
- OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

2.1.1 World Bank Safeguard Policy- Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12

This Policy lays emphasis on the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for World Bank funded projects that trigger involuntary resettlement.

The World Bank policy categorizes the project-affected persons (PAP's) into four major groups depending on the resettlement or compensation as:

- PAPs with legal rights of land use
- PAPs that are partially affected by the project
- PAPs without legal rights of land use; and
- PAPs losing businesses.

2.1.2. Displaced Persons (DPs)

Displaced persons are persons within the project area that are directly affected in the following ways:

a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- (i) Relocation or loss of shelter;
- (ii) Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

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

2.1.3. Criteria for Eligibility

Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups, as categories A, B & C. They are:

- (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (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
- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

2.2 Legal Framework

2.2.1 Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978

The act vested all land in the hands of Governors, through relevant sections. According to the Land Use Act of 1978, the administration of land is categorized into urban land and non-urban land. Urban land is under the control and management of Governor of each State and non-urban land, is under the control and management of Local Government. The Act specifies that the State or Local Government should pay compensation to the owner or occupier base on the improvement on the land. Thus, the Act has no provision for resettling people without legal rights.

This ARAP for Omiri Culvert Priority Site of the IUFMP has been conducted in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12). The policy indicate the best practice approach for compensation of the PAP's before the commencement of the project. Wherever there is conflict between Nigerian or Oyo State Laws and the World Bank Policy, this World Bank Resettlement policy (OP4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement shall take precedence.

3.1 Baseline Socio-economic conditions

Omiri Culvert Priority site is located along Adekola road in the Egbeda LGA of Ibadan in Oyo State, which comprises 11 wards and this project area falls within the Oyo Central senatorial district of the State.

Egbeda local government area is further subdivided into 11 wards: Erunmu, Ayede/Alugbo/Koloko, OwoBaale/Kasumu, Olodan/Ajiwogbo, Olodo/Kumapayi I, Olodo II, Olodo III, Osegere/Awaye, Egbeda, Olode/Alakia, and Olubadan Estate.

3.1.1. Population and Housing Patterns

According to Wikipedia, Egbeda is a Local Government Area in Oyo State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Egbeda. The housing patterns observed especially along the road up to and beyond the priority site showed that majority of the houses in the project area are block buildings. The Egbeda LGA has an area of 191 km² and a population of **281,573** at the 2006 census.

3.2 Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Cutoff date of 28th June 2016 was to ensure that during the identification of the PAPs there is an exclusion of subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance.

Consequently, the approach to identifying the PAP's, adopted the following outline:

- A revised census that enumerates project affected persons (PAPs) in comparison with the previously prepared ARAP and registers them according to locations
- An inventory and categorization of the PAPs and assets to be affected;
- Socio-economic assessment of PAPs;
- Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration, monitoring, grievance redress mechanism and sustainable development initiatives;
- Assessment of the compensation for the impact of the project;
- Identify baseline monitoring indicators;
- Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities;

Right of Way (ROW) Considerations

The right of way (ROW) has been given as 7.3m for road carriageway with 1m on each side for the drainage considerations. Furthermore, the corridor accommodates the rehabilitation of road up to 250m before and after the Omiri culvert.

3.3 Discussion of Project Impacts

The project has both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts are: improved commerce due to the influx of workers into project area, which would also create additional job opportunities for women and youths, improved quality of life, improved drainage, thereby eliminating the civil problems causing flooding events. However, focus here is more on the adverse impacts, which must be mitigated to ensure project sustainability.

3.3.1. Negative impacts in the Project Area

The Omiri culvert civil works will generally be performed within the existing right-of-way, while the drainage works may require that some minor realignment be carried out along the existing road corridor. The matrix of categorization of inventory of affected assets is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Table: Description of sub project activities, asset categories and magnitude of impacts

Component	Sub project Activities of corridor	Impact locations within the sub project corridors	Activities/ civil works generating impacts on livelihoods	Assets categories to be affected	Number of PAPs	Magnitude of impacts on each asset category
Component 1: Flood Risk Identification and Preparedness	Civil works for Omiri Culvert Priority Site	Shops, kiosks and residential entrances along Adekola road	The rehabilitation of 1x1m drainage basin along road carriageway from 250m approach to Culvert and 250m after culvert	Access to Shop structures And some fences	58 PAPs	Access disturbance along 500km length of road carriageway

Source: field survey, June 2016

3.3.2 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

With the identification of adverse impacts above road re-alignment is necessary to minimize the negative impacts on people and assets, while selection of alternative route and reduction of road width was also given due consideration, where necessary. However, major where impact

avoidance will affect the integrity of the work, consultations were carried out with stakeholders and affected persons to ensure appropriate mitigation measures. The measures undertaken towards mitigation are;

3.3.3. Mitigation Measures

- Maintaining the alignment of the previous road to avoid major damage
- Consider the safe use of heavy equipment or alternately use of lighter equipment in sensitive areas
- Ensuring adequate notice/notification for potential blockages of routes and access.
- Create alternative access road
- Create awareness and conduct pre-construction meetings to inform road users about temporary changes in access routes.
- Create awareness among construction workers when civil works commence on HIV/AIDS and use of condoms.

3.4. Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

According to Chapter Four of the RPF, categories of PAPs are as follows:

1. Affected Individual – An individual who suffers loss of assets or investments, land and property and/or access to natural and/or economical resources as a result of the project activities and to whom compensation is due. For example, person who has built a structure (or has a structure) on land that has been demarcated as a suitable site that may be affected by the reconstruction of drainage channels and therefore may be needed by a sub project activity.

2. Affected Household – A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by sub project activities, either by loss of property, loss of access or otherwise affected in any way by project activities. This provides for:

- (a) Any members in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants
- (b) Vulnerable individuals
- (c) Members of households who cannot reside together because of cultural rules, but who depend on one another for their daily existence
- (d) Members of households who may not eat together but provide housekeeping, or reproductive services critical to the family's maintenance, and
- (e) Other vulnerable group members who cannot participate for physical or cultural reasons in production, consumption, or co-residence.

In local cultures, members of production, consumption, and co-resident groups form overlapping, often incongruent sets of people who may exchange domestic or farming services on a regular basis even though living separately.

Compensation will not be limited to people who live together in a co-resident group, since this might leave out people whose labor contributions are critical to the functioning of the “household”. For example, among polygamous settings, each wife has her own home.

3. Vulnerable Households – Vulnerable households could be owners of compound walls or shops/room that will be partially demolished during sub project activities. Partial demolition of houses will lead to congestion and possible voluntary termination of tenancy. These negative impacts of partial demolition will deprive landlords of important rent income. Other vulnerable groups are:

- (a) **Elderly** – With age limiting them in terms of productivity, they will have cash or in-kind replacements to exchange. For future production they need access to only a small parcel of land. What would damage their economic viability is resettlement that separates them from the person or household on whom they depend for their support. The definition of household by including dependents avoids this.
- (b) **Women including unmarried women and widows** – may depend on husbands, sons, brothers or others for support. In many cases too, women are the main breadwinners in their household. They need relatively easy access to health service facilities, as mothers and wives. Some women live in a polygamous situation in Nigeria and this requires special attention, as women are central to the stability of the household. For example, where a woman uses the land being acquired with no formal rights to it or a woman who is dependent on a man other than her husband for her primary income. These women should not be resettled in a way that separates them from their households as the very survival of their households may depend on them. Their compensation must take into account all these factors.
- (c) **Income related poverty** – that is the poorest households are also vulnerable.
- (d) **Orphans**-Those without parents and are under aged

(e) **The infirmed/ill-** Those suffering one disability or another serious illness.

Special attention would be paid to these groups by identifying their needs from the socio-economic and baseline study so that (i) they are individually consulted and given the opportunity (i.e. not left out) to participate in the project activities, (ii) that their resettlement and compensation is designed to improve their pre-project livelihood (iii) special attention is paid to monitor them to ensure that their pre-project livelihood is indeed improved upon (iv) they are given technical and financial assistance if they wish to make use of the grievance mechanisms of the project and (v) decisions concerning them are made in the shortest possible time.

The major impact of this civil works project on the PAPs is in the interruption of their access. Categories of PAP's are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Summary of PAPs in different categories

S/N	Category of PAPs		Number
1.	Property Owners		2
2.	Tenants	Business tenants	52
		Residential tenants	2
3.	Hawkers/Encroachers		2
Total			58

Source: Field Survey, June 2016

3.4.1. Inventory of Affected Assets/Structures in the Project Area

The activities of Omiri culvert civil works will generally be performed within the existing right-of-way with minor realignment where required.

The matrix of categorization of inventory of assets for which access will be affected is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Matrix of Affected Assets

S/N	Description	No
1.	Immovable structure - Shops & Kiosks& household entrances	54
	Immovable structure - household entrances	2
2.	Movable structures - Tables/tabletop counters	2
Total		58

Source: Field Survey, June 2016

3.4.2. Vulnerable/ Marginalized Groups

Vulnerable/marginal groups that were identified amongst PAPs during the census included 3-persons who were both in the category of the elderly (above 60) with dependents. Table 3.4 below shows the number of vulnerable PAPs per item.

Table 3.4. Number of Vulnerable/Marginal Groups during ARAP census

Description	Female household heads (Widows)	The elderly (above 60) with dependents	Physical challenged persons (Blind, Crippled, mentally disabled)	Women	Grand Total
Omiri culvert project site	0	3	0	0	0
Total	0	3	0	0	3

3.4.3. Socioeconomic Characteristics of PAPs

The PAPs comprise of a total of fifty-eight persons (58-No.) with different social and economic background, which determines their type and way of life, standards of living and economic or purchasing power. These are described in the following sub sections of table 3.5:

Table 3.5 Socio-economic characteristics of PAPs in Omiri Community

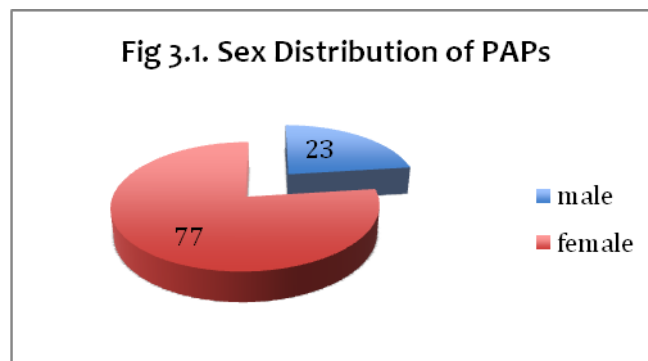
Item	Categories	Percentage (%)	Overall Mean
Sex	Male	23	
	Female	77	
Age of Respondent	Below 30	20	46.0 years
	30-39	36	
	40-59	32	
	50-59	0	
	60 and above	12	
Length of time respondent lived in community (in years)	Above 15yrs	12	5 - 10 years
	10 – 15 yrs	4	
	5 – 10 yrs	40	
	Less than 5 years	44	
Religion	Muslim	21	Christians
	Christianity	79	
	Traditional	0	
Marital Status	Married	88.5	Married
	Single	11.5	
	Divorced	0	
	Widowed	0	
	Widower	0	
Highest Educational Qualification	FSLC	10	
	WASC/SSCE	40	
	TCII/OND	32	
	BSc/MBBS	18	
Occupation	Civil servants	0	
	Fishermen	0	
	Farmers	0	
	Self employed	84	

	Petty traders	16	
Household size	10 and above	0	
	7 - 9 size	12	
	4 - 6 size	38	
	1 - 3 size	50	

Source: Field Survey, June 2016

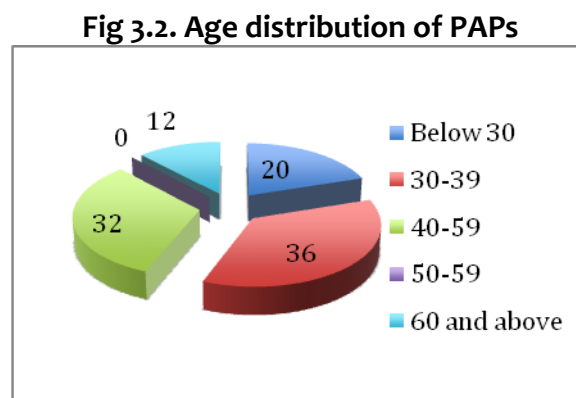
3.4.2.1 Sex

At least three quarters of the respondents/PAPs were female (77%), while less than a quarter were male (23%).



3.4.2.2 Age of Project Affected Persons

The PAPs belong to different age groups. However, majority of the PAPs; at least seventy percent (70%) are between the ages of 30-70 years of age. 12% are above 60 years of age, while 20% of respondents were below 30 years of age.



3.4.2.3 Religion

The PAPs are majorly Christians, who make up 79% of the population of respondents, while the Muslims are 21% of persons interviewed.

3.4.2.4 Marital Status

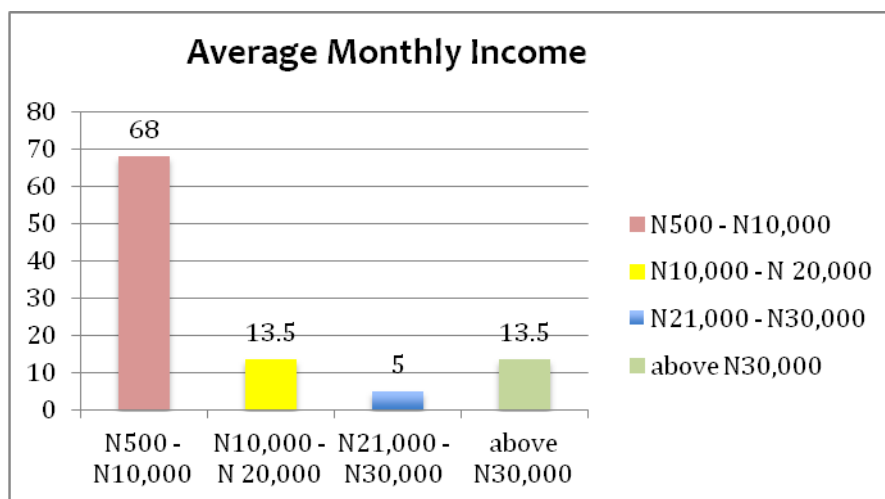
The majority of the PAPs are married people. 88.5% of the affected people are married and 11.5% are single.

3.4.2.5 Occupation

There were no farmers or civil servants among the PAPs. 84% are self-employed with some engaged in trade of cement, lubricants, hair salon business and sale of fabric, while 16% are petty traders in items such as vegetables and herbs/herbal products.

3.4.2.6. Average Monthly Income

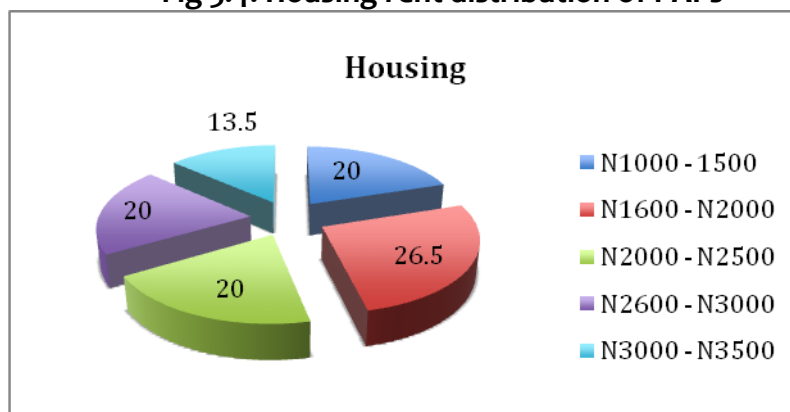
Fig 3.3. Average Income of PAPs



Average income of PAPs stood at eighteen thousand five hundred naira. The highest average income band was from five hundred naira to ten thousand naira, with sixty eight percent of the PAPs falling within this category (Fig.3.3). Between ten thousand and twenty thousand-naira band, and above thirty thousand naira both form twenty seven percent of the population surveyed, while the lowest income band was between twenty one thousand and thirty thousand naira.

3.4.2.7. Housing

Fig 3.4. Housing rent distribution of PAPs



Housing costs in the Omiri priority culvert area ranges from a thousand naira for accommodation to three and a half thousand naira every month and the highest proportion of twenty seven percent of PAPs pay a rent of between a thousand six hundred and two thousand naira, monthly. Other proportions are as shown in the pie chart above.

3.5. Grievance and Appeals Procedure

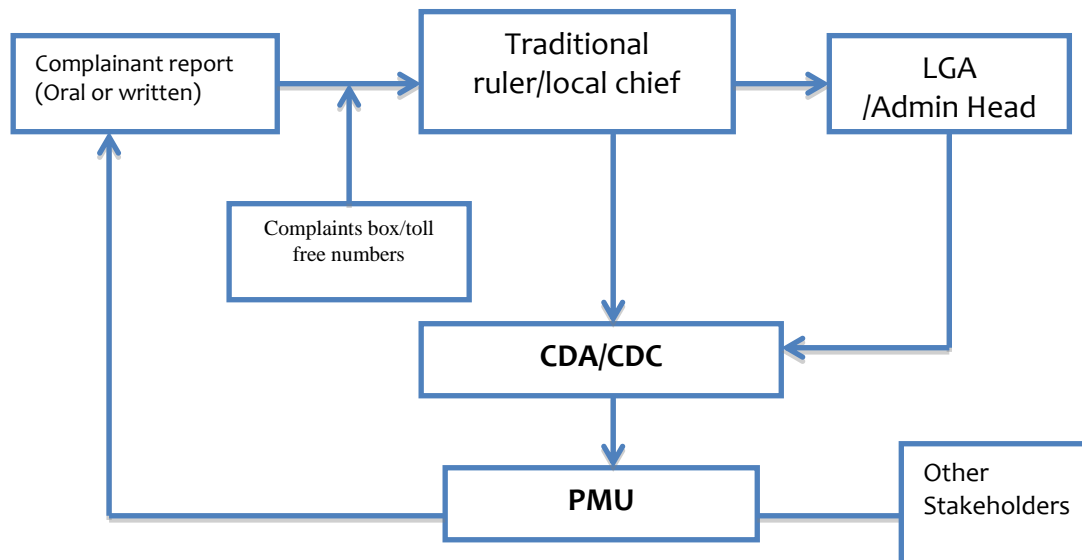
The main goal of having in place a grievance and appeals procedure is fundamentally to ensure a system is in place to respond to complaints or grievances from PAP's. These shall be implemented through the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

3.5.1 Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

All attempts would be made to settle grievances and this will be community based. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by first notifying their traditional ruler or the local chief representing them in the traditional ruling council or the community head. He/she should also send a copy of his petition to the administrative head of their respective local governments, while the GRM should allow for illiterate PAPs to be able to report grievances orally and in their local languages. Also, the mechanism should include complaint boxes and toll free numbers where possible that allows PAPs to freely call the project GRM officer to report complaints. It should also include proper documentation in logbooks, which in turn is monitored and reported periodically to the Bank.

After the report, the traditional council with representatives of CDA and CDCs, to be referred to as Resettlement and Compensation Committee, will meet and consider the validity of the claim. If in their judgment the claim is valid, they will then consult with the PMU, the Federal and State Ministry of

Environment and FMWR, Oyo State Ministry of Water Resources and other records to further determine claims validity. If valid, the community leader(s) and PMU will notify the complainant and s/he will be settled. Unresolved issues are thereafter referred to the local and state courts.



Pictorial Depiction of Process

Commonly, contentions of omissions and other displeasures may arise during the ARAP implementation process. Typical complaints that arise include:

- PAP's not enlisted;
- Losses not identified correctly;
- Inadequate assistance or not consistent with the entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of assistance and
- Improper distribution of assistance

A Resettlement Action Plan must provide an avenue for complaints, which provides simple, accessible, prompt, just and fair resolution of grievances, preferably at local and state levels.

A sequence of four steps has been prepared in this Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to give aggrieved PAPs easy access to redress. The 4- step sequence is further elaborated as follows:

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

Step 2: GRC Mediation Session

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

Steps 3: Referral to IUFMP Team

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

Step 4: Oyo State Mediation Centre (OYMC)

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

The last resort is referral to the law court. However, chances of shortening these steps are as follows:

- Complainants could go straight to register a case at the Community Mediation Session, involving the full GRC
- The company secretary would only invest time in preliminary steps 1 activity, if the case is classified as a misinformation case that can be settled at that level. If not, it is referred to (i) the GRC if it is a community based arbitration case, or (ii) straight to the IUFMP Team if it requires government or company correction.

- Cases of mishaps and accidents will be reported directly to the IUFMP Team

The composition of the Resettlement Committees (RC) under this ARAP as proposed by the community is contained in table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Omiri Priority Culvert Site Resettlement Committee

Name of Representative	Position in Committee	Contact
Pastor Orokunle	Chairman	08055309164
Engr. GbolahanAkinbola	Secretary	08034090077
Mrs. O. Olajo	Women representative	08037145805
Mr. Biodun	Youth representative	08025169513
Elder Yusuff	Member	08033660057

Grievance Redress Services

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WBG supported program, may submit complaints to existing program-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WBG's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address program-related concerns.

The Grievance Redress Service (GRS) ensures that complaints are being promptly reviewed and addressed by the responsible units in the World Bank. The objective is to make the Bank more accessible for project affected communities and to help ensure faster and better resolution of project-related complaints.

World Bank Inspection Panel

Program affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WBG's independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WBG non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the WBG's attention, and WBG Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

The Inspection Panel is the World Bank's independent complaints mechanism. Its mandate is to ensure that the voices of people who may be adversely affected by Bank-financed projects are heard, and to promote accountability at the Bank. The Inspection Panel is a non-judicial body that acts independently, impartially and objectively in evaluating the process followed by the Bank. The Panel does not investigate unless it receives a formal, written Request for Inspection.

CHAPTER FOUR

8.0 Objectives of Consultation

Public consultation is an important tool in design of an ARAP as it aligns the plan with the social development philosophy, which situates people at the center of development. Therefore, this tool was used amongst other things to identify the population affected by the project. It also served the purpose of creating an enabling environment for input and feedback mechanism among the stakeholders. The principal outcome of the public consultation process was:

- The identification of PAPs;
- Identification of concerns of the affected persons and community;
- Communication of project objective to the concerned communities, and
- Identification of indicators for measuring performance of the ARAP implementation based on the socio-economic peculiarities of the affected project communities.

4.1 Scope of the Consultation Meeting

The following were taken into full account:

- Discussions highlighted the fact that the project will be a civil works and culvert construction project that will on the also install 1x1m drainage basins of 250m before and after the culvert and that due to the magnitude of the project, there will be foreseeable involuntary resettlement concerns, especially on both the people and structures during the civil works.
- That the project aims at impacting more positively on the environment and social conditions, and will devise suitable, practicable mitigation measures through an ARAP to reduce or eliminate negative impacts on the people
- That positive impact of sub-project activities will be enhanced; and
- The priority concerns raised by project-affected persons (PAPs) and other relevant stakeholders are taken into account and incorporated in project planning.

4.2 Summary of Stakeholder Concerns

The concerns raised by the stakeholders during the stakeholder consultation and the responses provided have been summarized and presented in table 4.1, while picture images from the meetings are shown in Plate 4.0:

Table 4.1. Public Consultation

Item	Description
Name of Areas where interviews were conducted	Meeting with IUFMP Project Management Office stakeholders
Number of people in attendance	6
Date	8 th June 2016
Language of communication	English
Summary of Matters Discussed at Meetings	
Opening Remarks	The meeting was held in the office of the Project Coordinator (PC) of the IUFMP. The PC welcomed the consultants to the State and explained the urgency of need for the ARAP to be professionally carried out and completed according to timelines.
Clarifications, Questions and concerns	<p><i>Clarifications and Questions</i></p> <p>The consultants responses were:</p> <p>(i) Consultants expressed appreciation To request for outstanding background documentation to which the PC promised to send the</p>
Response	<p>The PC agreed to send the following documentation to the Project Leader of the Bodley Company Limited team - Prof Gbenle:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resettlement Policy Framework b. Project Design documents
Recommendations & Remarks	The consultants were advised to further meet with the IUFMP social safeguards specialist to clarify any other areas of interest.
Meeting with IUFMP Social Safeguards Specialist	The meeting held immediately after the meeting with the PC. The meeting with the social safeguards specialist identified a need to undertake the public consultations/stakeholders meeting with the community. After deliberations, this was scheduled for Tuesday 14 th of June 2016 and the safeguards specialist was responsible party for informing the communities and stakeholders that would be in

	attendance.
--	-------------

Item	Description
Name of Areas where interviews were conducted	Meeting with IUFMP, Ministry of Lands, Omiri Community, Government officials, LG Council Representatives and other Project stakeholders
Number of people in attendance	80
Date	14 th June 2016
Language of communication	English
Summary of Matters Discussed at Meetings	
Opening Remarks	The meeting was held in a hotel hall within the Community. The discussions were basically centered around the following: (i) Introduction of the purpose of the meeting for the civil works of the Omiri/Olorungunwa priority culverts. (ii) Familiarization with community leaders and update on current status of project. (iii) Introduction of consultant; Bodley Company Limited (iv) Information sharing on the design details of the civil works and dimensions. (v) Explanation on the information required for additional studies especially the ARAP and a request of cooperation from community.
Project Perception	Improved mobility & living conditions in and around the project area especially from the reduced challenges caused by flooding of the roads and overwhelming of culverts during heavy rainfall.
Clarifications, Questions and concerns	<i>Clarifications and Questions</i> The community expressed their appreciation on the update even though they have long awaited more work progress to be accomplished. The leaders further committed to providing all the necessary support to make sure the project succeeds.
Recommendations & Remarks	The meeting ended with a notification that questionnaires will be distributed immediately after the meeting and requested the compliance of community members to the census & information gathering exercise.

Item	Description
Name of Areas where interviews were conducted	Community Forum/Meeting with stakeholders

In attendance	Women group, representatives of the physically challenged, schools, market men and women, transport unions, social groups, NGOs (Red Cross society), landlord associations, and traditional institutions, Community development associations and councils (CDAs & CDCs); Central Executive of the Progressives (comprising all the communities); IUFMP; relevant State Government officials; Consultant team: experts, research assistants and enumerators
Number of people in attendance	88
Date	14 th June 2016
Language of communication	English & Yoruba
Summary of Matters Discussed at Meetings	
Opening Remarks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The socio-economic livelihoods of the Omiri Community is negatively affected by flooding 2. Trust issues have been identified as a barrier to progress on this project due to years of unfulfilled promises of construction of affected culvert/bridge. Hence there is need to build trust across project sites. 3. Communities had utilized self-galvanized efforts in reducing adverse impacts of the sites on their livelihoods through periodic contributions. 4. There was a suggestion that earlier attempts on the project suffered failures due to quality defects. The community representatives will not want quality compromised on this project. 5. Communities request a right to grievance and petitions. 6. There was demand for provision of formal garbage and sewage disposal sites to stop dumping of waste in rivers. 7. Communities demand for alternative routes during construction of the new bridge/road infrastructure.
Clarifications, Questions and concerns	<p><i>Clarifications to Questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On project quality, the project engineer responded by assuring those in attendance of the durability of the project to be constructed. He stated that the starting time depends on the completion of necessary studies, which he believes would be soon. 2. On the suggestion of previous likelihood of fraud, there was a re-assurance that this project will be transparently handled while the local government shall also play relevant roles in the project execution.

Recommendations & Remarks	It is expected that the issues raised by stakeholders will be taken into consideration during the implementation of this project. Issues of trust, corruption and poor communication from government to the beneficiary of projects need to be addressed. Trust can be built when communities see execution of projects within the timeframe stipulated and when they are involved in the conception, planning and execution. This is essential for projection development and implementation and gives the feeling of ownership of projects to community. It also has implication for security.
--------------------------------------	--

4.3. Disclosure of ARAP

The ARAP has been prepared in consultation with the IUFMP and in conjunction with the Omiri Community along Adekola road. Following completion of this ARAP, ARAP shall be submitted through the PMU of the IUFMP for the review and clearance by the World Bank, upon which it will be disclosed at the National and local levels by the IUFMP, and this process shall include display at the FMEnv Zonal Office in Ibadan and on the World Bank website by the World Bank, to ensure compliance with relevant legislations and OP4.12.

The final version of the ARAP at the evidence of the in-country disclosure should be provided to the World Bank for disclosure on the World Bank website to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and OP 4.12.



Plate 4.0: Pictures of Stakeholders Meeting

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978

The act vested all land in the hands of Governors, through relevant sections. According to the Land Use Act of 1978, the administration of land is categorized into urban land and non-urban land. Urban land is under the control and management of Governor of each State and non-urban land, is under the control and management of Local Government. The Act specifies that the State or Local Government should pay compensation to the owner or occupier base on the improvement on the land. Thus, the Act has no provision for resettling people without legal rights.

5.2 Comparison between the Land Use Act of 1978 and World Bank Safeguard policy

The Land Use Act of 1978 provides for payment of compensation based on right of ownership. This is also the same position at Adamawa State level in the Ministry of Lands and Housing. The World Bank policy state that, people are entitled to certain form of compensation whether or not they have legal document if they occupy the land and are available to present their claims on or before a cut-off date.

Table 5.1: Comparison Analysis between Land Use Act of 1978 and World Bank OP 4.12

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap
Entitlement			
Land Owners: statutory rights	Cash compensation based upon market value	Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	No gaps
Land Owners: customary rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs	No gaps
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy	
Land Users		Entitled for compensation for crops and September be entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of the pre-project level.	
Owners of Non permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Cash compensation recommended by Land use Act, while OP 4.12 has more comprehensive approach by considering full replacement value of asset.
Owners of permanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	

This ARAP for the IUFMP prioritized culverts project for Omiri has been conducted in line with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12). The policy indicates the best practice approach for compensation of the PAP's before the commencement of the project. Wherever there is conflict between Nigerian or Adamawa State Laws and the World Bank Policy, this World Bank Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) shall take precedence.

5.3 Entitlement Policy and Matrix

The Entitlement Policy and Matrix as stated in the IUFMP Resettlement Policy Framework considers the magnitude of the project and categories of PAPs affected, and compensation, as shown in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Category of PAPs	Type of Compensation	Entitlement Criteria
Encroachers	Cash compensation	Full replacement cost base on level of damage i.e. full or partial damage as estimated by Quantity Surveyor considering the cost of materials, labour and transport.
Squatters	Cash compensation	Full replacement cost base on level of damage i.e. full or partial damage as estimated by Quantity Surveyor considering the cost of materials, labour and transport.
Hawkers	Cash compensation	Full replacement cost of structures as estimated by Quantity Surveyor and /or disturbance allowance estimated base on daily income, days of business operation per week and relocation allowance.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Valuation and Description of Compensation

6.1 Eligibility

Under the WB's OP 4.12, PAPs are defined as those who are affected by project activities, which result in:

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

The PAPs covered under a) and b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lost, and other assistance in accordance with the policy. Persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the participating state utilities in close consultation with the potential PAPs and the respective state environmental agencies and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in a), b) or c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Therefore, it is clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

The sub projects likely impacts and their mitigating measures have been discussed extensively in the ESMF. Within the context of the IUFMP, the eligibility matrix next page reflects sub project activities likely to trigger OP 4.12.

6.1.1. Entitlement

The design features of the construction work that will be carried out on the priority culvert projects show that the portion of the land to be used during the civil works will follow the existing road and culvert infrastructure. Also, the land is owned by either the Oyo State Government or by the community benefiting from the project and subsequent upon the planned civil works on the priority culverts, the ownership of the land reverts to the community in which these roads are located once project is completed.

Road alignment will be carried out in portions or areas, where the drainage will compromise initial road carriageway considerations in the design and this will ensure minimum land take concerns on the project. The entitlement matrix for this project is shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Eligibility Matrix for Priority Culvert Project

Activity	Nature of Impact	Resettlement Measure		
		Traders	Business owners	Vulnerable Persons
Urban drainage improvement	Plot that may be taken due to repairs	Compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Replace land or pay compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost
	Temporary land take	Pay compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Replace land or pay compensation for land taken; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Pay compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost
Rehabilitation and construction of robust infrastructure such as drains, bridges, culverts, and roads.	Plot that may be taken due to rehabilitation and construction	Pay compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Replace land or pay compensation for land taken; compensate for other assets taken or lost	Pay compensation; compensate for other assets taken or lost
Delayed backfilling of trenches after excavation	Temporary Income loss by shop owners	Cash compensation for relocation, disturbance allowance, movement allowance etc	Cash compensation for relocation, disturbance allowance, movement allowance etc	Cash compensation for relocation, disturbance allowance, movement allowance etc
Loss of tenancy from shops by landlords	Temporary income loss by landlords	Cash compensation		

Project affected persons (PAPs) are mainly owners of permanent structures such as shops, kiosks and shed owners trading along the right of way

(ROW) of the road corridor and those whose fences, trading tables, kiosks and balconies intercept the ROW of the project.

In view of this consideration, PAPs will not be entitled to land resettlement or compensation as they have originally encroached on the statutory setback portion of 10ft from the road drainage/carriageway.

As a result, in view of the resettlement measures considered in the Eligibility Matrix, PAPs would be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

Eligibility for Community Compensation

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

PAPs with Permanent Structures Affected

Compensation will be considered for the Loss of Structure or Business and other assets (such as fences) of PAPs on the ROW of project corridor. The compensation will be based on the approach presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the market price for restoring or reconstructing/replacing such structures or assets as detailed in the RPF. PAPs will be compensated for loss of livelihood income due to loss of business days.

Disturbance allowance

The civil works that will be carried out on this project shall not cause permanent or temporary loss of income. However, PAPs will be compensated with cash for disturbance as a consequence of the temporary loss of access to their businesses or homes. For the purpose of this ARAP, it has been assumed that **26 working days** shall be enough time required for completion of specific portions of civil works on drainage basins that impact each individual PAP.

PAPs with Moveable Structures

These include all the PAPs whose trading tables and goods are displayed along the road thereby encroaching into the setback for the ROW. PAPs will not be given financial assistance to shift-back from the ROW. This is only a social responsibility measure to persuade PAPs to move backward. There

will be no income restoration compensation. However, compensation will be offered for disturbance to access.

6.1.2. Eligibility

All PAPs that have been identified, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area but were initially unavailable during the census and valuation have been re-visited to gather information through proxies with a view of ascertaining their eligibility status.

All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within these project affected areas on the last day of inventory of loss, which is the cut-off date (28th of June 2016). To determine their eligibility, PAPs are classified as follows:

- Person who have formal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Nigerian law);
- Persons with temporary or leased rights to use land; and Persons who do not have formal legal right to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets.
- Those who do not have the legal title to land but reside in the affected area before the cut-off-date will be compensated for properties such as houses and other investment on the land, but will not be compensated for the land.
- Planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others: unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will be established in the ARAP.
- PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights-criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
 - Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants; and
 - Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.

- These affected persons shall be provided and are expected to produce an individual reference number, which the SPIU will be send to the PAP's through their mobile phone lines.
- Community leaders shall identify the affected persons that do not possess a mobile phone.

6.1.2.4. Notification

All PAPs have been enumerated during the census carried out, which also determined the type of assets affected by the project.

Owners of affected properties have been notified in several ways. These included one on one notification during this survey, through the stakeholders meeting held on the 14th of June 2016, by phone contact and also during community engagements. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable values.

6.2. Assets Valuation and Methodology

Assets valuation was guided by the World Bank Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement has been carried out by utilizing the general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation that lost income and asset will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss and has been conducted using the current market prices in this project area.

6.2.1. Valuation for Loss of Access

An assessment of the loss of access to business and residence is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2.Valuation of Loss of Access

Category	Daily Unit Cost = A (A=cost of disturbance to access in a day)	Estimated number of days of disturbance = B (B=working days)	Cost (=N=) disturbance/person N=A*B
Permanent structures/Shops	1000.00	26	26,000.00
Permanent structures/Entrance to residence	1000.00		26,000.00
Trading tables/movable structures/kiosks	500.00		13,000.00

6.2.3. Valuation methodology for compensation

Land acquisition is not anticipated in this IUFMP Project for Omiri Priority Site and as such land resettlement will not be carried out. Therefore, valuation of assets for this project is concerned with compensation of loss of access to permanent/immoveable and temporal/moveable assets of PAPs due to the project.

Replacement Cost Method

The Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of the property/structure, is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labor, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new.

According to the RPF, in ensuring that during the project implementation, PAPs will be provided full replacement cost of lost structures and other impacted assets and are able to rebuild or replace their structures/assets without difficulties. The valuation will estimate asset compensation rates based on full replacement without depreciation.

Land Resettlement

Owners of land are provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. Land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced to the project. Compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labor invested as well as the market price of the land lost. Nonetheless, for this project there will be no land displacement.

Disturbance and Other Incidental Contingencies

Affected business premises, which will have to close shop or be relocated, will be given compensation for loss of business time or assistance for transportation.

Vulnerable & Marginalized Groups

The kind/cash assistance for vulnerable groups and PAPs in general shall be administered by the proponent SPIU through the resettlement committee in consultation with the PAPs. To ensure that disturbance allowance and other ARAP recommended measures are effective all the articulated resettlement measures will be carried out prior to the project implementation.

Mitigation measure for the persons in the vulnerable groups identified is that the payment for compensation shall be undertaken in the respective houses of these vulnerable persons. Payment of compensation shall be guided by table annex 6, while annex 2 contains picture identification of PAPs met during the study.

6.2.4. Payment of Compensation

Compensation under this ARAP will be considered for land, assets or livelihoods.

Compensation to Owners of Movable and Immovable Structures

The compensation for PAPs with movable and immovable structures has taken into consideration the fact that the project has no impact on the income loss, no loss of livelihoods, or assets and no temporary losses of access.

Owners of immovable and movable structures will be paid compensation by disturbance allowances for the impact of the civil works to businesses or residences of PAPs and will be based on average cost of rent in the community over the period for which this disturbance shall persist. Fences that have been observed close to the drainage basins will be maintained and care will be made to ensure they are not affected by ensuring road alignment.

6.2.5. Entitlement Matrix

The RPF clearly articulates the basis of what is to be paid as compensation by properly identifying the most suitable entitlement for all typical loss categories that may be encountered on this project. Therefore, the entitlement matrix presented in table 6.3 offers a framework for this ARAP for bridging gaps between requirements under the Nigerian Law and the World Bank Policy on Resettlement, OP.4.12.

Consequently, in order to bridge the gap between both requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12, it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (the more beneficial to the project affected persons) should be adopted as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

Table 6.3 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: Business 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
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	None	Payments in lieu of wages while rebuilding	None	Amount to be determined by PMU

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
		to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.				

The **entitlements**, as the case may consist of replacement housing, replacement land, building lots, or cash compensation. *Under the World Bank Policy, cash compensation is only appropriate when there is an active market in land or housing and where such assets are actually available for purchase.*

Communal rights to land and other assets are recognized. Clans, lineages and other community property have been subjected to the same procedures as for privately held land. *In such cases, traditional law may be taken into account.*

Tenants may be granted resettlement entitlements along with owners or they may be given a subsidy to find a new rental property. Entitlements shall include transitional support such as moving expenses, assistance with food and childcare during a move and other needed support.

All PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date.

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

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

➤ Businesses within the community

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities under this ARAP shall ensure that compensation, resettlement and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people. Furthermore, M&E verifies that entitlements are delivered promptly and complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action.

Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

The objective for the monitoring plan is as follows:

- 1) To alert project authorities as well as provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the Environment and Social Management process outlined in the ESMF. This is to enable continuous improvement to the process.
- 2) To enable project authorities determine whether the mitigation measures designed into the PMU's project activities (sub projects) have been successful or otherwise. This is by indicating that the pre- project environment and social condition has been restored, improved upon or become worse than before and to determine what further mitigation measures may be required.

Consequently, the arrangement for in place for monitoring will include both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring, will involve reporting by government officials and field consultants, community participatory monitoring; while external monitoring, will involve NGOs and journalists providing independent monitoring. Monthly monitoring plans will be prepared by the PMU. Quarterly and annual reports will be submitted to the Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, and to other appropriate agencies.

All monitoring components will be subject to audit, internally by the PMU and externally by the Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, and the PMU at FMEEnv. Each monitoring programme will follow the established schedule; monitoring may be performed daily, weekly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually, biennially, or continuously, depending upon the resource, regulatory requirements for regulatory monitoring, and the project-specific requirements for other monitoring.

Monitoring results will be compiled when due and communicated to the Cabinet Department of Governor's Office, Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Oyo State Ministry of Physical Planning and PMU as appropriate. Table below shows the variables to be monitored routinely by the project during implementation of the resettlement issues.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit responsibilities

The IUFMP PMU, through its monitoring and evaluation unit will be responsible for:

- Monitoring the environment and social impacts and mitigation measures resulting from the action of their contractors, subcontractors, transporters, suppliers and all other third parties in the course of their duties under the subproject.
- Therefore, wherever environment and social impacts are attributable to their sub project activities the appropriate mitigation measures will apply consistent with the sub project ESMP, and SPIU would be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the and social impacts are attributable to their sub project activities
- Consistent with the ESMF, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist attached to the PMU and their counterpart in the environment agencies would be responsible for periodically transferring the information compiled at the state level to the FMEnv so that it is alerted in a timely manner to any difficulties arising at the local level.

According to the RPF, indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plan are shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators

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

Monitoring Framework

It is normal that some compensation procedures and rates may require revision at some time during the project cycle. The IUFMP, Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Ministry of Women Affairs, Local Governments and PMU at the FMEEnv will implement changes through the Change Management Process in the Monitoring and Evaluation manuals of the project, which will require feedback from:

- Indicators monitored by the Oyo state government to determine whether goals are being met, and
- A grievance procedure for the local community to express dissatisfaction about implementation of compensation and resettlement.

Consequently, the M&E framework, including the performance indicators for internal and output monitoring are provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Summary table of output monitoring framework and indicators

A. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
A1. CONSULTATIONS/NOTIFICATION/AGREEMENT					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A1.1	Inauguration of resettlement Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	End of first week spot check	Internal
A1.2	Negotiation and Agreement with PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	End of week 2	Internal
A2. ENGINEERING CIVILWORKS					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A 2.1	Prompt contractor engineering civil works carried out	Number, % civil structures completed	Site verification	Monthly	Internal
			Complaints records	Monthly	Internal
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social safeguard auditor
			Third party confirmation	Annually	External
A3. CASH COMPENSATION					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A 2.2	PAPs paid due compensation promptly	% Eligible PAPs paid compensation	ARAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
A2.3	Grievance redress	Grievance log and reports	Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of month 2 or according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor
B. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS					
B1. Reparation and compensation Impacts					
Domain /Sub-domain		Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
B1	Reparation and compensations impacts	PAP satisfaction/complaints	ARAP Implementation report Site verification Complaints records External audit Witness NGO report	End of ARAP according to ARAP schedule	Internal plus External Social safeguard auditor

A breakdown of costs for monitoring of the implementation of this ARAP is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3. Breakdown of Costs for Monitoring of ARAP Implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation				
M&E Activities	M& E Cost Items			
	Unit cost	No of days	Total	M&E Total
Transportation to impact locations (1bus/Vehicle)	10,000.00	3	30,000.00	30,000.00
DSA for 4-man monitoring team	5,000	3	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total M&E				90,000.00

7.1 Independent Monitoring

To ensure compliance with all policy guidelines stipulated by the World Bank and verify the information provided by the internal monitoring process structures in place, the Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources shall be required to retain the services of an organization or consultancy firm that will be shortlisted in collaboration with the PMU.

This organization shall possess personnel of appropriate technical competence to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ARAP. Furthermore, to strengthen the verification exercise carried out, this team will be required to visit a sample of about ten percent of the Project Affected Persons in the relevant community, and six months after the ARAP has been implemented.

7.2 Implementation Schedule

With the understanding that the planning phase of this project comprising the screening and scoping activities have been carried out as contained in the RPF, the process for the implementation of this ARAP shall be guided by the summary of responsibilities shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 ARAP Responsibilities & Implementation Schedule

Phase	Description of activity	Action By
Design Phase		
Preparation of ARAP/ARAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft report • Consultations • Obtaining of 'No Objection' from the World Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant • Ministry of Environment • PMU of IUFMP
Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local disclosure in Oyo State and on World Bank info-shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • PMU of IUFMP • World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of final report • Report finalizing and integration into contract design document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant • PMU of IUFMP • World Bank
Project Execution (Construction and Rehabilitation)		
Implementation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring implementation of social and environmental issues • Monitoring implementation of resettlement issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank • PMU of IUFMP/Ministry of Environment/Contractor • Environmental Safeguards Specialist • Social and livelihoods specialist
Project Operation		
Maintenance	Maintenance issues Monitoring to ensure environmental, social and resettlement issues are implemented and resolved promptly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU of IUFMP/Ministry of Environment/Contractor • Environmental Safeguards Specialist • Social and livelihoods specialist • Local Community

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 Implementation Arrangements

8.1 Compensation Payment

Compensations will be made in cash. Implementation steps are (i) Notification (ii) Documentation (iii) Agreement and (iv) Disbursement

8.1.1 Notification

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 both formally in writing and verbally. This message shall be delivered by the IUFMP Safeguards team with the support of the ARAP consultant 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.

8.1.2 Documentation

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.

8.1.3 Agreement

Agreements shall be prepared by the ARAP consultant 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 PMU and community leaders prior to signing.

8.1.4 Disbursement

Disbursement shall be carried out in line with the projects' administrative and financial management rules and manuals. Bank accounts shall be opened for eligible PAPs and cash paid into their accounts. The ARAP consultant and Community Resettlement Committee shall ascertain the

identity of the PAP before being approved for payment by the Project Director.

An escrow account shall be set up by the project for a period of six months for payment of future claims of tenants.

8.2 Provision of Social Infrastructure

Provision of alternative road to facilitate ease of access to residences and businesses during the construction and rehabilitation stages shall be driven by the Project Engineer and delivered through the contractor.

8.3 Community Development

Community development shall be implemented as part of the overall CDP for the project, which will be implemented by the Community Development Officer, and Social Safeguard specialist.

8.4 Monitoring of Vulnerable People

Monitoring of vulnerable people shall be carried out by the Social Safeguard Specialist with the support of the Community Development Officer.

8.5 Local Institutions and Donors

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

The Community Development Officer shall design programs and engage potential donor agencies and corporate organizations for support as well as relevant agencies in Oyo state. The design of these projects shall include capacity building for local institutions.

8.6 Timetable for ARAP implementation

Cash based compensation shall be implemented immediately, to commence within two weeks of acceptance of the ARAP and completed within 4 weeks. 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.

Provision of social infrastructure should be delivered within six months, while monitoring of vulnerable people will be carried out for three months.

Community development and empowerment shall be carried out on an ongoing basis, based upon the exit strategies implanted into the design of each program. Taking cognizance of the time span of the IUFMP, the design of these programs could be set at a maximum of one year

As a guide, the Indicative timetable for implementing the ARAP is as shown in table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Timetable for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Project Activity		Qtr. 1			Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Qtr. 4
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4-6	Month 7-9	Month 10 - 12
1.	Major cash disbursements						
2.	Cash disbursement to tenants making future Claims.						
3.	Provision of social infrastructure						
4.	Community development schemes & training						

8.7 Capacity Building and Training Needs

The implementation of this ARAP implementation shall require that personnel and stakeholders possess the appropriate capacity. This capacity building plan has taken this into consideration in table 7.2 as follows:

Training Needs

Based on the public consultation, the capacity assessment of the Resettlement Committee, Community Conflict/Grievance Redress Committee and Beneficiary Technical Representative Team as well as the community representatives and PAPs were carried out. The effective functioning of the above mentioned is compromised by limited knowledge on the ARAP process. Thus, knowledge barriers include:

- Limited knowledge on the principles of Resettlement Action Plan, Monitoring & Evaluation of ARAP Implementation, Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation as well as ARAPs implementation and monitoring.

Some of the other training needs for the responsible institutions are as follows:

- Information gaps on the Beneficiary Technical Team and the Grievance Redress Mechanism will require launching of an effective awareness campaign to give publicity to the BF and GRM and knowledge of its functions. The target groups shall include affected communities, government agencies, and civil society organizations.
- Skill gaps of the mediators of the Oyo State Mediation Center shall require strengthening of capacity by training and retraining of mediators in logging and Information management systems through ICT

Budget on these training needs are identified in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Capacity building and training needs

Item	Description/ Module	Course content	Target	Duration	Estimated Amount (N)
Training & Awareness	Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation	1.Principles of Resettlement Action Plan 2.Monitoring & Evaluation of ARAP Implementation	1. PAPs, community leaders, member of the CHC, Resettlement committee	3 days	100,000
	Sensitization and Awareness on ARAP process	3.Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation 4. GRM, BT awareness			100,000
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Logging and information management			100,000
Sub-Total					300,000.00

Responsibility for Funding

Budget funding responsibility will be borne by Oyo State Government and shall be disbursed from the project counterpart fund account.

8.4 Implementing the ARAP

The cost of implementing this ARAP is a total of all the individual costs as provided in table 8.3. Disclosure cost will be covered by the IUFMP, and therefore is not included in this ARAP. IUFMP should ensure annex 6 is to be removed from document before public disclosure.

Table 8.3. Costs of implementing the ARAP

PAPs Compensation		
Impact Location	Type of compensation	Total Compensation
Omiri Culvert Area - Adekola Road	Disturbance Allowance	
	1,482,000.00	1,482,000.00

Total indicative budget for implementing this ARAP is **(N2,059,200.00) Two Million, Fifty Nine Thousand, Two Hundred Naira Only** or **(\$5,883.00) Five Thousand, Eighty Hundred and Eighty Three Dollars Only**.

Heading	Indicative Costing in Naira (=N=)	Cost estimate in USD (N350 = \$1.00)
ARAP Compensation Budget	1,482,000.00	4,234.00
Monitoring of ARAP Implementation	90,000.00	257.00
Capacity Building and Training	300,000.00	500.00
Implementation of ARAP & Assistance to vulnerable Persons	350,000.00	1,000.00
Implementation of GRM	350,000.00	1,000.00
Disclosure*	0	0
Sub Total	2,222,000.00	6,348.00
Contingency	222,200.00	634.8.00
Total	2,444,000.00	6,983.00

* Disclosure cost will be covered by the IUFMP, and therefore is not included in this ARAP. Please note that annex 6 is to be removed from document before public disclosure.

8.5 Institutional Arrangements

The key institutions that will be responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of this ARAP are:

8.5.1 International Stakeholders

8.5.1.1. World Bank (WB)

The World Bank is responsible for providing the funding for the execution of this project. Other responsibilities that shall be undertaken are:

- Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies
- Maintain an oversight role on the supervision of the ARAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks or audits (if necessary)
- Provide overall guidance and recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
- Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the ARAP;
- Granting of “No objection” request for ARAP implementation

- Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the construction project.

8.5.2. National Level Stakeholders

8.5.2.1. Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE)

The Federal Ministry of Environment shall carry out a responsibility of monitoring, to ensure:

1. That State MDAs for Environment is reviewing the ESMPs and clearing them according to Federal Guidelines, State Laws and World Bank Safeguards policies
2. That State MDAs for Environment is monitoring the activities of the PMU during construction and post-construction stages in all locations within the state, on which the PMU have facilities and installations.

8.5.3. State Level Stakeholders – MDA’s

8.5.3.1. Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Water Resources

This ministry is responsible for supervising the performance of the IUFMP Project at State level in compliance with the Federal Laws and guidelines on the Environment and expectations of the other stakeholders. This ministry is also involved in the:

- Review and approve Technical and Engineering Design details submitted through the PMU.
- In collaboration with the PMU, ensure that contractors/consultants adhere to the General Environment Management conditions for construction contracts
- Perform regular and intrusive monitoring regime of the construction, operations and maintenance stages of the activities of the SPIU, and
- Prepare periodic environmental monitoring reports and send on a regular basis to the FMoE and World Bank.
- Witness/monitor the ARAP compensation and implementation process;
- Ensure environmental compliance in the civil work aspects of the ARAP implementation

- Validation of Environmental and Social Audit Report to be prepared at the completion of works by the contractor

8.5.3.3. Project Management Unit (PMU)

The PMU shall be directly responsible for:

- Implementation of the ARAP
- Coordinate activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of the ARAP
- Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC)/Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
- Ensure that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), as required.
- Facilitate the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the ARAP implementation.
- Actual implementation of the resettlement assistance and handling any grievances and complaints
- Responsible for the appraisal of properties affected by the project
- Provide necessary infrastructures in relocated areas (where applicable)
- Approval of payments for ARAP implementation activities
- Internal monitoring and evaluation of ARAP activities.
- Preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports on ARAP implementation.
- Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.

8.5.4. Others

8.5.4.1. Safeguards Specialist/Monitoring Officer/Social & Livelihoods Specialist

- Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works.
- Coordinate the establishment of a Resettlement Committee/Grievance Redress Committee.
- Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the PMU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved.
- Ensure that the PMU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results.
- Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency

- Interact continuously with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved in the project
- Review ARAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank and State.

8.5.4.2 Grievance Redress Committee or Complaints Committee (CC)

To ensure fairness, oversee due diligence, and coordinate as required across PMU Partner/Contractors in the handling of complaints, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be constituted. This Grievance Redress Committee shall be established at Site Community/LGA Level in a participatory manner.

According to the Beneficiary Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (BF&GRM) Report for the IUFMP, this GRC shall be referred to as Provisional Grievance Redress Committee. This is in order to accommodate the procedures of Implement, Monitor, Report, Learn and Refine, which requires the government, Project and community to work together to introduce, refine, and institutionalize the grievance mechanism. The guidelines for the forming of a GRC are:

- The GRC shall have a minimum of eight and a maximum of 12 members. These shall include nominee of traditional leaders, Lawyer, JP, women, youth male and female, ethnic minority leaders, community elite, CDA/CDC nominee etc.
- The nomination of members of the GRC shall involve a participatory process to take place in town hall meetings.
- The IUFMP Social Safeguards and Impact Specialist and the IUFMP GRC shall facilitate this community nomination process. The refinement and final institutionalization of the Community GRM shall take place during an orientation and training workshop to be conducted immediately after the nomination process has taken place. Posts of GRC members shall be agreed upon in the training workshop after members have gathered adequate knowledge on the roles and responsibilities

8.5.4.3. Beneficiary Technical Representative Team

In compliance with the (BF&GRM) design, this shall comprise a ten-man think-tank and they shall be inaugurated to represent beneficiary interests in project planning, agreement and decision-making.

This Beneficiary Technical Representative Team shall be selected from professionals nominated by site communities and credible personalities from the academia. Nomination of these members shall be carried out by:

- (i) Community members during community meetings and by
- (ii) Members of the PIU Steering Committee. Two of these members shall be females.

8.5.4.4. Resettlement Committee

This committee shall be responsible for ensuring all resettlement issues are properly addressed and resolved. Consequently, responsibilities shall include:

- Guiding compensation and resettlement activities in the sub-project Lots/road routes and communities
- Form a survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each PAP.
- Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in RP, suggestions for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required) to PMU for approval.
- In co-ordination with PMU, organize meetings with PAPs, community authorities and disseminate copies of Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) and entitlement forms.
- Organize meetings to disseminate the ARAP report to relevant stakeholders, communities, etc.
- Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the implementation period.

8.5.4.5. Contractors

- 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.
- Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Environmental and Social safeguards Officer is sufficiently informed on contractor's monitoring results.
- Organize work meetings on weekly or bi-monthly basis.
- Compliance with the environmental and social management clauses in contract
- Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to manage the environmental issues of the works.

- Be responsible for ensuring that all site staff, including sub-contractors and sub-contracted activities will comply with the projects ESMP and ARAP.

8.5.4.6. External Monitoring Consultants

- Verify that funds for implementing the ARAP is provided to the respective community in a timely manner
- Verify that PAPs baseline information and entitlements are in accordance with the provisions of ARAP

8.5.4.7. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

- Work with CRC, Community Associations Leaders to identify and consult with PAPs on compensation process and timetable
- Document agreement with PAPs on choice of compensation
- Ensure that compensation plan and PAPs Bank Account details are documented

8.5.4.8. Project Affected Persons (PAP's)

- Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion,
- Attending meetings as may be necessary regarding the ARAP implementation
- Coordinate with the survey team in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands (where applicable) and other assets as well as their entitlements

Provide feedback on improving the quality of the ARAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation

Generally, resettlement activities and responsibilities are shown in matrix contained in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Resettlement Activity and Responsibilities for ARAP

S/No	Responsible Party	Resettlement Activities
1	Oyo State Ministry of Environment	Oversee compliance on matters of compensation and other resettlement issues, Review of draft ARAP report receiving comments from stakeholders, public hearing of the project proposals, convening a technical decision-making panel, monitoring and evaluation process and criteria.
2	IUFMP PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Community Grievance Redress Committee (CRC). • Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the Abbreviated

		<p>Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging the services of contractors and consultants to carryout preparation and implementation of ARAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the ARAP implementation. Approval of payments to consultants for ARAP activities carried out under the project. Internal monitoring and evaluation of ARAP activities. Preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports on ARAP implementation. Submission of Reports to Enugu State Government, and World Bank for review.
3	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior review of safeguard instruments ARAP Accompany in ensuring compliance during implementation. Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
4	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Social and Livelihood Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works. Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the IUFMP PIU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved. Ensure that the PIU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results.
5	Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being responsible for guiding compensation and resettlement activities in community areas. Form a survey team to carry out Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for affected houses and assets; finalize DMS and Entitlement forms for each PAP. Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in RAP, suggestions for adjusting the unit prices in conformation with market prices/replacement costs (if required) to Project Management Unit for approval. In co-ordination with IUFMP PIU organize meetings with PAPs, communal authorities disseminate copies of Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) and entitlement forms. Based on the policy and proposed process/mechanism in ARAP, the CRCs prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) and the together with IUFMP PIU pay entitlements to PAPs and implement for other activities in a timely manner. Settling the complaints and grievances raised by complainants and suggest solutions for the outstanding issues to responsible institutions for improving of the ARAP implementation. Organize seminars to disseminate the ARAP report to relevant stakeholders, communities, etc. Assisting local people in overcoming the difficulties during the implementation period
6	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during Focused Group Discussion, Support Community- based developmental project. Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this ARAP

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful implementation and livelihood restoration.
7.	Safeguards Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that complaints received are treated with utmost urgency • Liaise with Project Coordinator on all matters on grievance complaints • Supervise safeguard implementation including ARAP • Review ARAP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank • Evaluate the implementation of the ARAP • Supervise and ensure the implementation of ARAP prepared and, acting in collaboration with the supervising engineer, ensure contractor compliance with the contract on safeguards issues • Provide technical inputs into the livelihoods component through design and piloting of livelihood strategies (in partnership with local stakeholders) to expand PAP's economic potential as entrepreneurs, producers and home-based workers etc. in the targeted communities. • Interact continuously with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved in the project. • Conduct needs assessment with the view to identifying potential economic interventions for PAPs to improve their economic opportunities and household livelihoods • Provide technical inputs into the livelihoods component through design and piloting of livelihood strategies (in partnership with local stakeholders) to expand PAP's economic potential as entrepreneurs, producers and home-based workers etc. in the targeted communities. • Liaise with LGAs and Community Associations to verify adequacy of resettlement location and provide clearance for such sites. Provide replacement infrastructure in relocation areas. Assist community support professionals and communication specialists in designing and carrying out awareness campaign for the proposed sub-projects, amongst relevant grass roots interest groups
8.	NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with CRC, Community Associations Leaders to identify and consult with PAPs on compensation process and timetable • Document agreement with PAPs on choice of compensation • Ensure that compensation plan and PAPs bank account details are documented • Work with PIU to ensure finalization and payment of entitlements.
9.	Community Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area • Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; • Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and' • Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 World Bank Grievance Redress Services & Inspection Panel

9.1 Grievance Redress Services

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WBG supported program, may submit complaints to existing program-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WBG's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address program-related concerns.

The Grievance Redress Service (GRS) ensures that complaints are being promptly reviewed and addressed by the responsible units in the World Bank. The objective is to make the Bank more accessible for project affected communities and to help ensure faster and better resolution of project-related complaints.

9.1.1. Eligibility

Eligibility criteria for acceptance of grievances through the GRS include complaints that are:

- Related to an active World Bank-supported project (IBRD or IDA)
- Filed by a person or community who believes they have been or may be adversely affected by a World Bank-Financed project.
- Filed by a bidder or potential bidder about the procurement process on a World Bank-financed contract. These complaints will be processed in line with Bank Procedure (BP) 11.00 (Annex D) and will not follow the GRS procedures. The identity of the complainant will be kept confidential if requested, but anonymous complaints will not be accepted.

9.1.2 Reporting Mechanism

- Complaints must be in writing and addressed to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS).
- Complaints will be accepted by email, fax, letter, and by hand delivery to the GRS at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington or World Bank CountryOffices.

9.2 World Bank Inspection Panel

Program affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WBG's independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WBG non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the WBG's attention, and WBG Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

The Inspection Panel is the World Bank's independent complaints mechanism. Its mandate is to ensure that the voices of people who may be adversely affected by Bank-financed projects are heard, and to promote accountability at the Bank. The Inspection Panel is a non-judicial body that acts independently, impartially and objectively in evaluating the process followed by the Bank. The Panel does not investigate unless it receives a formal, written Request for Inspection.

The Panel has the power to review Bank-funded projects, and determine whether Bank Management is following the World Bank's operational policies and procedures which were put in place in order to provide social and economic benefits, and avoid harm to people or to the environment.

9.2.1 Eligibility

Eligibility criteria for acceptance of complaints by the inspection panel are:

- Any group of two or more people in the country where the Bank-financed project is located and who believe that, as a result of the Bank's violation of its policies and procedures, their rights or interests have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected in a direct and material way. They may be an organization, association, society or other group of individuals;
- A duly appointed local representative acting on explicit instructions as the agent of adversely affected peoples;
- In exceptional cases, a foreign representative acting as the agent of adversely affected peoples;
- A World Bank Executive Director in special cases of serious, alleged violations of the Bank's policies and procedures

REFERENCES

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for IUFMP

Ibadan Urban Flood Management Plan (IUFMP) Updated Terms of Reference (ToR) for 10 Priority Sites

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), IUFMP

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Annex 1

Ibadan urban flood management project (IUFMP)



Questionnaire (ARAP)

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION

Identity of Respondent/PAP

1. Name of Household Head
2. Household Head: Male..... Female.....
3. Age.....
4. Sex (M)..... (F).....
5. House Address
.....
6. Phone number.....
7. Highest level of education.....
8. Religion (Christian)..... (Moslem)..... (Traditional)..... (Others).....
(Please Tick One)
9. Marital Status (Single)..... (Married)..... (Divorced).....
(Widow/Widower)..... **(Please Tick One)**
10. How long have you lived in this community
11. Specify any society, group or association which you belong to within your
community.....

Livelihood Indicators

12. Occupation (main)..... Income/Week
.....
13. Occupation (Support).....
Income/Month.....

14	Other Household Members		Options (Tick the applicable)				
		Surname	First Name	Gender	Age	Relationship to /HH	Present Education Status
	Wife / Husband						
	Member 1						
	Member 2						
	Member 3						
	Member 4						
	Member 5						
	Member 6						
	Member 7						
	Member 8						
	Member 9						
	Member 10						
15	HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY STATUS						
	FHH with under aged children	Aged Person (65+) on low income			No of PDP	No of MDP	No of CHH

Key

- FHH: Female headed household
- PDP: Physically disadvantaged person
- MDP: Mentally disadvantaged person
- CHH: Child headed household

SECTIONB: FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES/ECONOMIC TREES /CROPS/FARMS/PAPs only

16) Identity of Affected Asset/Structure

- (a.) Barren Land..... (b) Farm land ... (c) House.....(d)Fence.....
 (e) Shop.....(f) Economic tree (g) others, Please state)

17). **For Structure/House:**What type (s) of roofing materials were used for the affected structure? (a) Bamboo /palm/grass... (b) Wood /planks & Corrugated iron sheets (c) Wood & Asbestos/Aluminum (d) iron roof & Corrugated iron sheets (e) Aluminum... (f) Others (Please state)

18). Type of affected structure (i) Movable..... (ii) Immovable..... **(Please Tick One)**

19). What is the material of the floor and wall of the Affected Structure? **(Please Tick One)**

- a.) Cement..... (b) Mud ... (c) Tiles..... (d) Wood..... (e) others, pls state)

20) State the size of land/structure affected in meter (m/m²).....

21) Estimated Age of Affected Structure

22). Condition of Affected Structure: **Please tick appropriately**

AFFECTED STRUCTURE	CONDITION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURE				
NAME	VERY GOOD	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	VERY POOR

23).How many roomsareintheAffectedHouse?.....

24).Who owns the affected structure/house? **(Please Tick One)**

- (a) Personal..... (b) Landlord..... (c) Company..... (d) Local Govt.....
 (e) State Govt..... (f) Federal Govt..... (g) Others (Pls Specify).....

25).If rented, how much do you pay annually?.....

26) Where do you intend to move?.....

27) State the type of crops/economic tree in the farm/land.....

28) State the number count of each type of crop/tree in the farm land.....

SECTION C: FOR BUSINESSPREMISES LOSSOFMANHOUR

29)What type of business would be affected?

30) What category does the business fall under? (i) Small scale (ii) Medium scale
 (iii) Large scale

31) What is your average daily income /sale?.....

32).How many days in the week do you operate your business.....

33).How many staff/workers have the business employed?

34) What implication will relocating have on your business?

- (i).....
 (ii).....
 (iii).....

35) How do you think this impact can be minimized?

- (i).....
 (ii).....

Annex 3

Attendance List for Omiri Stakeholders Meeting

ATTENDANCE SHEET
COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESMFs AND ESIA

Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning.

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Jubis O. Ije	Oye-Ching Comm. M/Ans Agba	Landlord	08038613279	1/1
2.	Tunde Ojebami	Kuelu Resoups Comm	Landlord	08072356125	—
3	Hm Ayediji-Falade	Oyadare Community	✓	08054532662	—
4	Alh. Bello Kasari	Oyadare Community	✓	0805582738	—
5	Adesayo Adeniji	Oyadare Community	✓	0802395893	—
6	Prince Ojeloso	Adekala	✓	08077659404	—
7	Pastor Gideon A	✓	✓	07030759115	—
8	Deacon Bola Amoleyo	Oyadare community	✓	08035723284	bolaayo@gmail.com
9	Mr. Agunbiade K.O	✓	✓	08032806025	—
10	Rev. J. J. M. D. Opeyemi Lane 5	✓	✓	08065855450	lamd@esmiar.com
11	for AGE-			08033963389	

①

②

**ATTENDANCE SHEET
COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESMPs AND ESIA**

Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning.

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1.	Demisi Benjamin	Rock View Estate, Bida, ^{State}	Chairman	08036137077	demisi_benjamin@gmail.com
2.	Olawale Muhammed	Rock View Estate, Bida, State	Member	08037812922	
3.	Yusuf Alao	Rock View Estate, Bida, State	Treasurer	0803324552	
4.	Adekunle Adedun	Rock View Estate, Bida, State	Chairman	08023387806	
5.	Kayode Raheem	Oronumbodo	Member	08025612755	
6.	Babatunde J	Oronumbodo	VR Progressive	08056683707	
7.	Abisun Oluosun	Oronumbodo	Member	08038026127	
8.	Chunfoli J	Tombire Quarter	Member	0808545878	
9.	Tayo Brokinko	ADEKOLA	CHAIRMAN	08055309164	
10.	Mrs Akintunde A.J	HOU-Comm. Culture & Welfare Affairs	HOU-CO. Secretary	07062327117	
11.	Chf. Olatunji Ogunjimi	Chairman Comm Dev. Council		08052244852	

②

(3)

**ATTENDANCE SHEET
COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESMP, AND ESIA**

Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Adedoye Ogunsola	Adelakala	Adelakala	0806066330	
2	Atinuke Adesina	Adelakala Adelakala		07061107692	
3	J.P. Adetola	Torshon	Chief	08027028732	
4	Mr. Olatunde		Chief	0706506667	
5	Elder E.B. Yusuf Adelakala			08033660097	
6	Mr. Olaniyan R		Adelakala	08030329376	
7	Mrs. Olaniji	Kualu	Kualu	08062075282	
8	Mrs. Orokunle Adelakala	Adelakala	Adelakala	08065194549	
9	Mrs. Kule Adedoye Kuponiyi (Zona 8)	Kuponiyi (Zona 8)	Old Ija Rd.	08056665758	
10	Amos Ojo	" "	Old Ija Rd	08056179208	komajoy@jeleba.com
11	Com. Kenneth Adigun	GBE Community	GBE	0805510216	

(3)

24

**ATTENDANCE SHEET
COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESMP AND ESIA**

Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning.

S/No	Name	Community/Organization/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	PASTER SOLA THUD	BIOKU ARABA	CHAIRMAN	08032182250	—
2	MRS ISAKA OLANJI	BIOKU ARABA	N. CHAIRMAN	08035764623	—
3	MRS OLATIDE AINANGBE	BIOKU ARABA	CHAIRMAN	08032205312	—
4	N/A	—	P.R.O. P.R.S	08068487207	—
5	AKC ARSASS OLETSANJE	OMIADARE	MEMBER	08055862450	—
6	AKINADE F. DUNDEGUNA	KUJLU	MEMBER	07030718012	—
7	ADENIJI ADEHOLA S.	KUJLU	CHAIRMAN	08056628903	—
8	Ogumiji John	TEMIDIRE	MEMBER	0807704421	—
9	Oladeji T. Abiodun	TEMIDIRE ESTATE	MEMBER	07060541858	—
10	Timothy Elyera	Kupo Community	MEMBER	08033974446	—
11	GAZALI Ayoola	Kupo Community	MEMBER	08147418877	—

④

Annex 4

Design for Civil Works Cross-section



Annex 5

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (ESMPs), ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs) AND ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (ARAPs) FOR TEN (10) PRIORITY SITES OF IUFMP

1.0 Background

The World Bank is supporting the Oyo State Government to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) that aims at developing a long-term flood risk management framework by initiating risk assessment, community awareness, and providing enough flexibility in the project design to make changes based on learning. The project also supports capacity building for flood risk management in the city of Ibadan. It reinforces Oyo State government's early warning and response capabilities and leverages existing World Bank projects in Oyo State in support of the IUFMP.

Specifically, the Bank's support will finance some priority investments related to improving the 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 project would be designed to keep a good balance between urgent post disaster needs (dredging, reconstruction of bridges, roads, etc.) and medium-to-long term needs (institutional support, upgrading existing and building new infrastructure to upgrade services and mitigate future risks). Selected sub - projects should comply with regional and local government plans, address critical issues described above to integrate planning and operational aspects that maximize the benefits of infrastructure investments to the beneficiary communities in the long run.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to "improve the capacity of Oyo State to manage flood risk and to respond effectively and promptly to flooding in the city of Ibadan".

In Oyo State, IUFMP activities involve medium-sized civil works such as construction of infrastructure and/or stabilization or rehabilitation in and around the Ibadan city. These could result in environmental and social impacts thus triggering the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including Environmental Assessment OP 4.01; Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12; Natural Habitats OP 4.04; Physical Cultural Resources OP 4.11, and Safety of Dams OP 4.37 and Public Disclosure OP 17.60.

The environmental and social safeguards concerns are being addressed through the national instrument already prepared under the project: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This framework instrument need to be translated into specific cost, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific intervention sites through the preparation of site-specific management and action plans.

ESMF: In general, the ESMF specifies the procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing:

- (i) **Environmental and Social Assessments (ESIA) and or**
- (ii) **Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)** for individual civil works packages developed for each project. ESMPs are essential elements for Category B projects.

RPF. The RPF applies 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. It sets out the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of project-affected people, and specifies the contents of a Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for each package of investments. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which serves as a practical tool during the programme formulation, design, implementation and monitoring, was prepared for IUFMP which serves as a guide for the present terms of reference.

2.0 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

The specific objective is for the Consultant to assist Oyo State to undertake the necessary studies and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Reports; Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Reports and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAP) of the proposed sub-project in compliance with the World Bank environmental, social safeguards policies and procedures as well as the

Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Habitat and the Federal Ministry of Environment guidelines and procedures.

This Terms of Reference (TOR) is to request a consultancy firm with extensive experience and skill in the preparation of the following Safeguard Instruments for the respective sites mentioned below:

2.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan Study Reports for:

- I. Omiri Culvert, Omiri;
- II. Olorungunwa Culvert Poat Area;
- III. Maje River culvert lid- Mango Road;
- IV. Foworogi Culvert, Egbeda Tuba;
- V. Elere River Culvert, Egbeda Tuba;
- VI. Ebenezer Culvert, Alakia Isebo and
- VII. Alaro Culvert, 7-Up Road.

2.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for:

- I. Ogbere Moradeyo;
- II. Believers Stream Odo Ona Elewe and
- III. Alaro Poly Road – Sango – Eleyele Road

2.3 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans for:

- I. Alaro Poly Road – Sango – Eleyele Road;
- II. Omiri Culvert, Omiri and
- III. Believers Stream Odo Ona Elewe.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) define the scope of work and core tasks to be assigned to the Consultant. The Consultant is expected to make reference to the feasibility study and designs of the proposed bridge/culverts to be constructed from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

3.0 GOAL OF THE WORK

The proposed rehabilitation and stabilization of the hydraulic structures in these priority sites mentioned above will reverse the current trend as much as possible and preserve the by-pass that is being degraded by the flooding pattern in those areas such that the proposed structure can cope with recurrent flood events for several years.

The reconstruction of the bridge, culvert and road approaches is classified as **category “A” or category “B”** projects according to the World Bank categorization and a category I or II projects according to the FMEnv categorization. Thus, it will require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) respectively.

From the foregoing, the significant impacts that are likely to occur from the Category A projects are sensitive, diverse and unprecedented and might be felt beyond immediate project environment; while impacts likely to occur for the category B projects are less significant which can be reduced or minimized through compliance with appropriate mitigation measure. Thus, the nature of the category B project is such that it will not represent a large-scale intervention in the site and will not fundamentally change the environment if adequately mitigated.

4.0 PRIORITY SITES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (ESMPs)

The ESMP should consist of a well-documented set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional actions to be taken before and during implementation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. It should also include the measures needed to implement these actions, addressing the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements at upstream and downstream in the intervention site.

4.1.0 OMIRI CULVERT–OMIRI (OMI RIVER)

The sub-project activities in components 2 (sub component 2.1) will involve critical infrastructure improvements which includes the construction of a replacement of the existing culvert with a larger capacity single cell box relief culvert and road way approaches etc.

4.1.1 OMIRI CULVERT STUDY AREA:

The Omiri Culvert – Omiran (Omi River) priority site is located in Egbeda Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.37441 and E3.9966 and at altitude 195msl.

4.1.2 RATIONALE OF THE OMIRI CULVERT STUDY

Omiri River flowing through Adekola community is channeled by a dilapidated culvert with no protective barriers on both sides of the culvert. This is a hazard to users due to the height of the road. Drainages are blocked with waste preventing free flow of water. The topography of the project area of influence is a gentle slope and characterized by igneous rock formations with sandy soils. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Omi River and discharges at Christ Power - Olode. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of few trees, high shrubs and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities. Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as existing drains are blocked with solid waste.



Collapsed culvert with debris



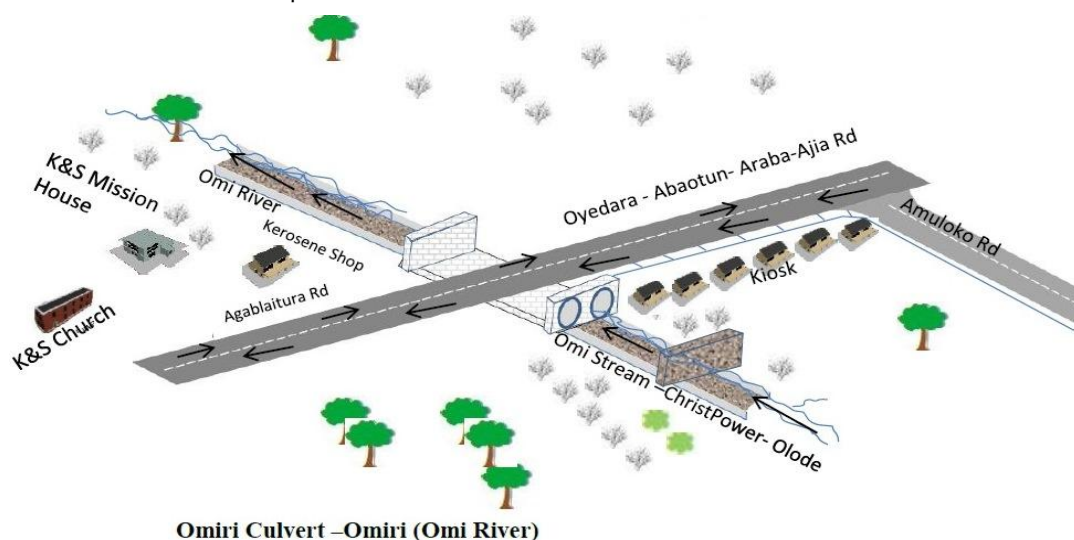
Collapsed culvert

The proposed civil works include;

- i. replacement of the existing culvert with a larger capacity single cell box relief culvert with preference given to providing a single opening to minimize the potential for debris blockage.,
- ii. construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking and
- iii. construction of formal roadway approaches and associated drainage (for the full width of the floodplain) and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 25m²

Specifically, the design includes:

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



Omiri Culvert –Omiri (Omi River)

4.2.0 OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT (OMI RIVER) STUDY AREA:

The Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area (Omi River) priority site is located in Egbeda Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.36993 and E3.99749 and at an altitude of 190msl.

4.2.1 RATIONALE OF THE OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT STUDY

The existing inadequate Olorungunwa culvert constructed on an earth road has a flow of water from Olorungunwa stream to Omi River. The existing road has been damaged by erosion. There is excessive growth of weeds which obstructs the flow of water. Drainage exists on only one side of the road.

The topography of the project area of influence is a gentle slope and characterized by igneous rock formations with sandy soils. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Olorungunwa stream/spring and discharges at Omi River. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of few trees, high shrubs and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as sheet erosion, presence of undercutting in roads/ erosion, No drainages on existing earth roads; Aquatic weeds restricting flow of water and high sediment load in stream.



Collapsed culvert drainages

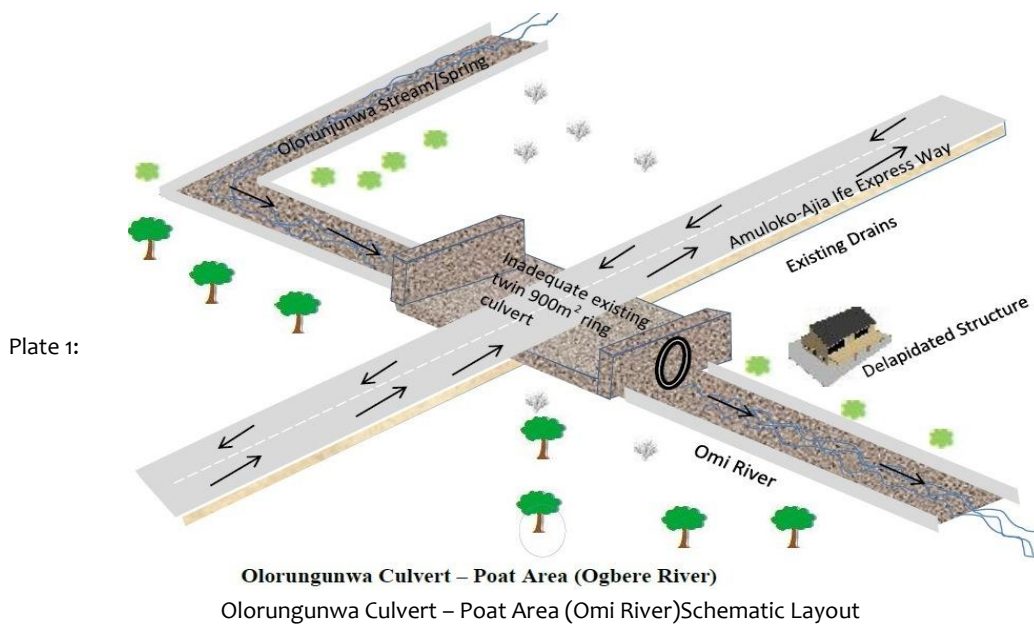


Collapsed culvert and road approaches without

The proposed civil works include constructing appropriate road drainage to carry the significant flows that can be generated during intense storms and routing these flows through a new single cell box culvert under the road and into the natural channels beyond and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 25m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- f. Excavation and stabilization;
- g. Construction of bed and concrete screeding;
- h. Construction of 9” thick reinforced concrete retaining wall. (Abutments);
- i. Construction of deck concrete; and
- j. Construction of Parapet wall.



4.3.0 MAJE – IDI MANGO ROAD (OGUNPA RIVER) STUDY AREA:

The Maje River – Maje - Idi Mango Road (Ogunpa River) priority site is located in Oluyole Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.31603 and E3.89197 at an altitude of 150msl.

4.3.1 RATIONALE OF MAJE – IDI MANGO ROAD (OGUNPA RIVER) STUDY

Maje River flows through Maje/Idi-oro community in Oluyole LGA with culvert sited on Idi Mango road. The road crossing here is frequently overtopped, causing significant local disruption to social activities. In 2014 there have been several disruptions which have caused damage to properties. The culvert is damaged and water flow through drains is hampered by water weeds.

The topography of the project area of influence is a gentle slope and characterized by lateritic soils. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Ogbere River and flows to Ogunpa River. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of high shrubs, grasses and water weeds. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as aquatic weeds restricting flow of water; high sediment/solid waste load in stream.



Pipe culvert blocked by debris



High sediment/solid waste load in stream

The proposed civil works include:

- (i) replacement of the existing arrangement of small pipes with a larger capacity and wider Double cell 3x2 box culvert,
- (ii) construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking and
- (iii) construction of formal roadway approaches and associated drainage (for the full width of the floodplain) with the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention estimated at about 225m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- k. Excavation and stabilization;
- l. Construction of bed and concrete screeding;
- m. Construction of 9" thick reinforced concrete retaining wall. (Abutments);
- n. Construction of deck concrete; and
- o. Construction of Parapet wall



Plate 1: Maje River culvert – Maje - Idi Mango Road (Ogunpa River) Schematic Layout

4.4.0 FOWOROGI BRIDGE – EGBEDA TUBA ROAD FOWOROGI (OGBERE RIVER) STUDY AREA:

The culvert is located in the Ifesowapo Idi-osan community in Ibadan; a sub urban community in Oluyole Local Government area of Oyo State. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.33088 and E3.94549 at an altitude of 189msl.

4.4.1 RATIONALE OF THE FOWOROGI BRIDGE – EGBEDA TUBA ROAD STUDY

The stream in Foworogi channels water from River Ariyo to Fatusi. Existing Culvert is constructed on an earth road used by vehicles (heavy and light) and pedestrians. Culvert is not adequate for the area. Waterway is obstructed by water weeds. The low crossing has suffered severe structural damage and is now actively eroding.

The topography of the project area of influence is a gentle slope and characterized by basement formation and sandy soils. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of some trees, high shrubs, and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities. Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such aquatic weeds restricting flow of water, high sediment load in stream and lack of drainages on existing earth roads.

Site Pictures

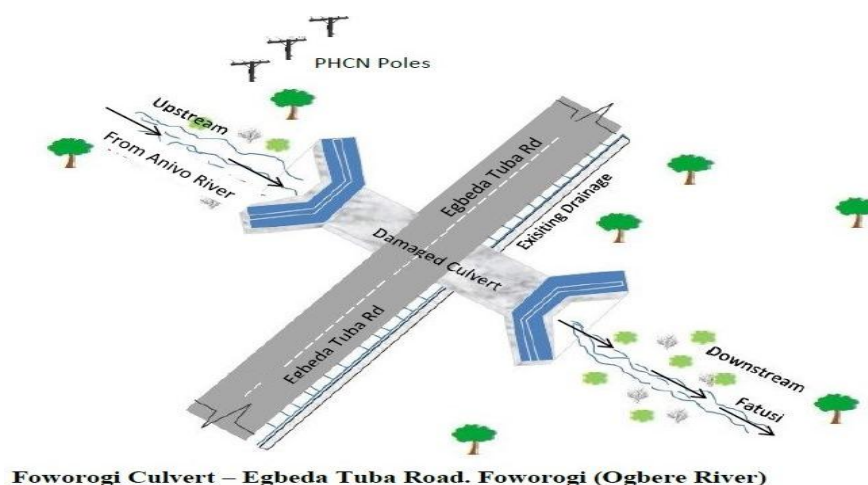


The proposed civil works include:

- i. A 1x15m spans bridge (reflecting the width of the crossing).
- ii. Construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and
- iii. side protection to prevent outflanking will need to be provided.
- iv. It is likely that an extended length of road construction will be required to ensure the works improve the bridge to facilitate a reconnection of the communities (this could include approximately 250m of roadway either side of the crossing being repaired) and
- v. a simple river level gauge should also be installed upstream of the crossing with the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention estimated at about 1800m².

Specifically, the design includes:

- p. Excavation and stabilization;
- q. Construction of bed and concrete screeding;
- r. Construction of 9” thick reinforced concrete retaining wall (Abutments);
- s. Construction of deck concrete; and
- t. Construction of Parapet wall



Foworogi Culvert – Egbeda Tuba Road. Foworogi (Ogbere River)

Plate 1: Foworogi Culvert – Egbeda Tuba Road Foworogi (Ogbere River) Schematic Layout

4.5.0 ELERE RIVER CULVERT-EGBEDA TUBA ROAD ELERE (OGBRE RIVER) STUDY AREA:

The culvert is located in the Idi Ogun community in Ibadan; a sub urban community in Oluyole Local Government area of Oyo State. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.32389 and E3.95092 at an altitude of 200msl.

4.5.1 RATIONALE OF THE ELERE RIVER CULVERT-EGBEDA TUBA ROAD (OGBRE RIVER) STUDY

Elere River flows through the Idi Ogun community into River Fatusi. The culvert which controls the flow of water is constructed on an untarred earth roadway used by heavy and light vehicles, and pedestrians. This culvert has been inadequately designed as it does not serve its purpose. It is a part of series of connecting bridges that serve multiple communities, and a large area of ongoing and rapid urban growth. The unmade roadway soon becomes impassable during the rains. The existing small temporary bridge can only cope with small vehicles which mean that larger Lorries and vans go through the river resulting in significant deepening of the stream and undermining of the current structure.

The topography is a gentle slope and characterized by basement geology formations and sandy soils in some parts. Vegetation in the area is composed basically of wetland/marshy tree species, high shrubs and grasses

by the river banks downstream. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted negatively on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as aquatic weeds restricting flow of water, high sediment load in stream, and lack of drainages on existing earth roads.



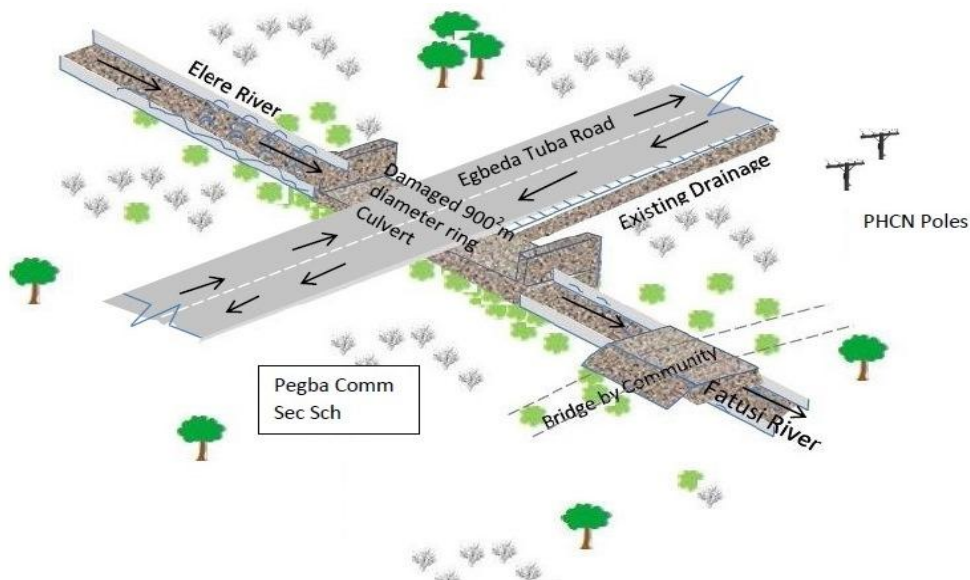
Earth road, make shift drainage forms the approach In adequate single culvert

The proposed civil works include:

- (i) replacement of the existing culvert with a larger capacity 2x15m (30meters) span bridge,
- (ii) construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking,
- (iii) construction of formal roadway approaches and associated drainage (for the full width of the floodplain) and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 375m²

Specifically, the engineering design includes:

- Piling;
- Construction of pile caps;
- Construction of piers; and
- Construction of reinforced concrete retaining wall.



-Elere River Culvert – Egbeda Tuba Road. Elere (Ogbere River)

Plate 1: Elere River Culvert – Egbeda Tuba Road. Elere (Ogbere River) Schematic Layout

4.6.0 ALARO CULVERT-7UP ROAD (ALARO RIVER) STUDY AREA:

Alaro culvert is sited in a residential/industrial area on 7Up road in Ibadan South West Local Government Area. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.3541 and E3.84603 at an altitude of 162msl.

4.6.1 RATIONALE OF THE ALARO CULVERT-7UP ROAD (ALARO RIVER) STUDY:

The existing culverts are undersized and capacity is further limited by frequent and severe debris. The complex nature of the upstream entrance to the culvert makes it easy for debris to collect and blind the entrance. Outflanking of the short training walls is also in evidence. There are no protective barriers on both sides of the culvert. Culvert is inadequate and needs to be replaced. Drainage also requires reconstruction. Blockage by natural and anthropogenic debris is a significant issue that further reduces the culvert capacity during times of flood.

The topography is a flat and characterized by basement geology formations and sandy soils. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of high shrubs and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as Air pollution from Zartech poultry farm; Sheet erosion, debris blockage– including woody debris and anthropogenic waste.



Upstream towards crossing

The proposed civil works include:

- i) replacement of the existing culvert with a larger capacity double box culvert
- ii) construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking,
- iii) reconstruction of roadway approaches and associated drainage (within the floodplain) (50m) and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 400m²

The culvert is to be designed to maximize its capacity without significantly raising the finished roadway level above existing levels (to avoid impeding more extreme flood flows).

Natural and anthropogenic

Specifically, the engineering design includes:

- u. Excavation and stabilization;
- v. Construction of bed and concrete screeding;
- w. Construction of 9” thick reinforced concrete retaining wall (Abutments);
- x. Construction of deck concrete; and
- y. Construction of Parapet wall

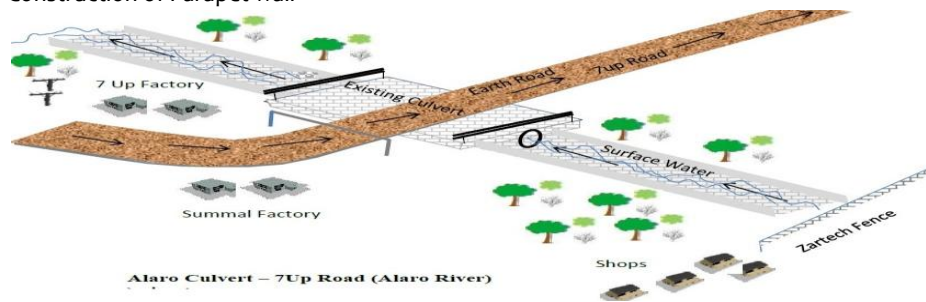


Plate 1:
Alaro Culvert-7Up Road (Alaro River) Schematic Layout

**4.7.0 EBENEZERY CULVERT - ALAKIA-ISEBO (OMI RIVER) STUDY AREA:
STUDY AREA:**

Ebenzery culvert is located in the Ebenzery/Isebo community in Egbeda Local Government Area and it is constructed to channel water from the Omi River. The Alakia – Isebo road is situated on the Airport road with the tendency of high flow of vehicular traffic. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.40841 and E3.97988 at an altitude of 224msl.

4.7.1 RATIONALE OF THE EBENEZERY CULVERT - ALAKIA-ISEBO (OMI RIVER) STUDY

The existing culvert is undersized and capacity is further limited by frequent and severe blockage from floodplain debris. The complex nature of the upstream entrance to the culvert makes it easy for debris to collect and blind the entrance. Outflanking of the short training walls is also in evidence.

The topography is a flat and characterized by basement geology formations and sandy soils. Vegetation in the area is composed mainly of few trees, high shrubs and grasses. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental and social concerns such as aquatic weeds restricting flow of water, roadway approaches lack drainage and impassable during heavy rains, turbid surface water; debris blockage – including woody debris and anthropogenic waste.



Structural damage to existing culvert



Aquatic weeds restricting flow of water



Debris Turbid surface water; existing drainage as dump site

The proposed civil works include:

- (i) reconstruction of the crossing using a double cell box culvert
- (ii) construction of appropriate bed scour (upstream and downstream) and side protection to prevent outflanking,
- (iii) reconstruction of roadway approaches and associated drainage (within the floodplain), and
- (iv) removal of aggressive weeds from upstream channel (then to be managed by the local

community) and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 100m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- z. Excavation and stabilization;
- aa. Construction of bed and concrete screeding;
- bb. Construction of reinforced concrete retaining wall;
- cc. Construction of deck concrete; and
- dd. Construction of Parapet wall

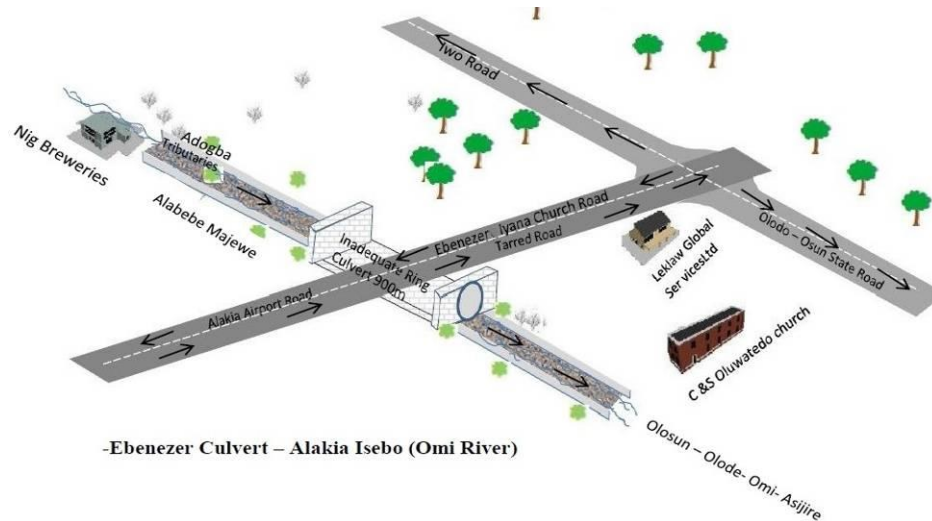


Plate 1: Ebenezer Culvert - Alakia-Isebo (Omi River) Schematic Layout

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (ESIAs)

From the study documents the assessment shall include the following;

- Project site(s) including all project components;
- Area beyond the project sites (s) which could potentially affect or be affected by the project (justification should be given on determination of the impact area).

5.1.0 OGBERE MORADEYO BRIDGE STUDY AREA:

The proposed bridge is located at Ogbere Moradeyo community in Ibadan; a sub urban community in Egbeda Local Government area of Oyo State. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.38169 and E3.937 at an altitude of 215msl.

5.1.1 RATIONALE OF THE OGBERE MORADEYO BRIDGE STUDY

Ogbere is a residential locality with various communities. The Ogbere bridge which links these communities is in a terrible state of disrepair. The existing crossing was badly damaged following the flood event of 2011. It is now highly dangerous, but continues to be used by pedestrians and motorcycles. The existing crossing section is in poor condition leading to local flooding issue, including the flooding of property. The roadway that once connected two parts of the city suburbs is now impassable. Alternative routes do exist but these are much longer.

The topography is predominantly flat with a basement geology formation. The soil is sandy and prone to erosion mostly by water. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Onipepeye stream and drains into Ogbere River. Vegetation in the area is rain forest, however, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental concerns such as flooding, erosion, undercutting of road approaches and improper solid and liquid waste management.



Community intervention on the collapsed bridge



Debris collects against a collapsed structure



Aquatic weed; turbid surface water; solid waste disposal Motor bike and pedestrian congestion

The proposed civil works include replacement with a 2x15m span bridge having in mind the principle of resilient design to ensure the bridge and roadway approaches recovery unaided or with minimum repair and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is about 2400m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- Piling;
- Construction of pile caps;
- Construction of piers;
- Construction of reinforced concrete retaining wall (abutments); and
- Construction of superstructures including parapets, bridge bearings and expansion joints.

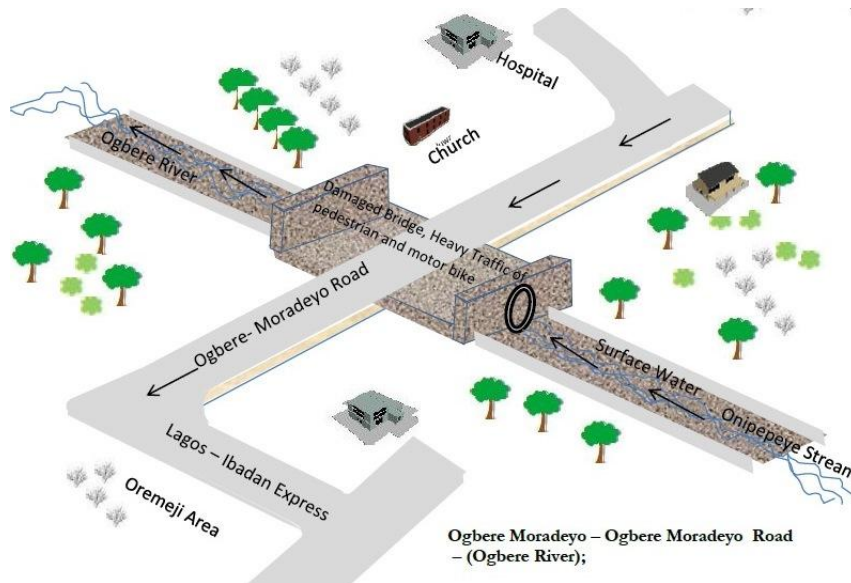


Plate 1: Schematic diagram of Ogbere Moradeyo – Ogbere Moradeyo Road – (Ogbere River)

5.2.0 BELIEVERS STREAM-ODO-ONA ELEWE ROAD - ODO ONASTUDY AREA:

The proposed bridge is located in Aba-adio/Aba-Ilepanu community at Oluyole Local Government area of Oyo State. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.33671 and E3.85919 and at an altitude of 150msl.

5.2.1 RATIONALE OF THE BELIEVERS STREAM-ODO-ONA ELEWE ROAD - ODO ONA STUDY

A large bridge at Believers Stream-Odo-Ona Elewe Road - Odo Ona Bridge over Ona River is deteriorating rapidly and is now in a poor condition. Scour of the bed and flanks is an issue. The area is prone to significant flooding. The Ona River flows from Eleyele Dam through Aba-adio/Aba-Ilepanu community. Water flow is guided by inadequate bridge without side protective barriers. Bridge is sited on a damaged stretch of the road used by vehicles and pedestrians with high flow of traffic.

The topography is a gentle slope and the soil is loamy in nature. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Ona River and drains into New Garage-Ogun River. Vegetation in the area is composed basically of tall crowned trees, mixed with thick undergrowth. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental concerns such as improper solid waste disposal into surface water body as well as lack of drainages on existing earth road which causes localized flooding.



weed/manmade

debris restricting flow of water

Damaged road approach; improper solid waste

View from downstream; aquatic

The proposed civil works include replacement with a 3x15m span bridge having in mind the principle of resilient design to ensure the bridge and roadway approaches recovery unaided or with minimum repair and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 1800m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- Piling;
- Construction of pile caps;
- Construction of piers;
- Construction of reinforced concrete retaining wall (abutments); and
- Construction of superstructures including parapets, bridge bearings and expansion joints.

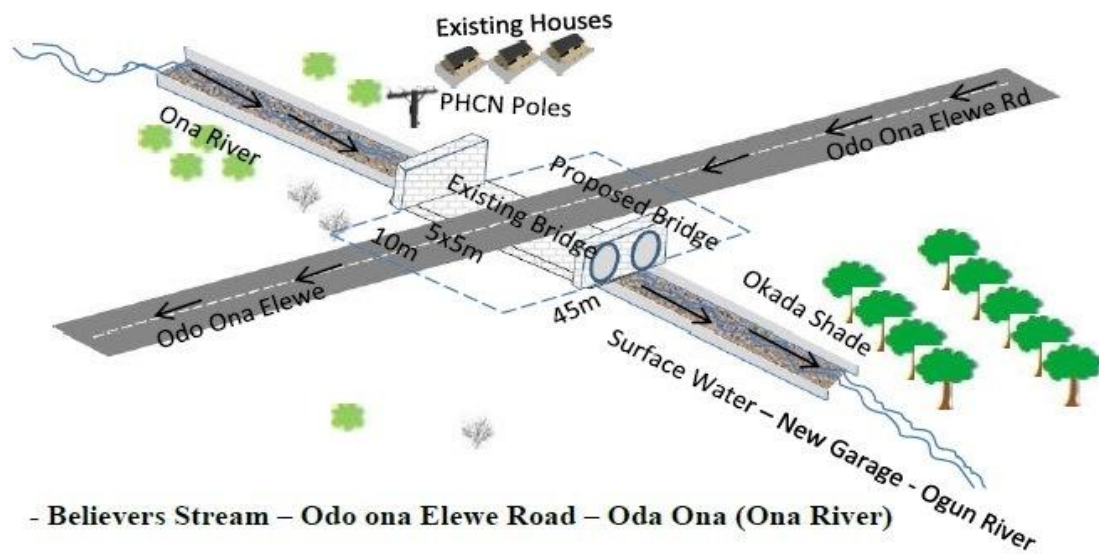


Plate 1: Believers Stream-Odo-Ona Elewe Road - Odo Ona Bridge Schematic Layout

5.3.0 ALARO POLY ROAD - SANGO-ELEYELE ROAD - POLY IJOKODO (ALARO STREAM)BRIDGE STUDY AREA:

The proposed bridge is located at Alaro community in Ibadan North Local Government area of Oyo State. The site falls within the Ibadan Metropolis and lies between x and y coordinates N7.42656 and E3.88579 and at an altitude of 201msl.

5.3.1 RATIONALE OF THE ALARO POLY ROAD - SANGO-ELEYELE ROAD - POLY IJOKODO (ALARO STREAM)BRIDGE STUDY:

The Alaro Poly is a major archery carrying significant traffic volume – including buses and heavy lorries. Scour of the bed and flanks is an issue. Following severe scour at the outlet of the culvert that passes under the road, and a general lowering of the downstream river bed, the large box section forming the culvert was left unsupported and collapsed. The road verge subsequently eroded and continues to erode, exposing and severing buried power and communication lines as well as placing road users at risk. Alaro stream controls the flow of water that discharges to Ona River. The culvert sits on the expanse of Sango/Ijokodo major road with high vehicular traffic. Also roads, culverts and drainages are badly damaged by erosion; public utilities pipelines (water and telecommunications) were observed. The topography is predominantly flat with a basement geology formation. The soil is clayey-loam and prone to erosion mostly by storm water. The area receives surface water (upstream) from Ogbere River and discharges into Ona River. Vegetation in the area is composed basically of sparse trees and high shrubs. However, the original vegetation has been undergoing modifications due to urban expansions and human activities.

Human activities have impacted on the environment resulting in series of environmental concerns such as Presence of undercutting in roads/ erosion; damaged drainages along asphalt paved road; exposed drinking water and telecom utilities.



Undercutting of road; damaged drainage



Exposed telecommunication/water utilities

The proposed civil works include replacement of the collapsed box culvert with a 2 x15m (30meters) span bridge and new road construction having in mind the principle of resilient design to ensure the bridge and roadway approaches recovery unaided or with minimum repair and the minimum land area required for the proposed intervention is estimated at about 2500m²

Specifically, the design includes:

- Piling;
- Construction of pile caps;
- Construction of piers;
- Construction of reinforced concrete retaining wall; and
- Construction of superstructures including parapets, bridge bearings and expansion joints.
- Bush clearing;
- Scarification;
- Sub-grade preparation;
- Earthworks; and
- Construction of base course and asphalt layers.

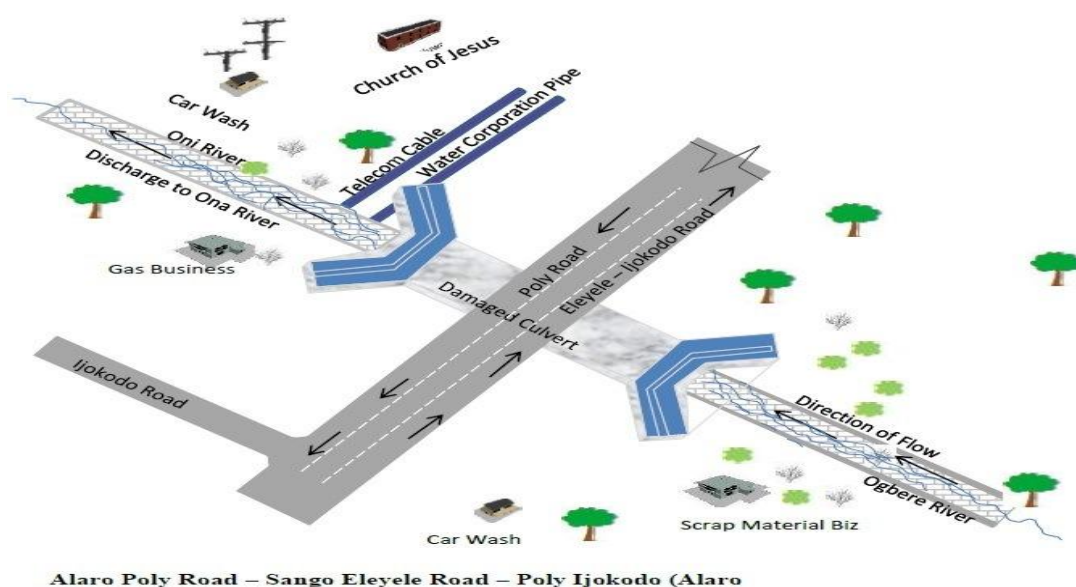


Plate 1: Alaro Poly Road - Sango-Eleyele Road - Poly Ijokodo (Alaro Stream) Bridge Schematic Layout

6.0 SCOPE OF WORK FOR PRIORITY SITES WITH ESIAs AND ESMPs.

The consultant is expected to work in close collaboration with the engineering design consultants and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) safeguard team, and with other actors and consultants as directed by the PIU. In that respect the sequencing of the technical studies be very critical. The consultant will have to receive the draft technical studies in order to take into account the technical variants of the proposed activities and also in return, inform the technical design consultants of any major constraint that may arise due to the social and environmental situation on the ground. The consultant will visit the whole area as delimited in the given culvert stabilization design. The consultant will take into account the proposed civil engineering designs, vegetative land management measures and other activities aimed at reducing or managing runoff that would be carried out within the sub-watershed. The consultant will assess natural resources and infrastructures potentially affected during project implementation and operation and select the management strategies needed to ensure that environmental and social risks are appropriately mitigated.

The ESIA/ESMP report shall be presented in a concise format containing all studies, processes, analyses, tests and recommendations for the proposed intervention. The report shall focus on the findings, conclusions and any recommended actions, supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used in interpreting those data. It should provide a description of the specialist studies undertaken and the report should include a bibliography, maps, photographs, diagrams and any other diagrammatic

representation needed to facilitate understanding of the main text, detailed data should be presented in annexes or a separate volume. Unpublished documents used in the assessment should also be included or referenced in an appendix and the location of the originals of such documents indicated.

6.1.0 THE CORE TASKS FOR THE CONSULTANT

These shall include:

- Reviewing existing documentation of the IUFMP such as the ESMF and the PAD;
- Review Environmental Assessment procedures of the World Bank safeguards policies especially Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01);
- Describing the proposed project by providing a synthetic description of the project relevant components and presenting plans, maps, figures and tables;
- Identifying the policy, legal and administrative framework relevant to the project.
- Defining and justifying the project study area for the assessment of environmental and social impacts;
- Describing and analysing the physical, biological and human environment conditions in the study area before project implementation. This analysis shall include the interrelations between environmental and social components and the importance that the society and local populations attach to these components, in order to identify the environmental and social components of high value or presenting a particular interest;
- Presenting and analysing alternatives to the proposed project, including the “without project” option, by identifying and comparing the alternatives on the basis of technical, economic, environmental and social criteria;
- For the selected alternative, identifying and assessing potential importance of beneficial and adverse environmental and social, direct and indirect, short and long-term, temporary and permanent impacts, on the basis of a rigorous method;
- Defining appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures to prevent, minimise, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts or to enhance the project environmental and social benefits, including responsibilities and associated costs;
- Addressing potential cumulative effects taking into account other initiatives planned in the study area;
- Developing an environmental and social monitoring program, including indicators, institutional responsibilities and associated costs;
- As appropriate, preparing an environmental hazard plan including an analysis of the risk of accident, the identification of appropriate security measures and the development of a preliminary contingency plan;
- Identifying institutional responsibilities and needs for capacity building if necessary to implement the recommendations of the environmental and social assessment;
- Carrying out consultations with primary and secondary stakeholders in order to obtain their views on and preoccupations about the project. These consultations shall occur during the preparation of the Reports to identify key environmental and social issues and impacts, and after completion of the draft Reports to obtain comments from stakeholders on the proposed mitigation/enhancement measures; and
- Preparing the ESMP and ESIA Reports according to the generic contents presented in Part A and B hereafter respectively.

6.1.1 The following socio-economic issues shall be addressed in the Reports (ESIA & ESMP):

- Establish social baseline for pre project intervention
- Determine the project’s social impacts on health and social well-being ; quality of the living environment; economic material well-being ;Family and community ; and gender relations
- A summary of the impacted communities for the project: location, access, population (number, demographic and social characteristics); economy (employment rate, income distribution); services (types, capacity, and adequacy) and housing. Concern is the ability to provide work force, service new development and absorb and adjust to growth (worker/family). . The report should identify and assess the social impacts identified during the public consultation process and those that, based on consultant’s experience, are also likely to occur. In some instances the affected communities may not be aware of or be in a position to identify all the social impacts that may occur. However, this does not mean that they will not occur. In such cases the consultant should

use his/her experience to identify additional social impacts that have not been raised by the public. A summary of the views of the population including vulnerable groups, determined through thoroughly documented discussions with local communities. These meetings and discussions must be documented and should show how issues and problems raised are or will be resolved

- Pay particular attention to the impacts of the project on vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups (including but not limited to mobility impaired individuals and groups and People Living with Disability)
- Detail measures that will need to be taken to mitigate the negative social impacts identified and the procedures for their implementation;
- Identifying key uncertainties and risks: Identify and communicate any key uncertainties and risks associated with the accuracy of the findings of the social assessment, as well as of the proposed project. Some sources of uncertainty and risk commonly associated with projects are linked to: (a) Lack of adequate information at the community level; (b) Creation of employment and business opportunities for members from the local, historically disadvantaged communities; (c) The influx of job seekers and construction workers to the area and the impact on services; etc.
- Assess the impact of the construction on individuals and groups whose livelihoods are tied to the route/road (motor cycle taxi and tricycle operators etc.). As part of consultations, the ESMP should identify the potential negative impact on the livelihoods of these individuals and groups and propose appropriate mitigation measures
- Assess potential impact of the project on property access and suggest measures to minimize the effects on property access
- Information will be gathered from field surveys and secondary data sources (interviews, structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions).

6.2.0 PART A: CONTENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ESMP report will include the following topics:

6.2.1 Preliminary pages

Cover page

Table of contents

List of acronyms and their definitions

Executive Summary

6.2.2 Chapter 1: Introduction

- Description of the proposed intervention
- Rationale for ESMP
- Relevant Maps

6.2.3 Chapter 2: Institutional and Legal Framework for Environmental Management

- Discussion of the World Bank safeguards policies triggered by IUFMP and the intervention Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area (Omi River) priority site.
- Summary of relevant local and federal policy, legal, regulatory, and administrative frameworks

6.2.4 Chapter 3: Biophysical and Socio Economic Characteristics

- Description of the area of influence and environmental baseline conditions
- Analysis of existing livelihoods opportunities, income, gender characteristics, age profile, health, transport access, existing community structures.

6.2.5 Chapter 4: Institutional Assessment and framework for Environmental Management.

- Highlight and define the roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the ESMP, as they are fundamental to the effective implementation of the environmental and social safeguard measures.

6.2.6 Chapter 5: Assessment of Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts and Analysis of Alternatives

- Methods and techniques used in assessing and analyzing the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project
- Discussion of alternatives to the current project and reasons for their rejection, including short description of likely future scenario without intervention;
- Discussion of the potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts of the proposed project

6.2.7 Chapter 6: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including:

- The proposed mitigation measures;
- Monitoring indicators;
- Institutional responsibilities for monitoring and implementation of mitigation;
- Summarized table for ESMP including costs
- ESMP Training requirements

6.2.8 Chapter 7: Consultation with Stakeholders

- This chapter shall summarize the actions undertaken to consult the groups affected by the project, as well as other concerned key stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations. The detailed record of the consultation meetings shall be presented in annex to the ESMP.

6.2.9 Chapter 8: Summary and Recommendations

6.2.10 Annexes

Annex 1: List of site contact.

Annex 2: Summary of World Bank Safeguard Policies

Annex 3: General Environmental Management Conditions for Constructions/Civil Works.

Annex 4: References

Annex 5: Photos

6.3.0 PART B: CONTENTS OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

The typical contents of an ESIA Report are presented hereafter. It shall be noted that the presentation of the Report may be adapted pending on the nature and specific requirements of the priority sites.

6.3.1 Executive Summary

This section shall present in a non-technical language a concise summary of the ESIA Report with a particular attention on the processes and procedures used; baseline conditions; the alternatives considered; mitigation/enhancement measures; monitoring program; consultations with stakeholders; capabilities of environmental and social units and actions to strengthen those capacities; and cost implications. This Executive Summary shall be written in English and a local language, if necessary for public consultations.

6.3.2 Introduction

The Introduction shall indicate the purpose of the ESIA, present an overview of the proposed project to be assessed, as well as the project's purpose and needs. This section identifies the project sponsor and the consultant assigned to carry out the ESIA. It shall also briefly mention the contents of the ESIA Report and the methods adopted to complete the assessment.

6.3.3 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

This chapter concerns the policy, legal and administrative framework within which the ESIA is carried out. It presents the relevant environmental and social policies of the Bank and borrowing country, as well as the national legal requirements and related constraints (e.g. practices that may discriminate or exclude any stakeholder group) relevant to the project. It provides information on the environmental requirements of any co-financiers, and identifies relevant international environmental/social agreements to which the country is a signatory.

6.3.4 Project Description and Justification

The first part of this chapter shall describe the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, economic and temporal context: project location, various project components, capacity, construction activities, facilities, staffing, working conditions, availability and source of raw materials, production

methods, products, schedule of works, land tenure, land use system, potential beneficiaries, affected groups (directly and indirectly), and offsite investments that may be required.

This section shall determine and characterise the anticipated liquid, solid and gaseous discharges from the processes, as well as the sources of nuisance such as noise, odours, visual nuisances, etc. It shall indicate the need for any resettlement plan or vulnerable group's development plan. It shall at least include a map showing the project location and area of influence.

The project justification should be based on combined economic, environmental and social assessments. To this end, this chapter shall describe the current situation in the sector, explain the problems or the needs to be satisfied by the project and present the constraints associated with the project implementation.

Overall the description and justification of the project shall cover at least the following elements:

- Spatial requirements (sites required for works).
- Project layout characteristics (including site location map).
- Socio-cultural factors or constraints, such as customs and beliefs.
- Natural and human resources requirements.
- Temporary (during construction) and permanent infrastructures.
- Existing and proposed location of human settlements and public services such as health centres and accident and emergency units.
- Construction activities (land clearing, burning, excavation, blasting, extracting, filling, compacting, waterways crossing, use of heavy machinery, etc.).
- Anticipated liquid, solid (including waste) and gaseous emissions, and sources of nuisances (at construction and operation stages).
- Construction schedules and costs.
- Maintenance works and associated costs.
- Consultation approaches and participation mechanisms.

6.3.5 Description of the Project Environment

This chapter shall first determine the limits of the study area that shall be defined in order to encompass all project direct and indirect impacts. The description and analysis of the physical, biological and human conditions shall address relevant environmental and social issues within this area, including any changes anticipated before project implementation.

Within the human environment, key issues that shall be considered include population characteristics and trends, revenue disparities, gender differences, health problems, natural resource access and ownership, land use patterns and civil society organisation level.

It shall also address the interrelations between the environmental and social components and the importance (value) that the society and local populations attach to these components, in order to identify the environmental and social components of high value or presenting a particular interest. A particular attention shall be given to the rare, threatened, sensitive or valorised environmental and social components.

The information presented shall be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operations as well as environmental and social management. Maps, figures and tables shall be included in this chapter to better illustrate the various environmental and social components.

6.3.6 Project Alternatives

This part of the ESIA Report consists in analysing the various feasible alternatives of the project, including the "without project" option. It normally comprises two sections. The first section identifies and describes the potential feasible alternatives that would allow reaching the project objectives. The second section presents a comparison of the potential alternatives on the basis of technical, economic, environmental and social criteria, as well as of public views and concerns.

The alternative comparison shall address the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation, in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts and the feasibility of mitigating these impacts. For each of the alternatives, the environmental and social impacts shall be quantified as possible, including their economic values where feasible. The selected alternative shall be the most environmentally and socially sustainable, taking into account the technical and economical feasibility.

6.3.7 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation/Enhancement Measures

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of beneficial and adverse impacts of various components of the selected project alternative on the physical, biological and human (social, cultural and economic)

environments. The methodology of assessment, based on a rigorous scientific method, shall be first presented. Then all environmental and social, direct and indirect, short and long-term, temporary and permanent impacts shall be described and assessed, indicating their importance level and their probability of occurrence. The importance level may be assessed on the basis of the nature, extent, intensity and duration of the impact, as well as on the sensitivity of the concerned environmental and social components and perceptions of the public. Irreversible or unavoidable impacts shall be clearly identified. Cumulative effects shall also be addressed taking into account other projects or actions planned in the study area.

Appropriate mitigation measures shall be identified to prevent, minimise, mitigate or compensate for adverse environmental and/or social impacts. Moreover, enhancement measures shall be developed in order to improve project environmental and social performance. Roles and responsibilities to implement measures shall be clearly defined. The cost of the measures shall be estimated, including the cost for environmental and social capacity building and gender mainstreaming, if necessary. Residual impacts shall be presented.

6.3.8 Environmental Hazard Management

Whenever relevant, this chapter shall describe the security measures and propose a preliminary contingency plan for the construction and operation phases of the project (possible contingency situations, major actions to properly react to accidents, responsibilities and means of communications).

For projects that may cause major technological accidents whose consequences may exceed the project site, the ESIA shall include an analysis of the technological accident risk: identification of hazard and potential consequences, estimation of the consequences' magnitude and frequency, and risk estimation and evaluation.

6.3.9 Environmental and Social Monitoring Program

The first section of this chapter shall describe the surveillance measures aiming at ensuring that the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures are effectively implemented during the implementation phase. The second section concerns the environmental and social monitoring activities designed to measure and evaluate the project impacts on some key environmental and social components of concern and to implement remedial measures, if necessary. Indicators, roles and responsibilities shall be clearly defined. The cost of the program shall be estimated, including the cost for environmental and social capacity building if necessary.

6.3.10 Public Consultations

This chapter shall summarise the actions undertaken to consult the groups affected by the project, as well as other concerned key stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations. The detailed record of the consultation meetings shall be presented in annex to the ESIA Report.

6.3.11 Summary and Recommendations

The summary and recommendations shall specify the environmental and social acceptability of the project, taking into account the impacts and measures identified during the assessment process. It shall also identify any other condition or external requirement for ensuring the success of the project.

6.3.12 Annexes

- Summary of World Bank Safeguard Policies
- List of the professionals and organisations having contributed to the preparation of the ESIA Report.
- List of consulted documents, including project-related reports.
- Baseline data referred to in the Report.
- Record of consultation meetings with primary and secondary stakeholders.
- General Environmental Management Conditions for Constructions/Civil Works.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment shall include, but not limited to the following:

- Cover page
- Table of Contents
- List of Acronyms
- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- General Information – Objectives and Justification of the Proposed Project
- Description of the policy, legal, institutional and administrative framework
- Description of the Proposed Project

- Study of existing Environment
- Description of the Project Alternatives
- Public/ Stakeholder Consultations with relevant stakeholders
- Identification & Assessment of potential environmental and social impacts
- Mitigation measures
- Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Preparation of an Environmental & Social Management Monitoring Programme.
- Compensation in respect of Acquisition of Right-of-Way
- Final Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, Environmental & Social Management Plan and Resettlement & Compensation Plan.
- Description of alternatives to the current project
- Monitoring indicators for the proposed project
- Conclusion and Recommendations
- References
- Annexes
 - Annex 1: List of site contact.
 - Annex 2: Summary of World Bank safeguards policies
 - Annex 3: Records of NGOs/CBO Communications
 - Annex 4: Records of Consultations and List of Participants
 - Annex 5 :General Environmental Management Conditions Construction Contracts

7.0 PRIORITY SITES WITH ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

These sites are itemized in bullets 2.3 above as;

- I. Alaro Poly Road – Sango – Eleyele Road (a-d)
- II. Omiri Culvert, Omiri; (Picture (e.) below
- III. Believers Stream Odo Ona Elewe and pictures (f-g)



a.)
livelihood



b.) Affected business outfits/sources of



c.) Affected public utility and gas vendor



d.) Collapsed outlet fast eroding



e.) Affected kiosks along the drainage way damaged bridge



f.) Affected house close to the



g.) Potential affected road side vendors

For projects that involve the displacement of 200 people or more, a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required. For projects that involve fewer than 200 people, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required.

The aim of the ARAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed works at the priority sites described above, and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws. Experience has shown that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and well being. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishments and health problems. The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in participatory discussions regarding the plan and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people for their losses.

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled caused by the taking of land in the context of a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level. Project affected people should participate in the benefits of the project and they should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. In the IUFMP it is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project works and the impacts of these works. Rather they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project design and implementation and to maintain the works following implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization.

7.1.0 Responsibility for the ARAP

In preparing the ARAP, the consultant will:

- a) Review relevant Nigerian/Oyo State law and procedures regarding land taking and compensation as well as resettlement;
- b) Review Resettlement Plans prepared for other World Bank urban projects in Ibadan and Nigeria;
- c) Undertake a reconnaissance field survey in the sites/local government areas where sub-projects are proposed.
- d) Consult with appropriate ministries: Works, Environment, Women Affairs, Lands, etc.
- e) Consult with persons to be potentially affected by sub-projects works (consultation should look at gender division of labor, etc).

7.1.1 Steps to be taking by the consultant in Preparing an ARAP:

- i. Community engagement: This must begin from an early date and a relationship of trust must be formed between the executing agency and the affected community in which both sides have an opportunity to air their views. In general, small neighbourhood meetings are preferable to large public audiences where there is a greater tendency for matters to be politicized and people tend to “grandstand” and posture rather than exchange information in an atmosphere of cooperation.
- ii. It is necessary that member of the PIU and the engineering firm that will design the works be present at these meetings.
- iii. Hopes and demands expressed by community members should be taken seriously and, if possible, incorporated into plans.
- iv. Identification of the perimeter within which people and land will be affected by displacement or land acquisition. For this purpose, maps, engineering drawings, satellite imagery are necessary.
- v. Complete census survey of all the families, businesses, public buildings, farms and other infrastructure located within the perimeter should be done. GIS technology is highly recommended for this purpose with all man-made features being geo-referenced. The use of hand held GPS device will facilitate establishing the coordinates of each property identified. The census includes data on age, gender, occupation, income, sources of livelihood of all persons who live on or derive a living from the area of land as well as information on houses, businesses and other structures in use in the affected area.
- vi. Each land parcel and structure should be numbered, geo-referenced, photographed, and described in detail.
- vii. Construction materials, roofing, and measurements should be noted in accordance with the standards in use in the particular state or federal standards.
- viii. All information should be kept in a single folder (physical or virtual) for easy retrieval and cross tabulation.
- ix. The use of a simple database manager is recommended such as Access or Foxpro.
- x. In Nigeria and Ibadan in particular, it is important to include such feature as family compounds, places of worship, schools, health posts, sports fields, burial grounds and places held sacred by local populations where applicable. Each structure included in the census should be valued according to its replacement value in the local market (see below).

- xi. Because of the linear nature of streams, bridges, culverts and roads, it is important to identify existing features or aspects of the engineering design that could impact on communities. If land is taken for the purpose of flood control or drainage, there is likely to be an impact on communication within and among communities. Barriers to access caused by project works should be considered in the ARAP and, where necessary, mitigation plans should be included.

7.1.2 Socioeconomic Study:

Based on the census, community meetings and other data collected in the field, a socioeconomic profile of the affected community should be prepared as part of the ARAP. Some of the topics that shall be included are:

- Demographic structure of the community;
- Leadership patterns and political process;
- Family structure;
- Services available in or near the community: schools, health facilities, credit facilities, religious organizations, government agencies;
- Existing organizations (e.g. age grades, religious groups) and capacity for community action;
- Conflicts and divisions (ethnic, religious, etc.) within the community or between communities;
- Important local customs and festivals;
- Educational Levels;
- Permanence of the community;
- Primary forms of livelihood;
- Community attitudes towards flood control measures;
- Relevant aspects of gender relations; women's vs. men's roles.

The entire range of social characteristics shall be woven together by a sociologist or other social scientist to paint a coherent picture of how the community is likely to respond to change and how best to make community members active participants in the changes that must take place.

7.1.3 Development of the Resettlement Plan:

Based on the census and socioeconomic study, a resettlement plan is designed. The primary issue is to ascertain the impact that the project will have on livelihoods. This applies not only to land owners but also land users, such as tenant farmers, renters, businesses, kiosks and the like. The impact may range from nil to virtually destroying the livelihood of persons who depend heavily on the land for income. The design for the project and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) shall take account of social organization and propose entry points, communication techniques, incentives and other necessary features of project design that will ensure active community participation before, during and after implementation.

Where people actually occupy the land, the impact of the project may fall on housing, businesses, public infrastructure and other structures.

7.1.4 Mitigation Measures:

Resettlement is about finding adequate ways of compensating people for loss of place of business or farmland. However the task does not end with relocation. Perhaps the single most important feature of post-resettlement rehabilitation is the restoration of livelihoods. In some cases, livelihoods are not affected and people are able to continue in their chosen economic activities as before with no loss of income. In other cases, however, loss of farmland, residence or business clientele can create a spiral leading to impoverishment. In such cases, the Resettlement Plan can include specific measures to restore or improve livelihoods.

Mitigation of resettlement can take various forms. When affected people depend primarily on land for their livelihood, Bank Policy strongly recommends offering land in compensation for lost land so that the land-based economy can be maintained. In some cases, cash compensation for lost assets is allowed, but only where there is a free and active market for land, housing or other lost assets. The Bank does not approve of compensation packages that lead people to squat illegally on public land or that sets them back deeper into poverty. Where poor people are involved, it is often necessary to provide special assistance to assure that people manage their compensation adequately. Other forms of compensation involve retraining people for other professions for which there is a demand. Special care should be taken with vulnerable people who lack social support necessary to allow them to restore their prior life style. Cash compensation may be used, but only under certain conditions. Cash compensation is acceptable only when there is an active market in land or other assets that people can acquire in order to restore their livelihoods. Works may not begin until resettled people have been adequately compensated according to the ARAP. Temporary resettlement is generally not acceptable, except in cases where the works require people to move away from their homes and lands and then allows them to return to the same places.

Design of mitigation plans involves three tools: (a) asset valuation; (b) the definition of entitlements; and (c) an eligibility matrix. Entitlements are goods, services and sometimes cash made available to affected people to offset their losses caused by the taking of land. Note that business losses not caused by the taking of land are not covered by this policy.

7.1.5 Valuation of Assets:

Assets that will be lost such as land, homes, fencing, un-harvested crops, permanent crops such as fruit trees, shops etc. should be valued at replacement cost that is the current cost of replacing the asset with a similar asset on the open market. Depreciation is not to be considered in valuing assets. Many states maintain a standard table of values for homes, land, crops, etc for expropriation purposes, but these tables are often out of date and do not reflect actual prices practiced on the market. It may be necessary to conduct a new survey using up-to-date information. Tax records in which the landowner declares the value of his/her land are notoriously inaccurate because landowners frequently understate the value of their homes or land in order to reduce their tax bills. The purpose of valuation is to make it possible for the affected party to acquire new assets that will be equivalent to or better than the assets lost. Depreciation is not to be considered in this survey. Various methods can be used to estimate the value of property such as data on land transactions made within the past year or two, construction costs, estimates by real-estate professionals, and others. The goal is to determine the replacement value of each affected structure for the purpose of compensation.

7.1.6 Definition of entitlements:

Entitlements are goods and services provided to offset losses caused by expropriation of land, houses, farm buildings, shops, etc. Entitlements are intended to offset the losses incurred by people when land is expropriated for project purposes so they should be roughly equal in value. There are some exceptions, however. Entitlements are sometime set at a minimum level to allow people to be resettled without a significant loss of living style. This is often the case with squatters who have lived in place for a long time but who lack legal title to the land they occupy. Entitlements may consist of land, land with improvements (e.g. irrigation), new housing, building materials to build houses, cash payments, training for a new profession, especially where it is not possible to continue in a previous activity because of the resettlement.

7.1.7 Eligibility Matrix:

The eligibility matrix matches categories of affected people with specific entitlements or a selection of entitlements. For example, farmers who lose up to one-half of their land may be eligible to receive plot of land equivalent to the land lost or cash compensation for the portion lost. On the other hand, farmers who lose a large portion of their land may be entitled to a new lot equivalent to the entire plot they farmed previously or to cash compensation. The reason is that when a large portion of a farm is taken, it may lose its economic viability and the farmer may opt to be compensated for the entire farm. The eligibility matrix must be crafted carefully to satisfy the needs of the displaced families and the available financial envelope. There is no one-size-fits-all eligibility matrix. Rather the matrix must be worked out in consultation with the community and in accordance with availability of resources. In some cases, for example, land may be so scarce that it will be impossible to provide land-for-land.

7.1.8 Cut – off Date:

A cut-off date shall be set and announced to the affected community. Usually the cut-off date corresponds to the date of completion of the census. After this date, no compensation will be made to families or persons who install themselves within the affected area or for improvements made to homes or other structures. The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative investments inside the affected area by persons seeking entitlements. 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.

7.1.9 Businesses:

Businesses and service establishments may be displaced by flood control projects. In such cases, business owners may be compensated with cash, with a new place of business or other benefits. Service providers, such as auto repair shops should be provided with a building site in a location where they will be able to attract customers or keep existing ones. Business owners are entitled to compensation for lost profits during the time they are unable to operate due to displacement or while they rebuild their clientele. Small, informal businesses present a problem because they normally do not keep records nor do they pay taxes. In such cases, an estimate of profits may be based on daily turnover, on inventory or other methods of estimation.

7.1.10 Vulnerable People:

The census shall be used to identify vulnerable people among the affected population. Vulnerable people shall be defined as elderly people who lack a social support network to assist them in moving to a new location; persons suffering from a mental or physical disability, single mothers of small children and very poor persons living below the poverty line. The entitlement table shall include this category as having special entitlements including personal assistance with moving, reestablishment of household, reestablishment of a social network and appropriate assistance from informal or formal sources. This role is normally played by social workers.

7.1.11 Conflicts and Clouded Titles:

Sometimes it is not possible to compensate landowners and homeowners because of conflicting claims or unsettled estates. In cases, of inheritance, for example, where the heirs to a property cannot all be found, it may be necessary to deposit funds into an escrow account held by a reliable financial or government entity until all claims are settled. The proponent agency has an obligation to proactively assist the affected parties and claimants to settle their differences in a timely manner. In no case, is it acceptable for people to be evicted from their homes or farms without having made provisions for them to be re-housed and rehabilitated.

7.1.12 Public Facilities:

Public facilities such as schools, houses of worship, sports facilities that are displaced or become inaccessible because of the taking of land should be rebuilt at project expense at a location and in a manner acceptable to the users of that facility.

7.1.13 Disclosure:

After the resettlement plan has been developed, it must be disclosed in a manner that is accessible to the community and other interested parties in the language used by members of the community. Printed copies may be deposited at local agencies and posted on line. Prior to implementation, additional community meetings should be held to discuss the plan and how it will be implemented.

7.1.14 Implementation:

Resettlement must be closely coordinated with construction. A timetable shall be included in the resettlement plan and compliance with this timetable shall be monitored. Deviations from the timetable shall be justified in monitoring reports. It is not acceptable for construction to begin with the demolition of homes or schools before appropriate measures have been taken to replace housing and other structures. If cash compensation is used, it must be paid before people are obliged to move.

7.1.15 Responsibilities and Accountabilities:

The plan shall contain a matrix listing all entities (public and private) responsible for designing and implementing the resettlement plan. It shall include columns indicating the role of each agency, the resources allocated to it and the source of these resources and the legal instrument to be used to assure performance (e.g. contract, MOU, operating agreement). It is essential that the development of the plan include contact with the management of each agency and their agreement to perform their particular role in a timely fashion. For example, if land is allocated to displaced farmers, the local land registrar must agree to register each land parcel and issue the appropriate certificates of occupancy and land titles in a timely fashion. Such arrangements must not be left until after implementation has begun.

7.1.16 Financing:

The Resettlement Plan shall include a detailed budget, a budget justification and a financing plan that shows the source of funding for the overall resettlement plan. Bank financing may be used to pay for studies, prepare resettlement plans, and to pay salaries to social workers and other staff needed to work with the population. Where entitlements include the construction of new housing or infrastructure, loan funds can be used for site preparation, design, and construction. The same procurement rules that apply to other project activities apply to resettlement activities. Solutions that involve environmental impacts such as clearing forested land for new farmland and other activities with significant should be subjected to environmental impact assessments. Loan funds may not be used for land acquisition or for cash compensation. These costs shall be paid out of local counterpart funds. The costs of resettlement shall be included in the overall project costs.

7.1.17 Grievance Procedure:

Each Resettlement plan shall include clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population. Grievance procedures fall into the following steps.

- a. **Reception and registration:** Affected people shall have the right to file complaints or grievances with regard to any aspect of the resettlement project. They may do so verbally, in writing or through a representative. Grievances shall be recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the griever, address and location information, the nature of the grievance and the resolution desired. Receipt of grievances shall be acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances
- b. **Resolution:** All grievances shall be referred to the appropriate party for resolution and shall be resolved within 15 days after receipt. If additional information is needed, project management can authorize and additional 15 days for resolution. Results of grievances shall be disclosed to the griever in writing with an explanation of the basis of the decision.
- c. **Appeals:** Grievors dissatisfied with the response to their grievance may file an appeal. In such cases, the responsible authority shall assemble a committee to hear cases including at least one disinterested party from outside the company or agency responsible for the resettlement project. There will be no further redress available outside the resettlement project. In such cases, grievances would need to be pursued through the legal system.
- d. **Monitoring:** During project implementation and for at least 3 months following the conclusion of the project, monthly reports will be prepared by the responsible agency regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management and included in the trimester reports by the PIU.

7.1.18 Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Resettlement Plan must include a timetable and performance indicators. Among the indicators shall be:

- Meetings held with community (date, attendees, topics discussed);
- Date of conclusion of census and Announcement of Cutoff Date;
- Presentation of Plan to World Bank through PIU;
- Date of Presentation of Plan to Community and Posting;
- Date of first compensation (e.g. moving families to new housing);
- Date of midpoint in project implementation; and
- Date at which last family or business leaves the affected area

Monthly monitoring reports shall be filed by the agency or company carrying out the resettlement plan referring to these dates.

After project implementation at the time by which all families and businesses shall have been resettled and compensated and rehabilitation measures carried out, an evaluation shall be carried out using evaluation reports and interviews with the resettled families, farmers and businesses. While satisfaction of the resettled families is an important factor, it can be expected that many people will be dissatisfied with having had to move at all. The most important feature of resettlement is the extent to which resettled people have had the opportunity to rebuild their livelihoods at a level similar to or better than the pre-project level. Surveys that examine the satisfaction of people with the resettlement they underwent are not usually helpful.

7.2.0 STAFF REQUIREMENTS

7.2.1 Qualifications and team composition: The consultant should mobilize a team of key experts as follows: It is highly desirable that the consultant have experience with working with international development institutions like the World Bank, and on infrastructure related projects.

7.2.2 Key expert 1: Team Leader;

- Team Leader, with a strong background in Environmental Management and proven experience in preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs).
- Must hold a Master Degree in Environmental related courses;
- Must have at least 15 years of general professional experience in practical safeguards, social and environmental management with demonstrated proficiency in the preparation, review, and approval of EAs/ESIAs/ESMPs to meet World Bank standards.
- Familiarity with the community and environment slated for intervention will be an added advantage.
- Experience with, and a professional/technical background appropriate for understanding both the environmental and social management implications of flood risk intervention projects, especially in urban areas, including their design, construction, operation and monitoring.
- Excellent analytical, communication and writing skills.

7.2.3 Key expert 2: Social Specialist;

- Social Specialist with a degree in related social sciences and at least 8 years of professional experience in social impact assessments, involuntary resettlement and other relevant field. It is highly desirable that the specialist/consultant have experience with working with international development institutions like the World Bank, and on infrastructure related projects. Knowledge about World Bank safeguard policies and experience in similar operation is vital.
- The specialist will have substantial experience with socio-economic assessments, preferably in the context of social assessments related to establishment of Community Development Funds, development of social management plans, stakeholder engagement and community development projects, preferably with private sector projects.
- S/he should be experienced in the collection and analysis of socio-economic data and preferably have experience with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.

7.2.4 Key expert 3: Biologist/biodiversity specialist;

- A biologist/biodiversity specialist with at least 8 years of experience and degree in Biology or related university degree.
- Extensive knowledge of local species of fauna and flora and previous work experience in the community area will be an advantage.

7.2.5 Other Experts;

Other experts will be needed to support the work of the key experts, experts in the field of air quality and noise modeling etc. The consultants are free to develop a complete staffing for their proposal and working plan.

8.0 WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The Team Leader of the firm will report directly to the Project Coordinator of the PIU, IUFMP, Oyo State, Nigeria.

8.1.0 Deliverables and timing:

- **Inception report:** The PIU shall double-check and ensure that the consultant has actually commenced work and that the consultant understands the tasks. The inception report shall be submitted **Four weeks** from the date of signing the contract.
- **Week 8:** A draft ESMP, ESIA and ARAP Reports for the respective specific site will be submitted for comments in **8 weeks** from the date of signing the contract. It will identify all the areas, the mitigation measures, and the environmental and social issues associated with the site intervention sub-projects, as well as the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements in the intervention site.
- **Week 10:** The draft final ESMP, ESIA and ARAP Reports for the respective specific site will take into account all comments, and will be submitted to the PIU at the end of **Ten weeks** after commencement of contract.
- **Week 12:** The Final ESMP, ESIA and ARAP Reports will be submitted to the PIU **Twelve weeks** after commencement of the consultancy.
- The consultant will submit six (6) hard copies and a soft copy of the respective reports at each stage of the report for the specific sites.

Activities	Week 1	Week4	Week8	Week10	Week12
Contract Signing	X				
Submission of Inception Reports		X			
Submission of Draft Reports			X		
Submission of Draft Final Reports				X	
Submission of Final Reports					X

8.2.0 Responsibilities of IUFMP

- The Consultant shall report to the Project Coordinator of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of IUFMP.
- The PIU would review and discuss the Inception report with the Consultant and necessary adjustment will be embarked upon.
- The Consultant would especially carry the PIU along in the Stakeholders consultative forum.
- The Consultant may seek Technical assistance from the PIU Specialists, especially the Safeguards Specialists of the PIU.
- The Draft Reports and Draft Final Reports would be reviewed by the PIU and relevant MDAs.

- In addition to the supervision and other responsibilities contained in the contract for this consultancy, the IUFMP shall provide the consultant with the following:
 - All relevant project instruments ;
 - Project Appraisal Document
 - Project Implementation Manual
 - World Bank safeguards policies;
 - Intervention design ;
 - Access to relevant officials, groups and communities

8.3.0 Payment Schedule

10% of Contract sum on submission of inception report

30 % of Contract sum on submission of Draft Report

40% of Contract sum on submission of Draft Final Report

20% of Contract sum of submission and Acceptance of Final Report

Annex 6

Compensation of PAPs

Code	Name of PAP	GPS	Affected	Category	Disturbance allowance	Contact Phone
IB/OM/0001	MrNiyiAwotunde (photogARAPher)	N07.22.23.7" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/002	Sis Atinuke (Provisions)	N07.22.28.9" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0003	OlaitanOlawale (Hair Salon)	N07.22.28.7" E003.59.44.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0004	MrsJustina	N07.22.28.5" E003.59.44.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8108961495
IB/OM/0005	MrsAgun	N07.22.28.3" E003.59.44.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0006	Kola Akeremi (Tailoring)	N07.22.28.1" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8035493449
IB/OM/0007	MrsOluwatoyin David	N07.22.27.9" E003.59.47.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8035873046
IB/OM/0008	MrsOgunlayi (Electronic Fittings)	N07.22.27.4" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8152500751
IB/OM/0009	MrsAkinyele (Provisions Store)	N07.22.27.2" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8189496042
IB/OM/0010	MrsBidemiAdewale (Saloon)	N07.22.27.1" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8161617903
IB/OM/0011	Pamela Salaudeen	N07.22.27.0" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8077994677
IB/OM/0012	Engine Oil, Grease & Brake Oil Shop	N07.22.26.3" E003.59.44.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0013	Mr. Akorede James (Estate Agent)	N07.22.26.1" E003.59.44.7"	Office/lockup shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8022286163
IB/OM/0014	Mrs. ToyinAjala (food items)	N07.22.25.9" E003.59.44.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8032149478
IB/OM/0015	Maria Rufus	N07.22.25.7" E003.59.44.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7067783736
IB/OM/0016	MrsAloba (Clothes & Tailoring Material)	N07.22.25.5" E003.59.45.0"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	9035483978
IB/OM/0017	DrAdeyemo - Ultrasound	N07.22.25.2" E003.59.45.2"	Clinic/lockup shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7068056983
IB/OM/0018	BionaJinadu	N07.22.25.0" E003.59.45.4"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0019	Mrs Comfort Ezekiel (Vegetables etc)	N07.22.24.8" E003.59.45.6"	Tabletop	Movable structure	13,000.00	
IB/OM/0020	Mr. AdedireOluwadamilare (Barbing Salon)	N07.22.24.7" E003.59.45.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8075675874
IB/OM/0021	Mrs Nike Awofeso (Provisions)	N07. 22.24.4" E003.59.45.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8062342236
IB/OM/0022	MrsOdewunmi Mary (Snack shop)	N07.22.24.3" E003.59.45.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0023	MrsBamideleDasola	N07.22.24.0" E003.59.46.0"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	9098919849
IB/OM/0024	MrsAkinade (Akara seller)	N07.22.23.7" E003.59.46.1"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7056934029
IB/OM/0025	vulcanizer in front of mosque	N07.22.23.3" E003.59.46.1"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0026	MrS.K Onifade	N07.22.23.7" E003.59.46.1"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7033345743
IB/OM/0027	Mr Peter Abiodun (dry cleaners)	N7.22.24.2" E003.59.46.2"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8066214285
IB/OM/0028	MrsAjokeOlajide	N7.22.24.8" E003.59.45.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7036192372

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for Omiri Bridge Priority Site - IUFMP

IB/OM/0029	MrsOlubisiAkintola (food&medicine)	N07.22.24.9" E003.59.45.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8060354237
IB/OM/0030	MrsLawal (Natural Herbs)	N07.22.25.0" E003.59.45.8"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8058248528
IB/OM/0031	MrsFolashadeAdesina	N07.22.25.0" E003.59.45.7"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	9038243736
IB/OM/0032	MrsFunmilayoAlabere (soft drinks)	N07.22.25.2" E003.59.45.6"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8069370159
IB/OM/0033	Cement depot	N07.22.25.6" E003.59.45.2"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7039589952
IB/OM/0034	Mrs Sola (baby goods)	N07.22.25.9" E003.59.45.1"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7030303938
IB/OM/0035	Building materials	N07.22.25.9" E003.59.45.0"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0036	MrsAjisafe	N07.22.26.4" E003.59.44.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8164947726
IB/OM/0037	MrsAnuoluwa (Kerosene Depot)	N07.22.30.0" E003.59.44.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8066320055
IB/OM/0038	C&S Church		Entrance	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0039	MrsAyodaniyan	N07.22.30.9" E003.59.45.0"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8030629049
IB/OM/0040	MrsOyindamolaOgunmodede	N07.22.30.5" E003.59.45.0"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8034397575
IB/OM/0041	MrsOmolara	N07.22.31.8" E003.59.44.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8054736165
IB/OM/0042	Generator repairer	N07.22.31.8" E003.59.44.9"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8076466115
IB/OM/0043	MrsJimoh (maize smoking)	N07.22.32.1" E003.59.44.8"	Stall	Movable structure	13,000.00	8162259549
IB/OM/0044	Near Military Zone	N07.22.33.3 E003.59.44.6"	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0045	BolorunduroIodowu		Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	9035900552
IB/OM/0046	AyodejiOluwasola	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7030303938
IB/OM/0047	Mrs B Olaniran	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8125272997
IB/OM/0048	MrsAdeniyiTokunbo	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0049	Nike Awofeso	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	
IB/OM/0050	Idowu J.K (electrical)	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8075723381
IB/OM/0051	MrsOwodogba	Adekola Junction	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8077538870
IB/OM/0052	MrsAnjolaTawa (Tailoring)	50 Adekola	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8059538722
IB/OM/0053	AnuOlayemi (Video Rentals)		Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	9081261157
IB/OM/0054	Mary Rufus	50 Adekola	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	703307290
IB/OM/0055	Ajalaltunu		Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8109783929
IB/OM/0056	Mathew Adetunji		Entrance gate	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7057812159
IB/OM/0057	MrsAkinsola	Zone B - Adekola	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	7062934455
IB/OM/0058	MrsOluwaleke (Chemist)	Zone B - Adekola	Lock up shop	Immovable structure	26,000.00	8056552251

Source: Field Survey, June 2016