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**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**FOR**

**OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA**

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

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

**MARCH 2017**



# **ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA**

## **DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

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



**MARCH 2017**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA**

The Oyo State Government secured support from the World Bank to implement the Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) which is geared towards 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.

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. The resulting environmental and social impacts associated with the activities triggers the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement.

Specifically, the Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area (Omi River) priority site requires infrastructure upgrade involves upgrading of road in existing ROWs with drains; dredging of blocked drainage systems, and construction of culverts and bridges under the road and into the natural river channels.

The project will not involve land acquisition because the reconstruction of drainage, culvert and road approaches will be carried out on the existing project area of influence. However, shops and structures will be adversely impacted which will result in involuntary displacement and disturbance of access to means of livelihoods, and therefore, trigger the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

Measures to minimize displacement in Olorungunwa Culvert project site has been articulated to include amongst other things altering alignments and technical designs to avoid displacement as much as possible within the ROW; application of appropriate technology to reduce impact on structures through vibrations; precise scheduling of construction to secure access to business customers; pre-construction street meetings and adequate notification; and hands on social monitoring and supervision. From the scoping mission and census conducted, fewer than 200 people will be displaced thus requires an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) was prepared following the evaluation of project impacts; census of affected persons; socioeconomics survey; develop resettlement

criteria, including legal framework, eligibility, valuation of and compensation for losses; and entitlements; valuation of losses and development of compensation cost and assistance budget.

The PAPs in Olorungunwa community comprise of a total of 68 people including 6 affected residential households; 1 non-resident household; 39 residential tenants in non-moveable shop structures; 7 residential tenants in moveable shop structures; 13 residential tenants in non-moveable shop structure that requires partial dismantling; and 2 unidentified properties. There is no loss of shelter or household assets to any house owner or tenant in the area. However, A total of 13 wooden structures (shop extensions) used to display wares will be affected. These structures will be voluntarily moved at the commencement of the construction. Residents are mostly traders, craft makers, civil servants, and retired low income earners. Petty trading is the most dominant form of self-employment while the predominant craft works includes fashion designing, carpentry, hair dressing, shoe making, photography, and metallurgical works (aluminum fabrication, welding) etc.

Cash based assistance was the most preferred due to its flexibility, simplicity and do-ability. Besides it is suitable for IUFMP management and exit. The cash based compensation will be implemented by first notifying the PAPs, then documentation, agreement and finally disbursement. Community development will be implemented as part of the overall CDP for the project, which will be implemented by the Community Development Officer, and Social Safeguard specialist. These activities include the formation of Community Level Flood Management Committee; public education and training; rehabilitation of alternative route; organising and setting up of a waste collection system; cooperative schemes and empowerment projects; and monitoring of vulnerable people.

The estimated total budget is ₦10, 815,000 of which ₦3, 265,000 is for cash compensation and ₦7,550,000 is for community assistance. Of the ₦3,265,000 meant for cash compensation, ₦ 1,640,000 is meant for dismantled structures while ₦ 1,625,000 is for business disruption. The breakdown of ₦7, 550,000 includes ₦ 3,000,000 for rehabilitation and construction of alternative road, ₦750,000 for training on flood management and preparedness, ₦ 3,000,000 for establishment of Community-Based Solid Waste Management System while establishment of Cooperative Society will cost ₦ 800,000.

While grievances are not envisaged, PAPs shall however be informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress prior to the signing of the individual

resettlement contracts. The grievance redress procedure (as outlined in chapter 9 of this report) shall guarantee the delivery of speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances, preferably at local and state levels. The mechanism designed is simple, easily accessible, flexible, and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people are illiterate. There are 3 core institutional blocks comprising the Site- Community Grievance Redress Committee; Oyo State Mediation Centre, and the IUFMP PIU Community Relations Team.

Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted. Monitoring will verify if compensation, resettlement and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people while evaluation will ascertain the fact and determine where and when course adjustments are needed.

The Project is responsible for dissemination of the documents in the project area in a form and language understandable to the local populations. Adverts shall be placed in national daily newspapers of documents displayed in the following locations: Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project (IUFMP); Oyo State Ministry of Environment And Water Resources; Oyo State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development; and Egbeda LGA.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Introduction

This document outlines the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area priority site for the Ibadan Urban Flood Management project (IUFMP) Project.

It builds upon a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) previously carried out to lay out the criteria for compensation and time bound action steps for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures for economic and physical displacement impacts arising from Project activities.

### 1.1 Project Background

Flooding affect populations and has led to enormous loss of lives and properties. In August 2011, the flood disaster in the Ibadan metropolis left over 120 fatalities and about 4-billion-naira damage to property. In order to solve the problem of flooding in Ibadan, 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. Infrastructure upgrade involves:

- Upgrading of road in existing ROWs with drains
- Dredging of blocked drainage systems.
- Construction of Culverts and bridges under the road and into the natural river channels

### 1.2 General Description of Project Area

Nigeria is situated in West Africa and bordered to the North by Niger Republic; North East by Chad; West by Benin; East by Cameroon and South by the Atlantic Ocean. The land mass of Nigeria is 923,768 sq km, and lies between latitudes 4<sup>0</sup> 00' N and 14<sup>0</sup> 00' N, and longitudes 2<sup>0</sup> 50' E and 14<sup>0</sup> 45' E.

The city of Ibadan is located in Oyo state in the south-western part of Nigeria. It is located approximately on longitude 3<sup>0</sup>5' to 4<sup>0</sup>36' East of the Greenwich Meridian, and latitude 7<sup>0</sup>23' to 7<sup>0</sup>55' north of the Equator. Ibadan is located at a distance of 145 km north of Lagos. As

early 80s, it had an aerial extent of about 30, 080 km<sup>2</sup> with the metropolis covering about 250 km<sup>2</sup> of the area. The 2006 census put the total population of Ibadan to 2,550,593 while the average population density was 828 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.



Figure1. 1: Map of Nigeria showing Oyo State

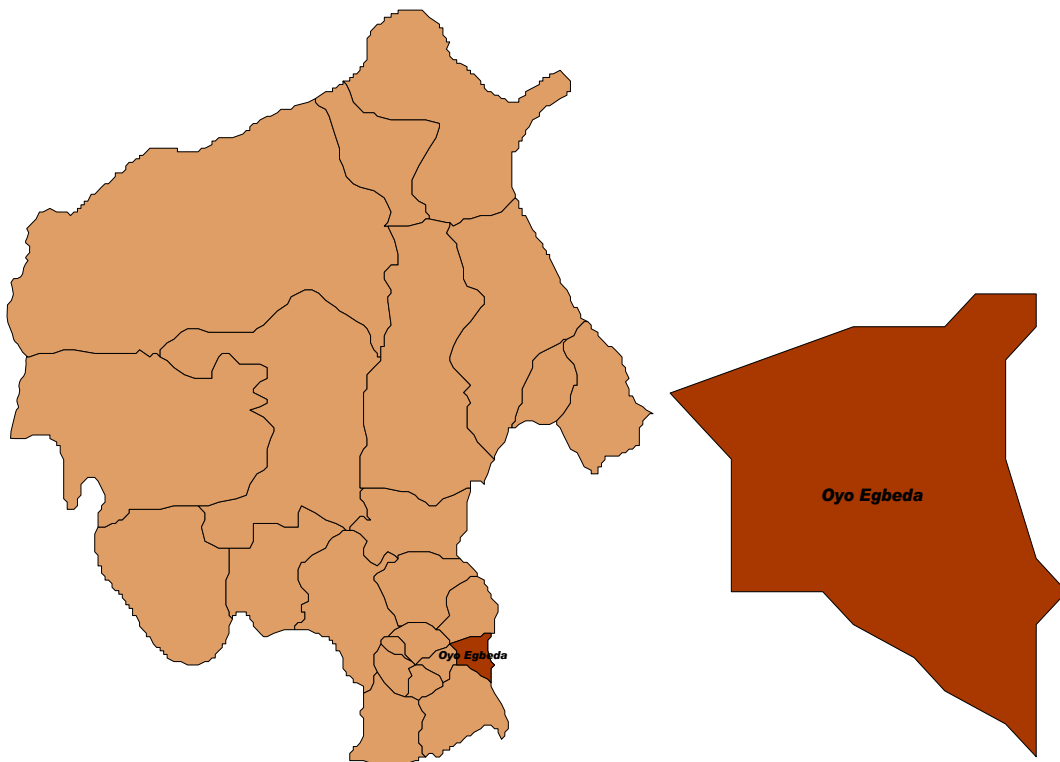


Figure1. 2: **Map of Oyo State showing Egbeda Local Government**

Egbeda Local Government, which is one of the 33 LGAs in Oyo State, a suburban located in the rainforest agro-ecological zone. It lies between latitudes  $7^{\circ}21'$  and  $8^{\circ}$  N of the equator and longitudes  $4^{\circ} 02'$  and  $4^{\circ} 28' E$  of the meridians, and bounded in the North by Lagelu Local Government Arrea, in the West by Ibadan North East, in the East by Osun State and in the South by Ona-Ara LGA. The annual mean temperature and rainfall in the area is to be about 280C and 2650 mm respectively.

The Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area (Omi River) priority site is located in Egbeda Local Government Area of Oyo State. 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. The topography of the project area of influence is a gentle slope and is 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.

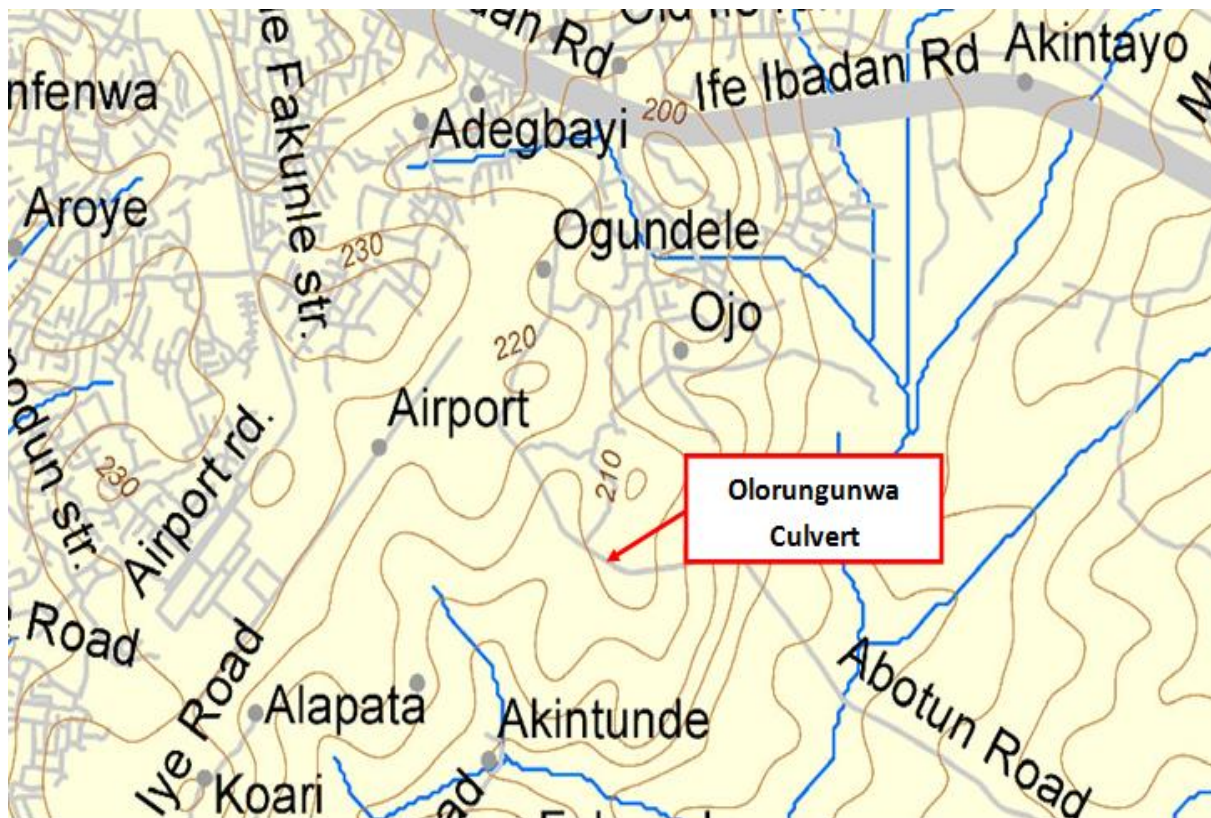


Figure1. 3: **Olorungunwa Culvert on Topographic Map**



Figure1. 4: Olorungunwa Culvert and Extent of Road Rehabilitation

## 1.4 Proposed Project Improvement

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 25m<sup>2</sup>.

Also included is the rehabilitation and construction of 500m road comprising of 250m each both towards and beyond the Olorungunwa Culvert.

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.

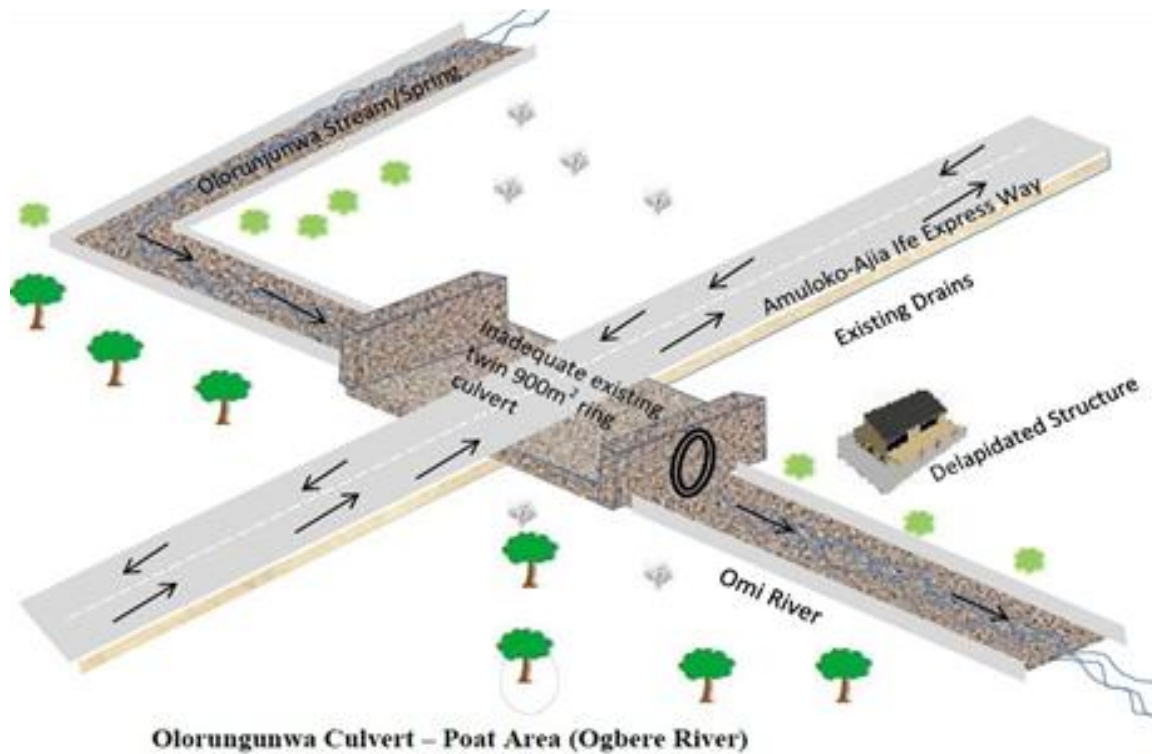


Figure1. 5: Olorungunwa Culvert – Poat Area (Omi River) Schematic Layout

The reconstruction of the Olorungunwa Culvert involves the reconstruction of drainage and rehabilitation of a 500m stretch of road approaches to the culvert starting beside the Mosque after the Ogo-Oluwa Road designated as the alternative road on geographical location  $7^{\circ}22'05.9''N$ ,  $3^{\circ}59'50.7''E$  and terminates at  $N7^{\circ}22'0.8N$ ,  $3^{\circ}59'50.7''E$ . The cross section of the proposed road shows the width of the road to be between 6m to 7.3m while the drains will be between 0.75m to 1m.

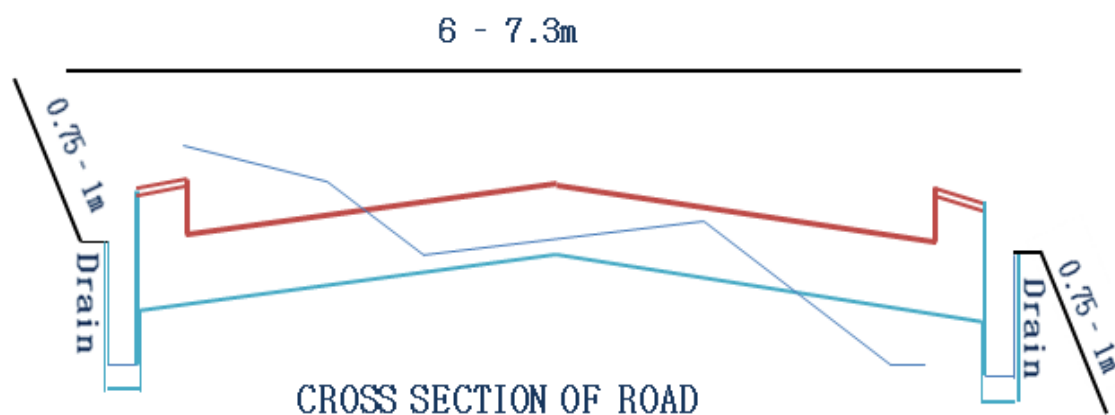


Figure1. 6: Cross Section of Road and Drains

## 1.5 ARAP Requirement

The project will not involve land acquisition because the reconstruction of drainage, culvert and road approaches will be carried out on the existing project area of influence. However, shops and structures will be adversely impacted which will result in involuntary displacement and disturbance of access to means of livelihoods, and therefore, trigger the World Bank’s Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

For projects that involve the displacement of 200 people or more, a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required. Where the project involves fewer than 200 people as indicated in the Olorungunwa rehabilitation works, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required.

## 1.6 ARAP Objectives

The specific objectives of this ARAP are:

- To develop a resettlement action plan in line with the provisions of Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of the World Bank on Involuntary resettlement and the relevant Nigerian laws,
- To ensure that compensations and mitigation packages are delivered promptly and according to the provisions of OP 4.12
- To update the RPF where necessary and translate the criteria set in the RPF into concrete, time bound actions – based upon actual displacement impacts, current values and consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

## 1.7 ARAP Approach

The major tasks and methods applied are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table1. 1: **ARAP Tasks and Methods**

Key Tasks	Methods
Evaluation of Project Impacts	Scoping mission, interviews, Focus Group Discussions
Census of Affected Persons	Inauguration of Community /Resettlement Committee. Consultations. One on one engagements with Displaced Persons (PAPs)
Socioeconomics	FGDs, Key informer interviews, physical observation

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA

	etc.
Develop resettlement criteria, including legal framework, eligibility, valuation of and compensation for losses; and entitlements	Review of RPF; legal advisory services,
Resettlement measures	Consultations and participation of affected persons
Valuation of losses	Quantity survey
Cost estimates and budget	Cost analysis

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 Project Impacts

#### 2.1 Measures to avoid Displacement

Measures to avoid or minimize displacement in Olorungunwa Culvert, road approaches and drains reconstruction works are:

- Altering alignments and technical designs to avoid displacement as much as possible within the ROW
- Application of appropriate technology to reduce impact on structures through vibrations
- Precise scheduling of construction to secure access to business customers
- Pre-construction street meetings and adequate notification
- Hands on social monitoring and supervision

#### 2.2 Affected Households

**The project impacted on the residential area of the community. Affected households and shops include:**

- 6 resident households
- 1 non-resident households
- 39 residential tenants in non-moveable shop structures
- 7 residential tenants in moveable shop structures
- 13 residential tenants in non-moveable shop structure that requires partial dismantling.
- 2 unidentified properties (A and B)

#### 2.3 Losses

The potential losses of assets for resident and non-resident households are outlined below.

##### 2.3.1 Loss of Land

A number of the Project affected persons -PAPs are titled land owners. Under OP 4.12, they are categorized as Category A (that is those who have formal legal rights to land -including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country). Furthermore, while all the affected structures were either non-moveable or movable temporary wooden

structures, land acquisition is not required. Therefore, there were no losses on investment in land improvement such as land filling for the purpose of constructing permanent structures.

### 2.3.2 Loss of Structures

A total of 13 wooden structures (shop extensions) used to display wares will be affected. These structures will be voluntarily moved at the commencement of the construction.

Owners of structures extensions that will be dismantled totals 2. Aside from these losses, they will all be able to fully recover their assets.

### 2.3.3 Loss of Shelter

There is no loss of shelter to any house owner or tenant in the area.

### 2.3.4 Loss of Household

There is no loss of household assets

### 2.3.5 Income Loss

Income loss occurred from the disruption of normal business activities

## 2.4 Summary of Impacts

Table2. 1: Summary of Impacts

Items impacted			Number of Households
<b>A</b>		<b>Households</b>	
	A1	Resident households of owners of living structures	6
	A2	Non-resident households of owners of living structures	1
<b>B</b>		<b>Structures</b>	
	B1	Losses from dismantling and moving structures	20
<b>C</b>		<b>Household Assets</b>	
	C1	Total loss of household assets by structure owners	Nil
	C2	Total loss of household assets by tenants	Nil
<b>D</b>		<b>Shelter</b>	
	D1	Loss of structure owner’s shelter by dismantlement	Nil
	D2	Loss of resident owner’s shelter by dismantlement	Nil
	D3	Loss of tenant’s shelter by dismantlement	Nil
<b>E</b>		<b>Income</b>	
	E1	Disruption of normal business activities by all house owners and tenants	68

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

#### 3.1 Affected Community

The affected community in Oloungunwa - Poat Area is a conglomeration of several units of settlers, with the most prominent being the residential households who alongside rent out business shops to business owners and traders. A significant percentage of these business owners and traders reside within the community while others reside within walking distances around the Olorungunwa-Poat Area vicinity.

#### 3.2 Ethnicity

The Project affected persons -PAPs were mostly Yorubas from Ibadan in Oyo State and other southwestern part of Nigeria. However, there were some indigenes of Edo and Delta States amongst the land occupiers.

#### 3.3 Demographics

The project affected persons - PAPs in Olorungunwa community consists of a total of 68 people including seven (7) affected residential households.

##### 3.3.1. Age of Respondents

Typically, the youth population dominates, though the community has a balanced population including elderly people, widows and children. 68% of the affected structures were female owned, while 32% were male owned.

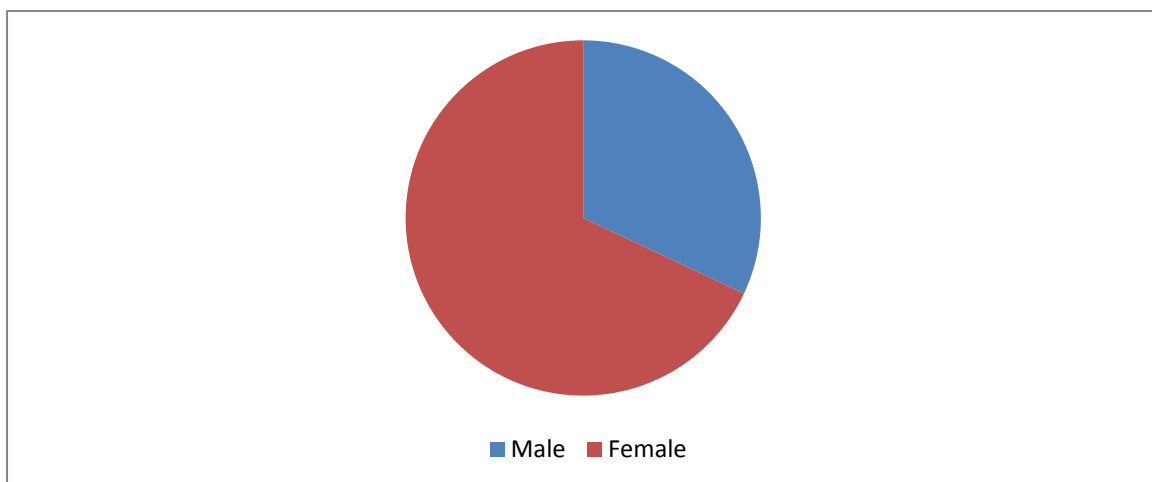


Figure3. 1: **Gender of Owners of Affected Structure**

### 3.3.2. Livelihoods

Residents are mostly traders, craft makers, civil servants, and retired low income earners. Petty trading is the most dominant form of self-employment. The women traded in sachet water, ice blocks, patent medicine stores, electrical wares, cooked and raw food; fruits, soft drinks, beer, kerosene etc. The predominant craft works includes fashion designing, carpentry, hair dressing, shoe making, photography, and metallurgical works (aluminum fabrication, welding) etc. The men traded in construction materials.

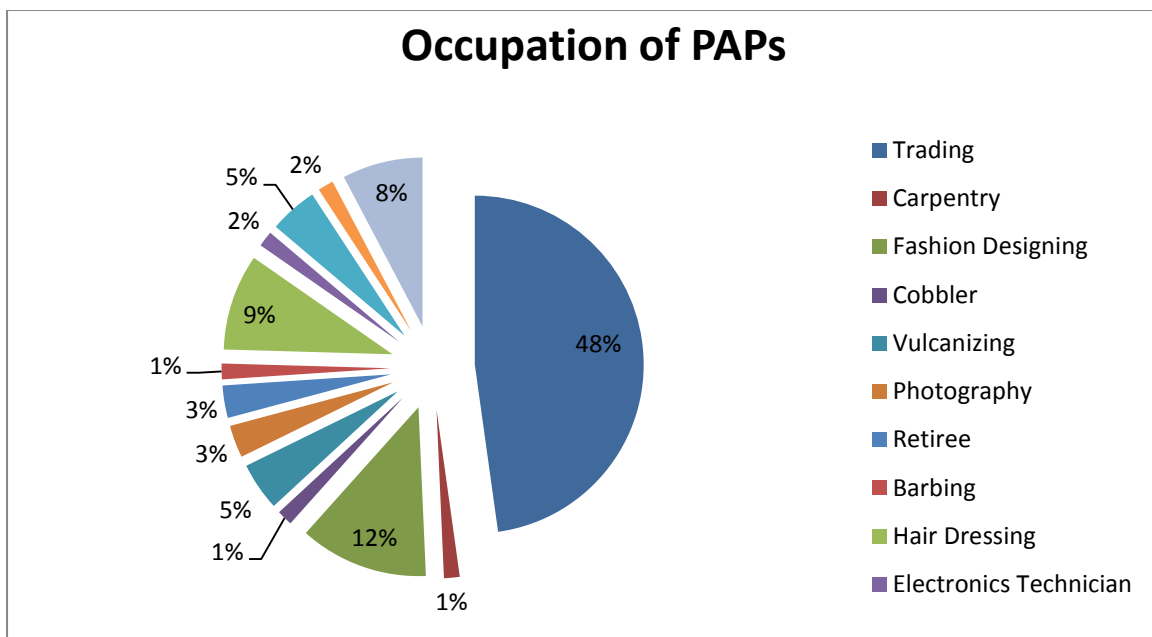


Figure3. 2: **Occupation of Affected PAPs**

Several of the elders above 60 were retired, living on remittances. 48% of the PAPs are traders; 12% are fashion designers; metallurgical works is 8%; 9% are hair dressers, vulcanizer and civil servants are each 5%; Photographers and Retiree are each 3%. The others include 1% cobbler; 2% each of electronic technician and mechanic, and 1% barbing.

### 3.3.3 Marital status of respondents

About 90.2 % of respondents are married. About 8.8% of total number of respondents is single while about 0.03% is divorced as shown in Figure 3.6.

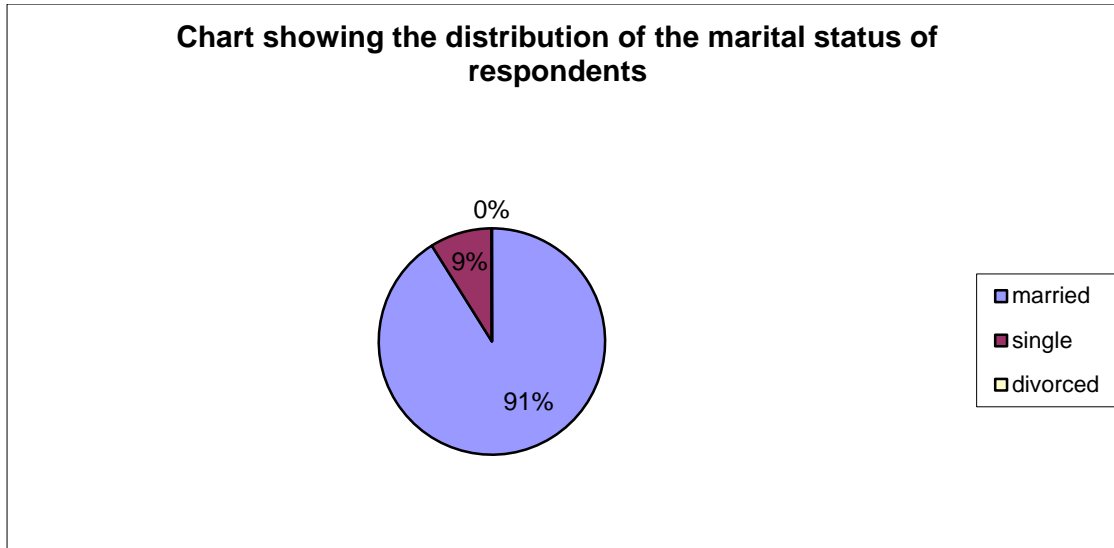


Figure3. 3: **Marital status of Respondents**

### 3.3.4 Religion of respondents

Christian respondents constitute (87.7%). Muslim constitute about 8.83% while traditional religious worshipers constitute 0.13%.

### 3.3.5 Number of persons per household of respondents

The average number of household is 8. Household sizes ranges from single person households to households of above 20 persons in only two cases. Polygamy is a very common occurrence.

### 3.3.6. Average income of respondents

The average income of respondents per season is given in the table 3.1 below.

Table3. 1: **Average Monthly income of respondents**

<b>Income Source</b>	<b>Monthly Income (₦)</b>
Craft Making,/ Artisans/ Mechanics /fashion	50,066.5
Trading	114, 019.13
Civil Service	75,977.14
Company	14,033.34
Pension (Retirees)	20,000

### 3.3.7 Type of persons affected

Different categories of affected persons were identified and categorized, with majority of persons affected being household. There are few members of the households that are

categorized as vulnerable because of physical challenge and /or disability or with respect to being above 60 years.

Malaria is the common sickness suffered by most households (see fig 3.11) representing about 96.7% of total respondents indicate that malaria is the most common illness they suffer. Other illnesses indicated common among households are headaches and flu. HIV/AIDS awareness is quite high (60%) although a whopping 20% claim they do not have any awareness of HIV/AIDS. Most of the respondents 97.6% make use of the health centres closest to them.

### **3.3.8 Identity of Affected Asset**

All (100%) the affected asset are shops used for trading purposes to display wares.

### **3.3.9 Owner of Asset Affected**

A significant number of the project affected person's asset are owned personally while some are rented asset. This is understandable given that most of the affected assets are owner occupier shops and the nature of land holding is, individual based rather than communal. Also in cases of family ownership of assets upon the demise of the owner of an asset (Shop), the asset is shared among his children and thus, family ownership of asset does not arise.

### **3.3.10 Conflict in the Communities**

There has not been any conflict with the use of land. The community is an organized community with development associations and representation across the various groups recognized by the Local Government authority. Therefore in cases of conflicts, policemen and local leaders are involved in the resolution of such conflicts. Fewer conflicts exist among fellow neighbours.

### **3.3.11. Education**

Primary education is the major form of education acquired by these PAPs. The highest form of education among the male respondents was tertiary education (4.1%), 11.3% had secondary education, 34.3% had primary education while the remaining (4%) had no formal education. The female respondents in the project area have lower literacy level, 23. 6% of the female respondents have no formal education, hence, 24.3% had primary education, 6.5%. 7% had secondary education, while the remaining 7% attained tertiary level.

### 3.3.12. Housing Conditions

Analysis of housing conditions of respondents were based on; material of construction of the houses, method of waste disposal, availability of housing amenities such as (water, electricity, sanitary facilities). The frequency distribution of these variables as shown in Table 3.2 revealed that the materials for construction of most of the houses were within the upper lower income class and middle income earners in the project area. 65.7% of the respondents had sandcrete walls which in some cases have cracked or dilapidated while the remaining 34.3% had mud walls. 62.6% had cement /sand flooring. The condition of most of the buildings (75.4%) were generally fair. Olorungunwa provides rent in the range of 500 - 2500/month paid on a monthly basis, and therefore could be said to be peri-urban.

1. Materials for construction		Frequency	Percentages
Wall materials	Sand Crete	45	65.7
	Mud	23	34.3
Floor materials	Concrete	6	7.8
	Cement/sand	44	62.6
	Bare ground	18.	26.6
Condition of building	Good	9	13.2
	Fair	51	75.4
	Poor	8	11.3
2. Housing Amenities			
Water supply	Public tap	8	11.7
	Hand dug well	43	63.3
	Stream	17	25.0
Toilet facilities	Water system /Pit Latrines	50	74.0
	Streams/drainage	14	20.0
	Bush/dunghills	4	6.0
Waste disposal	Streams	5	8.0
	Burning	10	14.0
	Open space	53	78.0
Illumination facilities	Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company (IBEDC)	38	55.9
	Self-generating plant	26	37.7
	Clay lamp/lantern	4	6.4

Source: Field Survey, 2016

### 3.3.13. Quality of Life

Quality of life in Olorungunwa – Poat Area can be described as above average as the PAPs income is above the international poverty threshold of US\$1.90 a day. Besides, the cost of

rent which is a strong poverty line effector is largely affordable by the residents of Olorungunwa priority site. More than half of the residents have not acquired education beyond West African School Certificate (WASC) and First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC). Access to improved social amenities however needs to increase particularly health centers, good road infrastructures while there should be measures to ensure increased access to education and encouragement of the residents for further education will significantly enhance their livelihood and quality of life.

### **3.3.13. Land Acquisition at the Scheme**

The most predominant mode of land acquisition in the scheme are by Inheritance and purchases

### **3.4. Community Assistance**

The community requires the infrastructure upgrade for the existing culvert and the road which will assist to reduce flood risks and vulnerabilities around the Olorungunwa area. The topography of the area is a slope terrain and the flow of Omi River through the area increases their susceptibility to flooding especially during heavy rainfall. Hence, the construction of road drainage and culvert will avert flooding in the future.

In Adekola larger community to which Olorungunwa belongs, the NGO operating locally include a Red Cross Chapter and other CBOs as listed below: (please see consultation list on appendix D)

- Olorunto Community Development Council
- Rock View Estate Community Development Council
- Bioku Araba Community Development Council
- Irepodun Adekola Community Development Council
- Kuelu Community Development Council
- Kuponiya Community Development Council
- Gbelu Community Development Council
- Adekola/Gboyero Community Development Council
- Adekola Ididuntan Community Development Council
- Itesiwaju Community Development Council
- Oyardare Community Development Council
- Temidire Community Development Council
- Ogo Oluwa Community Development Council

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 Stakeholder Consultation

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

### 4.1 Objectives of the Consultation

The objectives of the consultations are to:

- ❖ *Inform the project affected persons and all stakeholders of the project and on the likely positive and negative impacts the project might have on them*
- ❖ *Inform the stakeholders about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement*
- ❖ *Inform the stakeholders on offered choices among, and provide technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives*
- ❖ *Listen to the concerns of stakeholders about the projects and address them*

### 4.2 Consultations Strategy

The strategy employed in the stakeholders’ consultations includes:

- Community meetings
- Focus Group Discussions
- Inauguration of Community Resettlement/Welfare Committee
- Key informer interviews
- One on one engagements with affected persons
- Consultations with relevant agencies, organizations and government officers

Table 4.1. Institutional 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 <sup>th</sup> 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	<i>Clarifications and Questions</i> The consultants responses were:  (i) Consultants expressed appreciation To request for outstanding background documentation to which the PC promised to send the
Response	The PC agreed to send the following documentation to the Project Leader of the Bodley Company Limited team - Prof Gbenle:  a. Resettlement Policy Framework b. Project Design documents
<b>Recommendations &amp; Remarks</b>	The consultants were advised to further meet with the IUFMP social safeguards specialist to clarify any other areas of interest.
<b>Meeting with IUFMP Social Safeguards Specialist</b>	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 <sup>th</sup> of June 2016 and the safeguards specialist was responsible party for informing the communities and stakeholders that would be in attendance.



**Figure 4.1: Cross section of Participants at Olorungunwa Stakeholders Consultations**

### **4.3 Participation**

A community based Grievance Redress Committee was inaugurated. This includes Community leaders and additional persons that were publicly nominated by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to represent them. This 5 – member committee (details in annex 1) includes:

- Three community leaders representing the segments of the community
- Women representative and
- Community Youth representative

This committee assisted in the course of census and identifying of PAPs and vulnerable persons as well as identifying best approaches for resettlement.

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 Local Government Area council, Community Head, community members such as the landlord’s association, Youth Associations, the various representatives of the Community Based organisation constituting the Adekola community as a whole and other residents from the community, Local chapter of

NGOs in the area is the Red Cross. There is need to further strengthen the participation of the NGOs in the area through the CBOs, Local Council and the IUFMP.

#### **4.4 Cut-off Date**

Cut-off date was fixed and announced to stakeholders for the 28<sup>th</sup> 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, and
- Census of the project affected persons commenced.

#### **4.5 Summary of Stakeholders Consultation concerns/findings and suggested measures to address them**

The following are summary of the concerns raised during consultation meetings and measures suggested to address them:

- ❖ The Olorungunwa- Poat area is plagued by four types of floods namely flash floods, riverine floods, rainfall-induced floods and storm surge floods. In a hydrological year, the flooding season may start as early as May and can continue until November.
- ❖ There is no dissemination of real-time information on floods; as such people heavily rely on natural instincts: cloud cover, movements of ants, lizards and the kind.
- ❖ Mechanism for the announcement of the imminence of flood should be strengthened.

#### **4.6 Perception of the Project**

At the meetings, the overview of the project and appreciation of ARAP implementation and other related information were presented to the stakeholders in local Yoruba language and in English. Furthermore, the challenges emanating from the implementation of the project and the support needed/ to be given from all parties to ensure effective project and successful implementation were also discussed.

At the fora, the potential PAPs and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well as the grievance redress mechanism. The PAPs were specifically told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was stressed that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work during the civil works in course of disturbance to access.

Furthermore, the stakeholders were informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor.

*Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project. Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Table 4.1 provides a summary of the concerns raised by the stakeholders’ and how they were responded to during the meetings or how the project addresses them.*

Table 4. 2: **Queries/Observation and the response given to the General Stakeholders**

S/N	Stakeholders Concerns	Remarks
<i>Inventory Concerns</i>		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ If the project commences, will they be stopped from using their road access</li> <li>❖ When will the construction work start, and how long?</li> <li>❖ Will the inventory of the PAPs be taken before the civil works rehabilitation commencement? During levelling, peoples fence or shop may be affected, will this be raised back after construction.</li> <li>❖</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Yes, there will be disturbance on the parts of the road access to culvert in the course of the civil works rehabilitation, however alternative access routes through Ogo-Oluwa road will be considered and factored into the project design by the contractor.</li> <li>❖ The construction will be mostly during the dry season and is expected to be over a period of 3 months.</li> <li>❖ Yes, inventory will start before commencement of rehabilitation work. The project does not intend to take anybody’s land, however where there is damage to fence or shop in the course of works, appropriate measures will be taken by contractors to repair damage.</li> </ul>

		Where the fence or shop is within the setback the fence will be replaced within the agreed setback.
<i>Relocation concerns</i>		
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In case of relocation, will there be space for relocation of the affected persons?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is space to relocate the affected person where applicable, however there is no relocation envisaged as the rehabilitation works is within the setback.</li> <li>❖ Where contractor require space temporarily for its equipment's will be assessed separately as part of rehabilitation process and have been factored into the engineering design</li> </ul>
<i>Hopes and Expectation concerns</i>		
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ How do we know when the official's civil works rehabilitation want to start?</li> <li>❖ Other access roads to this community are bad and when this is closed we will have difficulty in transporting ourselves and wares for daily business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ You will be properly informed through the Project communications and safeguards, and through the local radio.</li> <li>❖ Temporary access roads along the corridor ( Ogo-Oluwa road) have been considered and included in the design for rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
<i>General Queries and Concerns</i>		
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Some shops have been inherited and some owners have died, what plan do we have for those affected by project and are dead?</li> <li>❖ What happens to the inherited shops being shared among 4 children?</li> <li>❖ When will other roads affected by the flood rehabilitated.</li> <li>❖ Which community is next after olorungunwa/ adekola community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ We understand some persons inherit some shops, so the appropriate person confirmed by you to own such shops will be carefully documented.</li> <li>❖ Everyone's property or assets will be properly documented.</li> <li>❖ The culvert will be built for your good, so carefully maintain it.</li> <li>❖ The next will be decided upon by the project and the readiness of the community</li> </ul>
<b>Security Agency/Financial Institution</b>		
<i>Security</i>		
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ How do you intend to go about implementing/controlling the traders and project affected persons without grievance?</li> <li>❖ If assistance will be given, don't you think it will create security challenges in the area?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is a procedure which will be outlined in the RAP report, which will proffer ways to address Grievance, and of course, the IUFMP project has prepared a grievance redress mechanism For the project.</li> <li>❖ PAPs will be rendered assistance based on appropriate means which will pose no challenge.</li> </ul>
<b>Tenants</b>		

6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Will the project carry everybody, including those not directly affected in terms of employment benefits and all?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The overall project is geared towards improving or restoring livelihoods. This project will carry all stakeholders involved along</li> </ul>
<b>Motorcycles (Okada) Riders</b>		
<i>Concerns</i>		
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ We want to know if the designs have plans for us and our business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The designs has taken into consideration to create path for all road users transportation and safe movement at various phases of the project.</li> <li>❖</li> </ul>
<b>AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE CONSULTATIONS WITH PAPs.</b>		
1. The PAPs indicated their support to the development and rehabilitation of the project.		
2. They acknowledged willingness to work with the project in carrying out the work and plead the project to employ them or purchase construction materials from them in the civil work		
3. They have agreed to dismiss/shift backwards if they are found to have encroached the right of ways		

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 Legal Framework

#### 5.1 Legislative Provisions

The RPF developed in detailed the criteria and eligibility for compensation of project affected persons (PAPs). This was based on the provisions of OP 4.12 and Nigerian law. Wherever there was conflict between OP 4.12 and local law and customs, OP 4.12 took precedence.

The legislative provisions of OP 4.12 and Nigeria law are summarized below.

#### 5.2 Local Laws and Customs Governing Resettlement

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

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

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

##### 5.2.2 Land Use Act

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

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

##### 5.2.3 Customary Law

Under customary law, land can be owned by the community; clan or family; traditional institutions; or individual. Diverse customary practices exist from place to place, which

permit lands to be sold, given away, inherited or reserved, as the case may be. By Nigerian law, where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community.

### 5.3 Differences between Nigerian Law and OP 4.12

There are clear differences between OP 4.12 and Nigeria policy guidelines on (i) eligibility and valuation of compensations. Country legislature stops at compensation for lost assets, whereas the OP 4.12 goes further with measures to ensure that (i) Displaced people are not worse-off after displacement; (ii) Threatened livelihoods and coping strategies are strengthened; (iii) Incomes, ways of life and socio-cultural networks are restored; and (iv) Consultation and participation protocols allow displaced persons to enjoy greater benefit of voice and choice in the resettlement process etc.

These and other differences are elaborated in Table 5.1 below

Table5. 1: Comparison of Nigerian Legislation and World Bank Resettlement Policy

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria’s policy	OP 4.12
Land owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.
Land tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Owners of “Non-permanent” and “permanent” buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	No compensations	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of

<b>Resettlement aspect</b>	<b>Nigeria’s policy</b>	<b>OP 4.12</b>
Access/Rights of Way		such resources to a community
Livelihoods	Silent	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Communal resources	Where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.
Resettlement assistance	Silent	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources
Vulnerable groups	Silent	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner

## 5.4 Eligibility

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

- Category A Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Category B Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan
- Category C Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. In line with OP 4.12, all project affected persons are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land.

## **5.5 Eligibility Status of PAPs**

PAPs in Olorungunwa –Poat Area priority site fall under the Category ‘A’ of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement i.e. those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country).

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 Valuation and Description of Compensation

#### 6.1 Entitlements

The allotment of entitlements in the eligibility matrix of the RPF developed in 2013 needs to be updated and realigned to the current situation in Olorungunwa – Poat Area.

##### 6.1.1 OP 4.12 Provisions

For PAPs with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy, OP 4.12 recommends (i) resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, (ii) loss of assets other than land and (iii) other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the OP 4.12 policy objectives. Such assistance could include:

- Support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living
- Development assistance in addition to compensation measures
- Assistance in identifying alternative locations, and preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.

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

##### 6.1.2 Entitlement Matrix

The updated and upgraded Entitlement matrix is presented in Table 6.1 below. 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 6.1 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 6.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	ENTITLEMENTS				
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Land and other Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
Property Owners	Loss of Land	Full Replacement Costs.	Land replacement at new site, plus land clearing by the project	Crops at market rates in scarce season	None	Amount to be determined by SPMU
	Loss of Structure or Business	Compensation at full replacement value not depreciated.	Lump sum payment of 6 months rent per tenant	For lost rental income, Lump sum cash payment of 3 months rent per tenant.	Moving to be done free by project	Disturbance Allowance to be determined by PMU
Residential Tenant:	Loss of rental accommodation	No loss of structure, no entitlement to housing at new site.	Replacement costs for non-movables if installation was agreed with owner.	No loss of income	Free moving if notification before deadline	Lump sum payment of 6 months rent per tenant
Business Tenant						
Encroachers (using Land)	Loss of Land	None	Where possible assistance in securing other access to land for crops growing subject to	Crops at market rates in scarce season. For street vendors on right of ways possible access	None	Possible employment with civil works contractors, etc. and/or amount to

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
			approval of local authorities/communities.	to other sites/location		be determined by PMU
Squatters (Living on Site)	Loss of Shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure, relocation to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.	None	Payments in lieu of wages while rebuilding	None	Amount to be determined by PMU

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.

## **6.2 Type of Compensation**

Cash based assistance was the most preferred. Its advantages include:

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

## **6.3 Methods of Valuation**

The methodology used is outlined below:

### **6.3.1 Replacement Cost and Damage & Loss Assessment Methodology**

“Replacement cost’ is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard”

To assess damage and losses of economic assets identified, the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) Methodology was adopted. DaLA is a flexible, comprehensive damage and loss assessment methodological tool presently used by the World Bank for the estimation of overall impacts such as that caused by disaster. The tool which captures the closest approximation of damage and losses is in line with World Bank OP 4.12 provisions on involuntary resettlement.

The tool was initially developed by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) in 1972, has been modified and strengthened over more than three decades of application in post-disaster contexts around the world. The improvement has been through close cooperation of World Bank, WHO, PAHO, Inter-American Development Bank, UNESCO, and ILO.

The DaLA Methodology bases its assessments on the overall economy of the affected country/project area. It uses the national/project location accounts and statistics as baseline data to assess damage and loss. It also factors in the impact of disasters/projects on individual livelihoods and incomes to fully define the needs for recovery and reconstruction.

The tool analyses three main aspects:

- **Damage** (direct impact) - impact on assets, stock, and property, valued at agreed replacement (not reconstruction) unit prices. The assessment considers the level of damage (whether an asset can be rehabilitated / repaired, or has been completely destroyed).
- **Losses** (indirect impact) - flows that will be affected, such as reduced incomes, increased expenditures, etc. over the time period until the assets are recovered. These are quantified at present value. The definition of the time period is critical. If the recovery takes longer than expected, losses might increase significantly.
- **Economic effects** (sometimes called secondary impacts) - fiscal impacts, implications for GDP growth, etc. This analysis can also be applied at sub-national/local levels.

DaLA method was used to determine compensation for economic trees because of its robustness and advantage over the traditional method of assessing the cost of an economic tree. DaLA method states that market value of yield per tree for the current season (agricultural season) and cost of re-planting and nursery should be used to determine the

compensation rate for the economic tree while the Traditional Method equates the capital of the existing structure/ tree to the cost of reinstating the structure/ tree on the same type of plot at the current labour, material and other incident costs. Focus was given to assets in the project area.

Current Market value of asset within the project area was used to determine the compensation rate for crops and land. This was determined via market survey of land per square meter and the market prices of the affected Trees in the project areas.

### **6.3.2 Valuation of Land**

The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced owners of land be provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. It states that land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced to the project. However, land resettlement will not occur since land take is not envisaged on this project and will not warrant a physical displacement of persons anywhere on the corridor of the project.

Furthermore, the issue of land take by the project has been addressed, knowing fully well all the construction works are within the setback earmarked and identified by the stakeholders. There is an agreement by the stakeholders during the public consultation that compensation be given to PAPs for their disturbance to land resources.

### **Compensation Rate- Guidelines for Temporary Acquisition of Asset**

Where the project requires temporary use of private lands or structures for access, material storage, work sites, or other purposes, it is suggested that contractors could obtain voluntarily temporary access through renting or leasing or exercise legal or regulatory authority over the parcel owned by the government.

Overall, since temporary loss of lands or structures can adversely affect incomes or standards of living, a compensation guideline which provide the basis for any involuntary temporary acquisition at the project area have been developed (Table 6.1).

### **6.3.3 Description of Structures**

Structures are either moveable or non-moveable. For the purpose of this ARAP, structures were classified into three categories including:

- **Non-Moveable Shop Structures**

This includes shop structure built with blocks and cements and are thus immovable e.g. blocks of shops.

- **Moveable Shop Structures**

This includes shops build with planks/woods and those built with metals which can the transferred to another location when necessary e.g. sheds, wooden shops, and metal container shops

- **Non-Moveable Shop Structure that requires partial dismantling**

These are non-movable shops either of blocks or other materials but with shop extension for displaying wares and products.

### 6.3.4 Resettlement Measures – Options and Replacement Values

This RAP has been designed to fit the specific project circumstances, as well as the preferences of the PAPs.

Compensation will be paid for replacement value for asset on Land equivalent to loss. The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling / improvement or transfer cost where applicable.

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

- Prices of these items collected in different local markets
- Rent rates per room collected in similar and improved neighbourhoods
- Costs for transportation and delivery of per trip/day
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labour required.

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

The current rates applied in this ARAP are presented in Table 6.2 below.

Table 6. 1: **Current Rates for cash compensation**

Items to replace		Rate/unit (₦)
A	Wooden structures	

Items to replace			Rate/unit (₦)
A1	Wooden slabs/planks		
	A1.1	Stilts 2x6x12	1400 unit
	A1.2	Roofing wood 2x2; 2x3; 2x6	N600 – N1,000 unit
	A1.3	Plywood 4ft x 8ft	2800
	A1.4	Flush doors	N7,000
A2	Zinc roofing sheets		N14, 000/bundle
A3	Nails		N150 - 200/kg
A4	Labor		
	A4.1	Labor per day	N2,500/day
	A4.2	Labor for dismantling small structure	N30,000
	A4.3	Labor for dismantling medium structure	N40,000
	A4.4	Labor for dismantling large structure	N60,000
<b>B</b>	<b>Rent</b>		
	B1	Rent rates in Olorungunwa area	N2,500/ room
	B2	Transaction costs	N500/room
<b>C</b>	<b>Transportation</b>		
	C1	5 Ton delivery truck	N18,000/day

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0 Income Restoration Strategy –Alternatives

The key objective of the resettlement plan is to ensure that the economic and social future of the affected persons/households/communities is at least as favourable as it was prior to the project. A participatory approach has been utilized in the development of the income generation programme in order to ensure that the ideas, wishes and needs of the stakeholders are included.

The program will support training in income generating activities with [adequate] commercial potential in the commercial trading sectors. Potential measures could include any of the following:

- Providing entrepreneurial skill training methods and technology to support small businesses.
- Providing access to, and giving preference to affected people in, employment opportunities created by the project.
- Training in money management

Specific programs that could be carried out are outlined below:

### 7.1 Livelihood Restoration

The PAPs' livelihood restoration programs will therefore target areas of improving small scale business development as well as enhancement of income generating activities.

#### 7.1.1 Livelihood Enhancement and Community Empowerment Program

To improve the livelihood, security and quality of life of all PAPs in the project area, a program that strives to enhance their capacities in the areas of health, nutrition and education, thereby improving quality of life of household members is essential.

Such programs could include:

- ❖ Micro Enterprise Development Training: including: entrepreneurship development skills; business management; marketing; technical skill training in appropriate technologies (including rice, millet and guinea corn processing, baking, soap and pomade, mushroom production); and, input support.
- ❖ Vocational & Technical Skill Training: in carpentry; masonry; welding; electrical installation; catering; and dress making.

- ❖ Micro Credit Training: Program beneficiaries are trained in credit access and establishing linkages with financial institutions.
- ❖ Community Resilience Development: involving building the capacities of community members, particularly the youth in service provision.
- ❖ Capital Support - programs for income replacers incorporated in the project.
- ❖ Employment at Construction - local people whose livelihood get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Female affected people could form labour contracting groups with the help of the Project Management and be deployed by the contractor in simple excavations, bush clearing and other programs (e.g. tree planting and watering). PAPS should get preferential employment in project civil works based on their eligibility in the semiskilled and unskilled category. A clause should be incorporated in the contract document requiring contractors to give employment, if available to PAPS in preference to other persons.
- ❖ Small business development - This will be accomplished through training in improved income-generating covering such topics as selecting optimal business alternative, managerial training for businesses among others.

## **7.2 Vulnerable Programme**

The vulnerable PAPS (though a very small segment in the project area) will require special assistance and protection that will help them overcome difficulties in the process of resettlement. To provide a safety net until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were pre-project or even better, psychological preparedness of the entire resettlement process should be ensured. Also, priority should be given to this group in all mitigation measures related to them.

(Avoid transfer of stress to vulnerable groups who include the elderly (61-80 years old) and widows through assistance. In the areas of access to their means of income etc. Ultimately, each affected vulnerable PAP should have means of income, access to medical care, and ability to feed himself / herself as well as monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community. (actual physical relocation is not envisaged on the project ).

The Program Assistance should involve the following as appropriate:

- a. Create awareness on the process of project disturbance phases and resettlement to the PAPs to allow psychological preparedness of the whole process.
- b. Finance money management training
- c. Vocational training in trades at local college and Educational scholarships for Orphans

### **7.3. Community Development**

In the absence of a ‘formal institutional approach’, community-level activities often do not get due priority for community-wide preparedness for the imminence of flood.

The Olorungunwa- Poat community through the support of the IUFMP would need to take note of the following few activities to minimize negative flood impacts:

#### **7.3.1 Activate/Form a Community Level Flood Management Committee**

Assign responsibilities/duties to the members, individually and/or in small groups to do the following tasks:

- Raise awareness of the community members on preparedness activities at the household levels.
- Provide proper education of the people on the dangers of dumping refuse into water channels.
- Awareness building on environmental and social issues as well as economic and social opportunities
- Youth orientation and empowerment, including Alternatives to violence, moral instruction
- Women empowerment
- General hygiene
- Liaise with relevant organization(s) to receive information regarding flood forecasting and warning; disseminate such information upon receipt of warning
- Translate flood warning into local language and warn people at the community level.
- Monitor rise and fall of water during the flood season.
- Coordinated vegetation plantation along the banks of water bodies to break the power of moving flood water.

- Enforce adequate drainage channels are constructed and maintained along the entire community roads.
- Enforce Retention basins are dug, especially among the very low lying areas.
- Refuse permission to build very close to flood plains by maintaining the standard setbacks and report to appropriate town planning office anyone trying to do such for the enforcement of sanctions on those who erect structures illegally to obstruct drainage and other channels
- In the rare occurrence of a major flood disaster, assess damage of common utilities/facilities/infrastructure (viz., extent of disruption of electric poles, erosion of roads, breach of embankments etc.),
- Prepare a participatory ‘Plan of Action’ (time-bound) for the flood affected community for quick recovery/rehabilitation and assess requirement of funds for undertaking such activities.

Activities shall include:

- Organizing town hall meetings
- Showing of films and documentaries
- Training programs for institutions and NGOs
- Linking community to existing opportunities for social, economic and environmental improvement in the state
- Supporting community to access support from donor agencies and corporate entities

#### **7.4 Public Education and Training**

A training programme would need to be organized after the formation and activation of the community level- flood management committee for the committee members and other representative of the community based organization as appropriate. Among others, the training should introduce community members on the following modules:

- Flood disaster management,
- Causes and consequences of floods,
- Basic hydrological concepts and processes,
- Interaction between water and urban waste,

- Flood disaster and risk assessment (including capacity and vulnerability assessment), and institutional framework for flood management.
- Leadership training – to develop the organizational skills and the leadership capacity of team members and the community in general;
- Waste management;
- Search and rescue;
- Fire drills – technique of extinguishing a fire by using wet sacks and simple fire extinguishers; and
- Public health – to provide information and counseling on post-flood epidemic diseases and initial treatment including first aid.

## **7.5 Community Empowerment Scheme**

### **7.5.1 Rehabilitation of Alternative Route**

The project shall provide the community with alternative routes particularly the Ogo – Oluwa road that links to Iyana Agbala Itura 2<sup>nd</sup> junction at new Ife road express way which will be rehabilitated aside from the culvert, drainage, and road to be constructed.

### **7.5.2 Organising and Setting Up of a Waste Collection System**

Pilot test for the establishment of a community driven waste collection system can be initiated. It was observed that no household had a waste bin in place in front of their household; hence literally they burn at backyard, or dump on roadside or into the river.

### **7.5.3 Cooperative Schemes and Empowerment Projects**

The Project shall facilitate self-help cooperative schemes in collaboration with the relevant government agencies and liaising with microfinance institutions. This will enable community members to gain access to microfinance for enterprise development and income generation. Given that about 48% of the PAPs are traders, they will be organized into cooperatives to facilitate ease of access to capital and loans for business expansion and acquisition of business assets.

#### **7.5.4 Monitoring of Vulnerable group members**

A Hands-on Monitoring to Action shall be implemented to identify and dispense high value care to persons with special disadvantages and needs. Monitoring shall focus on the following potential vulnerabilities.

- Special health needs and support for the elderly, sick, new born child and mother

Monitoring shall be implemented in collaboration with the Community Grievance Redress Committee, local CBOs in the Adekola larger Community and Red Cross chapter as the Local NGO identified in the project area. This intervention will focus on strengthening existing family and mutual help networks for vulnerable persons as well as facilitating linkages into existing programs of the state and local government rather than taking them on directly.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### 8.0. Institutional Framework

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

### 8.1 Organizational Arrangement

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

### 8.2 Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

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

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

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

A list of persons to be affected by the project will be developed by the Resettlement Implementation Committee from the ARAP report. This list will be disclosed publicly at the

IUFMP; with copies at the strategic locations within the project area. This list will be circulated at the local level, through community radio and other means by the IUFMP communication unit to ensure transparency of the project so that all PAPs would know at least a month in advance if the works will impact on them or not.

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

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

### **8.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the RIC**

- Carry out meeting with all PAPs and document minutes of such meetings.
- Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of amount due.
- Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
- Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict
- Ensure that the project work plan adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP
- Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to the PIU for appropriate response and management
- Provide any other support where necessary during RAP implementation

All members of RIC must be people who are knowledgeable in the use of local mechanism to settle grievances and who can ensure equity across cases and also be in position to know and eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost

### 8.3 Composition of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

After due interaction with the PAPs and the IUFMP project office on the basis of trade and/or leadership in the community, members that could be part of the Community Resettlement Implementation Committee were identified with inclusion of representatives of the ARAP consultant and IUFMP safeguards team. The names and contacts are outlined in Table 8.1

Table8. 1: **Suggested Names of Resettlement for Implementation Committee Members.**

S/N	Name of Member	Representation	Community/ organization	Contact Phone
1	Representative of LGAs	Relevant LGA.	Relevant LGA	To be contacted
2	Mrs Dada Mrs Adesina	PIU Safeguards & Communications	IUFMP	
3	Representative of World Bank	World Bank	World Bank	To be contacted
4	Pastor Tayo Orokunle- Gbolahan Akinbola Mrs O.A. Olajolo Elder Yusuff Biodun Akinwunmi	CDAs Chairman Secretary Women Rep Elder Rep Youth Rep	CDAs	(08055309164) (0804090077)  (08037145805) 08033660057 08025169513))
5	Contractors	Contractors	Contractors	To be contacted
6	Representative of CSOs	CSOs	CSOs	To be contacted
7	Representative of PAPs	PAPs	PAPs	To be contacted

Table8. 2: **RIC members Roles and Responsibilities**

No	ROLES	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
1	Coordination of Activities	PIU, safeguards unit, communication and IUFMP project manager

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

#### **8.4 Monitoring of Vulnerable group members**

Monitoring of vulnerable group 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 Grievance Redress Committee and local NGOs, 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 Implementation Schedule

### 8.6.1 Schedule

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 is expected to 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.

The implementation schedule is summarized in Figure 8.1 below.

Table8. 3: **Implementation Schedule**

PROJECT ACTIVITY		February – March 2017 Qtr 1			April- June 2017 Qtr 2	July - September 2017 Qtr 3	October -Dec 2017 Qtr 4
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4-6	Month 7-9	Month 10-12
		1	Disclosure of ARAP, Inauguration of resettlement Implementation Committee,				
	Major cash disbursement,						
	Rehabilitation/						

	Construction of Civil Works Commences						
2	Cash disbursement to tenants making future claims						
3	Provision of social infrastructure						
4	Community development schemes & training						

## 8.7 Cost and Budget

The estimated budget is detailed in Table 8.4-, Table 8.5 and Table 8.6. The total budget is ₦19, 101,500 of which ₦3, 265,000 is for cash compensation, ₦6, 550,000 is for ARAP implementation and ₦7, 550,000 is for community assistance.

### 8.7.1 Cash Compensation

The budget for cash compensations is detailed in Table 8.4. The sub total budget is ₦ 3,265,000 broken down into ₦ 1,640,000 for dismantled structures and ₦1,625,000 for business disruption. Cash compensation is not budgeted for household assets, rent, or movement and relocation as losses were not incurred for them. A substantial part of this amount shall be deposited in an escrow account for future claims of tenants, which will be substantiated after the first and major cash disbursement.

Table 8. 4: **Budget for Cash Compensations**

Description	Budget/Cost (₦)
Compensation for business disruption	1,625,000
Compensation for dismantled structures	1,640,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,265,000</b>

### 8.7.1 Budgets for implementation of ARAP and Other Assistance

The budget for ARAP implementation and other assistance is presented in Table 8.5 and the budget summary is presented on table 8.6.

Table8. 5: **Budget for ARAP implementation and other Assistance**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Budget/Cost (₦)</b>
<b>Implementation Cost of the ARAP,</b>	
Counselling assistance to the vulnerable persons, and subsequent monitoring of PAPs	<b>1,000,000.00</b>
Grievance management	<b>800,000.00</b>
Compensation commission witness	<b>650,000.00</b>
M & E of the ARAP	<b>1,200,000.00</b>
Disclosure	<b>650,000.00</b>
Logistics	<b>750,000.00</b>
Capacity building /Institutional Strengthening	<b>1,500,000.00</b>
Sub total	<b>6,550,000.00</b>
<b>Additional Mitigation and Community Assistance</b>	
Rehabilitation and construction of Alternative road (grading and rolling at the minimum)	3,000,000.00
Training on Flood Management and preparedness	750,000.00
Establishment of Community-Based Solid Waste Management System	3,000,000.00
Establishment of Cooperative Society	800,000.00
Subtotal	7,550,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,100,000</b>

**Table 8.6: Total Budget Summary**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Budget/Cost (₦)</b>
Cash Compensation for business disruption and dismantled structures	3,265,000.00
Implementation of ARAP and additional assistance	14,100,000.00
Contingencies (10 % Of Subtotal)	1,736,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,101,500.00</b>

## CHAPTER NINE

### 9.0 Grievance Procedures

#### 9.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

PAPs shall be informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress prior to the signing of the individual resettlement contracts.

The grievance redress procedure shall guarantee the delivery of speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances, preferably at local and state levels. The mechanisms shall be simple, easily accessible, flexible, and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people are illiterate.

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

These are:

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

#### *Forms of reception and registration of complaints*

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

**These forms of reporting complaints** are proposed to ensure all complaints can be addressed.

To include oral reporting in local language by the illiterate PAPs (the mechanism would include toll free numbers where possible that allows PAPs to freely call the project GRM officer to report complaints) and Written reports using designated forms.

Six (6) levels of appeals are proposed to ensure that complainants can move to a higher level if they are not satisfied with the grievance redress suggested before going to the law courts as indicated in figure 9.1.

*Step 1: Referral to GRC Secretary*

*Step 2: Site GRC Mediation Session*

*Steps 3: Referral to IUFMP Team*

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

*Step 5: Oyo State High Court*

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

Complaints arising from site /community level are directed to the secretary of the Site-Community GRC. Normally, issues of lack of information are resolved by the GRC secretary at this stage. However, if further confirmations are required, then the secretary will arrange for a meeting with the chairman and a minimum of two other members of the Community GRC within 7 days. However, if the issue goes beyond correcting misinformation or issues that cannot be resolved at this level or requires arbitration or the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, the Community GRC secretary refers straight to the Community Mediation Session, involving the full GRC.

### **Step 2: GRC Mediation Session**

Step 2 is the treatment of the case by the Community GRC . In the event that or issues that cannot be resolved at this level or the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, the complaint is referred to the IUFMP within 20 days.. 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 related complaints, cases of resulting from impact of labor influx etc. Steps 3 takes place within government/project jurisdiction to get approvals and quick action for regulation of contractors' activities and arrangements for resettlement and compensation for damages by the IUFMP. The involvement of the Project PC, Special Advisers and members of the Board of Trustees could be necessary when there is a need to get quick approvals and enforce contractor compliance in situations of contractor impunity and untouchability. In the event that or issues that cannot be resolved at this level or the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, the complaint is referred

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

Step 5 involves dispute resolution at the Oyo Mediation Centre. These would be cases related to (i) land dispute that could not be settled locally; (ii) reparation and compensation for physical abuses and harassment; and (iii) Cases that cannot be resolved at the lower levels

#### **Step 5: Oyo State High Court**

The last resort for judicial resolution outside of the IUFMP grievance redress mechanism is referral to the law court.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution of the resolution of the (OYMC), then the matter will be brought before the local courts for settlement. The decision of the state high courts would be final and all such decisions must be reached within a short period of time after the complaint is lodged

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 Grievance Redress Committee secretary would only invest time in preliminary steps 1 activities 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 project would endeavour to ensure that most grievances are resolved in the community in the shortest possible time.

#### **World Bank Grievance Redress Service**

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. For information on how to submit complaints to the WBG's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>.



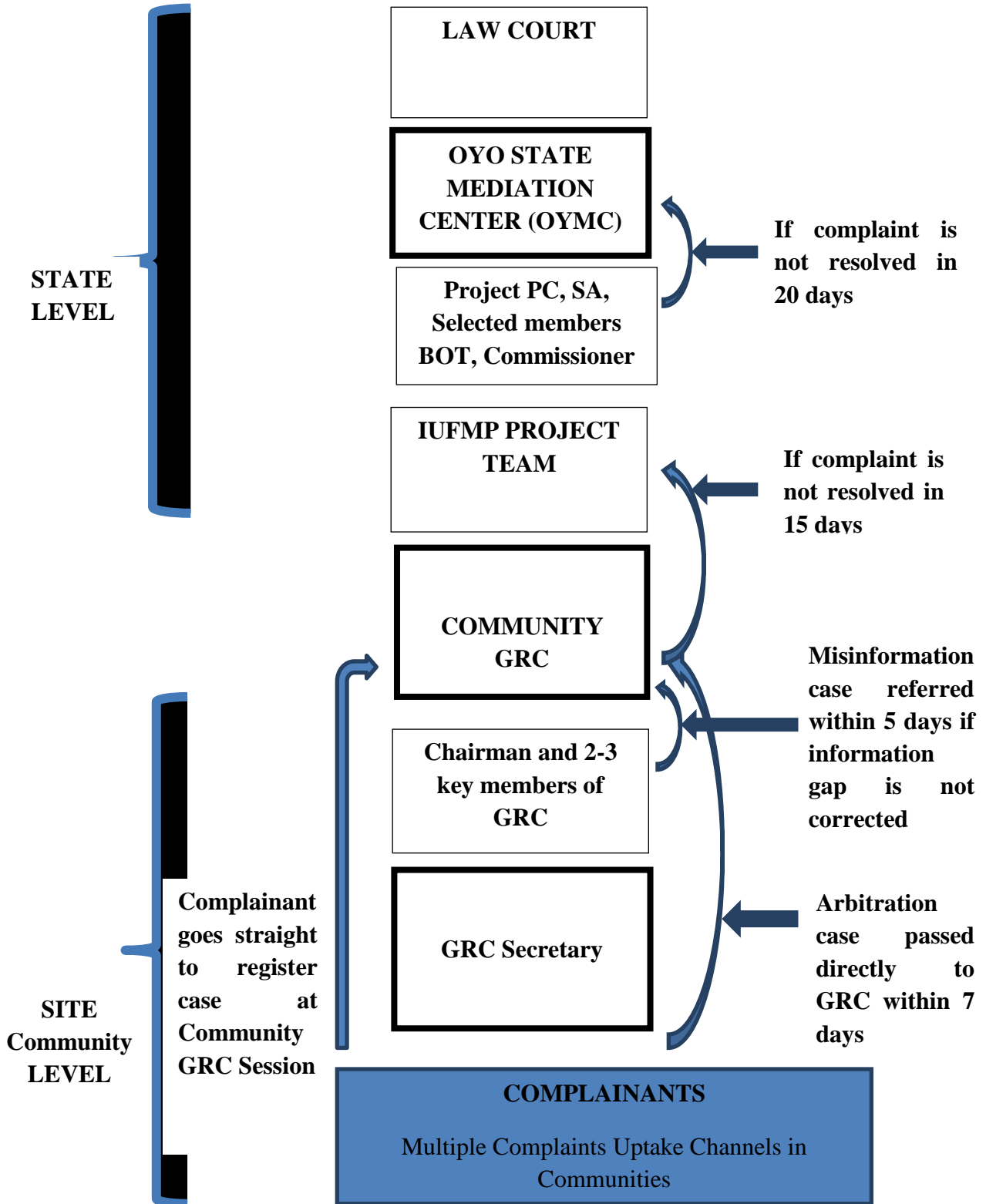


Figure9. 1: Complaints and Appeals Levels

## CHAPTER TEN

### 10.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

#### 10.1 M & E Objectives

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

Specific M&E objectives are to check whether:

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

#### 10.2 M & E Components

Key focus areas for M&E are:

- Input monitoring
- Output monitoring and
- Impact evaluation

##### 10.2.1 Input Monitoring

Input monitoring seeks to oversee and guide effort appropriation to ensure adequate and compliant deployment of resources, staff, training, capacity building and other resource assets.

Input or internal monitoring is the sole responsibility of the Project Management Team, and is structured in tune with the governance component of the IUFMP, along the lines of the World Bank standards and oversight.

##### 10.2.2 Outpouring Monitoring

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

### 10.2.3 Impact Monitoring and Evaluation

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

### 10.2.4 M& E Framework

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

Table 10. 1: M&E Framework

<b>A. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>A1. Consultations/Notification/Agreement</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>A1.1</b>	Committees	Minutes and records of meetings	Community meetings, Consultation forums	Monthly	Internal
<b>A1.2</b>	PAPs	Signed agreement forms	One on one engagement	Weekly	Internal
<b>A1.3</b>	Community	Minutes and records of meetings	Community leadership, occupational groups women, youth, elderly persons,	Monthly	Internal
<b>A2. Cash disbursement</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>A 2.1</b>	Disbursement of cash assistance to PAPs	Number, % of PAPs paid promptly. Payment delays, pending and closed out	Verification of payment records. Signing of receipt documents, video recording of public/transparent disbursement events.	Monthly	Internal
			Complaints records	Monthly	Internal
<b>A3. Community social/health infrastructure or Productive asset bonanza</b>					

<b>A. OUTPUT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>A3.1</b>	Alternative road	Number, % completed and functioning, % level of completion value, adequacy, usage, maintenance plan and organization	Contractor status reports, inspections, counts, NGO reports, Management reports, In depth interviews (IDIs)	Monthly	Internal
			Engineering consultant report	Monthly	External Social safeguard auditor
			Third party confirmation	Monthly	External
<b>A4. Surveillance monitoring to action program</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>A4.1</b>	Hands-on monitoring to action	Dossiers on vulnerable persons (Refugee Tenants, Elderly Persons, children engaged	ARAP implementation report	End of 3 months	ARAP consultant
			In depth interviews (IDIs), LG database, FGDs, IDIs	Monthly	Internal
<b>B. IMPACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>B1. Restoration of lost income of PAP</b>					
<b>Domain /Sub-domain</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
<b>B1.1</b>	Shelter security	Evidence of new and satisfactory shelter	Feedback from PAP. ARAP consultant report	After 6 months	ARAP consultant
<b>B2. Security of shelter of PAP</b>					
<b>B1.2</b>	Restored income	Stabilization of income.	ARAP consultant report including feedback from PAPs. In depth interviews (IDIs), FGDs,	After 6 months	ARAP consultant

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### 11.0 Disclosure

The Project is responsible for dissemination of the documents in the project area in a form and language understandable to the local populations.

Adverts shall be placed in national daily newspapers of documents displayed in the following locations:

- Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project(IUFMP)
- Oyo State Ministry of Environment And Water Resources
- Oyo Ministry of Physical Planning;
- Egbeda LGA
- FMEnv Zonal Office, Ibadan.

**The final version of the ARAP at the evidence of in-country disclosure should also be submitted to the World Bank for disclosure on the World Bank website by the World Bank, to ensure compliance with relevant legislations and OP4.12.**

## **APPENDIXES**

### **Appendix A: Details of the Community Grievance Redress**

#### **Committee/Welfare**

##### **Committee for Olorungunwa – Poat Area of Adekola Community**

- Pastor Tayo Orokunle- Chairman (08055309164)
- Gbolahan Akinbola - Secretary (0804090077)
- Mrs O.A. Olajolo – Women Rep (08037145805)
- Elder Yusuff – Elder Rep (08033660057)
- Biodun Akinwunmi - Youth Rep (08025169513)

## **Appendix B: Register of Affected PAPs at Olorungunwa Culvert**

## **Appendix C: Compensation Cost for PAPs at Olorungunwa Culvert**

### **Key:**

- *Identity: a=wood/planks, b=asbestos; c=corrugated iron sheet, d=fence, e=labour cost, f= house*
- *Identity determines rate*
- *Flat rate x no of days (26) = loss of access and disturbance*
- *Loss of access + expected replacement cost at base year= compensation sum*

**Appendix D: Public Consultation Attendance List**

**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.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	OLASISI BENJAMIN	Rock View Estate, Bilewa, Ibadan	Chairman	08036137077	olasisi.benjamin@gmail.com
2	Olamofu Muhammed	Rock View Estate, Bilewa, Ibadan	Member	08037813972	
3	Ogunde Abimbola	Rock View Estate, Bilewa, Ibadan	Treasurer	08033374552	
4	Adeleke Adedun	Rock View Estate, Bilewa, Ibadan	V. Chairman	08023387806	
5	Kayode Raheem	Oloruntebo	Member	08028612755	
6	Babatunde J	Oloruntebo	K.P. Progressive	08056683707	
7	ABISUN OLUSOGO	Oloruntebo	member	08038026177	
8	Ehundaye J	Tamide Quarter	member	08055453978	
9	TAYO BROKUNKE ADEKOLA		CHAIRMAN	08055309164	
10	Mrs Akinboade A.I	HOU. Comm. Culture & Women Affairs	HOU. CD. Egbeda LG	07062327117	
11	Chf J. Olabode Olorungun	Chairman Comm. Dev. Council		08052244852	

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**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.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Adeleke Ogunde Adedun	Adedun	Adedun	0806066330	
2	Atinuke Adesina	Adedun		07061107692	
3	J.P. Adetola	Tokun	GBE	08077078732	
4	Mr. Olatunde		GBE	0706506667	
5	Elder E.B Yusuf	Adedun		08033660057	
6	Mr Olaniran R		Adedun	08030329376	
7	Mrs Olaniji	Kulelu	Kulelu	08062075282	
8	Mrs Orokunle	Adedun	Adedun	08065199549	
9	Mr Kunle Afolabi	Kuponiye (Zone 8)	Old Agia Rd.	08056667558	
10	Amos Ojo	" " "	Old Agia Rd	08056667558	
11	Com. Kenneth Adedun	GBE Community	GBE	08055510216	

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ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA

**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.

Date:

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	Alh. Olatomi Amole	IREPODUN ADEKOLA	STAKE HOLDER	08033504704	Amole4fall@b@yahoo.com
2	Eng. Olatomi Amole	IREPODUN ADEKOLA	FOUR PRESIDENT	0803476187	g-mail.com
3	Bello Adewale Masood	BIOKU / ARABA	STAKE HOLDER	08035528172	bello.masood73@gmail.com
4	Evang Samuel Adesun	ADEKOLA / GBOYERO	FINANCIAL SEC	08062205292	
5	Alhaja Onikede Adedokun	ADEKOLA / GBOYERO	ASS. CHAIRMAN	08037160171	
6	Mrs BOB Olayode	ADEKOLA / GBOYERO	ASS SECRETARY	08037145803	precious bob@yahoo.com
7	Pastor I.O. Ojide	ADEKOLA / IBIKITAN	Zonal leader	08061389185	
8	Com. Gbolahan Akintola	ADEKOLA / IBIKITAN		08034090077	
9	Folana Kehinde	KUELU / IFEJAYAN	COMMUNITY SECRETARY	08057177384	
10	ADENYIBIGBE OLUSINA	IREPODUN ADEKOLA	Treasurer	08033985559	
11	SANUSI OLAFIKAN	ITESIWAJA	CHAIRMAN	08024991174	

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**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.

Date:

S/No	Name	Community/Organisation/Association	Designation	Mobile Number	E-mail
1	PASTER SOLA TUNO	BIOKU ARABA	CHAIRMAN	08032182250	—
2	MIL ISAIKA OLANJI	BIOKU ARABA	V. CHAIRMAN	0803576623	—
3	MR OLADEANIGBE	BIOKU ARABA	CHAIRMAN	08032205313	—
4	N/A NURU JEEA AMURET	II	P.R.O. PRES	08068487207	—
5	ARC ARSIS OLUSUNLE	OMIADIRE	MEMBER	08055862430	✓
6	AKINADE F. DUNWAGUM	KUELU	MEMBER	07030718012	
7	ADENISI ADENOLA S.	KUELU	CHAIRMAN	0805628903	
8	Ogunniyi John	TEMIDIRE	MEMBER	08077846421	
9	Oladeji J. Abiodun	TEMIDIRE ESTATE	MEMBER	07060541858	
10	Timothy Eloyere	KUPO Community	member	08147418871	
11	GAZALI Ayoola	KUPO Community	member	08147418871	

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ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR OLORUNGUNWA CULVERT – POAT AREA

**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	Jubris O. Ifo	Ojo-Olorunwa Comm. V. Ass. Adokola	landlord	08038613279	d/a
2	Tunde Oyejorunfe	Kuelu Ilesosopo Comm	landlord	08072336125	—
3	Hm Ayodeji Falede	Oyadare Community	✓	08059532662	—
4	Alh. BELLO KASALI	Oyadare Community	✓	08055831738	✓
5	Adekunle Adeniji	Oyadare Community	✓	08033958320	—
6	Prince Oyelade	Adekola	✓	08077699404	—
7	Pastor Gideon A	✓	✓	07030759115	✓
8	Deean Bola Omolayo	Oyadare community	✓	08033923284	boltayo@gmail.com
9	Mr. Agunbiade K.O	✓ ✓	✓	08032806025	—
	Rev. Durodola M.O	OPEREMI Lane 5	✓	08065835450	durodolaSenior@gmail.com
	WAHCE			07033263389	

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**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	Dr. A. O. Omobowale		Consultant	03053607419	oo.omobowale@gmail.com
2	Dr. Felix Ogunfemi		Consultant	08033958337	felix2000@fihoo.com
3	Mrs A.A. Dada		Social Safeguard Specialist	08035025272	dadaayanbelay@yahoo.com
4	Mrs K. Oluwagbajana		Consultant	08033205518	kitanogungbajana@yahoo.com
5	Mr. Babalola O.C		Consultant	07033615745	solaoc@yahoo.com
6	Mr. Olufemi Adesun		Consultant	08168043121	lansun9909@yahoo.com
7	Mr. Lyola Kolade		Consultant	08030627625	lyi.kolade@yahoo.com
8	ANDYINTA BAEZIDE		Consultant	08167340548	kolajidecunoyinfo@yahoo.com
9	Balogun Oluwase		✓	08135658919	akunm28@yahoo.com
10	Durodola Omelak		✓	07030702665	
4	Durodola Omelak		✓	08038755238	

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## **Appendix E: Terms of Reference**

### **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 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 PRIORITY SITES WITH ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

These sites are itemized in bullets 2.1 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.)



b.) Affected business outfits/sources of livelihood



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.

### **3.1.0 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).

### **3.1.1 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.

### **3.1.2 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.

### **3.1.3 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.

### **3.1.4 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.

### **3.1.5 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.

### **3.1.6 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.

### **3.1.7 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.

### **3.1.8 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.

### **3.1.9 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.

### **3.1.10 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.

**3.1.11 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.

**3.1.12 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.

**3.1.13 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.

**3.1.14 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.

**3.1.15 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.

#### **3.1.16 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.

#### **3.1.17 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 an 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.

### **3.1.18 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.

## **3.2.0 STAFF REQUIREMENTS**

**3.2.1 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.

### **3.2.2 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.

### **3.2.3 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.

### **3.2.4 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.

### **3.2.5 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.

**4.0 WORKING ARRANGEMENTS**

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

**4.1.0 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.

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

**4.2.0 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

#### **4.3.0 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