

TRANSFORMING IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA (TRIMING) PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

FOR

BAKOLORI IRRIGATION PROJECT ZAMFARA

NIGERIA

By



MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LTD
(HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS)
17, AKINGBOLA STREET, OREGUN, IKEJA LAGOS, NIGERIA.
TEL. +14546175, 234-80-62392974, 234-8038019238
E-mail: info@multidevicons.com
Website: www.multidevicons.com

August 19, 2016

Key Data and Information

Background	<p>The Transforming Irrigation Management Project (TRIMING) was designed to establish a system of co-responsibility between the Federal Government of Nigeria and the water users where the 5 selected public irrigation systems would become financially autonomous. Bakolori Irrigation Scheme (BIS) is one of the five selected schemes. At BIS, TRIMING will focus on the rehabilitation of existing irrigation scheme infrastructures and convert the sprinkler area to gravity surface irrigation system as well as on the registration and strengthening of Water Users Associations (WUAs) to become fully operational. A Delegation of Authority from the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) to transfer the tertiary units to the WUAs has already been issued. Upon completion, the developed conversion area as well as the improved/rehabilitated area will be redistributed back to the land owners together with the tertiary infrastructure.</p>
Project Impact	<p>During the rehabilitation and conversion, no houses, schools, mosques or markets will be affected by this redevelopment as these have all been excluded from the rehabilitation/conversion design. However, 51 families will lose part of their agricultural land (37.8 ha) along the proposed dyke 4. These will be compensated with alternative land (which is equal in size and quality as the land lost) in the Government reserved land in the scheme. Also, if there are crops in their fields that are not yet mature for harvest as of the time of civil works commencement that will be affected, these families will be compensated for the unharvested crops.</p> <p>The rehabilitation and conversion work of the scheme is estimated to last 3-4 years, to be executed in phases; sector by sector. During this period, some farmers will suffer temporary losses as a result of the rehabilitation/ conversion work. These losses, which vary between the rehabilitation and conversion area will be compensated for.</p>
Categories of Impact and compensation	<p>In the rehabilitation area (7,449 ha in 36 months), farmers irrigate during the rainy (June to October) and dry season (November to May). Their rainy season cultivation will not get affected in this area because it will focus on drainage, dykes, and Canals. However, they might not be able to cultivate at certain periods of the dry season due to interruption of water in the supply canal or in other places. For this reason, they will be compensated. Given the rehabilitation work will be carried out in phases, each sector will lose an average of one planting season. 51 farmers will lose part of their land and will get compensated with alternative land, while a total of 20,632 farmers will be disturbed due to inability to irrigate during rehabilitation works. These will be compensated for temporary loss of access to their land.</p> <p>In the conversion area (5,366 ha in 48 months) on the other hand, farmers obviously cannot cultivate during the dry season, as such no compensation would be paid. However, considering that works may be on a continuous basis in these areas which could hinder cultivation during the June-October raining season, farmers will get compensated for the loss of cultivation during the rainy season. This conversion area affects 19,298 farmers.</p> <p>Each farmer that loses one season will be compensated the sum of N 8,150 per 0.40ha per season, while farmers that will be affected for two seasons will be compensated N 16,300 per 0.8ha for two seasons unit by unit according to the farmers hydrological boundary. These sums have been calculated on a full replacement cost based on the prevailing inflation rate in the scheme. This means that the amount paid to farmers will be sufficient for their livelihood for the first season. However, every 6 month this sum will be reviewed to reflect inflation reality for subsequent years to determine the amount due to each farmer; and where there is need to review farmers' entitlement upward due to inflation, this will be done accordingly before compensation is paid.</p>
RAP implementation arrangements	<p>A Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be created with the participation of the main stakeholders (RBDA, WUA, local leaders, TRIMING). The committee will receive the works plan for the upcoming 6 months from the contractor and validated by the supervising engineer. The committee will meet twice per year:</p>

	<p>(i) in February to evaluate the works to be done during the rainy season from June to October (main impacts on the conversion area) and</p> <p>(ii) in July to evaluate works to be done during the dry season from November to May (main impacts on the rehabilitation area).</p> <p>A list of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be developed by the RIC from the RAP report after its meeting and will be disseminated at the RBDA, with copies posted at the scheme project office and relevant villages. This list will further be disseminated at the WUA level as well as by radio and other means by the TRIMING communication unit to ensure transparency of the project so that all farmers will know 3 months in advance if the works of the upcoming year will impact their farms or not.</p> <p>In addition, the RIC will also meet every 6 months to review and re-evaluate the compensation cost in line with the inflation rate in the scheme for subsequent years.</p> <p>Once the list is disclosed, a simple “PAP form” (Appendix 1.0) for each farmer will be prepared so that he/she can complete it and have it signed by the (i) Project Manager (BIS), (ii) the WUA representatives and (iii) the relevant traditional leader. This form will be distributed from the BIS project office to the representative of relevant sector WUA representative to be distributed to the PAPs within the sectors earmarked for rehabilitation and/or conversion. The TRIMING Scheme Safeguards Officer, with support from the RBDA, will assist PAPs that cannot read or write, and will also ensure that the forms are properly prepared and signed. The completed form with each PAP’s passport photo affixed will be presented for final verification at the point of compensation payment.</p> <p>In accordance with Nigerian and World Bank guidelines, people who are considered vulnerable, as identified in this RAP, will be given any additional assistance that is deemed necessary to ensure that they receive the benefits of compensation equitably. It is estimated that each family has 0.40ha and that the payment would be on average N 8,150 per season (approximately 40 US\$ per season).</p>
Payment procedure and Schedule	<p>Payment of compensation will be implemented upon presentation of the completed PAPs form, duly signed by the PAP, her/his sector WUA leader, relevant traditional ruler, BIS project manager (or representative) and the TRIMING project auditor. Each PAPs would be handed his or her compensation upon clearance by the TRIMING accountant and auditor.</p> <p>As this entails a large number of relatively small payments (e.g. One thousand 40 US dollar payments every six months) disbursement of compensation to farmers will be through a recognized local commercial bank, disbursed to farmers according to their unit and hydrological boundary in the scheme. The exact location of disbursement of compensation shall be determined by the RIC during their meeting which would be communicated to each farmer through their unit WUA representative.</p> <p>Regarding deceased PAPs, the entitlement shall be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with Islamic injunction as being practised in Bakolori. Likewise entitlement due to orphans will be disbursed to the recognized guardian or the household head responsible for custody of the orphan.</p> <p>Given many PAPs do not have bank accounts a series of financial literacy workshops will be delivered to PAPs in order to ensure that people are able to maximise their compensation wisely.</p> <p>In compliance with World Bank safeguards, farmers must be compensated before works start. Therefore: For the works during the dry season (November – May), farmers should get compensation in August-September. For the works during the rainy season (June – October), farmers should get compensation in April.</p>

	<p>After disbursement of compensation to PAPs, each PAPs form, and photograph of beneficiary will be kept by the TRIMING office, the BIS project office and the commercial bank representative.</p> <p>The estimated compensation cost only for the conversion area is N217,764,963.47 (1,088,824.83US\$) while compensation cost for the rehabilitation area is N119,086,525.3 (595,432.68 US\$).</p> <p>During consultation with the design consultant and the BIS project team, it was suggested that work commence on smaller sectors before the bigger sectors to guard against losing two seasons in sectors, which hitherto had earlier been envisaged to lose only one season. However, it is important to note that the breakdown in the table below may still be adjusted during implementation.</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<p>A GRM process was developed out of extensive consultation with all potential project affected persons, during which affected persons were assisted to appreciate the provisions under the RAP for addressing any complaint, grievance or dispute arising from the RAP implementation in a transparent, credible and culturally acceptable manner. The first point of call for resolving grievance is at the unit level Water User Association (contact person). If redress at this level fails, the sector level Water User Association will intervene to resolve it. If resolution is achieved at this level, the grievance case will be closed. If not, it shall be referred to the scheme level social and environmental officer who then decides where the case should go for resolution. An aggrieved PAP files his/her complaint at the respective level (unit WUA and Sector WUA) verbally, in writing, by telephone call or SMS to the publicized relevant applicable phone number at each level. Written complaint will be signed and dated in a complaint log book. TRIMING scheme level social and environmental officer, supported by the WUA representative and BIS project team will ensure the correctness of the complaint / grievance and ensure resolution is reached.</p>

MAHIMMAN BAYANAI

Takaitaccen Tarihi	Shirin sauya tattalin noma rani (TRIMMING) anyi tana domin hada kan gudarda tafiyar da ayukan noma tsakanin Gwamnati Nijeriya da manoma masu amfani, da ruwa. Daga cikin madatsun rowan Gwamnati, hukumar Bakolori ta Mafara ta sami dammar shiga cikin jerin madatsu biyar (5) wadan da ake nufin a farad a su. A madatsar ruwan Bakolori, shirin zaya maida karfi ne kuma register kungiyoyin manoma masu amfani da ruwa wurin, (WUA) domin habbakar ayukkan su. Hukumar madastun ruwa ta Gwanatin taraya ta rigaya ta bada umurnin mika wasu aikace aikace hukuma madatsar ruwa Bakolori ga wadannan kungiyoyin idan aka kamala wannan aikin za'a sake rarraba gonakin noma ga manoman nasu na asali tare da naurorin aiki.
Abin Daya Shafi Aikin	Yayin da ake aikin gyare gyaren da sauye sauyen, aikin ba zaya taba gidaje, masallatai, no kasuwani ba saboda basu cikin aikin gyaran da za'a yi. Amma magidata 51 zasu rasa wasu bangarorin ganakinsu (37.8 ha) gefen ganuwa ta hudu (dyke 4). Za'a baiwa wadannan mutane wasu gonaki kwatankwacin wanda suka rasa da cikin gonakin hukuma. Haka kuma idan akwai anfani gona da aikin ya shafa, za'a biya diyar anfanin gonar da ba'a girbe ba. Ana saran wannan aikin zai dauki shekara 3 zuwa 4 sabili da cewa za'a yi aikin ne guntu guntu, bangare bangare. Tunda haka shirin yake, to manoman da ak aiki a bangaren su zasu yi hasarar watcangadi domin aikin. Suma dai, za'a biya su diya
Yanayiri yadda aiki zaya yi shafuwa	Manama na noma rani da damana a bangaren da za'a sabonka waton rani (jun zuwa oktoba) rani (nowamba zuwa mayu). Aikin ba zaya shafi noman sun a damana ba saboda ayukan hanyar ruwa, matattara ruwa ganuwa da kanal za'a yi. Amma shina yuwuwa su kasa noma wasu lokutan rani sabili da taba hanyar ruwa da za'a yi. Sabili da haka, za'a basu diya. Manoma dake bangaren da za'a sauya zuwa malale kuwa daman basu noman rani. Sabili da haka babu maganar biyan diya. Amma tunda aikin mai gudana ne, yana yuwuwa shi taba nomansu na damina. Sabili da haka za'a ba manoma diyar rashin nomansu na damana kuma kimanin nanoma 19,298 abin zayu shafa. Duk manomin da yayi hasarar noma guda za'a basi N8,150 ga kimain gona mai girman 0.40ha ga doma guda. Wanda yayi hasararboma biyu kuwa zaiya sami N16,300 ga kowane gona guda mai girman 0.8ha domin noma biyun daya rasa. Wannan adadin kudin an yarda dasu ne saboda yanayi hauhawan parashe yanzu. Idan abin ya kai bayan wata shidda, za'a sake bitar kudin. Kuma idan akwai bukatar Karin kudaden, to za'ayi hakan ne kafin a biya kudaden.
Yarjejeniyar Gudanar da RAP	Za'a kirkiro kwamitin kula da sake matsuguni (RIC) tare da hadin gwiwar manyan wadanda abin ya shafa (RBDA, WUA shugabanin gargajiya TRIMMING). Wannan kwamitin zata karbi tabbataci tsarin aikin da za'a yi daga dan kwangillar tare that gamsuwan ingiyar aikin. Zasu hadu sau biyu ga shekara.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zasu hadu Febrelu domin tattaunawa da tabbatar da ayukan da za'a yi cikin damina ma'ana daga Jun zuwa oktoba. 2. Zasu had juli domin tattaunawa da tabbatar da ayukan da za'ayi cikin rani waton daga nuwamba zuwa mayu <p>Wannan komiti ta RIC keda alhakiri shirya jerin sunayen wadanda aiki zai shaf (PAP) daga rahoton da suka samu daga RAP. Komiti zata aika wa hukuma Rima da wannan da kauyuyukan da abin shafa. Su kuwa a ofishin Trimming za'a yi hakan ne domin gudun rufa rufa saboda manoma su sami labara wata uku kamin a fara aikin shekara ta gaba ko zata shafe su o a'a.</p> <p>Haka kuma duk wata shidda (6) komitin RIC zata zauna domin dubun yanayin parashen kayayaki a kasuwa domin shirya wa shekara ta gaba.</p> <p>Bayan an bayanar da wadannan takardun ne za'a bayar da takarda "PAP form" ga kowane manomi domin ya cika a kuma sanya masa hannu (wurin Project Manager, wakilin WUA, da sarkin gargajiyar day a dace). Wannan form zaya fito ne daga hukumar Bakolori zuwa ga kungiyar WUA domin rabawa PAP da za'a aiki a bangarensu. Ma'aikatan kariya na TRIMMING tare da taimakon hukumar Bakolori zasu taimaka wa duk PAP da baya iya cika form nasa daidai. Za'a 30 da wannan form da hoton PAP dake dashi makale wurin biya domin kara tabbatarwa.</p> <p>Ga starin da gwamnatin Nijeriya da na bankin duniya, za'a yiwa mutanen da tsarin RAP ta bayana suna da rani kari ga abinda aka bas aura domi tabbatar da sun ci gajiyar diyar data kamace su. Anyi kirdadon cewa akalla kowani magidaci nada gonar da ta kai kimanin 0.40ha kuma biya zaya kasance ne.</p> <p>Bisa ga wannan kirdadon na N8,150 ga kowane noma (dalar amurka \$ 40)</p>
Hanyoyi da shirin biya	<p>Za'a biya manomi ne bayna ya gabatarda form daya cika kuma ka sanya wa hannu daga masu sahannun nan mataki uku (hukumar Bakolori wakilin WUA, da sarki gargajiya) da mai binciken kudi na TRIMINIG da akantar su sun amice.</p> <p>Sabili da yawan kire kiren kudanen, an shirya cewa banki ne zai biyan kuddin nan. Za'a yi amfani da mashayar ruwan PAP wurin hada us zuwa banki. Komitin RIC c eke da alhaki bayana bankin da kowa zaya tafi kuma zasu sanar da hakan ne ta hannun wakilan WUA da suka dace.</p> <p>Za'a aikawa kotu da diyar manoomin daya rasu kamin karbar kudin sa domin rabawa magada kamar yadda addinin musulunci ya tanada. Za'a baiwa magasar mataya diyar matayar doin kularmas da ita.</p> <p>Samin cewamafi wayen PAP basu da asusun banki wannan hukumar zata shirya bukukuwar karawa juna sani domin samun shawarin yadda PAP zaya yi kyakyawan amfani da kudinsa.</p> <p>Bankin duniya tayi umurnin dole a biya kowane nanomi diyarsa kamin a afara aiki a gonarsa. Sanadiyar haka:</p>

	<p>Game da ayukan da za'a yin a noman rani (Nuwanba zuwa Mayu) za'a biya manoma diyar su ayusta zuwa satumba</p> <p>Game da ayuka da za'a yi ga damana (jun zuwa oktoba) Manama zasu sami diyarsu watan Aprelu.</p> <p>Bayan an kamala biyan diyar, za'a aji form na biyan kowane PAP of ofishin TRIMMING, hukumar Bakolori, da bankin data biya diyar.</p> <p>Kirdadon kudin diyar wuraren da za'a sauya ya hama N217, 764,963.47 (Dalar \$ 1, 088, 824, 83) kuma kirdadon wuraren da za'a sabonta ya kama N119, 086,525.3 (dalar amurka \$595,432.68).</p> <p>A lokutan da aka zauna da masu shirya wannan aiki da hukumar Bakolori, anba da shawarar a fara aiki daga kananan sassa domin kada ayi hassarar nona biyu a bangare guda da ake tunanin hassarar noma guda zasu yi. Duk da haka, anan yi canz tsarin aikin idan dammar hakan ta tasoyayin gudanar da aiki.</p>
--	---

Table of Content

Content	Page
Title Page	1
Key Data and Information	2
Hausa version (Key Data and Information)	5
Table of Contents	8
List of Tables	12
List of Figures	12
List of Plates	13
List of Maps	13
List of Appendices	13
List of Acronyms	14
Definitions of key Terms	18
Executive Summary	20
Hausa version (Executive Summary)	30
Chapter One: General Background	40
1.0 Introduction	40
1.1 Background	40
1.2 Need for Resettlement Action Plan	44
1.3 Aim and objectives of the RAP	44
1.4 Scope and Task of the RAP	44
1.5 Guiding Principles for the RAP	45
1.6 Approach/Methodology of RAP Preparation	45
1.7 Avoidance/Minimization of Resettlement or Restricted Access	47
1.7.1 Criteria for Site Selection	47
1.7.2 Cost, Social and Technical Considerations	47
1.7.3 Avoidance of Conflict between Farmers and Herdsmen	49
1.7.4 Special Consideration for Herdsmen	50
1.7.5 Bridges and Pedestrian Crossing	50
1.8 This RAP Reporting Format	50
Chapter Two: Project Components and Description Of Project Location	51
2.0 Introduction	51
2.1 TRIMING Project Components	51
2.2 General Understanding of the Proposed Project Site at Bakolori	52
2.3 Land Cover in the Project Area	52
2.4 Settlement and Governance Structure	53
2.5 Economic activities	54
2.6 Communities within the Proposed Site	54
2.7 Social Amenities in the Bakolori Area	55
2.8 Agricultural Activities in the Irrigation Schemes	55
2.9 Land Tenure in Bakolori	55
2.9.1 Land Ownership in Bakolori	55
2.10 Farm Governance	56
Chapter Three: Census and Socio-Economic Survey	57
3.0 Introduction	57
3.1 Objectives of the Survey	57
3.2 Census Cut-Off Date	57
3.3 Data Analyses and Interpretation	58
3.3.1 Analysis of Persons (Respondents) Interviewed	58
3.3.2 Age of respondents	58
3.3.3 Sex of Respondents	59
3.3.4 Occupation of respondents	59
3.3.5 Marital status of respondents	59
3.3.6 Religion of respondents	60

3.3.7	Number of children of respondents	60
3.3.8	Average income of respondents	60
3.3.9	Base value for respondent property	61
3.3.10	Respondents legal or title right to property	61
3.3.11	Type of persons affected	62
3.3.12	Identity of Affected Asset	62
3.3.13	Owner of Asset Affected	62
3.3.14	Conflict in the Communities	63
3.3.15	Sale of Farm Produce	63
3.3.16	Education	63
3.3.17	Farm Holding	63
3.3.18	Land Acquisition at the Scheme	63
3.3.19	Impact of the Scheme on Farmers Activities	63
3.3.20	Access to Finance/Credit by Farmers	64
3.3.21	Enablement of Farmers by the Scheme	64
3.3.22	Income from irrigation agriculture vs. other sources	64
Chapter Four:	Potential Impacts of the Project	65
4.0	Introduction	65
4.1	Components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access	65
4.2	Number and Type of Affected Persons	65
4.3	Delineation of Impact Zone	65
4.4	Benefit of the Project	69
4.5	Negative Impact of the Project	69
4.6	Assessment of the severity of impact	69
4.7	Potentially Affected Assets	71
4.8	Categories of Losses/Impact	71
4.9	Inventory of Impacted Assets	71
4.9.1	Impact on Land	72
4.9.2	Impact on Structures	72
4.9.3	Impact on Agricultural resources (Crops)	72
4.9.4	Impact on Utilities	73
4.9.5	Impact on Social Networks	73
4.9.6	Impact on Cultural Heritage and worship place	73
4.9.7	Impact on Vulnerable group	73
4.10	Preferences for mitigation measures and additional assistance	74
4.10.1	Response on willingness to volunteer space	74
4.10.2	Choice of Assistance	74
4.11	Potential relocation areas	75
4.12	Project affected persons	75
Chapter Five	Existing Legal Framework	76
5.0	Introduction	76
5.1	Land Tenure Arrangements In The Project Areas	76
5.2	Agricultural Land Policy	76
5.3	Nigeria Land Use Act and Bank Op4.12 – A Comparison	77
5.4	Entitlement Matrix for Various categories of PAPs	78
5.5	Eligibility Criteria	79
5.6	Unit of Entitlement	80
5.7	Eligible Parties	80
5.7.1	Rights to Land	80
5.7.2	Claims to Land	80
5.7.3	Eligible communities	81
5.8	Non-Eligible Aps	81
5.8.1	No Rights or Claims To Land	81
5.8.2	In-Eligible legacy issues	81
5.9	Adult offspring and Entitlements	81
5.10	Women and children Entitlement	82

Chapter Six	Valuation & Description of Compensations	83
6.0	Introduction	83
6.1	Valuation Methodology	83
6.1.1	Replacement Cost and Damage & Loss Assessment Methodology	83
6.1.2	Valuation of Land	84
6.2	Valuation – Cost of agricultural/Crop production	84
6.3	Compensation Rate- Guidelines for Temporary Acquisition of Assets	84
6.4	Resettlement Measures – Options	85
6.5	Specific consideration on Resettlement Measures in the Rehabilitation Area	86
6.5.1	Specific consideration on Resettlement Measures in the Conversion Area	86
6.6	Modes of Restitution	87
6.7	Compensation Payment and Procedures for Delivery of Compensation	87
6.8	Income Restoration Strategy- Alternatives	88
6.8.1	Livelihood Restoration	89
6.8.2	Agricultural Improvement Programme	89
6.9	Vulnerable Programme	90
6.10	Gender-Specific Actions	90
6.11	Protection of Cultural Heritage and Worship Place	90
6.12	Provision of Amenities for the Community	91
6.13	Environmental Protection and Occupational Health Management	91
Chapter Seven	Public Participation and Consultations	92
7.0	Introduction	92
7.1	The Need for Stakeholders Involvement	92
7.2	Core Values for Public Participation	93
7.3	Basic Principles for the Public Consultation	93
7.4	Public Consultation and Management process	93
7.5	The Stakeholders	94
7.6	Gender considerations in consultation	95
7.7	Stakeholder Engagement	95
7.8	Providing Stakeholders Opportunity to Participate	98
7.9	Engagement Strategies	98
7.9.1	Entry into the community	98
7.9.2	Private Visits and Telephone calls	99
7.9.3	Person-to-person or small-group/focus group consultation	99
7.9.4	Letters of invitation	99
7.9.5	Advertising and media announcements	99
7.9.6	Public Events	99
7.9.7	Obtaining Issues For Evaluation And Suggestions For Alternatives	100
7.9.8	Verification That Issues Have Been Captured and Considered	100
7.10	Discussion with Stakeholders and Summary of Outcome Conclusion	100
7.11	RAP Implementation - Communication Strategy	103
7.11.1	Information Dissemination	103
7.11.2	Communication Strategy	103
Chapter Eight	RAP Implementation - Institutional Arrangement	106
8.0	Introduction	106
8.1	Organisational Arrangement	106
8.2	Resettlement Implementation Committee	106
8.2.1	Roles and Responsibilities of RIC	106
8.3	Composition of Resettlement Implementation Committee	107
8.4	Strengthening Implementation Capability	108
8.5	Budget and Cost	109
8.5.1	Budget and Cost Estimate	109
8.5.2	Financial Responsibility and Authority	110
8.6	Implementation Schedule	110
8.6.1	Coordination with Civil Works	115

8.6.2	Green Light Conditions	115
8.7	Prolonged Implementation Delays	115
Chapter Nine Grievance Redress Mechanisms		116
9.0	Introduction	116
9.1	The Need for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	116
9.2	Grievance Redress Process	116
9.3	Management of Reported Grievances	117
9.4	Grievance Log and Response Time	118
9.5	Monitoring Complaints	118
Chapter Ten Monitoring and Evaluation		119
10.1	Introduction	119
10.2	Purpose of Monitoring	119
10.3	Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)	119
10.3.1	Internal Monitoring	120
10.3.2	External Monitoring/Evaluation	121
10.4	Indicators to Monitor	122
10.5	Reporting	124
10.6	Completion Audit	124
Bibliography		125
Appendix		127

List of Tables

Table		Page
1.1:	Phases for Preparing the RAP	46
1.2	Comparison of Original and Proposed sector Boundaries	49
1.3	New Foot Bridge Location	51
2.1	Detailed Description of Trimming Project Components	52
2.2	Communities around the sprinkler irrigation stations	56
4.1	Number and Type of affected Persons	66
4.2	Type of Assets Affected	72
4.3	Quantum of land to be acquired (ha)	73
4.4	PAPs and Agricultural Resources Impacted (Ha)	73
4.5	Vulnerable group	75
5.1	Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 - A Comparison	78
5.2	The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs	79
6.1	Market Survey of an Hectare for a Planting Season	85
6.2	Compensation Rate Guidelines for Temporary Acquisition of Assets	86
6.3	Category of loss and resettlement measures	87
6.4	Category of loss for each sector in the conversion area/compensation acquisition guideline for PAPs	88
7.1	Outline of Consultations	97
7.2	Queries/Observation and the response given to the stakeholders	102
7.3	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Process	106
8.1	Suggested Names of Community Resettlement and Compensation Committee Members by PAPs	108
8.2	Resettlement activities and responsible party	109
8.3	Awareness and Capacity Building Needs of Relevant Stakeholders	110
8.4	Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation	111
8.5	Summary of Budget for Compensation in Rehabilitation and Conversion	111
8.6	Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation	115
9.1	Grievance Procedures Steps	119
9.2	A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress	120
10.1	Monitoring Indicators	125

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1.1	Comparison of Original and Revised Sector layout Boundaries	50
2.1	Distribution of the various Land use/Land cover Classes in Bakolori and Environs	54
3.1	Age of respondents	59
3.2	Sex of Respondents	60
3.3	Occupation of respondents	60
3.4	Marital status of respondents	61
3.5	Religion of respondents	61
3.6	Average income of respondents	62
3.7	Base value for respondent property	62
3.8	Respondents legal or title right to property	63
3.9	Type of persons affected	63
3.10	Owner of affected structure	64
4.1	The Overall Original Irrigation Scheme for rehabilitation and Conversion	68
4.2	The Current Overall Irrigation Scheme for rehabilitation and Conversion	69
4.3	Response on willingness to volunteer space	75
4.4	Choice of assistance	76
6.1	Process for payment of compensation	89
7.1	Action adopted for managing public consultation	95
8.1	Flow chart of Compensation Arrangement and Schedule	114

8.2	Flow chart of RAP implementation	116
-----	----------------------------------	-----

List of Plates		Page
Plates		
4.1	Some of the Impacted Assets	72

List of Maps		Page
Map		
1.1	Proposed Project Site in Nigeria and in the World	41
1.2	Schematic Map of BIP Scheme	42
1.3	General BIP Layout	43
1.4	Bakolori Irrigation Layout	44
2.1	Landuse/Landcover of Bakalori Environ	54
2.2	The likely Affected Communities	55
4.1	Engineering Features in NS Sector	68
4.2	Engineering Features in MS Sector	69

List of Appendices		Page
Appendix		
1.0	Simple PAP Form	
1.1:	Safeguard Instruments Prepared for the Proposed Works	
1.2:	Terms of Reference for RAP preparation and Implementation	
1.3	Approach / Methodology for RAP Preparation	
2.1	Engineering Design of BIP Layout	
3.1:	List of PAPs and Some Socio-economic Characteristics	
3.2	Map showing PAPs Assets and Identification in each Sectoral Layout	
4.1:	Register of PAPs and PAP Identification	
5.1	Entitlements	
6.1	Stakeholders met	
6.2	Letter of Invitation for Public Forum	
6.3	Newspaper Advertisement for RAP Announcement and Invitation for Public Forum	
7.1	Annual External Audit ToR for RAP Implementation	
8.1	Typical Notice of Intention to enter land to PAPs for work	

List of Acronyms

ADP	Agricultural Development Program
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ARCN	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
ATIC	Agriculture Transformation Implementation Council
AWF	African Water Facility
BES	Budget Execution System
BIS	Bakolori Irrigation Scheme
BIP	Bakolori Irrigation Project
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
BP	Business Policy
BP	Bank Policy
CADP	Commercial Agriculture Development Project
CAN	Community Needs Assessment
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
DKIP	DadinKowa Irrigation Project
DROD	Dams & Reservoir Operations Department
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Emergency Preparedness Action Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMC	Farmers' Management and Service Delivery Center
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
GCE	General Certificate in Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNP	Gross National Product
GoN	Government of Nigeria
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HA	Hydrological Area
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
H-JKYB	Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadougou–Yobe Basin
HNW	Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands
HVIP	Hadejia-Jama'are Valley Irrigation Project
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (official name of The World Bank)

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMA	Irrigation Management Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISP	Implementation Support Plan
ISR	Implementation Status Report
ITRC	Irrigation Training Research Center
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWUA	Irrigated Water Users Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KRIP	Kano River Irrigation Project
LB	Land Bureau
LDP	Letter of Development Policy
LGA	Local Government Area
LGCs	Local Government Councils
LGs	Local Governments
LRC	Local Resettlement Committee
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Study
LUA	Land Use Act
LUAC	Land Use Allocation Committee
LVO	Land Valuation Office
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Million Cubic Meter
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MDG	United Nations Millennium Development Goal
MGM	Matching Grant Mechanism
MIGA	Multilateral Guarantee Agency
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	State Ministry of Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Works
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NIMET	National Meteorological Agency
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCA	National Council on Agriculture
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NCWR	National Council on Water Resources
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEWMAP	Nigeria and Watershed Management Project
NIC	National Irrigation Commission
NIHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency
NIMET	Nigeria Meteorological Agency
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NIPN	National Irrigation Policy for Nigeria
NIRSAL	Nigerian Incentive-based Risk Sharing for Agricultural Lending
NIWRMC	Nigeria Water Resources Management Commission
NPC	National Project Coordinator
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OD	Operational Directives (of the World Bank)
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
OPs	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)

ORAF	Operational Risk Assessment Framework
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCA	Project Command Area
PDO	Project Development Objective
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHRD	Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Trust Fund
PID	Project Information Document
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLC	Public Limited Company
PLWD	People Living With Disability
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PMU	Project Management Unit
PoE	Panel of Experts
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PPUD	Physical Planning and Urban Development
PRAMS	Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System
PREM	Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
R&D	Research and Development
RAMP II	Nigeria's Rural Access and Mobility Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
RBMC	River Basin Management Commission
RIC	RAP Implementation Committee
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
ROSPIN	Review of the Public Irrigation Sector In Nigeria
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RRF	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Framework
RTGS	Real Time Gross Processing System
SBD	Standard Bidding Document
SCPZ	Staple Crop Processing Zones
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFPZ	Staple Food Processing Zones
SIL	Specific Investment Loan
SoSP	Statement of Sector Policy
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit
SPRI	Small-scale Private Irrigation Schemes
SRFP	Standard Request for Proposal
SRRBA	Sokoto-Rima River Basin Authority
S-RSB	Sokoto-Rima Sub-Basin
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TA	Technical Assistance
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRIMING	Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria
WUAF	Water User Association Federation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

WB	The World Bank
WGS	World Geodetic System
WHO	World Health Organization
WRB	Water Resources Bill
WRC	Water Regulatory Commission
WUA	Water Users' Association

UNITS OF MEASURE		
1	ha	Hectare
2	m	Meter
3	m ²	Squared meter
5	km	Kilometer
6	km ²	Squared kilometer
7	t	Ton
8	yr	Year

Definitions of Key Terms

S/n	Term	Definition
1	Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
2	Cropping System	Pattern of arrangement of crops in the field - sole cropping or mixed cropping
3	Cut-off-date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. People occupying the area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets, fruit trees etc. established after the date of completion of the census will not be compensated.
4	Displaced Persons	Affected persons by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their; Standard of living adversely affected; Right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or Business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.
5	Displacement	Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's activities. Displacement occurs during the (1) involuntary taking of lands resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location or (2) involuntary restriction of access to legally designated Parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.
7	Economic Resettlement	Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement
10	Fadama	Hausa term for low-lying irrigable land subject o seasonal flooding along stream banks or depressions
12	Grievance Procedure	The processes established (a) under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement, as well as (b) specific grievance processes put in place as part of the design of a project.
13	Household	Is the unit which includes all members living under the authority of a household head, they are both family members and other dependants. Under the Land Act, a household would be members of the family whose consent would be required in case of alienation or undertaking any transaction on the family residential land. These members should ordinarily reside on the land. These members typically include the household head, one or several spouses, children and other members of the larger family, tenants, and employee.
17	Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power or recourse to refuse resettlement.
18	Land acquisition	The process whereby a person or household is involuntarily alienated from all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of a project for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
19	Land-Owner	An individual/household/institution recognized as owning land either by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of former public land.
20	Land tenure	Land ownership arrangements amongst a people - land owned by the community/individual.

24	Physical Resettlement	Loss of dwelling or business as a result of project-related land acquisition, which requires the affected person(s) to move to another location. Physical displacement of businesses typically entails economic displacement too
25	Project-Affected Area	Is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and the residents.
26	Project-Affected Person	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of TRIMING, loses the right to own use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land(residential, agricultural or pasture) annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
28	Rehabilitation activity	The proposed development activities by TRIMING which includes the rehabilitation and conversion of the present irrigation system from sprinkler to gravity irrigation system
29	Rehabilitation Assistance	The provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels
30	Relocation	The physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.
31	Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost. This means the current market value of the assets <u>plus transaction costs. Regarding agricultural land this would mean that compensation for agricultural land is equal to the market value of land of equal productive use or potential of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar or better than those of the affected land plus the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</u>
32	Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
33	Resettlement Impacts	The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas. Refers not just to the physical displacement of people, but also covers taking land that results in the relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or Loss of sources of income or means of livelihood (OP 4.12, paragraph 3)...
34	Resettlement Policy Framework	A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future Implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12 of the World Bank.
35	Census	This is 100% enumeration and registration of all people and assets that are affected by land acquisition and resettlement. The census provides vital information for accurate compensation and the RAP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the TRANSFORMING IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA (TRIMING) project, which was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on June 19th, 2014. The Project Development Objective is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management and agriculture service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria.

The Bakolori Irrigation Scheme (BIS) is one of the five selected schemes. The proposed BIS intervention is envisaged to rehabilitate 7,449ha and convert 5,366ha area to achieve a total of 12,815ha for mixed cultivation of various crops during the wet and dry season. This total amount irrigated area (approx.. 13,000 ha) is based on the feasibility studies undertaken where water availability was thoroughly studied and agreed upon to ensure fair and equitable water service to all irrigators in the service area.

The TRIMING project is rated as Category 'A'. It triggers seven World Bank safeguards policies (OP's), namely, Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) – mentioned above, Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), Pest Management (OP 4.09), and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).

In order to ensure adequate management of the environmental and social issues as well as involuntary resettlement issues triggered, relevant safeguards instruments, viz; Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) were prepared and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank Infoshop. These framework instruments specify the principles and procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing site-specific management and action plans that are costed with measurable and monitorable actions for the specific intervention sites as they are known. The relevant instruments emanating from these frameworks include Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the case of RPF and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the case of ESMF, depending on the extent and magnitude of impacts arising from each site-specific project and PMP respectively.

For the proposed BIS, it is envisaged that the rehabilitation of existing irrigated land, roads and other infrastructure as well as development of new irrigated areas under the project, may require minor land acquisition for site camp, construction yard and working areas etc. Following the completion of physical works the land will be re-allocated to the farmers, but during the construction period affected farmers will be eligible for crop and land compensation.

Need for Resettlement Action Plan

Under the TRIMING project, it is noted that it is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project works and the impacts of these works. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) must participate in the benefits of the project and be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. In this regard participating communities have been mobilized to contribute actively to the preparation of this RAP, the project design and implementation, and to maintain the works following implementation. This underscored the accurate analysis of local social conditions and organization with a view to ensuring social inclusion in the project implementation.

This RAP identifies the full range of people affected by the project and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement. In addition, it specifies the procedures to follow and the actions to be taken to properly mitigate the negative impacts of such displacement on people and communities.

The TRIMING Project intervention at BIS is in full compliance with the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) which requires the preparation of this kind of action plan to ensure that persons involuntarily displaced have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level or better off.

Avoidance/Minimization of Resettlement

The principles of OP 4.12 require that as much as reasonably practicable, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. In line with this, TRIMING ensured avoidance/minimization of some of the impacts through the following considerations:

- Design changes and stakeholder engagement;
- Integration of communities/settlements into project design;
- Creation of grazing area/routes
- Ensuring each sector size not more than 2,000 ha/scheme to facilitate participation and transparency;
- Ensure reliable water resources without creating major conflict with other users and uses;
- Farmer occupier land tenure system preferred;
- Schemes not involving significant resettlement with only minor land acquisition in connection with irrigation infrastructures

Aim and Objectives of the RAP

This RAP prepared by TRIMING serves as a document that outlines how the resettlement will be managed to fulfil the objectives of WB OP 4.12 which includes the identification of the impacts, types and levels of compensation and other measures based on the value of assets that will be lost and includes action plan for allocating compensation and budget for implementation etc. This RAP is a document prepared by the TRIMING for resettlement of the affected people and communities, specifying the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities.

Specifically, the RAP was designed to:

- Identify the full range of people affected by the project and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement and
- Prepare an Action Plan to be implemented to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws
- To ensure a fair and transparent process of compensation and resettlement
- To ensure a sound mitigation plan for those who will temporarily or permanently lose farming land as a result of the TRIMING project.

Site Description

The Bakolori Irrigation Scheme Project (BIP) is located in Zamfara State 100km north-east of Gusau, the State capital and approximately 120km south-east of Sokoto City. It lies between latitude 12°30' and 12°50'N and longitude 5°50' and 6°20'E. It extends over three Local Government Areas (LGAs), namely Maradun, Bakura and TalataMafara, where the headquarters are located. The BIP was one of the projects identified in the study carried out by FAO (1969) for development of irrigation and flood protection facilities in the Sokoto-Rima Basin. The project was planned to develop 23,000 ha under the dam with a design reservoir capacity of 450 million m³. The approval for implementation of the project by the FGN in 1974 came about after studying the feasibility and basic design report by Nouvo-Castero of Italy. Work commenced in June 1975 and the entire project was commissioned in April 1983 with about 8,000 ha under surface irrigation and the balance of 15,000ha under sprinkler irrigation.

The sprinkler system has been abandoned since 1987 (it only worked for 3-4 years) and the farms are used for only wet season farming. Of the 8,000ha gravity irrigation system about 3,000ha is water logged and the rest require various forms of rehabilitation. The Bakolori Irrigation Scheme (BIS) intervention is for the rehabilitation of the 8,000ha gravity irrigation system and the reconversion of 5,300 ha of the old sprinkler to surface irrigation with a total of 13,000 ha irrigation area. The total area of BIS (13,000 ha) has been determined based on the feasibility studies in order to ensure water availability for all the farmers in the command area.

Major Components of the Proposed Works

The proposed scheme with an area of 12,815ha shall be subdivided into sixteen sectors for rehabilitation and conversion from surface sprinkler to gravity irrigation system with tube wells development.

The rehabilitation sectors comprise the existing surface (gravity) irrigation area with 10 sectors, namely: six (6) rice sectors (G Rice A, G Rice B, L Rice Right, L Rice Left, M Rice and N Rice) and four (4) non rice sectors (C, E Left, E Right Up and E Right Down) totalling 7,449ha

The conversion area is envisaged to reconvert a 5,366ha to a gravity irrigation system which hitherto had sprinkler with a focus on growing rice, sugarcane, and other field crops. It must be emphasized that in the rehab area, work shall be on canals and drains and not on farming land. It might be the case for conversion area, howbeit, work in the conversion area will be by sectors (e.g. if work is ongoing in sector A for instance, farmers in sector B will still be farming.) It is noteworthy at present that farming activities only happen in the conversion area during the rainy season as there is no water available in the dry season (with the exception of some minor trials).

The major components of the proposed works are as follows for the rehabilitation (rehab) area:

- Rehabilitation of hydraulic structures (canals, drains and other auxiliary)
- Rehabilitation of drainage pump stations
- Supply/Replacement of hydraulic gates
- Rehabilitation of concrete lined Supply, Main, Secondary and Tertiary Canals;
- Rehabilitation of Main, Secondary/Collector and Tertiary Drains
- Rehabilitation of Hydraulic Structures for Canals and Drains
- Rehabilitation of the road network
- Rehabilitation and construction of foot bridges
- Rehabilitation and construction of culverts

To ensure access to drinking water and ease of mobility for the livestock in the area and those owned by the mobile Fulani herders, appropriate watering points and cattle crossing corridors will be provided at socially agreeable strategic locations. For example, bridges over the main canal are envisaged at locations close to the communities and where canals and drains have cut public access. In addition, the design envisages that each sector WUA will get facilities such as a meeting place and an office.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

The legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria is the Land Use Act of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990. The relevant World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12), which addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was reviewed. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's OP 4.12 are mostly in rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act.

Thus it is noted in this RAP that in the course of the project implementation in the event of any *divergence between the Laws in Nigeria and that of the Bank's OP 4.12, the more beneficial to the Project Affected Persons shall take precedence* in the implementation of this RAP.

Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut off-date to record the PAPs in the project area was October 14, 2015 which was made known to the PAPs and communities during the stakeholders meeting, and other means of channel of communications to the stakeholders. In the event of project delay for more than three years from the cutoff date, there would be need to update the socio-economic survey that was carried out for this RAP.

Benefit of the Project

The Project will focus on existing irrigated land (rather than an expansion of irrigation into rain-fed agricultural land). The positive project impacts for the primary stakeholders are therefore expected to be far more important than the negative ones. Economic development of the area and region as a whole is the long-term objective and is associated with improved agricultural practices through crop irrigation. The economic benefits of the Project will, in turn, have economic spinoffs for the broader community, and to the zone and region as a whole. The main potential positive impacts of the project are listed below:

- Increased cropping intensity due to provision of dry season irrigation water
- Increased crop yields due to improved drainage, inputs and crop husbandry

- Increased crop diversity due to an improvement of land capability by irrigation and drainage and improved access to seeds and markets
- Increased livestock productivity thanks to increased availability of crop residue and development of irrigated fodder crops
- Increased and stabilised household incomes from agriculturally related goods and services – and associated local employment including for scheme operation and maintenance
- Improved institutional capacity of government organizations responsible for water management and agricultural development at local levels
- Improved road access with many associated benefits with many associated benefits
- Social development particularly due to the establishment and operation of democratic, gender sensitive and transparent water management organizations at different levels
- Reduced impacts from flooding
- Reduction in incidences of water-borne diseases malaria are likely to reduce following introduction of irrigation systems into the area, they shall help to drain excess water
- Increased water supply and reliability.
- Improved on-farm productivity.
- Improved financial returns from farming.
- Longer-term food security.
- Better nutrition.

Further, during construction phases there could be both short-term and long term opportunities and benefits such as requirement of labour workforce; and contractual opportunities in the provision of direct support services such as hiring of vehicles, canteen services, etc. The details of these potential opportunities for local communities will be finalised in the bidding documents for contractors undertaking the works.

Negative Impacts of Proposed Work

Minor land take might happen in the case of the conversion areas for the provision of irrigation infrastructures in line with irrigation practice. However, upon completion of these infrastructures, the land will be redistributed among the original farmers who were affected.

At both the rehabilitation and conversion areas, the assets inventory identified farm lands and the annual seasonal crops on them as the main asset impacted by the project. With regard to PAPs, a total number of 20,632 PAPs were identified as affected in the rehabilitation area. Fifty-one PAPs will lose part of their land along dyke 4. In the conversion area on the other hand, a total number of 19,298 were identified as affected. The amount of land to be taken permanently in the rehabilitation sector for the proposed dyke 4 alignment is 37.8ha (i.e. 0.74ha per PAP) while the amount of land to be taken temporarily in the conversion sector is 5,366ha.

Mitigation Measures

In order to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels as well as provide a safety net for all the PAPs and improve their livelihoods until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were pre-project or even better, appropriate mitigation measures have been designed in this RAP for all PAPs. This include for instance, the provision of alternate land to the PAPs or provision of compensation for lost farming season. For the vulnerable, priority shall be given in all mitigation measures relating to them and stress to this group shall be avoided, especially where mitigation measures include physical preparation of sites is required.

To adequately mitigate the negative impacts on the PAPs, the costs of the damage to assets have been calculated by generating current market values and estimates for how much it would cost to replace or repair affected asset based on the replacement value - the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (over the period until the assets are recovered). Unit costs were primarily calculated using information from the local markets. A Register has been prepared for the PAPs with regard to their losses and compensation. *The entire mitigation measures will be delivered to the PAPs before start of civil works at any of the sectors whether in the rehabilitation or conversion area.*

The proposed project will require both temporary and permanent use of private lands for work, access, material storage, borrow pits, work sites, or other purposes, a compensation guidelines for all

temporary acquisition of assets has been developed. In dyke 4 alignment where land will be taken permanently, the PAPs there will be resettled to the Government reserved land in FS Left sector.

Project Impact and Compensation Eligibility

PAPs eligible for compensation shall be those who experience loss of their assets or livelihoods as a result of the proposed irrigation scheme project as shown in table (1).

During the rehabilitation and conversion, **no houses, schools, mosques or markets will be affected by this redevelopment as these have all been excluded from the rehabilitation/conversion design.** However, **51 families will lose part of their agricultural land (37.8 ha)** along the proposed dyke 4. These will be compensated with alternative land (which is equal in size and quality as the land lost) in the Government reserved land in the scheme. Also, if there are crops in their fields that are not yet mature for harvest as of the time of civil works commencement that will be affected, these families will be compensated for the unharvested crops.

The rehabilitation and conversion work of the scheme is estimated to last 3-4 years, to be executed in phases; sector by sector. During this period, some farmers will suffer **temporary losses** as a result of the rehabilitation/ conversion work. These losses, which vary between the rehabilitation and conversion area will be compensated for.

In the rehabilitation area (7,449 ha in 36 months), farmers irrigate during the rainy (June to October) and dry season (November to May). Their rainy season cultivation will not get affected in this area because it will focus on drainage, dykes, and Canals. However, they might not be able to cultivate at certain periods of the dry season due to interruption of water in the supply canal or in other places. For this reason, they will be compensated. Given the rehabilitation work will be carried out in phases, each sector will lose an average of one planting season. 51 farmers will lose part of their land and will get compensated with alternative land, while a total of 20,632 farmers will be disturbed due to inability to irrigate during rehabilitation works. These will be compensated for temporary loss of access to their land.

In the conversion area (5,366 ha in 48 months) on the other hand, farmers obviously cannot cultivate during the dry season, as such no compensation would be paid. However, considering that works may be on a continuous basis in these areas which could hinder cultivation during the June-October raining season, farmers will get compensated for the loss of cultivation during the rainy season. This conversion area affects 19,298 farmers.

Each farmer that loses one season will be compensated the sum of N 8,150 per 0.40ha per season, while farmers that will be affected for two seasons will be compensated N 16,300 per 0.8ha for two seasons unit by unit according to the farmers hydrological boundary. These sums have been calculated on a full replacement cost based on the prevailing inflation rate in the scheme. This means that the amount paid to farmers will be sufficient for their livelihood for the first season. However, every 6 month this sum will be reviewed to reflect inflation reality for subsequent years to determine the amount due to each farmer; and where there is need to review farmers' entitlement upward due to inflation, this will be done accordingly before compensation is paid.

Resettlement Legacy Issues

At the site, considerable resettlement was conducted in the past due to the building of the dam and inundation of the reservoirs and this process created considerable social tension. However, farmers have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings following the physical resettlement that took place over 35 years ago. As agreed with the stakeholders during the consultations issues related to long-ago resettlement that require mitigation are ineligible in accordance with this RAP and under Bank resettlement policy. No compensation shall be made for any legacy issues as the stakeholders were made to be aware.

Table (1): Entitlement Matrix.

Types of losses	Eligibility	Compensation strategy	Other measures
Loss of land	Title holder, lease holder, tenants, squatters and other occupants using the land	Provision of compensation alternatives to enable the PAPs to choose the best (cash or in kind compensation)	Resettlement assistance
Loss of business	Business owners	Payment of anticipated profit for period of relocation. Replacement compensation for assets which cannot be moved	Provide travelling allowance based on the nature of the business
Loss of crops and trees	All owners of crops and trees	Cash compensation for lost crops and trees	Provide assistance with accessing farming inputs (seeds)
Loss of wage labour	All employees who lose their jobs as a result of project construction activities	Ensure transfer of jobs/identification of similar jobs	Provision of transition allowance for the intermediate period)
Special assistance for vulnerable groups: Vulnerable persons among the project affected persons (PAP) will be identified and special assistance offered during the compensation implementation process. Criteria includes age-above 65 years, physical/mental disability, female-headed households, widows, orphaned children and bedridden or seriously sick persons.			
Loss of communal natural resources	Forest and water sources	Ensure access to equivalent resources or restore these in the new settlement area	Provide the supportive allowance until natural resource livelihood is restored
Loss of communal grazing land	Communal and private land	Relocate other grazing places around the new resettlement area	Relocate other grazing places around the new resettlement area

All PAPs must be given opportunity to harvest all their present crops in 2016, without planting new ones before civil works commences. In the event that work exceeds 5 meters setback in the rehab area, compensation must be paid for all assets affected.

Resettlement of PAPs and Livelihood Restoration

The PAPs were informed of the range of different mitigation measures/compensation package, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options available to them and shall be given the opportunity to express their preferences during operation. This option-based resettlement planning is part of a development approach that aims to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their production foundations and become self-sustaining, at least to pre-work level. The PAPs have agreed to support the project and also to the various resettlement benefits which are to be provided to improve their means of livelihood or restore it to pre-impact status.

Public Participation

Public participation in this RAP included consultations and communications. Consultation included a two-way process in which ideas about the project and concerns of stakeholders and the project designers were shared and considered mutually by affected populations and other stakeholders. Communication included the dissemination of information of project activities to the concerned public and other relevant issues.

Relevant stakeholders, namely relevant local government officials, Community leaders and other opinion leaders in the communities, PAPs and other individual people and special interest groups such as CBOs/trade unions, etc., were met. At the meetings the overview of the project and appreciation of RAP and other related information were presented to the stakeholders.

Furthermore, at the fora, the displaced persons 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 the grievance redress mechanism. In other

words, the PAPs specifically were 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 of this RAP. 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 emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the proposed irrigation work. Furthermore, the stakeholders were informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the works as may be requested by the contractor through the community leaders. Directly affected local PAPs will be given priority for this employment.

RAP Coordination and Implementation

The implementation of the RAPs shall require close collaboration among all the stakeholders with a mutual understanding struck at the beginning of implementation phase. The institutional arrangement has been pragmatically designed to involve relevant Stakeholders with the TRIMING Project PMU providing an overall oversight. The BIS project office (SRRBDA) will ensure adequate implementation by leading land redistribution exercise. Also a RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) made up of representatives of the local farmers, local communities, traditional leaders/ Village head, BIS project manager and representatives of WUA shall drive the RAP implementation and land redistribution exercise with support from the Social Safeguard Specialist of the TRIMING to ensure adequate handling of the resettlement issues.

Before the commencement of work, the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be set up with the participation of the main stakeholders (RBDA, Sector WUA, local leaders, TRIMING). The RIC will liaise with, and receive the work plan for the upcoming 6 months from the contractor as validated by the supervising engineer. The committee will meet twice per year to review this work plan to determine who will be affected by the project for payment, in addition to coordinating the activities of the RAP implementation. The RIC committee will meet in:

- February to evaluate the works to be carried out during the rainy season and determine the farmers that will be affected during the works from June to October in the conversion area; and
- July to evaluate works to be carried out during the dry season and determine the farmers to be affected during the works of November to May in the rehabilitation area.

Furthermore, the committee will also meet every 6 months to re-evaluate farmers' compensation in line with current inflation reality and scale up the compensation sum in line with existing inflation rate in the scheme.

The committee will develop a list of People Affected by the Project (PAPs) from the RAP report during its meeting. This list will be disseminated and made public at the RBDA and Sector-WUA level as well as by radio and other means to ensure transparency of the project so that all farmers would know 3 months in advance if the works of the upcoming year will impact their farms or not.

This list will be made public at the scheme, with copies posted at the relevant village sites, RBDA and communities through radio, BIS project office, town criers etc. After disclosure, a simple "PAP form" (Appendix 1.0) will be prepared and distributed to each impacted farmer through the respective WUA sector leader to be completed by each PAP. The completed form will be signed by the project manager (RBDA), the Sector-WUA representative and the traditional leaders. Once the form is filled, the TRIMING Scheme Safeguards Officer with support from the RBDA will assist PAPs who cannot read or write and also ensure that the forms are duly prepared and signed. The completed form with each PAP's passport affixed will be presented for final validation at the point of compensation payment. Upon handing over of compensation to each farmer unit by unit, his/her picture would be taken for record purpose. Once all the PAPs of each unit and sector are compensated, TRIMING will inform the WB that the PAPs of that particular sector have been compensated.

No civil works contracts for the proposed rehabilitation work shall be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available. The major component tasks and schedule for the RAP implementation have been developed in the RAP.

Strengthening Organizational Capability

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all PAPs, valuation of assets to be compensated as well as the assessment of the institutional capacities of the different parties involved in the RAP implementation, areas of awareness creation and training/capacity building have been identified as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

Activities	2015				2016								Remarks
	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	JU	JL	AU	
Consultation/Community participation and Information to people affected, Cut-off date announcement, Census and Socio-economic Survey, Analysis data and identification of impacts, Definition of assistance measures and Preparation of RAP)													September 2014- October, 2015
Disclosure of RAP													July - August 2016,
RAP Implementation- Relocation/assistance- Compensation and/or Supplementary assistance.													September 2016
Rehabilitation/Civil Works - Commencement of project operations.													October 2016
Follow-up Visit by Responsible Stakeholders/PMU -													November 2017
Income Restoration Assessment													Ongoing

Payment Schedule

For the works scheduled to commence during the dry season (November – May), the affected farmers shall be compensated in August-September, two months before the commencement of the dry season works. While the farmers that shall be affected by the works of the rainy season (June – October), shall be compensated in April, two months before the commencement of works.

Given the entitlement payment entails a large number of fairly small payments of about One thousand 40 US dollar payments every six months, it was decided that the payment should be made through a commercial bank, unit by unit according to each farmer's hydrological boundary at locations to be determined by the RIC during their meeting. This location shall be communicated to all farmers ahead of compensation payment date. Bearing in mind that many of the PAPs do not have bank accounts, a series of financial literacy workshops will be delivered in order to ensure that people are able to maximise their compensation wisely. In compliance with World Bank safeguards, farmers must be compensated before works start.

Findings from this RAP revealed that an average land tenure arrangement in the scheme is 0.40ha per family, therefore, the compensation payment would be on average of N 8,150 per season (approximately 40 US\$ per season) and N 16,300 per two seasons (approximately 80 US\$). These sums have been calculated on a full replacement basis, which means that the amount paid to farmers will be sufficient for their livelihood for the entire season.

In the course of implementing this RAP, special attention shall be given to vulnerable individuals and households such as the elderly, widows, people living with disability deaf farmer and other handicapped

farmer among the PAPs. The PAP form of payment of each PAP and his/her photograph will be kept by the TRIMING project office, the representative of the commercial bank dispensing the cash and the Bakolori project office.

Budget Estimate

The total cost implication for the implementation at the present calculated costs for the RAP is N344,851,488.77 Three hundred and Forty four Million, Eight hundred and Fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight Naira seventy-seven kobo) (USD\$1,724,257.44 @ N200 per USD\$1) only in Table 3. This sum is expected to cover compensation assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of this total budget for contingencies such as inflation that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

Table 3: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

S/N	ITEM	COST (N)	Total
A	Compensation for:		
A1	Land	2,550,000.00	
A2	Agricultural resources	334,301,488.77	
	Sub-total		336,851,488.77
B	ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS		
B1	Grievance management	1,000,000.00	
	Sub-total		1,000,000.00
C	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
C1	Compensation Commission & witness	500,000.00	
C2	Capacity building/Institutional Strengthening	1,000,000.00	
C3	Disclosure	500,000.00	
C4	Special Assistance for the Vulnerable and subsequent monitoring of PAPs	1,500,000.00	
C5	Logistic	3,500,000.00	
	Sub-total		7,000,000.00
D	Total		344,851,488.77
E	+ Contingencies 10%		34,485,148.877
	@ N200 to 1\$ equivalent		(\$1,724,257.44)

**Allow farmers to harvest their crops before civil works for the project to reduce the cost*

The estimated compensation cost for the conversion area is N217,764,963.47 (1,088,824.83 US\$) while that of the rehabilitation area is N119,086,525.3 (595,432.68 US\$). The breakdown is given in the table below:

During consultation with the design consultant and the BIS project team, it was suggested that work commence on smaller sectors before the bigger sectors to guard against losing two seasons in sectors, which hitherto had earlier been envisaged to lose only one season. However, it is important to note that the breakdown in the table below may still be adjusted during implementation. The breakdown is given in the table below:

YEAR	REHAB.	Ha	BUDGET (N)	US\$	CONVER.	Ha	BUDGET (N)	US\$
1	GRB, C, EL	1909	30,519,011.19	152,595.11	DS, MS and HS	970	40,337,942.63	201,689.71
2	ER1&2, GRA, ED, LRL LRR	3090	49,399,584.61	246,997.92	NS	884	55,441,745.19	277,208.73
3	MRice&NRice	2450	39,167,929.5	195,839.65	FSL	2022	58,118,917.32	290,594.59
4					FSR	1490	63,866,358.33	319,331.80
SUB TOTAL		7,444	119,086,525.3	595,432.68		5,366	217,764,963.47	1,088,824.83

TRIMING Project is the source of funds for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Disputes and grievances are common phenomena in any human organization as such this is expected in the project. It is envisaged that some of the project affected persons are likely to feel inadequately treated during the implementation of this RAP. In this regard, a well-structured and culturally appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed. The grievance redress mechanism is aimed at reducing problems and complexities during implementation.

The GRM process was developed out of extensive consultation with all potential project affected persons, during which affected persons were assisted to appreciate the provisions under the RAP for addressing any complaint, grievance or dispute arising from the RAP implementation in a transparent, credible and culturally acceptable manner. The grievance redress mechanism is localized with active involvement of traditional rulers, WUA leadership, BIS project and women leaders. It provides a cost effective, affordable and accessible third party settlement of grievance, dispute or complaints.

Grievance Redress Process

The grievance redress process has been simplified to ensure accessibility to all PAPs. All grievance will be screened and assessed for possible solution approach before implementing the solution. The first point of call for resolving grievance is at the unit level (contact person). If redress at this level fails, the sector level (contact person) will intervene to resolve it. If resolution is achieved at this level, the grievance case will be closed. If not, it shall be referred to the scheme level social and environmental officer who then decides where the case should go for resolution. The judiciary will be the last resort if all the above processes fails.

Management of Reported Grievance

An aggrieved PAP files his/her complaint at the respective level (unit WUA and Sector WUA) verbally, in writing, by telephone call or SMS to the publicized relevant applicable phone number at each level. Written complaint will be signed and dated in a complaint log book. In the same manner, records of all telephone/ informal complaints shall also be kept. TRIMING scheme level social and environmental officer, supported by the WUA representative and BIS project team will ensure the correctness of the complaint / grievance and also ensure resolution is reached. The scheme level social and environmental officer will write on behalf of aggrieved PAPs who cannot write. This will be signed / thumb printed by the aggrieved PAP.

Grievance Log and Response Time

Redress process starts upon the receipt and registration of grievance/ complaint at the applicable uptake level (unit/sector). If redress is not achieved at these levels, an aggrieved PAP is free to seek further redress. In this regard, a grievance redress form will be filled by the aggrieved PAP, which must contain all information regarding the complaint and the complainant. As a last step after the social and environmental scheme officer, this will be presented to the TRIMING PMU (Project Coordinator) for deliberation and resolution. The response time for each complaint/ grievance will depend on the issue to be addressed. However, all complaint/ grievance should be acted upon within 10 working days. All information regarding the complaint, complainant, response time and resolution shall be uploaded into the project database.

Monitoring and evaluation

In addition to uploading information regarding complaint in the project database, the scheme level social and environmental officer will keep weekly record/report of all complaints, status of the complaints and any outstanding issue requiring attention. Generally, the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP will be a continuous process and TRIMING shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the World Bank policy.

Disclosure

After clearance from The World Bank, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be publicly disclosed in Nigeria, in both English and Hausa (executive summary) and on the World Bank Infoshop.

Gabatarwa

Gwammatin nigeriya ta fara gudanar da shirin aikin gona wadda akayi wa akabi da Habakari taattari noman rani a nigreia (transforming irrigation management in niger) wannan shinni ya sani gamsuwar majalisar Directocin Asusun Bonkin Sunyi ranar 19th watan june 2014. Manufar wannan shirin shine ingganta hanyayin samun noman rani da magudanun ruwa da kuma karyayua shurye shurye domin harhada tattalin albarkatun ruwa da isrda ayukkan noma a kebattun mayan gurabun noma ga jama'ar a Arewacin nigeriya.

Shirin madatar Ruwa na Bakolori ya kasan ce daga cikin waddan nan shirye shuriyen. Kudurin talaffin madatar ruwa na bakolori na gurin gwaran hakta 7,449 kuma a savya wasu hakta 5,366 wadda zata bada adadin hekta 1,2815 da ake bukata domin nomar amffanuri gona iri daban daban rani da domana. An sami kimanin jimillar hekta 13,000 ne daga wani biciken gwadi inda anka taraci tabbacin samuwar ruwa da zai tabbatar da adakin samuwar ruwa ga ma nomad a ke amfana da wannan shirin.

Wannan shirin (Habakar Tattalin Noma Rani a Nigeria) ita ce kasha na farko. (Category A). Ta fara ne da hanyoyi bakwai na Bakin Duniya na kariya (OP's). Wadannan hanyoyi sune: 1. Binciken kewayi (OP 4.01.) 2. Lafiya madatsun ruwa. (OP. 4,37) 3. Mazaunan asali (OP 4.04) 4. Matsugunin karfi da yayi (OP 4.12. 5. Albarkekun gargajiya waddan ake gani (OP 4.11). 6. Tattalin kwani. (OP 4.09). 7 dakuma ayukka akan Hanyouin ruwan kasa da kasa (OP.7.50).

Domin samun kyakyawan guddanar da abu buwan da suka shafi rayuwa da kewaye, haka kuma da matsalar matsugunin karfi da yayi shi yasa aka fito da waddannan mataakai shirin sake matsuguni (rpf), shirin gudanar da rayuwa da kewayen ta(esmf). Da kuma shiirn magance kwari (pmp). Ana bayyanar da wadannan a shayunonin majalesar nan gida Nigeria da kuma baki daga. Wannan shirin ya bayanar da kalidoji da kanyoyin da zaa bi wurin shirye shirye, samun yadda ka kuma gudanar da tattalin da wari, da kuma jidawalin da aka yiwa kudi daidai da ayukan de ke ganuwa, kulawa da ta dace da manufan shirin wurin kannar yadda aka sanu. Kaidojin da sukke biyo bayan wannan shirin sune: shirin sake matsugunin karfi da (rap) domin wadanda ba a yiwa gaskiya ba. Shirin rayuwa da kewayenta (esia) domin kula da rayuwa da kewayenta. Shirin (esmp) domin abinda ke iya biyo baya aikin da za'a yi.

Game da madatsar wuran bakolori (bis) kuwa, ana tunanin gyaran gonakin naman da ke gareta, gyaran hanyoyin da kayayyakin aiki da kuma samar da sababin gurabun noman ta. Wannan yunkurin na iya bukatar sayen wurare, samarda matsugunin maaikatar, filin kere,wuri aiki da sauran su. Bayan an kamala amfani da waddannan gurabu, za a mayar dasu ga manoma .Amma yayin da ake aiki ga wuraren, za'a bawa manoman wuraren ihsanin iri da gona.

Bukatar Shirin Sake Matsuguni

Karkashin wannan shirin an fahinci cewa yana da waya alumma su karbi sabon salon abu hannu sake, suna duyur han, duk waddan da zasu more wa wannan shirin, za'abasu dammar su shiga cikin shirin ko kuwa zu zabar wa kawunan abin suka ga zaya fi anfaninsu. Sanadiyar hakan aka nemi alumanin da zasu amfana da wannan shirin da su yi ruwa su yi tsaki wurin ganin samuwar wadannan wuraren. (RAP). Zasu kula da yadda aka zana abin, yadda aka gudar da ita, da kuma yadda ake kula da ita.

Wannan shirin na TRIMING yayi dadai da bukatar bankin duniya gana da sake tagunnarwa (OP4.12) na dole wanda ke bukatar irin wannan shirin manufa don tabbatar da mutanen da aka tayar daga wuraren aiki su ba da muffin su ba sunsani daman cigaba ko karuwa na harkokin rayuwan su akalla kamar yanda suke kafin a yi wannan aikin ko ya zan sun fi haka.

Bari/ Takaitar Da Gusarwa

Kudurin OP 4.12 shine tabbatar da anbi duk yanyoyi dasuka dace domin kad a tayar da kowa daga muhalinsa. Dan kewa hata ta zama dole, to a rage abin matuka. Sanadayar haka ta fitar da waddan nan abubwan kulawa

- A shirya savye savye tare da wadanda abin ya shafa
- Sanya unguwan/ matsuni cikin tsarin aikin
- Kabe wurabun kiyo
- Tabbatar da girwar bangare bu wuce 2,000ha/shiri dmin a amfana da adachi
- Samar da issasun albarkatun ruw domin gudun rahim jituwar tsakani aiki da masu aiki.

- Shirin manomi da gonar sa (zai fi)
- Shiri wada bata bukarar gagarumin gusarwa ko gonaki.

Manufofin RAP Da Inda Ta Dosa

Wannan shirin RAP da TRIMING tayi na da manufar gabatar da littafin akan hanyoyi da zaa bi domin sake tsugunar da alummar da shirin nan ya shafa biya kaidojin WB op 4.12 wadda ta kunshi laakai that illolin gusarwa, ire iren gusarwada kuma ihsanin da sauran maatakan dauka gamedar rashin da zaa yi. Kudin ya hada da shirin bad a ihsanin da kasafin kudin gudanar das hi.

Abubuwan da Hundir RAP ta Zakulo Sunne:

- Shirya adadin jama'a da aka gusar sanadiyar aikin bayan laakai ya gaskiya dalilin gusar dasu domin rashin gusarwar yayi
- Shirya maatakan dauka domin sake masu matsuguni baya laakai da tsarin Bakin Duniya dad a kokin Nigeriya
- Tabbatar da adalci wurin buyansu ihsanin da sake masu matsuguni
- Tabbatar da kwakwaran shirin na sharia gamedar wadanda zasu yi hasarar gurabunsu.

Bayanin Wurin Aiki

Shirin madatsar ruwa na Bakolori na cikin jihar zamfara. Tana kilomita dari arewaccin Gusau, wadda a babbar birnin jihar. Saannan madatsar wuran na kimani kilomita dari da ashirin kudu maso Gabcin sokoto. Ta na latitude 12°3, da 120° sON da kuma longitude 5° 50' da 6° 20'. Tayi ratsa karamar hukuma uku : maradun, bakura da mafara inda Baban offichin ta take. Bakolori na daga cikin shiryen shiryen ayukan da FAQ (1969) ta yi domin ci gaban noman rani da kariya daga ambaluya na hukuma kogin Rima. An shiri aikin madatsar ruwan domin a habbaka 23,000 ha karkashin ruwan da ake tare mai yawan 450 million m³. A shekarar 1974 ne Gwamnatin Nigeriya ta yadda a yita bayan kula da binciken da maaikatar Nouvo-Castero ta Itali ta gudanar. An yi bukin bude aikin a aprilu na shekara 1983 da gonar malate hekta 8,000 da kuma hekta 15000 na ruwan feshi.

Ita dai shirin nomad a ruwan fashi anbarta tun 1987. Sanaduyar haka, ana amfani da gonakin ga damana ne kawai. Ita kuwa gomar malele ta skasance cikin mawuyacin hali yayin da ruwa sun kwace 3,000. Sannan sauran na bukarar gyare gyare kala kala. Wannan shirin (na TRIMING na tattalin BIS) na da manufar sabuntata 8,000ha na malale da kuma sauya 5,300ha na feshi zuwa malalen. Hakan zai bada jimilla 13,000ha. An sami wannan adadin ne daga binciken da aka gudanar domin samun isassun ruwa ga manoman wurin.

Mayan Bangardrin Aikin

Wannan shirin da ake nufi yi nada yawan wurin da ya kar 12,815ha. Zaa rarraba wannan zuwa bangarori gona sha shida (16), don habbakowar da sauyewa daga fashi zuwa malale noman da rigiyoyi.

Shirin habbakowar na da bangararin duk malalen da ken a yanzunnan wadda ta kama bangare goma (10). Maana shida (B) bangaren shinkafa (G Rice A, G rice B, L Rice Right, L Rice Left, M Right da N Rice). Sannan alwai bangaren dab a na shinkafa ba (C, E Left, E Right up da E Right Down) duka 7,449ha.

Bangaren da zaa sauyawa kuwa 5,366ha ne kuma nan nufin maida su gurabun noman shinkafa, Rakke, da sauran ababen noma. Anan zaa yi ayuka ne ga kanal kanal da magudanun ruwa amma ba ga gonaki ba. Zaayi ayukan bangare bagare ne idan ana ayi a wannan bangaren, manoma zasu ci gaba noma a wani bangaren.

Manyen Manyan Ayukan Da Zaayi a Bangaren Sune:

- Gyaran hanyoyin ruwa (kana, maftar, da mataimaka)
- Tashoshin fonfon ruwa masu fita daga gona
- Sabantawa /gyaran kofar ruwa (Gate)
- Gyaran kankaran hanyar ruwa (babbar da karamin kanal)
- Gyaran matattaran ruwa

- Gyaran yanayin ruwa domin kanal da matatara
- Gyaran hanyoyi
- Yaran da kiran gadogin kafa
- Gyaran da kiran kwalbatoci

Zaayi tandin wuraren shan ruwan mutane da da hanyoyin bi domin wallwalan jamaa da dabbobi. Haka kuma zaa tanadar wa Fillani da dabbobin su wuraren kiwo da shan ruwa dabbobi a gurabun da al'umma suka yadda dasu. Misali, zaa yi gadoji kusa da gari domin ketarar babban kanal da kuma wasun cikin gari inda ratsawar kanal da mattatarun ruwa cikin gari suka tauye walwalan gama'a. bgu da kari, za'a manadar wa kowa yankin WUA wurin taro da ofisoshi a yankinsu.

Shiri a Hukumce Na Mallakar Wuri

Gwanmati Nigerian taryi tanadin shini humkunci an mallakar wuri cikin dokar ta "land use act na 1978" wadda aka dubawa karkashi cap 202 1990, kuma da wannan zaayi alki anan. Ita ma Bankin Dumiya cikin shininta (OP 4.12) wadda aka sake dubawa zata yi amfani anan.

Saboda haka, wannan shirin RAP tayi ammannan da cewa yayi gudanar da aikin, idan bukatar amfani da wadannan dokokin ya taso, dokar da tafi amfanar da manomi ce zaa dauka.

Ranar Kididdigar Ta Kashe

Ranar kididdigar masu moriya da wannan aiki ta karshe ita ice 14 octumba 2015 kuma duk waddanda abubuwan shuka na sane. An sanar das u ta hanyoyin sadarwa daban daban. I dan ba a fara wannan cikin ba bayan shekara hudu, to tilas ne a sake kididdigar rayuwa da dukiyyoyin alumma kafin a fara cikin.

Alfanun Wannan Aiki

Wannan shirin aikin zaya fi mayar da hankali ne ga wuwaren da aka zayyana da aikin tun filazal (batara da kwalkwali wasu sabbin wurare da rowan sama ke shayarwa ba). Sanadiyar hakan, ana fatar alheran da ke acikin wannan aikin zuwa ga masu moriyar ta ya wuce laanonin da ke cikin ta lunkin ba lunki. Habakan tattalin arzuken wadanda ke moriyar aikin itace mafifin maduwar wannan aikin da farfado da sababbin dubarorin noman rani na zamani. Kuma ana fatar Karin tattalin wadan nan manoman shi shafi alummomin su da kuma yankin su gaba daya.

Ana kyautata zaton rayukan wadanda zasu amfana da wannan cikin zai inganta sosar ta gefen:

- Karian alamuran noma domin samun ruwan damana
- Karin yawan amfanin gona domin saman maafitar ruwa, ida ire iren iri
- Karin nome noman sanadyar kyawan gona
- Karin kiwo sanadayi samun abincikin dabbobi
- Karin kudin shuga ga gida da ujali
- Ci gaba ga ayaka gwannati ga jamaar ta sanadugar kula da noma
- Inggantanciyar rayuwa sanaduyar hadinkar, da samun wedatacin ruwa
- Rage ambaluyar ruwa
- Rage ciwurwutar da ke bin ruwa sanadiya tafiyar da ruwan da ba a so
- Samun wadatacen ruwa a kowane lokaci
- Karin samun amfanin gona
- Gusar da yunwa
- Isa sar abinci kala kala

Bugu da kari, yayin da ake wannan ayukan, zaa sami alfanu na gaggawa nan gaba kadan da kuma na dindindim. Daga cikin wadan nan alfanu akwai daukar maaikata yayin yin ayukan, ga daukar hayar naurori da kayyakin aiki daga jama sayar da abinci ga maaikat.a. Za'a bayyana alfanun da zaa samu acikin kammalallen kundin da zaa baiwa dan kwangilar da yake aiki a yankin.

Akasi

Wasu tsirarun mutane zasu rasa gonakinsu bangaren da aka sauya domin samar da kayayyakin banruwa domin niman rani. Amma bayan kamala aikin, za'a mayar da gonakin ga masu su.

A bangarorin da zaa sabontawa da bangarorin da zaa sauyawa, zaa a yi lissafin gonanki da amfaningona na shekara shekara na wadannan gonakin da wasu kaddararori dake cikin gonakin. Game da maganar PAP kuwa, PAP 20,632 wannan aikin zai shafa. Pap 51 na gefen ganuwa (Dyke 4) zasu yi hasarar bangaren gonakinsu. A gefen gonakin da zaa sauyawa kuwa PAP 19,298 ake sa ran aikin zaya taba. Jimillan fadin kasa da manoma zasu rasa dindindim a bangaren gyare gyare saboda samar da ganuwa (dyke 4) sun kama 37.8ha (0.74ha ga kowane PAP). Sannan adadin gonakin waccangadi da zaa rasa a bangaren da zaa sauya ya kama 5,366ha.

Matakan Tausayawa

Domin habaka rayuwar PAP ko kuma mayar dasu mastayin su kafin wannan jarabawar da kuma samar masu da kariya har lokacin da suka sami dogara da kai da jure wa mastalolin rayuwa, RAP ta daukar masu mata kai da suka dace domin tausayawa garesu. Wanan tattalin ya hada da samar masu da wasu warare noma a madadin nasu, da tanadar masu da diyar wuraren da suka rasa. Game da gajiyyayyu kuwa, shirin zata yi amfani da dukkan karfin tan a ganin basu sami matsala ba. Idan samun matsalar ta zama tilas, shirin zata fifita su bias ga sauran jamaa musamman banaren da tausayawar ta zama bukata ta zahiri.

Domin bayar da issasar tasayawa ga PAP shirin tayi bitar kaddarorin da zaa hasararsu da yi masu kudi daadai da garajar kayayyaki a kasuwanni da kiddigar diyar mayar dasu ko gyaran su a tsawon lokacin hakan zai samu. Anyi anfani da darajar kayayyaki ne a farashen kasuwa mai wanzuwa. An zayyana jerin sunayen PAP da kuma irindiyar da ta shafe su. Zaa gabatarwa RAP da dukan tsarin tausayawan kafian a soma aiki a bangaren aiki sauyi ko sabontawa.

Wannan aiki zaya bukaci raba wasu masu gonaki rasa gonakin sun a waccan gadi ko kuma dindindin, domin aiki, hanya, wuriin ajuya, wurin dibar kasa, mai aikata, ko kuma wani abu daban, an shurya hanyoyin sakaya ga wadanda abin ya shafa. Manuman gefen dyke 4 wadanda aikin zai shafa, za a basu wasu wurare ne a gurbin gwamnati na FS Left

Tasiri Aikin kuma Chanchantar Ihisani

Wadanda suka chanchanci ihisani sune wadannan manoma da hatsari ya same su game da wannan aikin kamar yadda yake a cikin zayanar dake kasa.

A da can yayin da ake yin madatsar ruwan nan na Bakolori, mutune sun rasa abubuwa da yawa kuma haken ya jaya rasshim jituwa da tashin hankulla. A yanzaa wannan shirin ya kai ga yarjejeniya wadanda wannan aiki zai shafa cewa waccan mayanar ta wuce kuma hukuma Bankin Doniya bata daka da wancan aukumar sanadiyar haka babu maganar jaye labaran da a cikin wannan aikin.

A lokacin gyaran fuska da kuma hira, **babu gidaje, makarantu, masallatai, ko kasuwanni za a shafi wannan sake inganta kamar yadda wadannan duk sun aka cire daga fi / hira zane. Duk da haka, 51 iyalan zai rasa wani bangare na da m kasar (37.8 ha)** tare da samarwa dyke 4. Wadannan za a cika tare da madadin kasar (wanda yake shi ne daidai a cikin size da kuma ingancin yadda kasar rasa) a cikin gwamnatin tanada a kasar makirci. Har ila yau, idan akwai amfanin gona a gonakinsu da aka ba tukuna girma ga girbi kamar yadda na lokacin yakin ayyukan commencement cewa za a shafa, wadannan iyalai za a cika wa da unharvested amfanin gona.

Gyaran fuska da kuma hira aikin makirci kiyasta zuwa na karshe 3-4 shekaru, da za a kashe a bulan . bangaren da kansu. A wannan lokacin, wasu manoma za su sha wahala wucin gadi asarar a sakamakon da fi / hira aiki. Wadannan asarar, wanda bambanta tsakanin gyaran fuska da kuma hira wuri za a cika wa.

A cikin fi area (7,449 ha a watanni 36), manoma da ruwa a lokacin damina (Yuni zuwa Oktoba) da kuma bushe kakar (Nuwamba zuwa May). Su damana namo ba zai samu ya shafa a wannan yanki, domin shi zai mayar da hankali a kan malalewa, dykes, kuma Canals. Duk da haka, su ba su iya

noma a wasu lokuta na rani saboda katsewa na ruwa a cikin wadata canal ko a wasu wurare . Saboda wannan dalili , za su kuma a cika . Ganin fi aiki za a za'ayi a bulan , kowane sashen zai rasa wani talakawan daya dasa kakar. 51 manoma zai rasa wani bangare na kasarsu , kuma zai sami cika da madadin kasar , yayin da a total na 20,632 manoma za a gaji da damuwa saboda rashin ruwa a lokacin fi ayyukansu. Wadannan za a cika wa wucin gadi asarar damar yin amfani da su kasar .

A cikin hira area (5,366 ha a watanni 48) a daya bangaren, manoma a fili ba zai iya noma a lokacin rani, kamar yadda irin wannan ba ramuwa za a biya. Duk da haka, idan akai la'akari da cewa ayyuka na iya zama a kan wani m-akai a cikin wadannan yankunan wanda zai iya hana namo a lokacin Yuni-Oktoba ruwa kakar, manoma za su sami cika wa asarar namo lokacin damana. Wannan hira yankin rinjayar 19,298 manoma.

Kowane manomi cewa hasarar daya kakar za a cika Naira Miliyan Xari N 8,150 da 0.40ha da kakar, yayin da manoma da za a shafa domin biyu yanayi a cika N 16,300 da 0.8ha biyu yanayi na'urar da na'urar bisa ga manoma hydrological iyaka. Wadannan kudade da aka lasafta a kan wani full sauyawa cost bisa rinjaye kumbura kudi a cikin makirci. Wannan yana nufin cewa adadin biya wa manoma za su kasance isa ga abincinsu na farko kakar. Duk da haka, kowace 6 ga watan nan Naira Miliyan Xari za a sake nazari don yin tunani kumbura gaskiyar ga m shekaru domin sanin adadin saboda kowane manomi. da kuma inda akwai bukatar a duba manoma 'entitlement sama saboda hauhawar farashin kaya, wannan za a yi daidai da da diyya da aka biya.

Table (1) Tsarin

Iraruwan Hasara	Chanchanta	Matakan Diya	Sauran Mataakai
Hasarar kasa	Takardara malaka, haya aro da sauraran masu anfami da wuri	Baiwa PAP dammar zaben a bashi wuri ko kudi	Taimakawa ga canza gurbi
Hasarar Sana'a	Masana'anci	Biyan adadin ribar day a kamata aci cikin lokaci canza gurbi biyan diyar dukuyar da basu maiduwa	Bayar da kudin jigilar kwatakwashin sana'ar
Hasara anfanin gona itatuwa	Dukan masu anfanin gonad a itatuwa	Biyan diyar itatuwa da anfanin gonad a kudi	Bayar da talafin samun iraruwa
Hasar wurin aikin samun kudi	Duk maaikatan da suka rasa gurabun ayukansu sanadiyar wannan aiki	Tabbatar da samar masu da makamancin ayukan da suka rasa	Bayar da kudin jigilar wadannan mutane.
Musamman taimako ga m kungiyoyin: M wasu maza daga cikin aikin ya shafa mutum (PAP) za a gano da kuma na musamman taimako mika lokacin ramuwa aiwatar tsari. Sharudda hada da shekaru – sama Shekaru 65 , ta jiki / shafi tunanin mutum tawaya , mace - gangarawa gidaje , mata gwauraye , marayu da yara da kuma bedridden ko tsanani m mutum.			
Kowane irin hasarar da gajiyyaye zai samu	Poor orphans, underage, magida mata da yara, mutane masu zama da jikata	Geno gajiyyayu da suka jikata sanadiya canza gurbi domin basu tallafi da tamako harda ilimi	Fifita gajiyyaye mutun domin taimaka masa wurin donowa da hanyoyin samun sad a samun dammar karuwa da ababen more rayuwa.
Hasarar Baiwar Allah na duma	Gandun daji da albakatun ruwa	Bayar da dammar samun kwatakwacin ko mayar ababen a sabon wurin da aka shiyar	Bayar da tallafin kudi da taimako har sai ababen da aka rasa sun dawo

Hasarar wuraren kiyon alumma	Wuraren jama'a da alumma	Samar da wasu wuraren kiyo a sabon wuri	Tayar da sauran wuraren kiyo zuwa sabon wuri
------------------------------	--------------------------	---	--

Tilas ne aba duk PAP dama su girbe amfanin gonarsu Na 2016 ba tare da sun sake shukkak wani abu bakafin a fara aiki. Idan aiki ya wuce inda aka auna kuwa, sai a biya Wanda abin ya shafa diya.

Chanza Matsugunun PAP Da Maiyar Masu Da Hanyar Rayuwa

An sanar da duk PAP iren iren hanyoyin sauwaka wahala da biyan diya, tallafin canza matsuguni, da kuma hanyoyin more rayuwa da aka tanade domin basu dammar zabe daga cikin su. Anyi masu wadannan tanadin ne domin kowane PAP ya sami dammar zaben dubara mafi sauƙi gareshi domin samun dogaro da kai cikin tsanaki da natsuwa kafi fara aiki. Dukan PAP kuwa sunyi naam da duk shirye shiryen da akayi na wanna aiki da tanadin da akayi masu domin canza masu matsuguni mai nufi habbaka moriyar rayuwar su ko daidai su da yadda suke a da kafin aikin.

Saka Jama'a Ga Aikin

Saka jamda cikin wannan aiki ya hada da tuntubansu daya yin jawabi gare su. Tuntuba anna na da huska biyu. Za tuntube su domin jituwa tsakani ma'aikata da masu moriyar aiki. A gefen jawabi kuwa, za'a zan sanar da jama'a yadda ayuka ke tafiya domin fitar dasu duhu.

Anyi taron wadanda aikin ya shafa da suka hada da shugabannin kanana hukumomi, jagorarin al'umma, masu fadaiji cikin al'umma PAPs da sauran daidaijuna jama'a inda aka wayar masu da kai da samun gamsuwar su gameda manufofin wannan aikin da sauran bayanonin da suka bukata.

Haka kuma anyi anfani da wannan taro wurin tuntubar wadanda aka namaye wuraren sun domin ji masu bayanai akan shirruwan mayar masu da gurabun ababen da suka rasa. Haka kuma an nemesu da bada tasu gudunmawa wurin sa baki ga shirruwan da ake yi, gudanarwa shirruwan, kullawa da canza gurabu da kuma dammar dake garesu na nuna kokensu da magance koken. Ma'ana, an basu dammar bayar da shawarwari da za'a karawa ga wannan shirin domin cigabansu da al'umma gaba daya. Ankuwa sanar dasu hakokan su ga wannan shirin wadanda suka head da kabar diya koda sune suke bayar da abubawan da suka dame su da nasu raayoyin gameda wannan aikin.

An nanata cewa wadanda suka yi hasarori game da wannan aiki ne kawai za'a biya diya. Haka kuma, an nemi wadanda zasu morewa aiki dasu tanadi kwararun ma'aikatan da zasu yi ayukan da za'ayi masu domin shirin na nufin fifita aiki dasu bias ga jawo bare ga aikin.

Hada Kan RAP Da Gudanar Aiki

Gudanar da aikin RAP na buƙatar hada kan du wadanda aikin ya shafa domin samun jituwa tun daga farkon aikin. Shugabanin TRIMMING sune pmu aka azwa nauyin hada kan da gudanarwar aikin. Hukuma rime zata tabbatar da gudanarwarta hanyar bayar da wuraren da za'a sake rabawa. Sa'annan komitin RAP wadda ta kumshi wakilan manoma, alumomi, hakumami, uwayen kasa, hukumar rimi da wakilan kungiyar masu amfani da ruwa sue zasu tafiyar da yadda za'a rarraba wadannan wuraren da aiwatar aiki tare da goyon bayan kungiyar social safeguard specialist na wannan shirin (Shirin TRIMMING) domin tabbatar da cikakan kula da matsalolin canza gurbi.

Za'a kaddamar da komiti mai kula da wadanda za'a canza wa gurabu kafin afara aiki. Membobin kwamiti zasu hada da wakilan manya wadanda aikin ya shafa wato hukumar Rima, wani yankin kungiyar masu amfani da ruwa jagorarin al'umma da jami'an TRIMMING. Wannan kwamiti zata yi aiki da jidawalin aikin da za'ayi na wata shidda mai zuwa daga hannun yan kwangila da sahannun inginiyar aikin. Kwamitin zata zauna sau biyu a shekara domin gano wadanda ayuka zasu shafa domin.

- A watan febrele domin duba kididdigar ayukan da za'ayi cikin damane da sanin manoman da zasu sami damuwar aikin tsakanin junni zuwa oktomba a wuraren da za'a sauya.
- A watan juli to kiddigar ayukan da za'a yi cikin rani da sanmin manoman da aikin zai taba cikin aikin da za'ayi tsakani Nuwanba da wata mayu. A wuraren da za'a gyara.

Haka kuma, kwamitin zata zauna a duk wata shidda domin tattaune diyar da aka baiwa manoma da tashi farashen kayayyaki a kasuwa a daidai wannan lokuttan.

Kwamitin zata yi amfani da rahoton RAP domin shirya jerin sunayen wadanda aikin ya shafa yayin zaman su. Za'a yada wannan sunayen ga kafafen labarai, hukumar Rima, da kungiyar manoma masu amfani da ruwa domin jama'a su gani shirrin da akayi a karara wata kafin a fara ayukan domin samin ko ayukan da za'a yi a shekarar tafe zai safe mutum.

Bayan an bayanar da wadanda aikin zai shafi wuraren su ga hafafen watsa laborai, hukumar Rima, da mabobi domin sanar da jama'a, za'a bada takadda wadda wadanda aikin zai shafa zasu cika ta human wakilansu a WUA domin cikawa ga kowane PAP. Project managa, wakilan WUA, da sarakunar gargajiya ne zasu sa hannu ga wadannan takardun shirin TRIMMING da hukumar Rima zasu yi tanadin yadda za'a taimaka wa PAP da baya iya cika takardar basu. Wadannan takardun mai daike da hoton PAP ne za'a gabatarwa wajen biyan diya. Tayin da kae baiwa manomi diya, za'a dauke shi hoto domin saida. Bayan an biya kowane PAPna bangare guna ne TRIMMING zata shaida wa WB da cewa an biya diyar kowa a wannan bangaren.

Ba za'a fara aiki ga kowan bangaren da aiki ya shafa ba sai an tabbatar anjauf duk ababen dake jayowa a wannan bangaren kamar yadda shirin ya tanada. Mayan tanadin shirin na gudanar da RAP na kunshe cikin RAP ne.

Karfafa Nauyin Shirin

Sabili da zaman da akayi da wadanda aikin ya shafa, aune aune yanayin aikin da abubuwan dake tattare dasgi, yamayi wadanda aiki zai shafa (PAP), aune aunen dukiyoyi da diya da kuma awon karfin hukumomi kala kala da za'a aiki dasu cikin aiwatar da ayukan RAP, an shirya wuraren fadakarwa da koyarwa/ karfafa gwiwa kamar yadda ye a zayana na biyu a kasa.

Table (2) Manyan Ayuka Da Shirye Shiryen Gabatar Da RAP

Activities	2015				2016								Sharhi
	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	JU	JL	AU	
Tuntuba/Aiki da jamaar gari da isar da sako zuwa ga wadan da aiki sai shafa. Fadin lokacin da zaa dakatar da karbar bayanai, kiddiga da da fahimtar rayuwa/yayani tattalin arziki, sharkin bayyanai da yadda zai shafi jamaa, fitar da maanonin gudummawa da shiryeyen RAP													Satumba 2014 zuwa Oktoba, 2015
Bayyanad da RAP													Yuli zuwa Agusta 2016,
Aiwatar da RAP – sake matsugunai/tamako/bada hakki da/ko Karin tallafi													Satumba 2016
Sabontawa/aikin alumma - gabatar da aiki													Oktoba 2016
Waige/ ziyarorin masu fadi aji/PMU													Nuwamba 2017
Lissafin mayar kudin shiga da aka rasa													Ana Kan yi

Shirin Biya

Kafin a fara aiki lokacin noman rani (Nawanba-Mayu), za'a biya dukan manoman da aiki ya shafa in watan Agusta da satumba. Ma'ana, wata biyu kafin a fara aikin noman rain. Su kuwa manoman da aikin zai shafi nomar damanar su (Jun-Otoba) za'a biyu sune a watan Aprilu.

Sabili da yawan jimillar kudin da biyan hali da ita, an shirya cewa za'ayi amfani da bankuna ne wurin biyan. Za'a biya kudaden ne bangare bangare kamar yadda mashayar rowan manoma ya bayar. Komitin RIC ce zata bayar da wurin da za'a biyan kowane manomi zai san wurin bujan kafin lokutan biyan. Samin cewa mafi yawancin manoma basu da asusun kudi a banki, wannan hukmar zata shirya fadakarwa daban daban domin taimaka wa manoma da shawarwarin yadda zasu ci moriyar diyar da za'a basu. Bisa ga tsarin shirin babban bankin doniya, tilas na a biya manoma kafin a fara aiki a wararen su.

Binciken RAP ta gudanar ta gano cewa kowane iyalin manomi nada kimanin (akalla) 0.40ha Na gona. Sabili da haka, akalla N8,150 ne akalar binda za'a biyan kwatakwacin wannan irin gonar a noma guda (kwatakwashi dalar amurka 40 ga noma guda) kuma N16,300 noma biyu. Anyi wannan shirin ne domin kwatanta shida darajar anfamin gona ba gona ba. Anyi wannan shirin ne domin kwatanta shi da darajar anfamin gona ba gona ba. Ana wannan kyauta tunanin wannan zashi isar manomi har wani lokacin noman.

Tayin da ake gulanar da ayukan RAP din, za'a yi laakari da ajiyayu da marasa galihu kamar tsafaffi, gwabraye, nakassassu, kuramen manoma da sauran mara sa galihu cikin PAP.

Offishin TRIMMING ne keda nauyin ajuyar ta kardun biyan diyar da PAP suka cika, takardun bankunan da suka biya diyar da takardun hula da hukumar Rima (Bakolori).

Kasafin Kudun Aikin

Akalla N344, 851,488.77 (Naira miliyon dari uku, da arbain da hudu, da dubu dari takwas, da hansin da daya, da dari hudu da tamanin da takwas, da kwabo sabari da bakwai) ake tunanin wannan aikin zai tashewa. Wannan shine yazo daidai da (Dalar amurka N1, 724.257.44 akan N200 ga kowane Dala). An bayana yadda aka kasa wannan kuddin ga zayana ta ukku a kasa. Za'a ga kudin sun hada da diyar dukiyoyi, tallafi don inganta rayuwa, hada kan wadansu tallafi, sulhu, da hakin hukuma. Akwai kuma Karin kasha goma (10%) domin abubawa masu iya tasowa kamar hauhawan parashe.

Table 3 Kasafin Kudin Gudanar Da RAP

Lambobi	Shiri	Kudi N	Jimilla
A	Biyan diyar gonaki,	2,550,000.00	
A1	Bayan diyar anfanin gona	334,301,488.77	
	Karamin jimilla		336,851,488.77
B	Karin tausaywa		
B1	Daidaita Sulhu	1,000,000.00	
	Karamin jimilla		1,000,000.00
C	Kudin gudanarwa		
C1	Ruwa biyan diya da shaidu	500,000.00	
C2	Bunkasa karfin gwiwar aiki da kara karai hukumomi	1,000,000.00	
C3	Bayanarwa	500,000.00	
C4	Shawarwari ga masu rauni da kula da PAP	1,500,000.00	
C5	Kayayakin aiki	3,500,000.00	
D	Jimila		7,000,000.00
E	+ kotayaso 10%		344,851, 488.77

	Kwatankwashi N200 ga dalar amurka		\$1,724.257.44
--	-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------

Abar manoma su debe amfanin gona kafin a fara aiki.

Adadin kudin da za'a kasha ga aikin sauyi shine N217,964,963.47 wanda a daidai da dalar amurka (\$1,088,824.83) sannan za'a kasha N119,086,525.3 daidai da dalar amurka (595,432,68) ga wuraren da sabontawa. Kasafin na cikin zyyan na huda a kasa.

Yayin da aka tuntubar masu shirya da hukumar Rima (BIS) anyi kaiga yarge geniyar cewa a fara aiki daga kanana wurare kafin a tafi ga manyan wurare domin gudun hasarar noma biyu a bangare gudar da aka shirya wa barin noma guda. Duk da haka, ana iya sauya shirrin dake a cikin zayana na kasa yayin gudarnarwa.

Table 4

Shekara	Gyara	Ha	Kasafi	Dalar amuka	Sauyi	Ha	Kasefi (a)	Dalar amurka
1.	GRB.CE L	1909	30,519,011.19	152,595.11	DS US DA HS	9.70	40,337,942.62	201,689.71
2.	Er1&2, GRA ED, LRL LRR	3090	49,399,584.61	246,997.92	NS	884	55,441,745.19	277,208.73
3.	M Rice & N Rice	2450	39,167,929.5	195,839,66.65	FSL	2022	58,118,917.32	290,594.59
4.					FSR	1490	63,866,358.3	319,331.3
Karamin jimla		7444	119,086,525.3	595,432.68		5,366	217,764,963.4	1,088,825.83

Shirin TRIMMING ne zaya bada kudin biyan duk diyar da matakan tausayawar da ake bukata wurin gudanar da aikin RAP

Dabarun (GRM) Warwar Damuwa

Wannan aiki nada laakarir cewa mutane nada matsaloli da damuwa a kowan lokaci sabili da haka tayi tanadin hanyoyi da dubaru warware matsalolin da damuwar dake iya tasowa sanadiya wannan aiki. Tunda ya kasance mutam bashi iya yin daidai, to an tanadi hanyoyin gargajiya da na zamani da sunka dace ta yadda wanda ba'a kyata wa yana iya gabatar da kokensa kuma ayi masa dalci wurin warware matsalar ko damuwar.

Ancimba wannan GRM ne bayan zaman da akayi a lokuta daban daban da masu moriyar wannan aiki yayan da aka jagoranci wadanda aiki ya shafa da yadda zasu samun iso ga shirin RAP na warware damuwa da rashin jituwa mai iya tasowa sanadiya aikin ta hanyar da babu magudi ko boye a cikinta. Wannan matakan warwara damuwa (GRM) an shirya sune da wakiltar wakilan sarakunan gargajiya, shugabanin WUA, hukumar Bakolori da shugabanin mata. Shiri tayi tanadin isasun kudin domin warware matsaloli da koken jamaa.

Matakan Warware Damuwa

Za'a saurari dukkan damuwar da aka gabatar a kuma kai karshen yadda za'a warware su kafin a aiwatar da yarjejeniyar da aka cimma. Wurin da mai damuwa ko koke zaya fara zuwa itace matakin karamin yanki (maai kacin maituntuba) idan wannan taci tura, jamian gunduma zasu shigo domin warware matsalar. Idan bukata ta biya a wannan matakin, sai a rufe maganar. Idan kuwa mastalar bata warwaru ba sai a gabatar da ita ga jami'in shirin TRIMMING na bangaren Rayuwa da Kewayenta wanda shine sai yanke shawarar inda za'a dosa da matsalar domin cimma sulhu. Zuwa kotu itace zata kasance matakai na karshen da za'a dauka idan wadannan matakan sun ci tura.

Tattalin Koken Rashin Jituwa

Dukkan PAP da keda damuwa ko rashin gamsuwa zaya gabatar da koken sa ne ta matakan suka dace (matakin WUA karama da matakin WUA ta gunduma) da baki, ko a rubuce ko kuma ta hanyar waya (ta baka ko rubuce- sakon waya) zuwa ga ingantatun lambobin wayar da suka dace wadanda aka bayyanar wa jama'a domin hakan Za'a shigar da duk rubutaccin koke ga wani littafi da kuma ranar koken. Haka kuma za' rubuta koken da aka samu ta waya kuma ajiye kungiyar WUA da tawagar hukuma Bakolori zasu iotabbatar da gaskiya koken. Wakilin sashen kula da rayuwa da kewayen ta za'ayi rubutu a madadin mai koken da baya iya rubutu. Daga bisani mai koke zaya sa hannu ko dangwale yatsa.

ShigarDa Koke Da Lakacin Daukar Mataki

Warware matsalolin mai koke zaya fara ne daga lokacin day a gabatar da koken sa a matakan da suka dace (matakin WUA karama da matakin WUA ta gunduma). Idan bukatoci basu biya ba a wadannan matakan, ko wane mai koke nada dammar jan hakin sa zuwa mataki na gaba. Idan hakan ta faru, Za'a bada takarda wadda mai koke zaya cika tare da bayar da dukan bayanai da suka shafin koken da mai koken. Daga bisani dole a fara bayanai gameda koken, mai koken, matakin da aka dauka lokacin dauka matakan da matsayin da aka cimma za'a gabatar das u cikin kundin wannan aikin.

Kula Da Gamsuwa

Bayan shigar da wadda jawabai cikin kundiri wannan aiki, jami'in kula da rayuwa da kawayenta zaya rubuta dukan koken day a samu, matsayin koken, da abubawan da suka rage masu bukatar kula akan mako koken mako mako. Atakaice, bangare kula da gamsuwar wannan shirin zaya zama mai wanzuwa domin kula da bin tsari wurin aiwatar da ayukan shirin kamar yadda banki duniya ta tamada.

Bayyanarwa

Bayan Bankin Duniya ta bayar da takardar sharda kamalewa, zaa a bayyanar da matakan da aka shirya domin waddan da zaa canza wa wurare karara cikin Nigeria cikin harusan Hausa da Turanci kuma a sanya cikin kundin Bankin duniya.

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides a general background to the report, briefly describing the project and the components requiring land acquisition and resettlement. It also provides a summary of the approach and methodology adopted for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1.1 Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the TRANSFORMING IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA (TRIMING) project, which is financed by the World Bank. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, and agricultural service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria. The Bakolori Irrigation Scheme is one of the five selected schemes.

The Trimming project consists of four components, namely:

- Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement
- Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management
- Component 3: Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Support Value Chains Development
- Component 4: Institutional Development and Project Management.

The TRIMING project is rated as Category A because it triggers six World Bank safeguards policies (OPs), namely, Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) – mentioned above, Pest Management (OP 4.09), and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).

In order to ensure adequate management of the environmental and social issues as well as involuntary resettlement issues triggered, relevant safeguards instruments, viz; Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) were prepared and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank Infoshop.

These framework instruments specify the principles and procedures to be used for preparing, approving and implementing site-specific management and action plans that are costed with measurable and monitorable actions for the specific intervention sites as they are known. The relevant instruments emanating from these frameworks include Resettlement Action Plan in the case of RPF and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the case of ESMF, depending on the extent and magnitude of impacts arising from each site-specific project and Pest Management Plan, respectively.

The focus of these safeguard instruments is highlighted in Appendix 1.1.

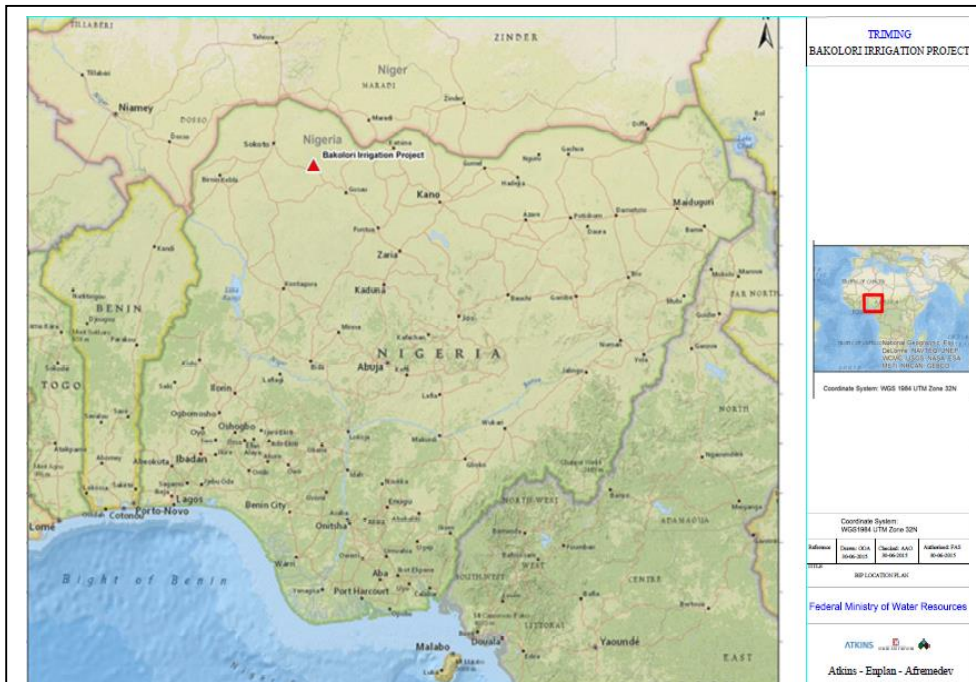
For the proposed Bakolori Irrigation Project, it is envisaged that the rehabilitation of existing irrigated land, roads and other infrastructure as well as development of new irrigated areas under the project, may require minor land acquisition for site camp, construction yard and working areas etc. Following the completion of physical works most of the land will be re-allocated to the farmers, but during the construction period affected farmers might temporarily lose their livelihood and will be eligible for crop compensation.

The Bakolori Irrigation Project (BIP) is located in Zamfara State 100km north-east of Gusau, the State capital and approximately 120km south-east of Sokoto City. It extends over three Local Government Areas (LGAs), namely Maradun, Bakura and TalataMafara, where the headquarters are located. The BIP was developed based on the 1969 recommendations of the FAO for irrigation and flood protection facilities in the Sokoto Rima Basin. As at the time of commissioning of the BIP (1983), a total area of 23,000ha had been developed out of which 8,000ha was gravity and 15,000ha was sprinkler.

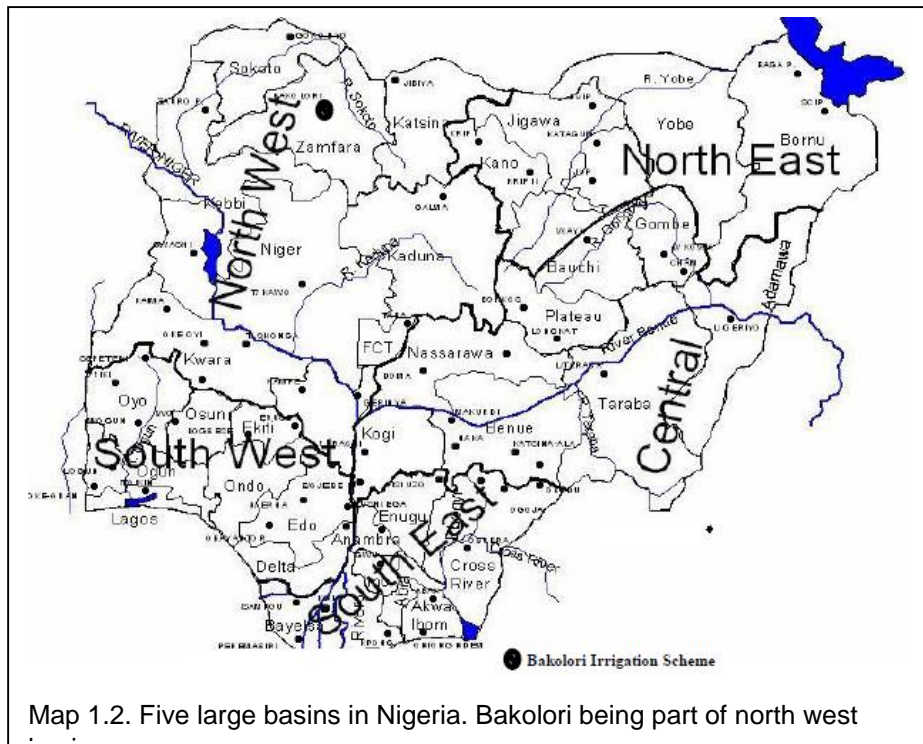
The sprinkler system has been abandoned since 1987-88 and the farms are used for only wet season farming. Of the 8,000ha gravity irrigation system about 3,000ha is water logged and the rest require

various forms of rehabilitation. This project is for the rehabilitation of the 8,000ha gravity irrigation system and the reversion of approximately. 5,000 ha for a total of 13,000 ha irrigation area based on detailed water availability studies.

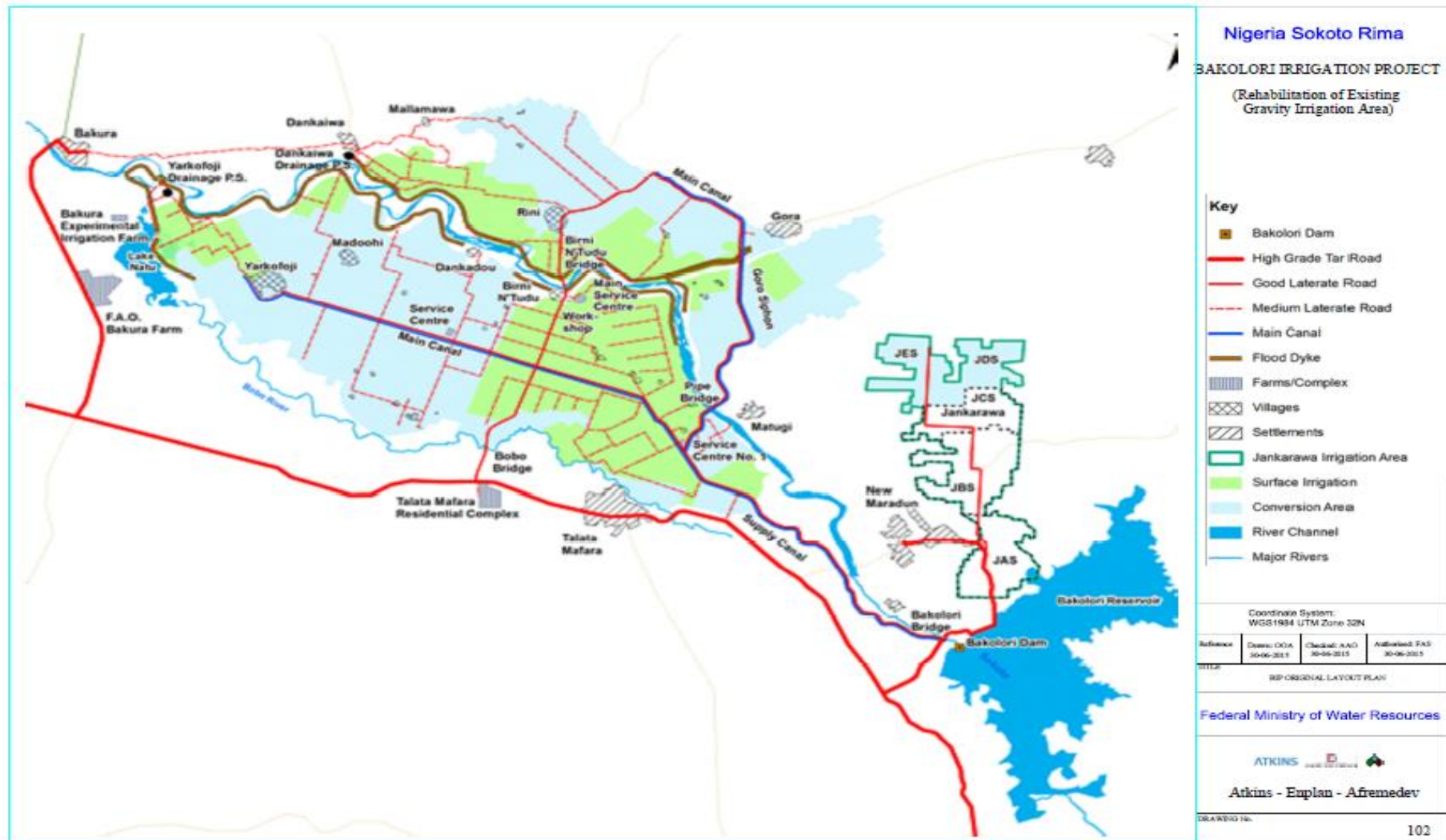
The Bakolori Irrigation Scheme (BIS) is an irrigation project that lies between Latitude 12.502400° and 12.745652°, and Longitude 5.837350° and 6.255274° covering some Twenty Three Thousand (23,000) hectares of land in parts of three Local Government Areas, namely TalataMafara, Maradun and Bakura, Zamfara State, Nigeria (Maps 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4).



Map 1.1. Positioning of BIS in Nigeria.



Map 1.2. Five large basins in Nigeria. Bakolori being part of north west



Map. 1.3. Bakolori irrigation Project overview.



Map 1.4: Bakolori Irrigation Project layout (in green rehabilitation area, in yellow reconversion areas).

Against this background, TRANSFORMING IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA (TRIMING) PROJECT (under FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES) assigned the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for Bakolori Irrigation Project in Zamfara State, Nigeria to MULTIPLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LTD a Health, Safety, and Environmental and Social Risks Management Consultancy firm.

This document serves as the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the **BAKOLORI IRRIGATION SCHEME**. It gives an overview of the proposed project and the details of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the applicable mitigation/compensation measures to be implemented. *It should be understood that an ESIA, ESMF, RPF and PMP have been prepared as standalone documents.*

1.2 Need for Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP identifies the full range of people affected by the project and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement. The RAP outlines eligibility criteria for affected parties, establishes rates of compensation for lost assets, and describes levels of assistance for relocation and reconstruction of affected households. The RAP's planning protects the sponsor against unanticipated or exaggerated claims from individuals who have spurious eligibility for resettlement benefits. The mediation of such claims can cause significant delays in project implementation, which can result in cost overruns for the sponsor

All World Bank (WB) supported projects, that have the potential to cause physical or economic resettlement must be subjected to the requirements of its Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) which promotes participation of PAPs in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist such in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after resettlement.

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 or better off.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the RAP

The function of a RAP is twofold: to provide transparent mitigation measures for PAPs and to provide management guidance for the implementation of the resettlement process. Therefore, the aim of this RAP was to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed rehabilitation works at the TRIMING Bakolori Irrigation Scheme site and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented as a mitigation measure against loss of land as well as implementing a sustainability development initiative in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

The assignment included, *inter alia*:

- Preparation of a RAP that is consistent in policy and context to the RPF, laws, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Government of Nigeria, consistency with and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;
- Conduct of consultations with identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs), based on a census of the affected sites;
- Identification of eligibility criteria for compensation or assistance
- Establishment of local decision making bodies who will be part of RAP implementation of valuation and compensation approaches;
- Developing in a participatory manner the proposed grievance mechanism to be covered in the RAP;
- Preparation of an entitlement matrix for all project affected persons.
- Setting out schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements and
- Completing a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs and host communities

1.4 Scope and Task of the RAP

The following subjects which have been expounded in the TOR in Appendix 1.2, correspond to the scope of work for the preparation of the RAP: *Description of the project, Cadastral Survey, Socio-*

economic studies, Legal Framework, Eligibility and entitlements, Valuation of and compensation for losses, Resettlement Measures, Site selection, site preparation, and relocation, Housing, Environmental protection and management, Community Participation, Grievance procedures, RAP implementation responsibilities, Implementation Schedule, Costs and budget, Monitoring and evaluation, Capacity Building and Training

The scope of the resettlement action plan has ensured that the integrated social safeguards guidelines of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, i.e. Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12); have been adhered to. To ensure that this has been complied with, the preparation process has:

- Identified the project affected persons at the irrigation scheme and an assets inventory has been carried out for all the identified project affected persons. The inventory has included affected land, trees and crops and source of livelihoods
- Conducted Public consultations with the PAPs and the communities in general, stakeholders and members of the civil society have been consulted through assistance of the local administration
- Compared Nigerian legal provisions with the World Bank policies to identify any gaps and necessary recommendations to harmonize the two have been incorporated in the resettlement plan
- Entitlement for temporary losses have been prepared with the necessary budget to facilitate the implementation.

1.5 Guiding Principles for the RAP

In order to ensure that the RAP complies with the World Bank's Policy OP4.12 and the Nigerian legislation, the following provided the guiding principles:

- Resettlement must be avoided or minimized
- Genuine consultation must take place
- Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data
- Assistance in relocation must be made available
- A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated
- Resettlement must take place as a development opportunity that ensures that PAPs benefit
- Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for
- Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost
- An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place
- World Bank's Operational Procedure on forced Resettlement must apply

1.6 Approach/Methodology of RAP Preparation

The phases for preparing the proposed RAP include: Literature review; Public Consultation, Data Gathering/ Census Identification of potential impacts; e.g. for baseline conditions, institutional arrangement, capacity, etc. are outlined in Table 1.1 and further explained in detail in Appendix 1.3.

Table 1.1: Phases for Preparing the RAP

S/ N	Phase	Activity
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PREPARATION		
1	Literature and Policy/Legal Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain the project RPF, ESMF, ESIA and design for the project from the CLIENT • Obtain the Project Implementation Management Manual for the Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria Project, August 2014 • Obtain the Project Appraisal Document • Obtain and review maps and proposed design layout covering the project area to better understand the project route. • Develop data gathering Instrument and Checklist in preparation for detailed field survey • Initial Consultation

2	Field Investigation and Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconnaissance Survey/visits to sites between September 8th – 12th 2014 • Commence definitive field investigation • Socioeconomic Survey of activities on the sites • Census of Affected properties and Businesses • Consultation and focus group discussions; This included interactions with government authorities at national, state and local government level (Bakura, Maradun and TalataMafara local governments), traditional leaders in all the communities within the BIP scheme, Water Users Associations (WUA's), Herders, with representatives of relevant institutions and relevant MDAs, e.g. Ministries of Environment, Land and Survey, Budget and Planning, and other relevant private/individual/CBO organizations and with PAPs • Land surveys to determine the proportion of land acquired from each PAP • Census of the project sites in relation to number of various features affected, affected structures, displaced persons, infrastructural facilities affected etc. • Valuation • Field data quality check will be carried out on return from the field to ensure consistency and elimination of errors before data entry commences. • Data entry and processing
3	Analysis of Social Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess data from the field instrument against the checklist. • Census and asset inventory assets/ cut-off date. • Calculation of compensation rates/values • Findings and Recommendations from analysis
4	RAP preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of impacts • Develop entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria for compensation. • Design mitigation and management plans • Development of RAP Implementation process and Schedule
IMPLEMENTING THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN		
1	Getting Ready for Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up RAP implementation plan with budget and timeline • Identification and provision of adequate PMU staff to participate at the various implementation stages when necessary • Training for key project staff and all staff working in the resettlement implementation agency on key features of the resettlement plan. • Activation of implementation coordination mechanisms • Continue consultations with displaced persons • Update census and socio-economic surveys, if necessary.
2	Payment of Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation through the following process: • Pay compensation to PAPs. • Inform all households' members about compensation payments. • Offer of resettlement sites for occupation by PAPs. • Offer of jobs, if provision of alternative employment is part of the resettlement package. • Offer of training, seed capital, credit, and other agreed entitlements, if the resettlement package includes assistance for self-employment, • Payment of cash compensation for economic rehabilitation, if a cash option is selected • Prepare and submit RAP implementation report
3	Civic Infrastructure	Civic Infrastructure, Upgrade infrastructure in host communities, Construct new infrastructure, Maintenance arrangements preparation

5	Monitoring and Evaluation	Finalization of internal and external monitoring arrangements Establishment of systematic tabling of the results of internal and external monitoring implementation, monitoring, supervision, and evaluation, etc.
6	Grievance Redress	Activate and ensure adequacy in use of mechanism in the RAP with regard to procedures for handling grievances
8	Documentation	Development of relevant documents for implementation, monitoring grievance redress, etc.

1.7 Avoidance/Minimization of Resettlement or Restricted Access;

To minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation a number of measures have been taken as outlined below:

1.7.1. Criteria for Site Selection [Project Selection and Location]

The initial selection criteria to arrive at a shortlist of eligible project locations were:

- Availability of land/soil suitable for gravity command;
- Size of 2,000 ha/scheme or above to avoid fragmentation;
- Reliable water resources without creating major conflict with other users and uses;
- Farmer occupier land tenure system preferred;
- Existing schemes requiring rehabilitation for best return on prior investments (i.e. sunk costs); and
- Schemes not involving significant resettlement with only minor land acquisition in connection with irrigation infrastructure.

The ranking criteria to compare the eligible schemes in the shortlist were:

- Accessibility to market;
- Potential for quick return on investment;
- Attractiveness for PPP management of the headwork and main system;
- Existence of ongoing initiatives promoting agricultural services;
- No major environmental concerns; and
- Existence of ongoing irrigation (though small) managed by WUAs.

To minimize negative impacts the following have been taken into consideration in this project:

- A full opportunity for involvement of all stakeholders, especially the direct stakeholders (project affected persons) provided through public participation and engagement of the stakeholder communities. This afforded the concerned stakeholders the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts
- The setback on the corridor was made known to the stakeholders to be 5metres and that in the event of work in such locations all affected properties are to be removed by their owners to give the required right of way for the work.
- The members of the community and LGA agreed to cooperate and support the successful execution of the project.
- The members of community assured the PMU that they would continue to support in the implementation of the policy to better their lots and thus promised to play their role at ensuring the successful completion of the project.

1.7.2 Cost, Social and Technical Considerations

The sectors proposed for inclusion, on the basis of cost, social and technical considerations are presented in Table 4.1. Following review of the proposal presented in the original layout design report and discussion with stakeholders during the second implementation support World Bank mission, a revised total project area of 12,815 ha was proposed, with the condition that only non-rice crops should be cultivated in the dry season in 'rice' and 'non-rice' sectors alike.

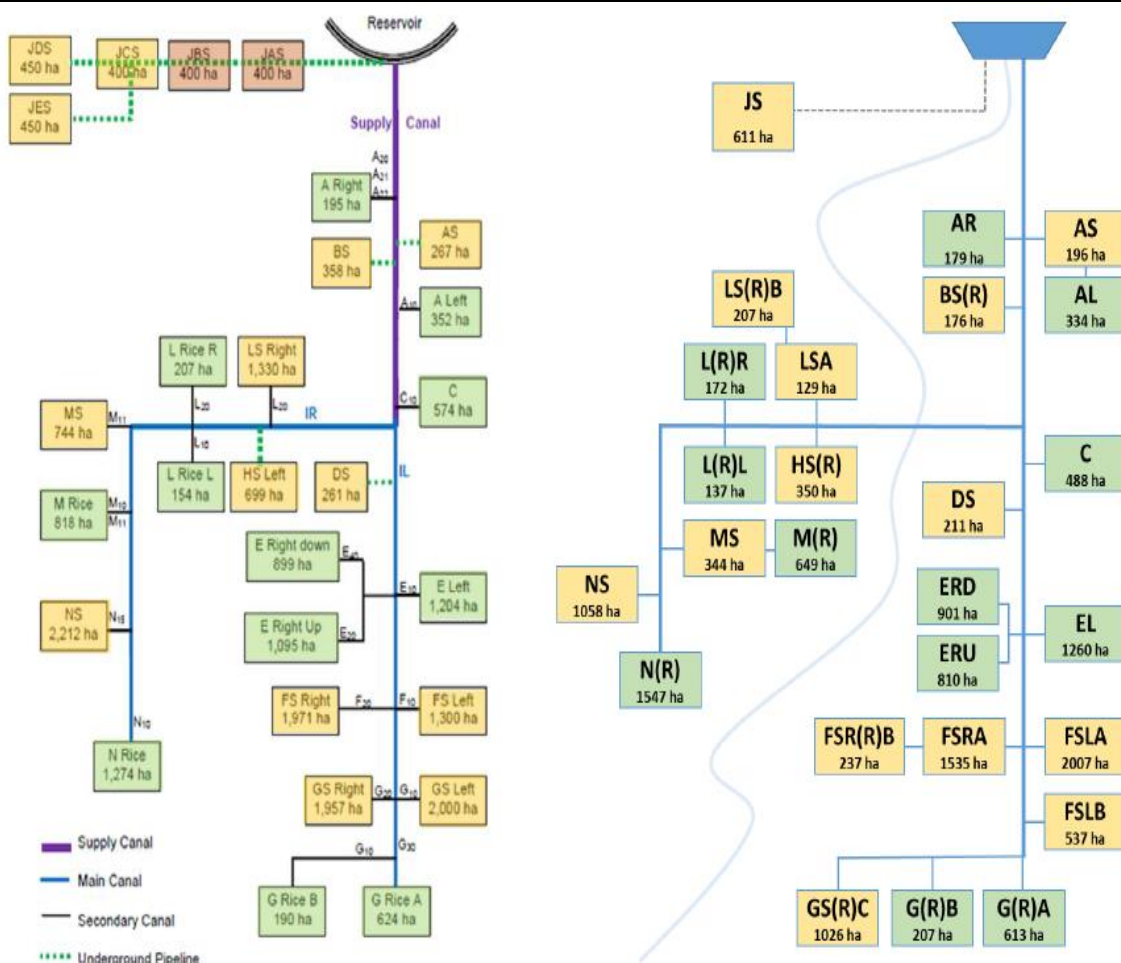
Although coterminous to the current project is the Jankarawa area which has been assessed for possible inclusion and 700 ha of marginally suitable soils, these were excluded from funding under

TRIMING as it is not possible for irrigation by gravity. It should be noted that conversion sectors JS and AS and rehab sectors AL and AR were excluded also given their requirement for pumping.

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.1 compare the original Bakolori Irrigation Project sectors with a new categorization, based on the proposed layouts developed for the conversion sectors (green for rehabilitation, yellow for conversion).

Table 1.2 Comparison of Original and Proposed Sector Boundaries

Original			Proposed		
Name	Type	Crop	Name	Type	Crop
Rehabilitation					
A Right	Surface	Non-Rice	A Right	Rehab	Non-Rice
A Left	Surface	Non-Rice	A Left	Rehab	Non-Rice
C	Surface	Non-Rice	C	Rehab	Non-Rice
E Left	Surface	Non-Rice	E Left	Rehab	Non-Rice
E Right Down	Surface	Non-Rice	E Right Down	Rehab	Non-Rice
E Right Up	Surface	Non-Rice	E Right Up	Rehab	Non-Rice
G Rice B	Surface	Rice	G Rice B	Rehab	Rice
G Rice A	Surface	Rice	G Rice A	Rehab	Rice
L Rice L	Surface	Rice	L Rice L	Rehab	Rice
L Rice R	Surface	Rice	L Rice R	Rehab	Rice
M Rice	Surface	Rice	M Rice	Rehab	Rice
N Rice	Surface	Rice	N Rice	Rehab	Rice
Conversion					
AS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	AS	Conversion	Non-Rice
BS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	BS Rice	Conversion	Rice
DS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	DS	Conversion	Non-Rice
FS Left	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	FS Left A	Conversion	Non-Rice
GS Left	Sprinkler	Non-Rice		Conversion	Non-Rice
FS Right	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	FS Right Rice B	Conversion	Rice
			FS Right A	Conversion	Non-Rice
GS Right	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	GS Rice C	Conversion	Rice
HS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	HS Rice	Conversion	Rice
LS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	LSA	Conversion	Non-Rice
			LS Rice B	Conversion	Rice
MS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	MS	Conversion	Non-Rice
NS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	NS	Conversion	Non-Rice
Jankarawa					
JAS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	-	-	-
JBS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	-	-	-
JCS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice	JS	Conversion	Non-Rice
JDS	Sprinkler	Non-Rice			
JES	Sprinkler	Non-Rice			



Atkins Layout Design Report | Version 1.0 | 5 March 2015

Figure 1.1 Comparison of Original and Revised Sector Layout Boundaries

1.7.3 Avoidance of Conflict between Farmers and Herdsmen

a. Cattle Track

The presence of Fulani herdsmen and their cattle around and within BIP is not surprising considering that the BIP environment provides an abundance of features such as water bodies (rivers, canals and drains) and fodder (grass and greens) in the fadama/farms that are necessary for the survival of the cattle.

At the inception of the project, sources from the BIP management revealed that cattle routes were carved out within the BIP (10m setback on both sides of the dyke) to serve both permanent and temporary Fulani settlements within and outside the project area. These routes provide free movement for livestock from one location to another. However over time some of these routes have either being cropped by farmers or the herdsmen out rightly barred by farmers from traversing the authorized routes on the pretext that the herdsmen intentionally allow their cattle to graze their farms as they pass through. The Herdsmen also complained that the farmers farm on the road leaving them with no option but to pass through the farm lands. In order to reduce the conflict between the farmers and herdsmen it is paramount to reestablish the cattle routes and ensure that the herdsmen keep to these routes and at the same time farmers should be sensitized to refrain from farming on the routes.

Furthermore, as the herdsmen also use water they will be integrated into the WUA membership as their representation in the WUA would help in alleviating conflicts. Therefore, they were fully represented during the consultation process since some of the farmers are also herders.

1.7.4 Special consideration for Herdsmen

Notwithstanding the conducive environment for cattle survival in the BIP, some of the farmers also own cattle and livestock which they rear in the project site. To this end cattle routes have been provided in the BIP design on the basis of the present routes traversed by the herdsmen to avoid encroachment on farmlands. Thereby preventing farmers / herdsmen conflict.

These routes, which will be adorned with relevant cattle track signs will provide free movement for livestock and herds from one location to another in the irrigation scheme. These routes also crosses four dykes at various locations which have been identified. These crossings are expected to be reinforced in order to reduce the effect of the cattle hooves on the dykes. After the delineation of the cattle tracks, the location of the relevant cattle track signs will be jointly determined by the BIP management, the herders and the farmers.

In the light of the above, the design for the BIP scheme included the construction of 5 (five) watering points for the herders at locations to be determined at site with water sourced from the main canal. This is in addition to the already existing natural water bodies in the scheme. Furthermore, the herders also expressed preference for the location of resting point at the MS and NS pumping station reservoir. This was also taken into consideration in the design.

1.7.5 Bridges and Pedestrian Crossing

There are three (3) main bridges in the irrigation scheme. They are the Bakolori, Birni N' Tudu and Bobo Bridge. These bridges provides access and form major linkages between the North and Southern part of the irrigation scheme, New Maradun, Birni N' Tudu, Jankarawa, Rini and Gora communities.

In addition to these bridges, pedestrian (foot bridges) have also been included in the design of BIP scheme to serve as access across main canals to enable communities / farmers to access their farms and also serve as crossing for herders to access the various watering / resting points in the irrigation scheme. The location of these footbridges according to the BIP design report is based on community location within the irrigation scheme. This is shown in the table below:

Table 1.3. New foot bridge Location

S/N	Canal	Longitude	Longitude	Length
1	A10	12° 34' 15.30"	6° 5' 46.36"	6
2	E10	12° 37' 4.21"	6° 2' 1.33"	8
3	E10	12° 37' 9.29"	6° 1' 46.14"	8
4	E20	12° 37' 19.25"	6° 4' 5.22"	8
5	E20	12° 38' 28.72"	6° 3' 7.26"	6
6	E20	12° 38' 40.61"	6° 2' 46.33"	8
7	E40	12° 38' 8.18"	6° 4' 45.11"	6
8	G130	12° 39' 16.55"	5° 56' 42.50"	8
9	N11	12° 40' 9.60"	6° 2' 11.23"	6
10	IL	12° 36' 13.86"	6° 4' 40.37"	12

1.8 This RAP Reporting Format

This RAP consists of the following chapters:

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

CHAPTER TWO PROJECT COMPONENT AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT LOCATION

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter highlights the overall project components and general description of the affected areas.

2.1 TRIMING PROJECT COMPONENTS

The TRIMING project has four components which are outlined below with a brief description of the main activities of each in Table 2.1:

- Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement
- Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management
- Component 3: Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Support Value Chains Development
- Component 4: Institutional Development and Project Management.

Table 2.1: Detailed Description of Trimming Project Components

Project Components	Main Activities
Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement	
Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Integrated Water Resources Management	The <i>piloting</i> of anticipated provisions for separation of government regulatory and operational powers and responsibilities for integrated water resources management (IWRM) of basin-wide allocation, control, and river channel maintenance for sustainable public irrigation scheme functioning.
Subcomponent 1.2: Dam Operations Improvement and Safety	Investments for sustainable operational safety, improved operational practices and increased dam safety of selected dams and reservoirs including: Bakolori, Zobe, Goronyo, Tiga, Challawa Gorge and Dadin Kowa dams (ie. 6 dams), and Ruwan Kanya operational reservoir and Hadeija Barrage.
Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management	
Subcomponent 2.1: Irrigation Infrastructure Investments	Rehabilitation of 27,000 ha to improve the performance of a total of 47,000 ha irrigation area in five schemes downstream of the existing storage reservoirs and major investment in irrigation civil works and related studies.
Subcomponent 2.2: Improving Irrigation Management	Aims to ensure the long-term viability of the irrigation and drainage services delivered on public irrigation schemes by implementing a progressive management transfer to Water Users Associations (WUAs) and to autonomous professional operators, either public or private.
Component 3: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Support to Value Chains Development	
Subcomponent 3.1: Support to agricultural productivity and market linkages	Provide resources to enhance farmers' productivity in the rehabilitated schemes and improve their participation in value chains through a matching grant mechanism; and the establishment of Farmers' Management and Service Delivery Centers on each scheme, supported by extension and marketing agribusiness professionals.
Subcomponent 3.2: Support to Innovation and R&D	Technical assistance for farmer water schools, applied research such as improving irrigated agronomy, and introduction of innovations such as new crops or production techniques as part of emerging commercial partnerships.
Component 4: Institutional Development, Project Management and M&E	
Subcomponent 4.1: Institutional Development and Governance	This subcomponent includes five activities: capacity building and training of FMWR staff; support to RBDAs; consensus building and supporting the change process; generation, feedback, and dissemination of data, and strengthening supervision and accountability in the sector.
Subcomponent 4.2: Project Management and M&E	The activities here will support the establishment of the Project Management Unit and other key coordination institutions within Government, and will provide guidance on change management processes. The M&E activities will develop an Information System for project purposes, studies and analytical work and a records and document management system.

2.2 General Understanding of the Proposed Project Site at Bakolori

BIS is located in Zamfara state about 110 km from Sokoto town, near Talata-Mafara. It lies between latitude 12°30' and 12°50'N and longitude 5°50' and 6°20'E (Map2.1). It cuts across three local governments areas namely; Talata-Mafara, Maradun and Bakura LGAs in Zamfara State Nigeria. Construction of the Bakolori dam on the Sokoto River began in 1974 and was completed in 1978 and its reservoir filled in 1981. The reservoir has an optimal capacity of 450,000,000cu.m and feeds 23,000hectres out of which 15,000 is planned for sprinkler and the remaining 8,000hectres for surface irrigation by gravity.

The dam construction project displaced many peasant farmers without providing alternative land or financial compensation. Many people died in protests over their loss of livelihood. The project has become known as a classic example of development failure. However, this will not be the case as several consultations has been held with all stakeholders / In addition, their assets have been carefully documented.

The topography is predominantly uniform, a gently undulating surface area rising from about 505metres in the south-eastern parts to about 215metres in the northern parts giving a mean elevation of about 341m above sea level. The drop in elevation and associated steep gradients results in a high velocity of flow near discharge points. The Sokoto River runs through the semi-arid [Sudan Savannah](#) zone of northern Nigeria. Annual rainfall is unpredictable, ranging from 500 mm to 1,300 mm per year during the June–September period.

Before construction of the dam, about 50,000 farmers in the Sokoto River floodplain practiced intensive recession farming, growing rice and sorghum in the wet season and vegetable crops such as onions, garlic and tomatoes in the dry season. Many farmers used the [Shadoof](#) practice of lifting water from the river to dispense into irrigation channels or ponds. Women in [Bakolori](#) do not usually work the field but do have ownership rights and assist in processing. Women who are not under seclusion are active in farming. Often the land was owned communally without formal records of ownership.

Farmers in the area, living at subsistence levels, were more concerned with avoiding risk than maximizing profit. The area is subject to periodic droughts, and the desire for a stable water supply was one of the motives for constructing the dam.

The reservoir has a relatively small littoral area, which limits the size of spawning and nursery areas of most fish species. The water is turbid, holding suspended soil particles that block the light and inhibit growth of submerged aquatic plants on which fish depend for food. This limits the capacity of the reservoir for fish production. The reservoir is less productive than the river and the river's natural lakes and pools.

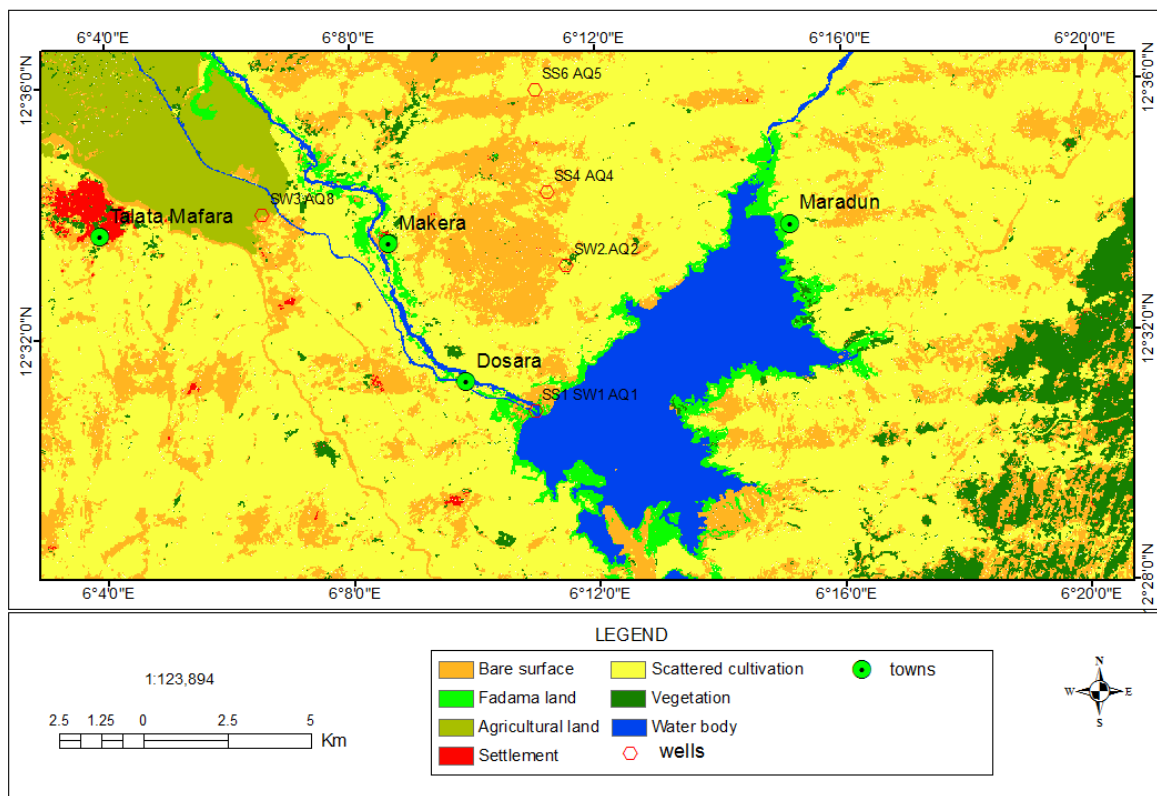
Within the irrigation area, the higher water table combined with high evaporation rates has caused salinization, which has already ruined half of the irrigable land. There were also higher levels of water-borne diseases. Attempts to introduce new varieties of [cowpea](#) inter-cropped with millet, sorghum and groundnuts had little success due to the relatively low yield of this traditional crop and the high cost of the irrigation systems. By 2003, the sprinkler system was no longer operational and only 7,500 hectares were being cultivated, mostly for rice, using gravity-fed irrigation. Land was left waste. Many residents drifted away to the cities. The Bakolori Dam resulted in a 53% decrease in the usable cropped area.

Generally, farmers and farm plot will be disturbed during the conversion and rehabilitation process while no structures will be affected.

2.3 Land Cover in the Project Area

Generally, landcover in the project area include Water body (8.33%), Vegetation (5.70%), Settlement (0.59%), scattered cultivation (59.08%), and are surface (17.91%), Agricultural land (5.42%) and Fadama (2.97%).

The proposed BIS area is utilized mainly for animal grazing, agricultural activities and housing for the communities. Land use/Land cover of Bakolori Environment is shown in Map 2.1 while Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the various Land use/Land cover Classes in Bakolori.



Map 2.1 :Landuse/Landcover of Bakalori Environ

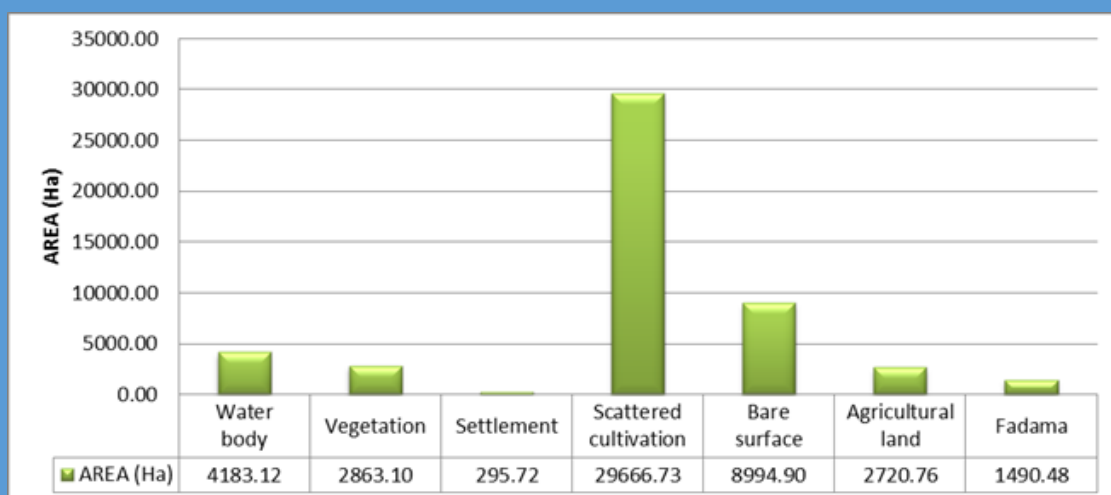


Figure 2.1: Distribution of the various Landuse/Landcover Classes in Bakalori and environs

2.4 Settlement and Governance Structure

The settlement patterns are mostly linear. Several of the communities have houses made of clay/mud materials. The Fulani's and Hausa's are the dominant ethnic group. At the village level, they have a well-established traditional leadership heritage known as village heads. Among the residents, the Emir is the apex traditional ruler but palace chiefs and Emirate council represent the Emir in the daily traditional governance in the communities.

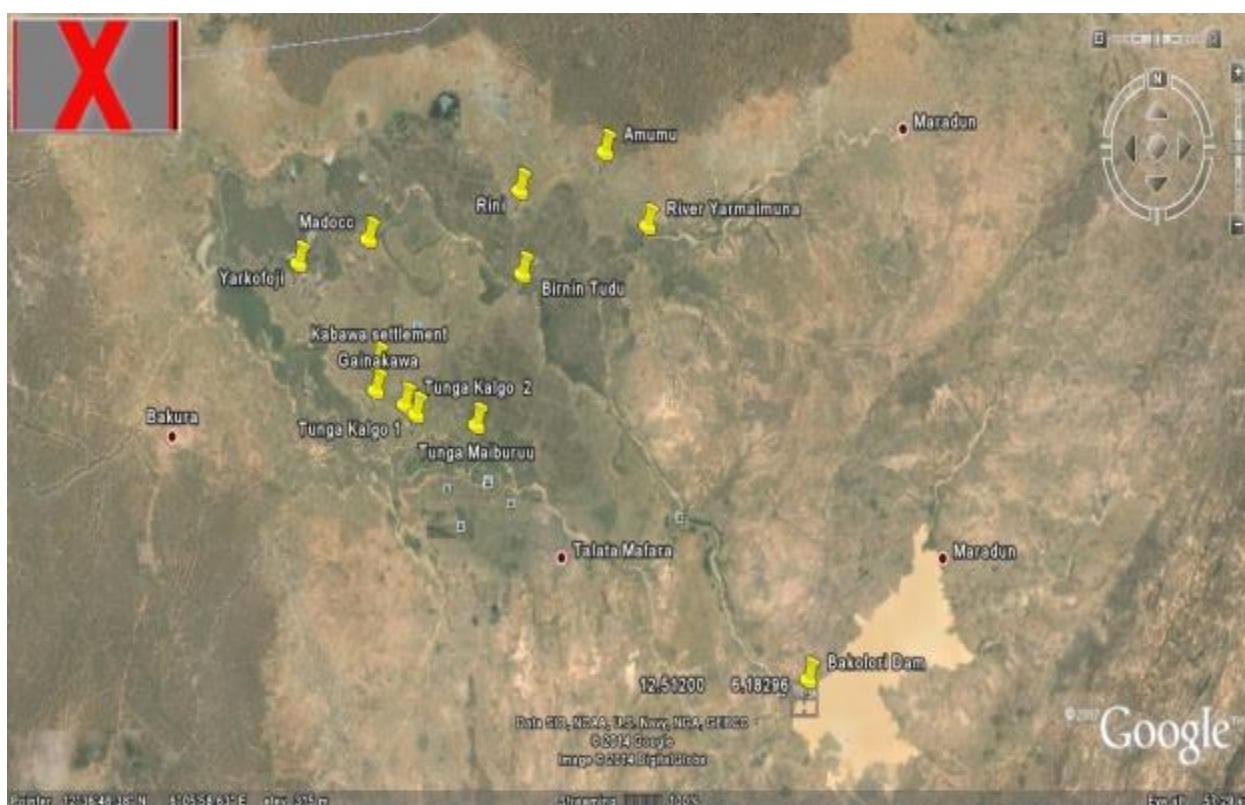
2.5 Economic activities

The socioeconomic classification shows that the occupants are largely farmers, herdsmen and fishermen. In other words, the most frequent socio-economic activity is farming, fishing, cattle rearing and petty trading in agricultural produce. At the moment several crops like maize, millet, rice, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, cassava and guinea corn are being planted, harvested and packed by the farmers.

Largely, the men are involved in the planting and harvesting while the women are mostly involved in harvesting (handpicking) and also take part in the milling process.

2.6 Communities within the Proposed Site

The surface irrigation scheme cut across about thirty three communities viz; Danfarko, Tungagara, TungaKwazo, Mutusgi Village, Gidandangumindi, Tungadanga, Tungamia, TungaHanya, KakaKai, Yardadi, TungaMiya, Dutse-Jagau, Malamawa, Reni, TungaDoki, TungaFadama, Amummu, Tunga Ibo, Katsira, Gora, Dandausa, TungaMarafa, TungaMakusawa, Zango, Ankardu, Modicci, Yarkofigi, Kabawa, TungaKalgo, TungaTsaka and Gainakawa which are under ten pumping stations. These thirty three communities are within the irrigation area and their farmlands as shown in Map 2.3. Table 2.2 presents the layout size and communities within the sprinkler irrigation sites.



Map 2.2: The likely Affected Communities

Table 2.2: Communities around the sprinkler irrigation stations

No	Sprinkler Irrigation Stations	Coordinates		Land use	Layout size(ha)	Communities
		°N	°E			
1.	AS	12.57522	6.10586	Agricultural	267	Danfarko, Tunga gara, TungaKwazo
2.	BS	12.58860	6.08832	Agricultural	358	Mutusgi Village, Gidandangumindi
3.	DS	12.60424	6.07880	Agricultural	261	Tungadanga, Tungamia
4.	FS Left	12.72130	6.10342	Agricultural	1,300	Yarkofogi,
5.	GS Left	12.63485	5.97692	Agricultural and residential	2,000	Yarkofogi, Kabawa
6.	FS Right	12.62577	6.00315	Agricultural and residential	1,971	TungaMakusawa, ZangoAnkardu, Modicci
7.	GS Right	12.7823	6.02056	Agricultural	1,957	Tunga-Kabawa, Zango
8.	HS	12.57210	6.19020	Agricultural	699	Dandausa, TungaMarafa
9.	LS	12.65021	6.11280	Agricultural	1,330	Tunga Ibo, Katsira, Gora
10.	MS II	12.69173	6.08379	Agricultural	744	TungaDoki, TungaFadama, Amummu
11.	NS	12.69974	6.05178	Agricultural	2,212	TungaHanya, KakaKai, Yardadi, TungaMiya, DutseJagau, Malamawa, Rini

2.7 Social Amenities in the Bakolori Area

As a result of Bakolori Irrigation Project; schools, health centres and portable drinking water have been supplied to most of the surrounding villages. The number of mosques has also increased as a result of communal efforts.

Prominent features noticed include electric poles and residential buildings. Most of the buildings are made of earth materials for the walls and thatched grasses for the roofing with very few being made of concrete and aluminum roofing.

2.8 Agricultural Activities in the Irrigation Schemes

The main agricultural activities include: *Crop farming and Livestock farming*

The crop farming includes irrigated areas mainly for rice with vegetables. In the upland areas: Maize, guinea corn, millet, cowpea and groundnuts with vegetables such as onions, garlic, ginger pepper and tomatoes are grown in addition.

The main livestock farming includes cattle with poultry farming practiced in the irrigation scheme. In addition, some sheep and goats are kept

2.9 Land Tenure in Bakolori

Land tenure in Bakolori is both communal and is also in accordance with Islamic law. An individual being a member of the community is entitled to own a piece of land as long as he remains in the community, but the individual loses this right when he leaves the community. As population and economic activities continue to increase, this tenure system gave rise to other forms of land ownership such as, land sale, rental, lease etc. In the SRRBDA schemes of the NW zone, land tenure is the farmer-occupier system.

2.9.1 Land Ownership in Bakolori

According to the ESIA, Enplan and Afremedev reports, two major land ownership systems exist in the project command area. They are the owner occupier (farmer ownership constituting about 95% of the command area) and the user allocation (government ownership) system. Land Occupier ownership system will be applied for PAPs losing their land permanently for proposed dyke 4 alignment. Other

ownership right that is currently being practiced in the area are right of inheritance, purchase, hire, lease, pledge, gift and share cropping.

2.10 Farm Governance

There are twelve registered Water Users Associations within the scheme, which the RBDA assisted the farmers to establish. A Fish farmers Association also exists at the scheme. On the average, there are fifty active members making up a WUA. Each WUA has a group leader and two officers. The WUA basically handles maintenance of the On-farm level of irrigation and drainage system, and the resolution of conflicts. The WUAs sometimes participate in decision making on the workings of the scheme.

In BIS, farmers from the same village have one or more secondary canals that feed the various tertiary canals, which supply their fields. Depending on how large the number of farmers in a village is, they form themselves into one or more WUA groups, with the assistance of the RBDA, and choose their chairmen and other officers.

The Chairman of a WUA group provides leadership and direction for the group. His responsibilities include representing the association at meetings convened by the RBDA management. The farmers see the WUA as a means of managing the canal alone. There is a need to train the officers of WUA to understand their roles and responsibilities, if they are to make impact. The methodology for the preparation of this RAP is in appendix 2.1

3.0 Introduction

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

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

3.1 Objectives of the Survey and Census of PAPs

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

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

The census on the other hand is a 100% enumeration of people and land affected. The main objective of the census was to record all assets and impacts within the ROW both in the Rehabilitation sector and Conversion sector.

3.2 Census Cut-Off Date

The Census cut-off date refers to the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. People occupying the area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets, fruit trees etc. established after the date of completion of the census will not be compensated

During the initial consultations with all the relevant stakeholders, it was announced that census of inventory will be taken. Details of the census process and the cut-off date were declared during the general public consultation that took place on October 22nd & 23rd, 2014. Since the Census will focus on the PAPs and the extent of impact, the exercise commenced as soon as detailed design was made available.

It was further stressed that the *cut-off date* shall be declared to be the last day of the survey and census of all Project affected assets and PAPs which began in June 15 and ended October 14, 2015.

In addition, at the various fora of meeting the communities (phone calls, text messages, notification of Local Government chairman, announcement at the local mosques during prayers, newspaper advert, and radio jingle) it was emphasized that the cut-off date will mean that no newly arrived persons or families will be eligible for resettlement benefits. In addition, improvements to housing, or other assets made after the date will not be eligible for compensation (repairs, such as fixing a leaky roof, are

permissible). The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the community awareness campaigns at site/scheme level and through the local government. *The cut-off date* was declared to be October 14, 2015.

3.3 Data Analyses and Interpretation

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

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

3.3.1 Analysis of Persons (Respondents) Interviewed

A total of 5000- questionnaires were administered to community members including identified Project Affected Persons across the length of the Canal corridor (20% of total no of affected persons and 5% of persons that will not be impacted by the project). The respondents refer to any person considered to live or do business in the communities in the proposed project sites who may not necessary be affected. Project affected persons are those actually affected by the project. It is important to note that the impact of project activities on the sources of livelihood of PAPs in the project area varies among them and these have been captured.

The response of those met or to whom questionnaires were administered provided an average idea of the prevailing situation in the proposed project area. Therefore, it is believed that the information provided by these categories of persons are accurate about the businesses they represent/operate or property/asset they own or represent.

3.3.2 Age of respondents

The average age in the survey was 45.3 ± 9.1 with a range of 18-90 year. The most severely affected age group was 36-55 years which comprises 74.6% of the PAPs. 2% were between the age brackets of 18-25, 13.3% were within 26-35, 8.9% of the respondents were within 56-65 years while 1.2% had age above 65 years. This indicates a very active and productive group of the labour population being dominant along the corridors/project sites.

It is noteworthy to say that half of the respondents are within the 41 – 50 years age bracket, while the other half were above 50 years (Figure 3.1). The younger men are not interested in farming and prefer jobs that fetch quicker and higher income such as riding motorbikes as transport.

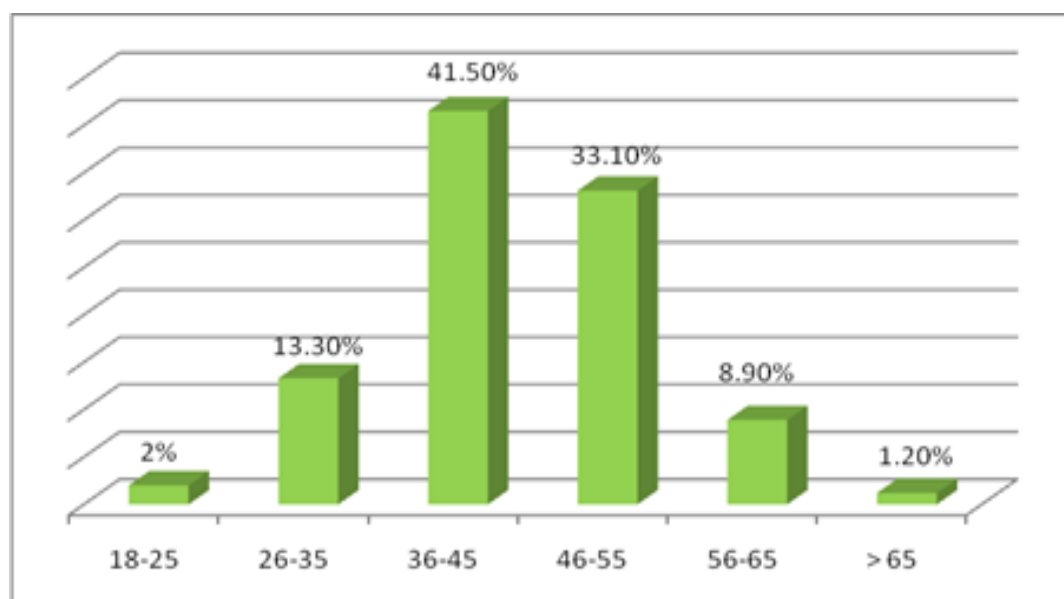


Fig. 3.1: Age of Respondents

3.3.3 Sex of Respondents

98.4% of the identified were male, while the remaining 1.6% were females. This revealed that more male affected person were identified in the proposed site as shown in Fig. 3.2.

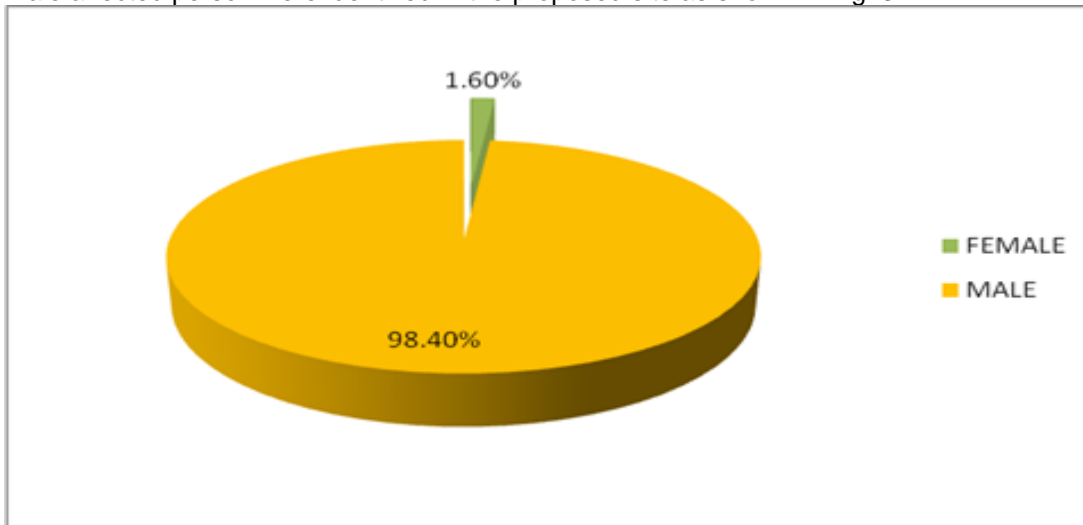


Fig. 3.2: Sex of Respondents

3.3.4 Occupation of respondents

Figure 3.3 shows that majority of the PAPs were into agriculture as farmers (97.9%), 1.1% were petty traders, 0.5% were gainfully employed in either government or private sector while the remaining 0.5% were either student or carry out non-farm labour.

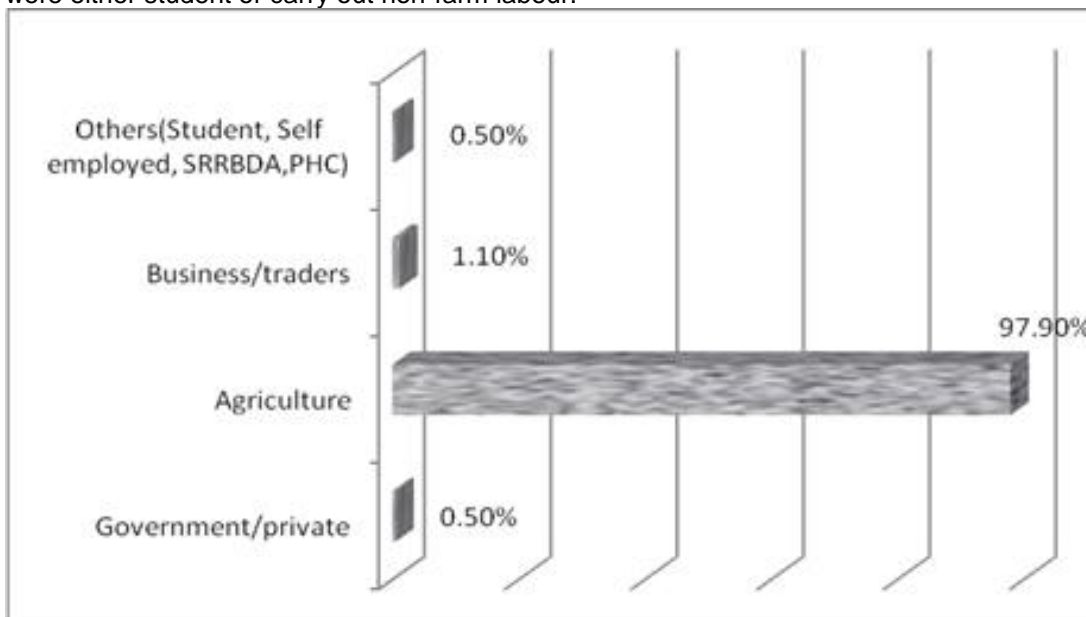


Fig. 3.3: Occupation of Respondents

3.3.5 Marital status of respondents

The majority of the respondents were married (98.2%), while (1.1%) were single. The remaining 0.7% were either widow/widowers as shown in Figure 3.4.

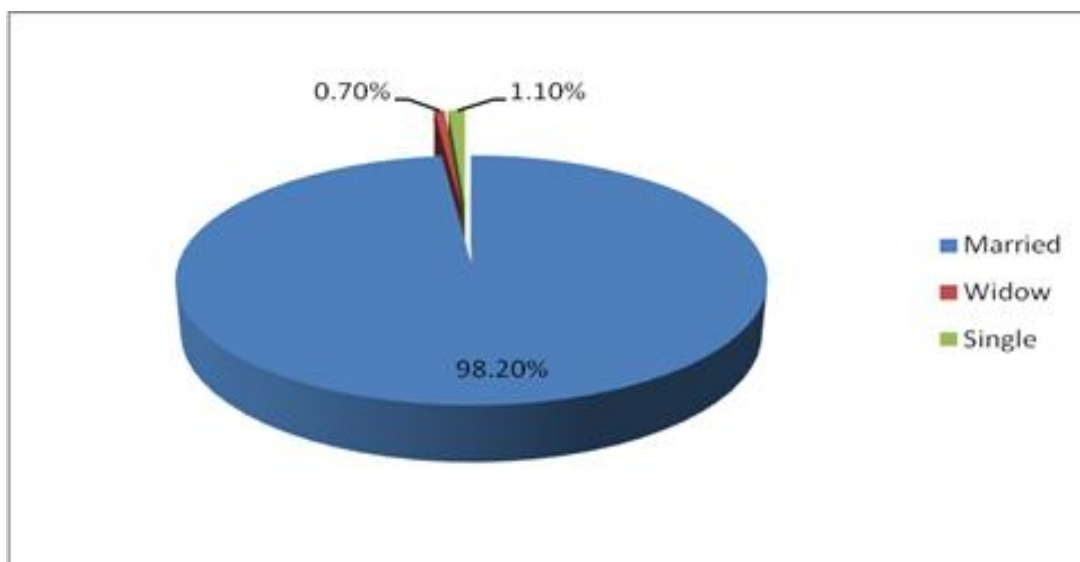


Fig. 3.4: Marital status of Respondents

3.3.6 Religion of respondents

Almost all the respondents (99%) of the respondents are Muslim while the remaining 1% who do not practice any religion. There was no Christian respondent identified along the corridor (Fig. 3.5).

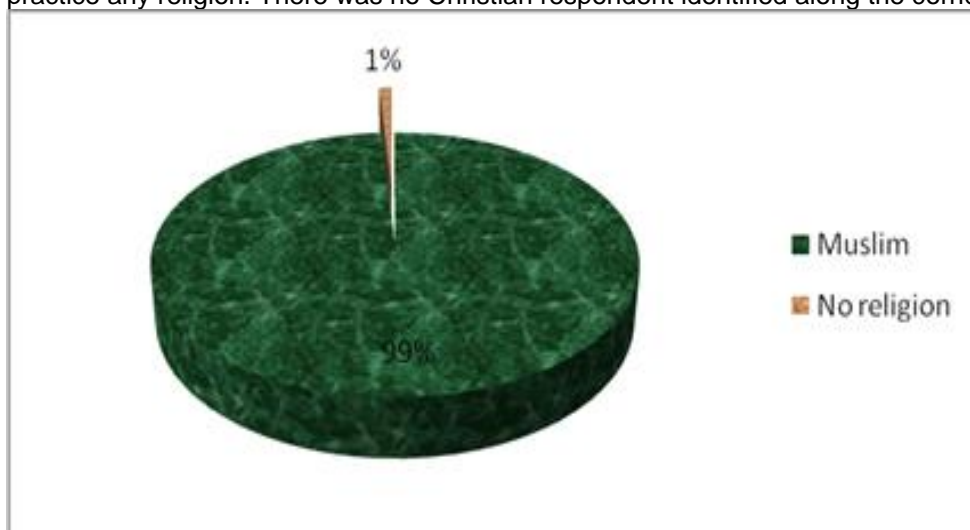


Fig. 3.5: Religion of respondents

3.3.7 Number of children of respondents

Almost all the farmers within the scheme have more than one wife with an average of 7 – 15 children.

3.3.8 Average income of respondents

The average monthly income of PAPs was N41704.5±45486.9 with a range of N 5,000- 100,000. Almost half of the PAPs earned between N 30,000-39,000, 6.3% earned less than N 30, 000, 22.9% made between N 60,000-69,000 from their engagements while only 1.9% earned N80,000 and above.

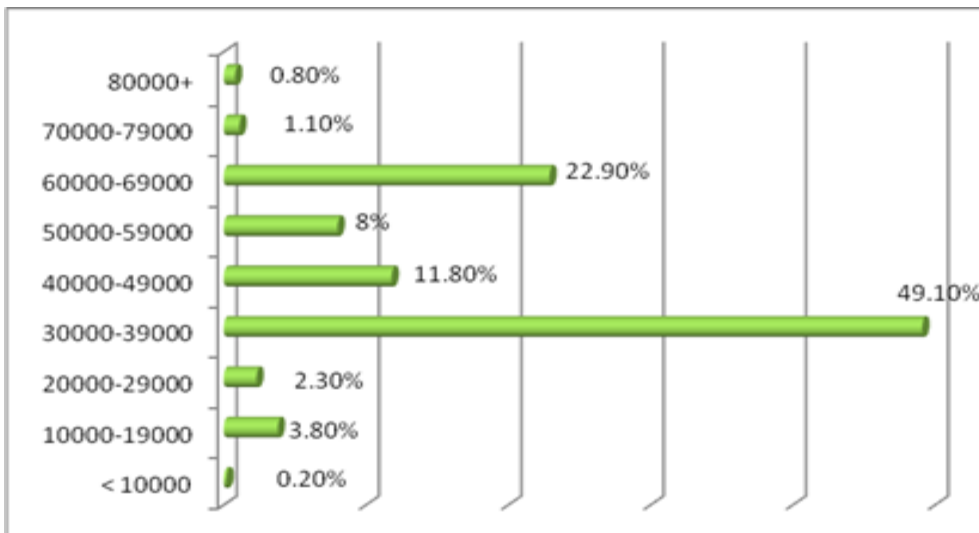


Fig. 3.6: Average Income of Respondents

3.3.9 Base value for respondent property

52.5% wants their property valued based on the going rate /current market value while the remaining 46.67% wants their property to be valued based on resources on land i.e. Crops, Trees and Plantation (Fig. 3.7)

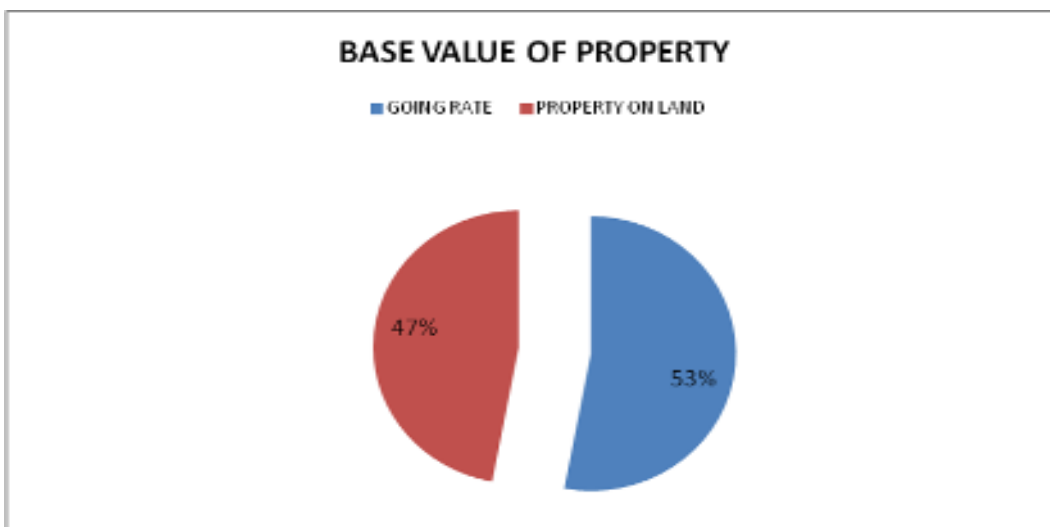


Fig.3.7: Base value for respondents Property

3.3.10 Respondents legal or title right to property

Different means of ownership of property/asset were highlighted as shown in Fig. 3.8 in which (17.7%) acquired or owned the property or assets by means of purchase, 15.25% are on rent, 12.6% of the respondent identified property or assets family, while 54.45% owned outright by inheritance. No respondent was recorded to have legal right to property through certificate of occupancy (C of O).

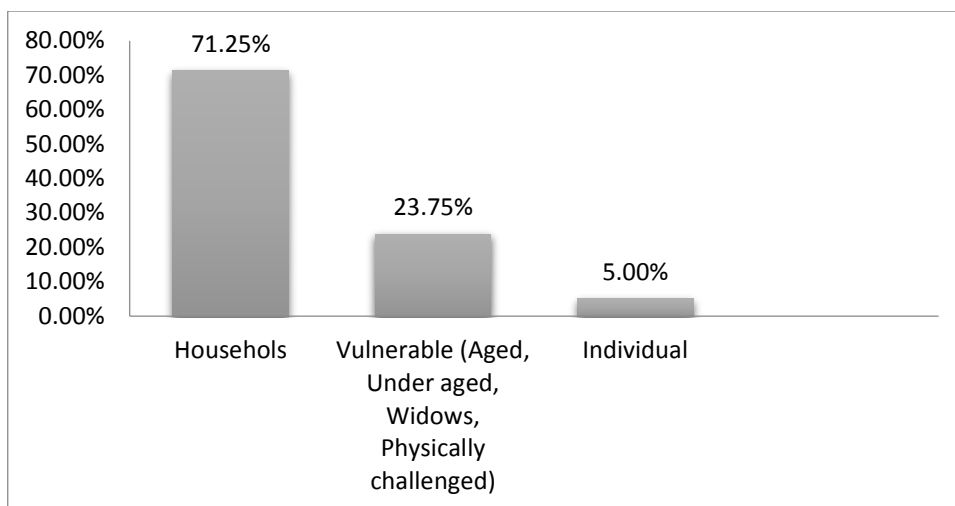


Fig. 3.8: Respondents Legal or title right to property

3.3.11 Type of persons affected

Different categories of affected persons were identified and categorized, with majority(71.25%) of persons affected being household, 23.75% of affected persons were vulnerable which refers here as the aged, widow/widowers, and physically challenged while the remaining 5% are individual persons as shown in Figure 3.9. There was no squatter or land occupier found in the foot path.

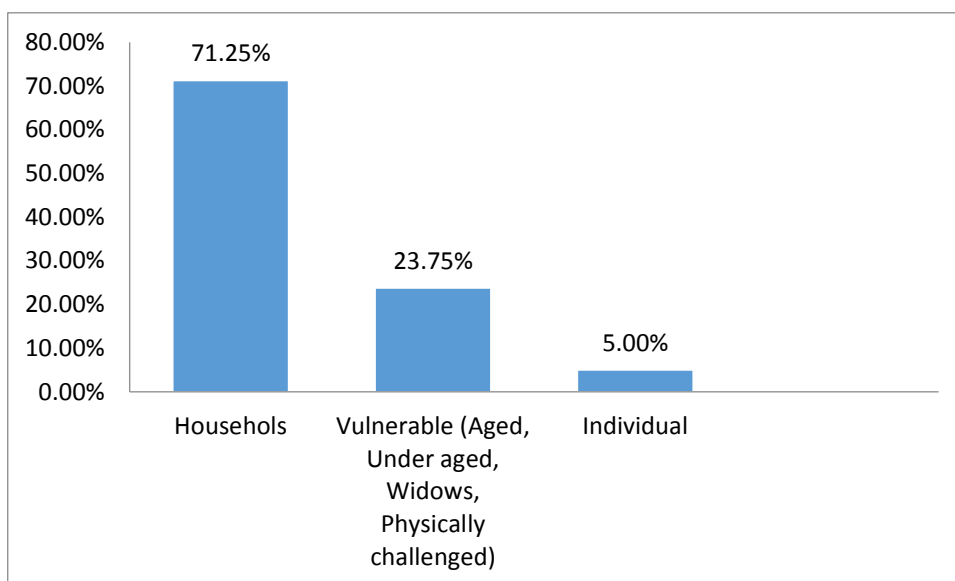


Fig. 3.9: Type of persons affected

3.3.12 Identity of Affected Asset

All (100%) the affected land are used for Agricultural purposes

3.3.13 Owner of Asset Affected

Majority of the project affected person's asset are owned personally (91.67%), 3.33% of the PAPs properties are owned by the landlords, 3.33% owned by community while the remaining 1.67% are family farmland as shown in figure 3.10 below.

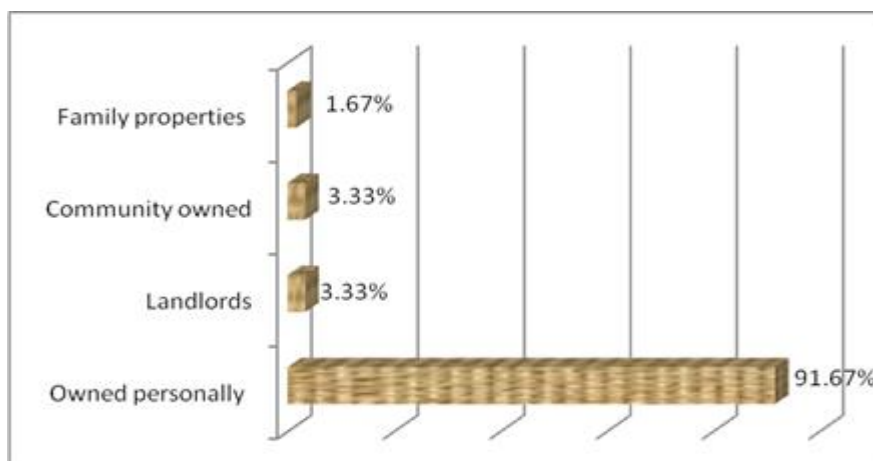


Fig. 3.10: Owner of affected structure

3.3.14 Conflict in the Communities

There has not been any conflict with the cultural use of land. However, conflicts between farmers and herdsmen are on the increase due to devastation of farmers' crops by the herdsmen's cattle. Usually, policemen and local leaders are involved in the resolution of such conflicts. Fewer conflicts exist among fellow farmers and between farmers and fishermen.

3.3.15 Sale of Farm Produce

There is a popular Tuesday (talata) market at Talata Mafara where merchants and middlemen come to make purchases of rice, and livestock. Trucks are used to convey these items to various destinations. The scheme has created employment opportunities and increased the income of the farming community, who would have been idle after the rains. In addition to this, energetic young men make extra money from loading grains into trucks at the market. Others, who cannot engage in farming, have been gainfully employed as motor cycle riders, truck drivers and truck workers in the area.

3.3.16 Education

Arabic and Adult education are the predominant forms of education acquired by these farmers. The highest form of education among the male respondents was tertiary education (8%), 10% had secondary education, 15% had primary education while 30% had Arabic. Few of them 19% had adult education while the remaining (18%) had no formal education. The female respondents in the scheme have lower literacy level, 46% of the female respondents have no formal education, hence, Arabic education, 24% had primary education, 18% had secondary education, while the remaining 12% attained tertiary level.

3.3.17 Farm Holding

The average farm holding per individual farmer is less than 2 hectares.

3.3.18 Land Acquisition at the Scheme

Inheritance and purchases are the most common modes of land acquisition at the scheme. Farm records are kept through memory recall and farmers do not make budgets. Within the scheme land, labour and technology in that order are readily available. However, credit facilities, extension visits and farm inputs (in that order) are scarcely available.

3.3.19 Impact of the Scheme on Farmers Activities

Before the commencement of the scheme, water was scarcely available for irrigation farming except at the fadama areas, but water is now more available for irrigated agriculture and fishing. The irrigation water have yielded increase in the produce of farmers and the fishermen. However, earthen ponds are used mostly in this area. About 80% of the respondents claimed that more fish are currently being caught than the pre-project era.

3.3.20 Access to Finance/Credit by Farmers

Farmers have expressed difficulties in obtaining credit from financial institutions for agricultural activities. Most farmers' source funds for irrigation activities through personal savings i.e. savings from rain fed farming and from their wives who are usually engaged in petty buying and selling business. Most farmers rely on friends, neighbors and their wives for loans to augment whenever there are shortfalls.

3.3.21 Enablement of Farmers by the Scheme

Farmers are able to start some off-farm business and own means of transportation as a result of irrigation farming. Trend in children's school enrolment, standard of dwelling places, pilgrimages to holy land among farmers and their families have increased.

3.3.22 Income from irrigation agriculture vs. other sources

Most of the farmers claimed that income from irrigation agriculture is much greater than incomes from other sources.

CHAPTER FOUR POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

4.0 Introduction

In this Chapter, the following are highlighted:

- Components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access;
- Zone of impact of components or activities;
- Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access;
- Mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
- Important features affected in the event of the proposed work.
- Categories of impacts and people affected.

4.1 Components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access

The TRIMING project has four components which are outlined below with a brief description of the main activities described in Chapter 2

- Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement
- Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management
- Component 3: Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Support Value Chains Development
- Component 4: Institutional Development and Project Management.

4.2 Number and Type of Affected Persons

A total of 39,930 PAPs were identified, 20,632 persons in the rehabilitation area and 19,298 persons in the conversion area. These have been identified as project affected persons (PAPs). These will lose their land temporarily or suffer some disturbances. These are made up of different categories as outlined in Table 4.1. In addition, 51 PAPs along dyke 4 will lose their land permanently. These shall be given alternative land by SRRBDA / BIS project office.

Table 4.1: Number and Type of Affected Person

S/No	Person	Definition	Rehab.	Conv.	Remarks
1	Individual	Individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the gully reclamation	1180	942	
2	Households	one or more persons - men, women, children, dependent relatives and, tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities creates challenges for which these people are ill prepared.	19,343	16,883	
3	Vulnerable Persons/Groups:	Persons/groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to resettlement in the course of work such as widows, elderly, underage, etc.	109	1,473	22 widow, 8 elderly head, 528 underage, 32 deaf and handicap.
4	Corporate Entity/ Organization	Government/Authority	-	-	
		Private	-	-	
		Community	-	-	
		Place of Worship	-	-	
Total			20,632	19,298	

4.3 Delineation of Impact Zone

Based on the zone of impact as thrown up by the engineering design all socio-economic survey and asset inventory shall be carried out on all vendors within or along the impact zone. A detailed

delineation exercise and inventory of all features in the project area was carried out for any possible resettlement.

It should be noted that the site for the rehabilitation activity is not envisaged to acquire new land (except at the Dankadu area where the dyke 4 alignment is proposed) other than rehabilitate the existing infrastructures, acquisition will not extend beyond the required space for remedial works within the 5metres set back from the edge of the dykes and area that will serve as camp, where equipment and materials will be stored and used. The site camp for equipment shall be carefully selected to avoid impacting on any social means of people.

The PAPs within the zone of impact (5metres setback) that shall be displaced have been identified and appropriate and adequate compensation shall be delivered to them accordingly to their levels of impacts. The mitigation measures will be delivered to those PAPs before start of works.

Fig 4.1 delineates the overall irrigation scheme for rehabilitation (7,449 ha) and conversion (5,366 ha) scheme with total command to achieve 12,815ha. Based on the engineering designs for the specific areas of activities, the potential assets that shall be impacted are further delineated as per households; farm plots using aerial satellite maps at a minimum scale of 1-5000. Each farm land, household, economic trees and crops have been allocated identification number.

Fig 4.2 shows the current overall irrigation scheme for rehabilitation and conversion

THE BAKOLORI IRRIGATION PROJECT

SONDIO-RIMA RIVER BASIN
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

IMPRESIT BAKOLORI
(NIGERIA) LIMITED

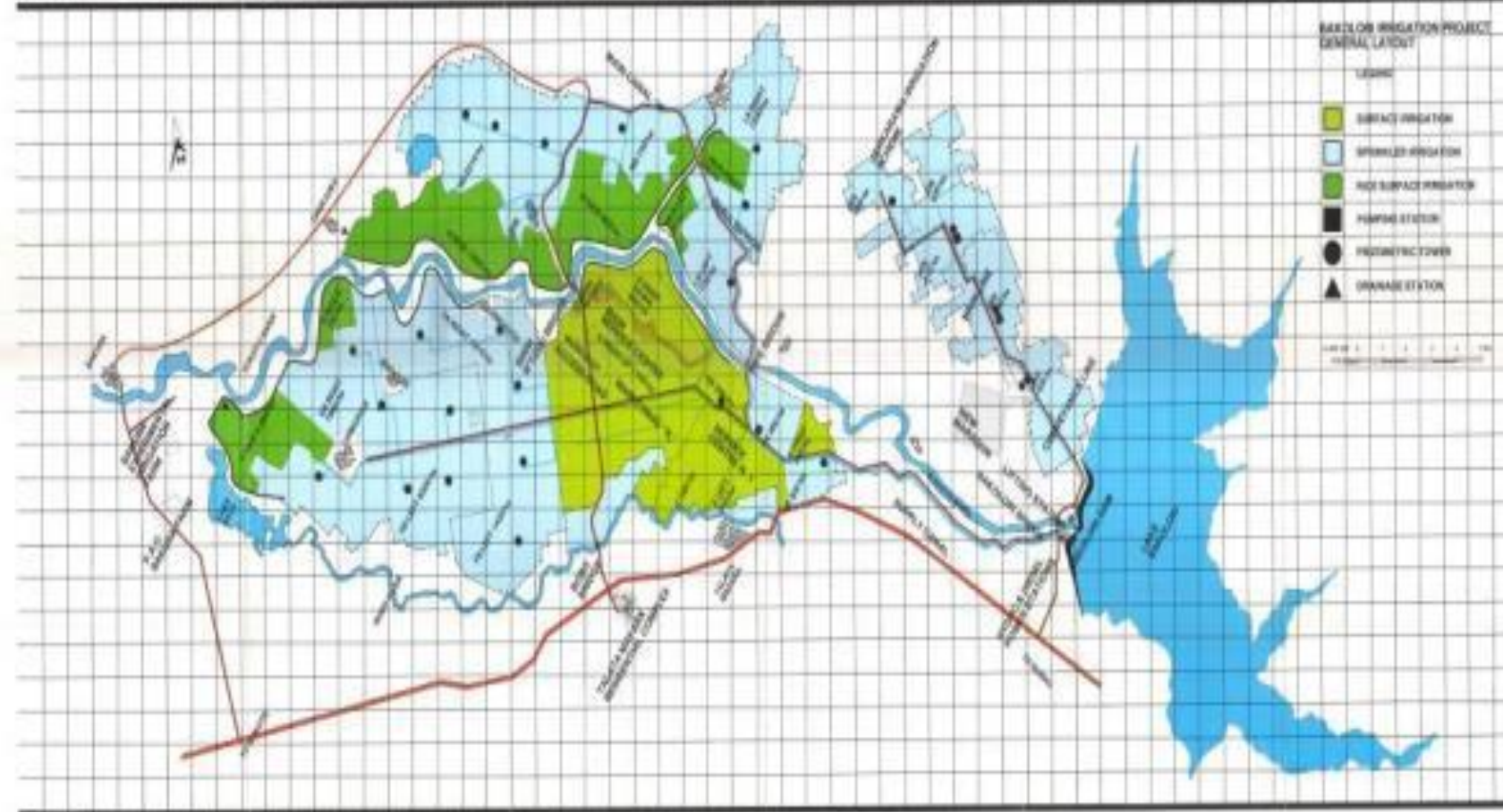


Fig 4.1: The Overall Original Irrigation Scheme for rehabilitation and Conversion

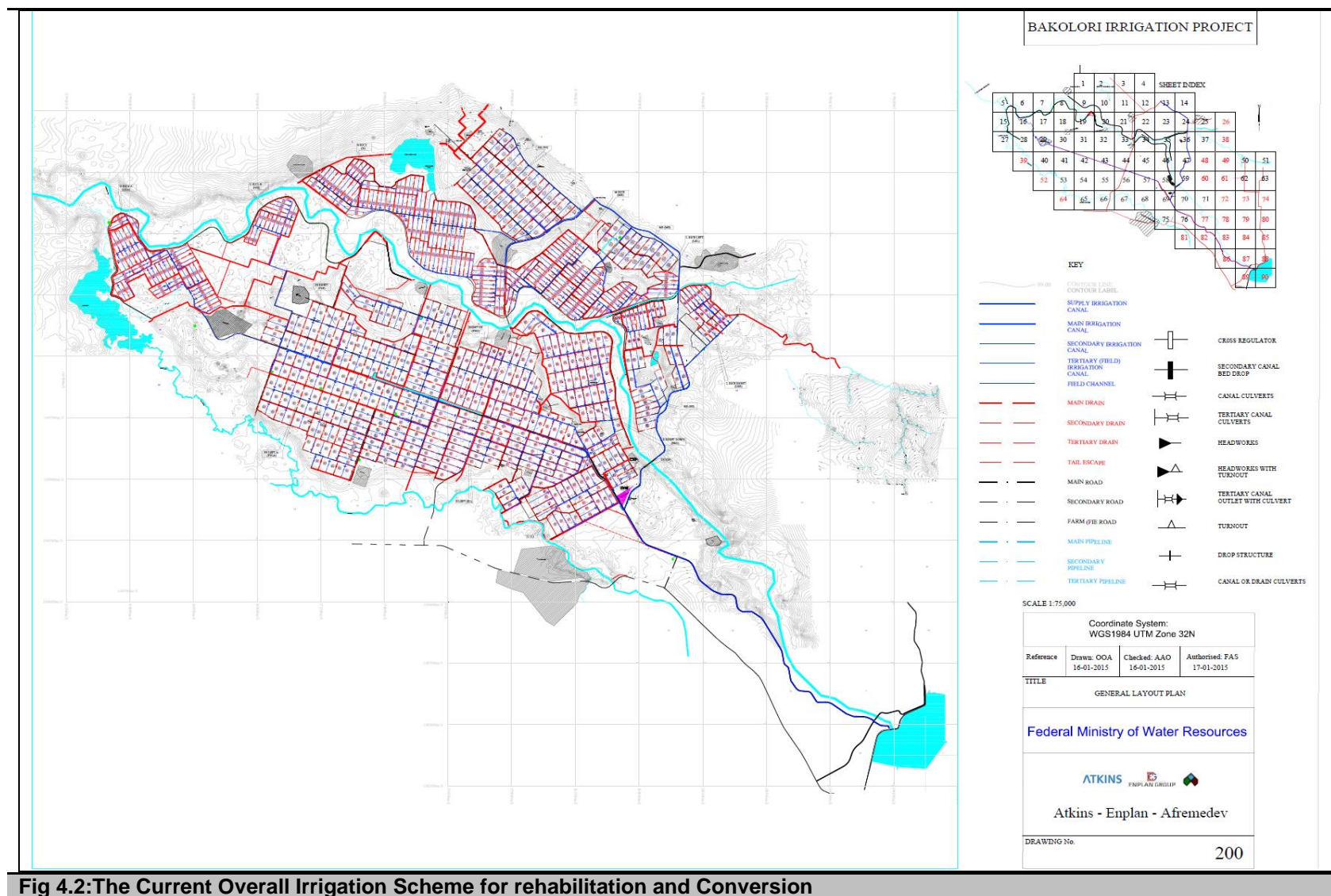


Fig 4.2: The Current Overall Irrigation Scheme for rehabilitation and Conversion

4.4 Benefit of the Project

The Project will focus on rehabilitation of existing irrigated land (rather than an expansion of irrigation into rain-fed agricultural land). The positive project impacts for the primary stakeholders are therefore expected to be far more important than the negative ones.

Economic development of the area and region as a whole is the long-term objective and is associated with improved agricultural practices through crop irrigation. The economic benefits of the Project will, in turn, have economic spinoffs for the broader community, and to the zone and region as a whole. Key positive impacts or desired outcomes from the project are listed below:

- Increased cropping intensity due to provision of dry season irrigation water
- Increased crop yields due to improved drainage, inputs and crop husbandry
- Increased crop diversity due to an improvement of land capability by irrigation and drainage and improved access to seeds and markets
- Increased livestock productivity due to increased availability of crop residue and development of irrigated fodder crops
- Increased and stabilised household incomes from agriculturally related goods and services – and associated local employment including for scheme operation and maintenance
- Improved institutional capacity of government organizations responsible for water management and agricultural development at local levels
- Improved road access with many associated benefits with many associated benefits
- Social development particularly due to the establishment and operation of democratic, gender sensitive and transparent water management organizations at different levels
- Reduced impacts from flooding
- Reduction in incidences of water-borne diseases malaria are likely to reduce following introduction of irrigation systems into the area, they shall help to drain excess water
- Increased water supply and reliability.
- Improved on-farm productivity.
- Improved financial returns from farming.
- Longer-term food security.
- Better nutrition.

Further, during construction phases there would be both short-term and long term opportunities and benefits such as requirement of labour workforce; and contractual opportunities in the provision of direct support services such as hiring of vehicles, canteen services, etc.

4.5 Negative Impact of the Project

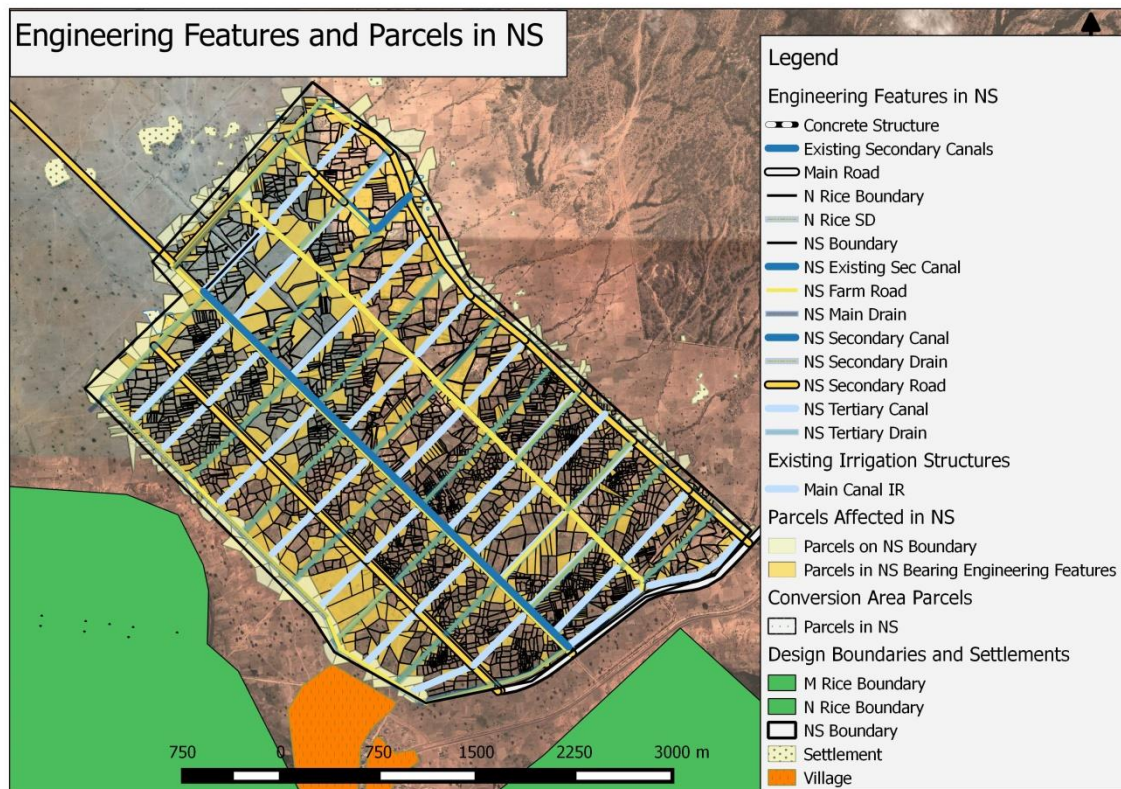
Inherently, there are obvious positive impacts which justify the need for the development of the project. Negatively, the project will impact on the social life of people. There are settlements within and around the periphery of the project area, including infrastructural facilities for the operation of the irrigation scheme and for the beneficial use of the settlements. It is anticipated that the conversion exercise of the Sprinkler area to surface gravity irrigation might disrupt some activities and/or farm plots, infrastructures and some social services in the project area.

Minor land take might happen in the case of the conversion areas for the provision of irrigation infrastructures in line with irrigation practice. However, upon completion of these infrastructures, the land will be redistributed again among the affected farmers. The redistribution here refers to the reallocation of land back to the original farmer after installing irrigation infrastructures less the portion of space for provision of irrigation infrastructures. PAPs in the conversion area will have a small quantum of their land reduced, for the purpose of irrigation infrastructures in the conversion area, (this was jointly agreed with the PAPs during the field survey).

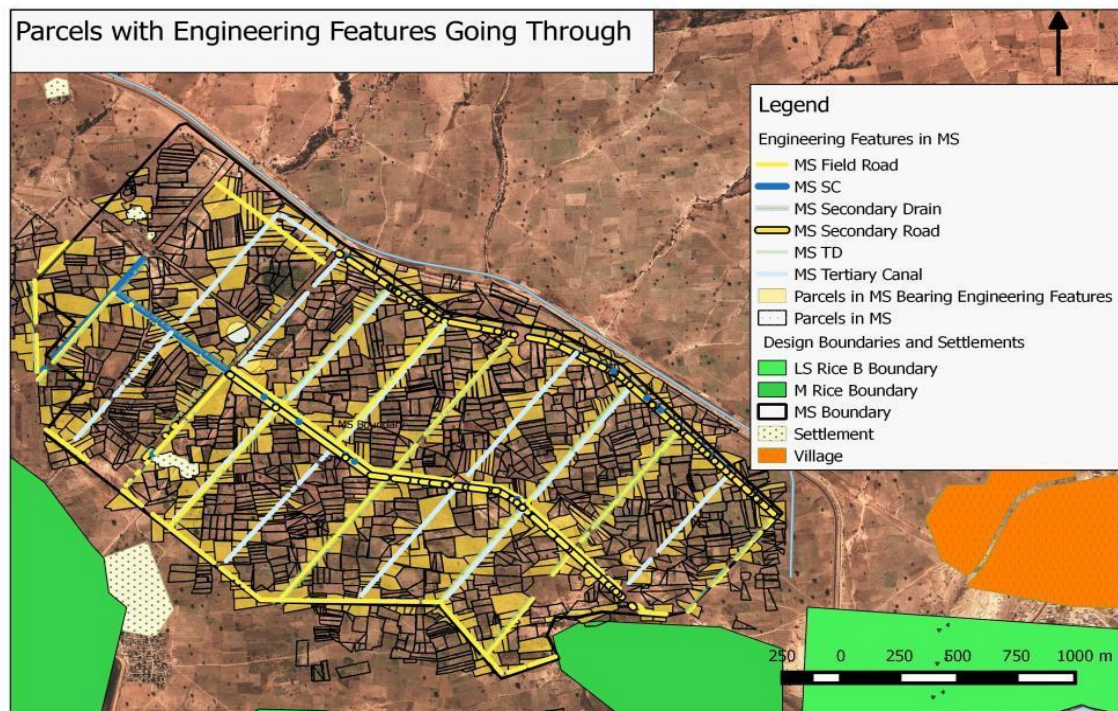
4.6 Assessment of the severity of impact

Assessment of the severity of impact was based on each PAP's total income. Both the amount of land held and the proportion of income that agriculture contributes to family earnings were considered as factors. To more accurately assess the actual impact of land acquisition, the asset inventory covered the total lands held by a family and in addition to the specific amount of land to be acquired for the project. This was done in order to appreciate the amount of land take for the project from each PAP in relation to his total available land to be lost and retained. Where non-agricultural income was identified to be available to the PAPs these were also inventoried. The impact of land acquisition is likely to be less severe for PAPs who derive only a small proportion of their income from land-based activities. The

following Maps (4.1 and 4.2) show the extent of impacts due to the project in NS and MS sectors respectively.



Map 4.1: Engineering Features and PAPs inventory in NS Sector



Map 4.2: Engineering Features and PAPs inventory in MS Sector

4.7 Potentially Affected Assets

In the, rehabilitation Area, the asset within 5metres setback of all the dykes, bridges and canals where civil works shall be carried out (as against the initial 10meters setback as outlined by SRBDA to the farmers) have been identified with their owners (PAPs). The assets are farm lands with annual seasonal crops

For the conversion areas which encompass the entire landmass that have been identified for the civil works, all assets alongside their owners (PAPs) have also been identified. The assets are mainly farm crops which include more of annual seasonal crops interspersed with very scanty trees (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Type of Assets Affected

S/N	Asset Type	Loss Type	Location		Remarks
			No of PAPs in Rehab.	No of PAPs in Conv.	
1	Physical assets				
	Land	Land (vacant)	0	0	
		Agricultural	20.632	19,298	
		Food (seasonal) crops	20.442	19,265	Millet, G/corn, maize, grand nut, rice, potatoes, etc.
		Economic or perennial trees	-	4,409	Guava tree, mango trees, Bobo, Moringa etc.
	Business	business income	20.632	19,298	

**Based on the information from the Design Engineers, all manner of structures (habitations) shall be avoided/circumvented in the course of the civil work hence, no impact.*

4.8 Categories of Losses/Impact

In the rehabilitation sector, the potential losses due to the project include an inventory of PAPs to be disturbed/displaced along the dykes and bridges (since no PAP was identified along the canal and drains). This is not so in the conversion sector as all farmers will be impacted during the course of work and have been carefully documented. Plate 4.1 shows some of the impacted assets.

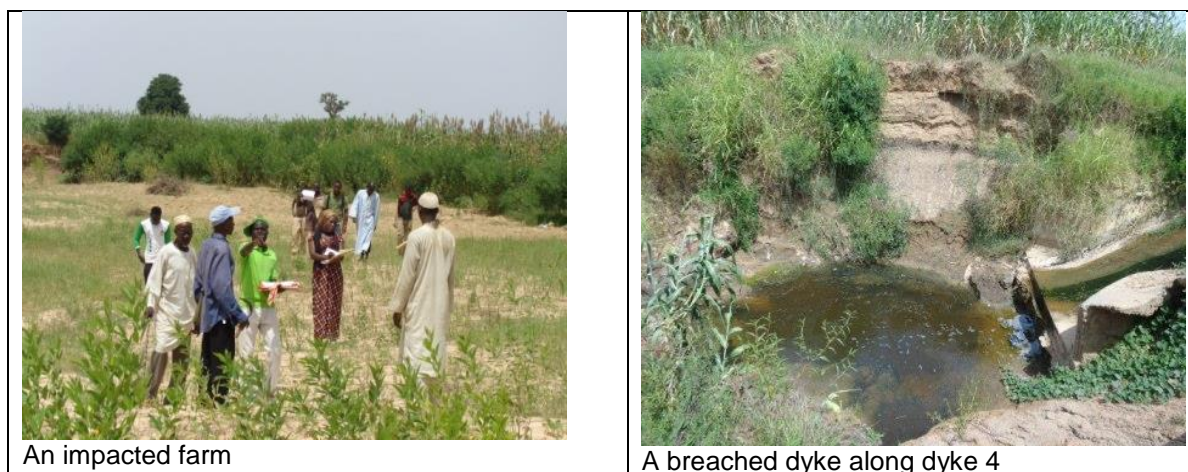


Plate 4.1: Some of the Impacted Assets

4.9 Inventory of Impacted Assets

The affected assets include farmlands essentially. These have been identified as shown in this subsection.

4.9.1 Impact on Land

In the rehabilitation area, a total of 37.8ha of land shall be acquired as setback from the dyke as working space for the project based on 5m setback while in the conversion area a total of 5,366 ha is needed for redevelopment to achieve the objectives of installation of the various amenities for the irrigation scheme as outlined in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Quantum of Land to be acquired (ha) by sector and PAPs

S/No.	Rehabilitation	Total PAPs	Area/Length (ha)
1.	EL	1,797	1,239
2.	C	1,227	458
3.	GRB	2,344	207
4.	ER1	3,807	1,060
5.	ER2	754	920
6.	GRA	3,077	713
7.	LRR	1,101	230
8.	LRL	1,050	172
9.	MRice	1,737	950
10.	NRice	3,738	1,500
Total		20,632	7,449
11.	Dyke 4 alignment	51	37.8
B	Conversion		
12.	DS Sector	634	211ha
13.	HS Sector	2,197	393
14.	MS Sector	1,945	366
15.	NS Sector	3,614	884
16.	FS Right Sector	5,344	1490
17.	FS Left Sector	5,513	2022
Total		19,298	5,366ha

4.9.2 Impact on Structures

No structures of any type shall be impacted by the project. According to the engineering design all structures shall be carefully avoided in the course of implementation of the project. Communities within the conversion area shall be circumvented out of the conversion operational areas.

4.9.3 Impact on Agricultural Resources (Crops)

Table 4.4 shows an outline of the categories of losses in relation to the number of PAPs impacted per the assets as only agricultural resources as the type of assets that shall be affected in the course of the intervention work. Rice, beans, groundnut, potatoes, guinea corn, Vegetable, Maize, Mango, Sweet Yam, Okro, water melon and soya-beans, are the crops that are affected.

Table 4.4: PAPs and Agricultural Resource Impacted (Ha)

S/No	Category of Loss	Type of Loss/Use	NO. OF PAPs		Total Asset Affected	Remarks	
			No of PAPs in Rehab	No of PAPs in Conv.		Crops/Tree type	
A	Loss of Income and Livelihood Land Resources.	Potatoes	22	911	933	Root crop	Annual
		Millet	6	13,513	13,519	Crop	Annual
		Maize	35	87	122	Crop	Annual
		Rice (paddy)	19,457	4,481	23,938	Crop	Annual
		Groundnut	6	366	372	Root crop	Annual
		Sugarcane	1	77	78	Stem	Annual
		Beans	318	12,445	12,763	Crop	Annual
		Tomatoes	9	18	27	Crop	Annual
		Water melon	5	86	91	Fruit	Annual

		Pepper	11	23	34	Crop	Annual
		Guinea corn	182	13,252	13,434	Crop	Annual
		Soya beans	11	345	356	Crop	Annual
		Onion	2	-	2	Root	Annual
		Okra	10	64	74	Crop	Perenn ial
		Cap beans	2	-	2	Crop	Perenn ial
		Mango	47	1,622	1,669	Fruit tree	Perenn ial
		Moringa	19	8,702	8,721	Tree	Perenn ial
		Locust beans Tree	5	-	5	Tree	Perenn ial
		Neem	-	1,228	1,228		
		Boaba	-	930	930		
		Kaiwa	-	519	519		
		Kuka	-	419	419		
		Dunya	-	134	134		
		Lalle	-	1155	1155		
		Guava	9	24	33	Tree	Perenn ial
B	Physical Loss of Assets	Structures	-	-			
		Cultural	-	-			

4.9.4 Impact on Utilities

There are no utilities identified as affected.

4.9.5 Impact on Social Networks

The restriction/physical disturbance of PAPs will result in the disruption of some social networks, in terms of less land space for farming during the conversion irrigation activities. It should be noted however, that work in the conversion area will be by sectors (if work is ongoing in sector A for instance, farmers in sector B will still be farming.) Farming activities only happen in the conversion area during raining season. No dry season farming in the conversion area at present except few sectors due to ingenuity of some farmers who now irrigate somehow during dry season. With the new irrigation system by the proposed project all weather farming would be possible. Nevertheless, the nature of the mitigation/compensation shall largely ensure that those affected will still be in close contact and make use of other parts of their land not affected. They will generally retain the position of their farms even after the work of the rehabilitation/conversion.

4.9.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage and Worship Place

No cultural site, grave, place of worship or other cultural asset were identified as affected In both the rehabilitation and conversion sectors

4.9.7 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

Issues of concern or priority to those in this specific group were explored for adequate coverage. These include those less able to care for themselves such as the underage, widow(ers) the elderly, and those with physical or mental disabilities. Based on the socio-economic surveys, these included very young segments of the population (for example, children less than 6 years old) or the elderly (for example, adults more than 65 years old).

These vulnerable groups which will need special assistance as identified in this RAP are outlined in Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Vulnerable Group

S/No	Vulnerable PAPs	Definition	No Identified		Total
			Rehab	Conv.	No
1	The elderly,	Physically weak and cannot relocate to new shelters nor restore their livelihoods without support from others. It is more difficult for the female elderly.	701	871	1572
2	Underage	People below the decision making level	0	564	564
3	Single mothers & female heads of household	Faced with multiple tasks of being breadwinners; mothers; providers of shelter; and providers of security for those under their responsibility. Shelter relocation and livelihood improvement will be huge tasks for single mothers. The same is true for female heads of households, probably more so because some of them will also have to deal with irresponsible husbands.	22	35	57
4	Widows;	Have lost their breadwinners and are suddenly faced with the reality that they have to provide for themselves, the children and other dependants. Resettlement will be an additional responsibility, which will need outside support. The need becomes bigger where the widow is elderly.	7	11	18
5	PWDs	People Living with Disability		17	17
Total			730	1,498	2228

4.10 Preferences for mitigation measures and additional assistance

4.10.1 Response on willingness to volunteer space

According to the survey conducted, most of the PAPs (87.5%) gave their consent and are willing to shift backward, off the setback for the project to be executed for common good (Fig. 4.3). Those not willing to vacate the site (12.50% of the respondents) wanted assurances that adequate consideration will be given to PAPs in the mitigation measures developed for the project in the event of displacement.

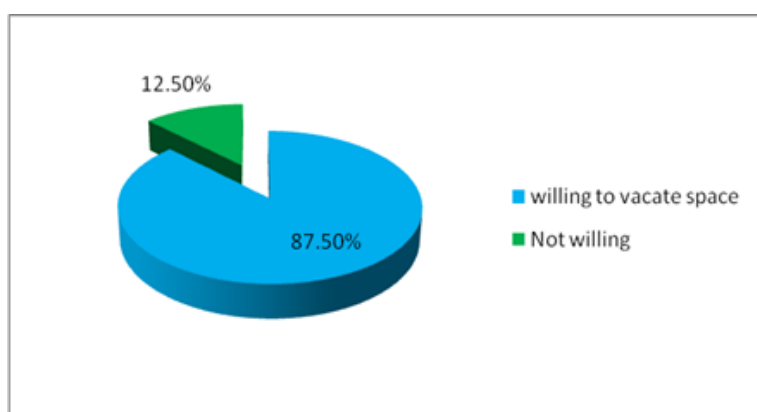


Fig. 4.3: Response on willingness to volunteer space

4.10.2 Choice of Assistance

The PAPs preferred measures aimed at restoring their living conditions as depicted in Figure 4.4. The majority placed support for provision of agricultural plot (72.99%) especially in the conversion sectors, while the remaining respondents want provision of new plot for other economic purposes (5.41%), training for self-employment (2.7%) and cash grant (18.9%).

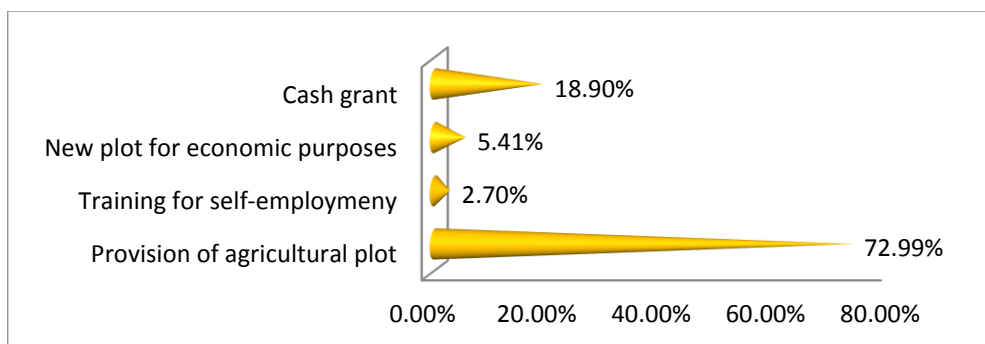


Fig. 4.4: Choice of assistance

4.11 Potential Relocation Areas

The impact on the assets is considered minimal, no relocation is expected but temporary loss of use/restricted access to the use in the area where the actual work will take place. As mentioned in subsection 4.8.4, the PAPs shall make use of their remaining land, pending the completion of work. As part of ongoing consultation and information dissemination, they have been made to understand the setbacks (of 5metres) so as not to impact on the rehabilitated structures and trained by PMU on sustainable cultivation. The RBDA with the support of the PMU will sign agreement with them to ensure compliance in use.

4.12 Project Affected Persons

The number per location and the proposed mitigation measures has been outlined earlier in Table 4.5. A Register of the PAPs prepared with their entitlements shall not be displayed to the public for security reasons but kept in the offices of SRBDA and the TRIMING office. Appendix 3.1 shows list of PAPs and assets affected while Appendix 4.1 shows the register of PAPs and their photo ID

5.0 Introduction

This Chapter describes relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement, gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies, and describes project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts and the legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage. In addition, describes the entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP and entitlement matrix.

5.1 Land Tenure Arrangements in the Project Areas

With minor exceptions, land in the project schemes is “owner occupied”, as opposed to government-owned land that is leased back to farmers. This is considered preferable in terms of encouraging sound land management by farmers and their participation in WUAs. It also implies that the Project will not be engaging in activities that involve fundamental changes to existing tenure arrangements.

However, in assessing land tenure at the project sites, it is important not to interpret the term “owner occupied” too literally. While the term does accurately signify that most land remains in private hands as opposed to government control, there are a growing number of cases where parcels are occupied and used by persons other than the “owner.” There is, for example, an increasing incidence of land being leased or loaned to others, or subject to share-cropping arrangements. There is also in some locations an increasingly active land market with land changing hands through sales. Land parcels have also been transformed through inheritance, sub-division by the authority (SRRBDA), and consolidation.

Thus, the land tenure situation within the schemes is not static, and project implementation, including support to the establishment of WUAs, will need to be sensitive to the fluidity of the situation. Key to this is to ensure that detailed design and stakeholder engagement at each of the project sites is accompanied by in-depth analysis of land relations in and around the scheme.

Disputes over land in the schemes are reportedly relatively rare, and in the case of Bakolori, this has been confirmed through the ESIA process. However, experience from elsewhere suggests that conflicts may rise as land values increase with successful scheme development, potentially putting pressure on existing land relationships and on those land owners who may be economically or socially vulnerable. It is therefore important that the RAPs provides as clear a picture as possible of: the legal status of farmers’ rights, the typology of land tenure arrangements that exist, any discernible trends in land markets and values, landlessness and conflict, and any potential concerns relating to tenure insecurity or conflict over land that may result from or pose a risk for project implementation.

5.2 Agricultural Land Policy

The Objectives of agricultural land policy are:

- i. to have a nationally accepted land tenure system which will ensure that land is not fragmented and that it is easily accessible to people who may want to use it for any profitable venture;
- ii. to have land allocated to its most suitable uses, such that land suitable for agriculture is used solely for that purpose and bad land are protected against further damage;
- iii. to use available land in such a way that its quality is conserved so as to enhance its potential for continuous productivity and
- iv. to sufficiently enlighten the masses on land matter in order that the aims and objectives of land policies are appreciated by the general public.

The strategies for the achievement of the above objectives are as follows:

- Government will control the process of acquisition of land in such a way that peasant farmers are not dispossessed in favour of large scale farmers. Where existing farmlands must be acquired for overriding public interest, the government will pay for the improvements on the land in addition to economic crops and/or agricultural activities. Also, government will provide alternative farmland for the displaced farmers;
- State governments will where necessary establish Agricultural land Banks consistent with the spirit of the Land Use Act to cater for all categories of farmers;

- As much as possible government will encourage a free flow of information on land potentials as well as promote massive enlightenment on land policies, including management practices;
- Government will harmonize compensation for economic crops and structures on acquired land as well as the cost of land clearing and preparation.

5.3 Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank OP4.12 – A Comparison

The law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied; entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's OP4.12 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by or before the cut -off date as indicated.

Based on this comparison, entitlement matrix presented in this RAP is designed to assist the process by bridging the gaps between requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12.

In comparison and bridging the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 (Table 5.1), it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (the more beneficial to the project affected persons) should be followed as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

Table 5.1: Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 - A Comparison

Issue	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP 4.12
Land Owners: Statutory Rights	Cash compensation based on market value	Preference for land-for-land compensation. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs
Land Owners: Customary Rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/district land	Preference for land-for-land compensation, land of equal or equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs
Land: Tenants	Compensation based on the value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement. <i>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.</i>	Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus disturbance allowances, <i>Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</i>
Agricultural land users	No compensation for land; compensation for standing crops according to values established from time to time by State governments, <i>Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.</i>	Compensation in kind or cash for value of land; compensation at full replacement value for lost crops and economic trees and perennials, fully verifying or updating state lists of values, <i>Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.</i>
Owners of structures	Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation <i>Cash compensation based on market value for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings</i>	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances <i>.Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Non-permanent" Buildings</i>
	Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation <i>.market value for Owners of "Permanent" buildings</i>	In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances <i>.Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of "Permanent" buildings</i>
Losers of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this

		objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.
Grievance procedure	No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	The grievance mechanism will be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons and/or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.
Rejection of Compensation	No categorical statement	Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank's fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manners

Adapted from the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project, Feb. 2013

5.4 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the comparison, **comparison between Land Law in the Federal Government of Nigeria and Bank OP4.12**, an entitlement matrix has been designed. This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied. The Entitlements Matrix (Table 5.2) summarizes the types of impacts, PAPs who shall be eligible for compensation, what their entitlements shall be, and provides comments on implementation issues (5.2).

Table 5.2: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

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
Land 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 PMU
	Loss of Structure or Business	Compensation at Full replacement value not depreciated taking into account market prices for structures and materials	Lump sum payment of 6 months' rent per tenant	For lost rental income, lump sum cash payment of 3 months' rent Per tenant.	Moving to Be done free by project	Disturbance allowance to be determined by PMU

Land Tenants:	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
Land Users/ Business Tenant	Loss of Premises	No Loss	Replacement cost For facilities that cannot be moved	For loss of Business income, payment of half of turnover for 3 months	Free moving if notification before deadline	N/A
Encroachers (using Land)	Loss of Land	None	Where possible Assistance in securing other access to land for Crops growing subject to approval of local authorities/communities	Crops at market Rates in scarce season. For street vendors on right of ways possible access to other sites/location where they can legally work.	None	Possible Employment with Civil works contractors, etc. and/or amount to be determined by PMU
Squatters (living on Site)	Loss of Shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure, relocation to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.	None	Payments in lieu Of wages while rebuilding	None	Amount to be determined by PMU
Cattle Rearers	Loss of grazing area	Relocation to new grazing sites	Where possible Assist the cattle herdsmen to locate new grazing fields	No immediate loss of income	None	Provision of alternative grazing area

5.5 Eligibility Criteria

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

1. Those that are on the setback of 5metres that will be displaced.
2. Those whose income will be impaired.
3. Those who need to carry out construction works due to either relocation or shifting backwards.
4. Those whose properties are bulky and required finance for transportation.

The following criteria, which are contained in OP/BP 4.12(Para1), are adopted for this RAP.

- Those who have formal legal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by law of the country); documented in the form of certificates of occupancy, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, among others. Unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not bar eligibility and procedures for confirming authenticity of such documents will be established in the RAP
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such lands 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

Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

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

A census of all categories of losses and PAPs was undertaken based on the categorizations in the entitlement matrix provided herewith. To avoid an influx of outsiders to project areas and misuse of the compensation policy, the last date of the census (October 14, 2015) will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new PAPs will be eligible for compensation after this date.

5.6 Unit of entitlement

In order to ensure that entitlements target those adversely affected, it has become relevant to understand the Unit of entitlement as used in this instrument.

The “Unit of entitlement” is the individual, the family or household or the community that is eligible to receive compensation or rehabilitation benefits.

The unit of loss determines the unit of entitlement. That is, as a general rule, those losing assets are compensated for their losses. For instance:

- *If an individual loses a small business or access to income generating resources, the individual is entitled to compensation or rehabilitation.*
- *If more than one person owns or customarily uses expropriated resources, then they are entitled to share in the compensation.*
- *Household entitlements are payable to the head of the household. Household headed by women are entitled to the same resettlement benefits as those headed by men.*
- *If wives in polygamous households loses a small business or access to income generating resources such shall be compensated as individuals if they are losing land rather than just part of the household*

5.7 Eligible Parties

Eligible parties for the purpose of this project are identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This term refers to a collective unit of entitlement, and is used in this document to refer to individuals and businesses and any other group affected by the project. PAPs eligible for compensation shall be those who experience negative impacts on their assets or livelihoods as a result of the Project. Generally, measures will be incorporated in Project design to minimize adverse impacts.

The census carried out has enabled the identification of those affected and eligible for assistance and the nature of assistance such as:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land [compensation]
- 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 [compensation]
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they are occupying [resettlement assistance]

The vulnerable groups will be given special attention/protection in compliance with Bank policy. These include orphans, widows and the aged whose assets are affected.

5.7.1 Rights to Land

People who have formal legal, customary, or traditional rights to land have a right to **compensation**, at full replacement value (without depreciation), for the land and other assets that they may lose due to the proposed projects. If PAPs are physically relocated, they also have a right to other forms of **assistance**:

- Alternative land that has all the advantages of the previous site, in terms of location; productive potential, access to public services, customers, and suppliers, etc.
- moving assistance,
- support during a transition period while they re-establish their livelihood and standard of living, and
- Other assistance such as land or plot preparation, credit to help re-establish their business or livelihood. Such assistance is in addition to the compensation, and may be provided in cash/in kind, or in some combination.

5.7.2 Claims to Land

People who have recognized claims to land are also entitled to **compensation** at full replacement value at open market value. TRIMING will discuss and agree with local government authorities and the affected people and communities about whether and which types of claims to land to recognize. The RAP will make clear what claims will be recognized, and how to establish whether someone has a right to make such a claim

People who have claims to land have a right to **compensation**, at full replacement value (without depreciation), for the land and other assets that they lose due to projects.

If people who have rights or claims to land are physically relocated, they are eligible for the other forms of assistance.

-

5.7.3 Eligible Communities

It is important to note that the eligibility may be claimed collectively e.g. as a community or religious group. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and/or resources under statutory/customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation includes schools and places of worship. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored.

5.8 Non-Eligible APs

Persons who occupy the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, except possibly for moving expense. Similarly, assets built after the cut-off date is not eligible for compensation.

However, it may be possible that some APs may have been missed in the Census. Therefore those who can demonstrate that they are eligible will also be included during implementation.

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

5.8.1 No Rights or Claims to Land

People are not entitled to compensation if the project causes them to lose land to which they have neither rights nor claims. However, if these people are forced to relocate physically because of the subprojects, they are entitled to other forms of resettlement assistance to help re-establish their previous standard of living and income. This assistance could take the form of land, cash, other assets, employment, and so forth, depending on the specific situation.

People who move into an affected area just in order to get compensation and assistance, or after the cut-off date has been established, do not have a right to either compensation or assistance.

5.8.2 In-Eligible Legacy Issues

At the site, considerable resettlement was conducted in the past due to the building of the respective dams and inundation of reservoirs. In at least one case at Bakolori, this process created considerable social tension. In Bakolori (as well as in the other locations), farmers have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings following the physical resettlement that took place over 35 years ago, even though this was at first difficult.

As revealed during the consultations issues related to long-ago resettlement that require mitigation are ineligible in accordance with this RAP and under Bank resettlement policy. No compensation shall be made for any legacy issues as the stakeholders were made to be aware.

5.9 Adult Offspring and Entitlements

It is considered expedient to outline the followings as part of this RAP in order to ensure less friction in the execution of the plan:

1. **Adult offspring in the household are not eligible for separate entitlements.** As a general principle, Bank policy does not make adult offspring residing within the household individually eligible for the complete household entitlement. For instance, if in the household of eight include two adults still residing with their natal family, giving each of them entitlement to a house and 2 hectares of land would go far beyond compensation for losses. This is not acceptable in this RAP.
2. **Adult offspring are entitled to compensation for lost assets they own.** Adult offspring (sons and daughters alike) residing within a household are entitled to compensation for loss of any productive assets in their name, assuming the losses are directly attributable to the project.
3. **Adult offspring are eligible for rehabilitation assistance for loss of employment income.** Adult sons and daughters residing within the household are entitled to rehabilitation assistance for any direct loss of employment income. If household entitlement packages are sufficient to restore household labor arrangements (for example, an agricultural household receives replacement agricultural lands), adult offspring living within the household are not

automatically eligible for alternative rehabilitation assistance. A good practice is to extend such eligibility, if direct replacement of household assets is not feasible or sources of household income are expected to change as a result of resettlement.

5.10 Women and Children Entitlement

In the affected areas, women play a very active role in on-farm and off-farm income generating and other economic development orientated activities, in addition to performing household duties. Thus those that have been identified as vulnerable and especially the women shall therefore receive special attention and support to maintain their sources of livelihood and [traditional] production patterns

This RAP ensures that women as a vulnerable group, and especially women-headed households, will obtain benefits equal to men in the project area.

Children are an important source of household income in many areas. Children's wage incomes and subsistence production are counted in calculating household entitlements. (However, children, as legal wards, are not entitled to separate compensation.) It should be noted that as good practice suggests, households dependent on child labor can benefit from alternative income earning opportunities for adults while the children's access to educational opportunities is improved.

6.0 Introduction

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

6.1 Valuation Methodology

The methodology used is outlined below:

6.1.1 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 on 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 consider the level of damage (whether an asset can be rehabilitated/repared, 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.

Current Market value of asset within the project area was used to determine the compensation rate for Economic Trees 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.

6.1.2 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 small and will not warrant a physical displacement of persons.

Also importantly, the issue of land take by the project has been addressed and agreed upon by the stakeholders during the public consultation that compensation be given to PAPs for their land resources.

6.2 Valuation – Cost of agricultural/Crop production

Basically, different crops are cultivated in the scheme; the valuation is determined based on the rate utilized for the various farms by farmers in their cultivation as well as anticipated gains in the project area for each crop and tree observed in the irrigation (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Market Survey of an Ha for a Planting Season in Naira (#)

S/N	Items	G/Cor n	Millet	Beans	Rice	Water Melon	G/Nut	Potatoes
1	Cost Per Bag	6,000	4,500	8,500	5,500	3,000	3,000	2,000
2	Number Of Bags Per ha	20 Bags	4 Bags	2 Bags	20 Bags	150 Bags	20 Bags	40 Bags
3	Duration through Cultivation	4-5 Months	3-4 Months	5 Months	3 Months	3-6 Months	3-4 Months	3 Months
4	No. Of Times For Fertilizer Application	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	Once	2 Times	2 Times
5	Weeding Number Of Times	2 Times	2 Times	2 Times	2 Times	2 Times	2 Times	2 Times
	Cost Per labour for an ha	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
6	Cost Of Cultivation/Weeding An ha	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
7	Monthly Water Rate charge	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
8	Chemical (herbicide/insecticide) Used Per Planting Season	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres	3-4 Litres
9	Amount for 1litre herbicide/insecticide	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
10	Amount for 1Bag of Fertilizer	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
11	Cost Of Labour For Harvesting Per ha	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
12	Number Of Times Chemicals (herbicide/insecticide) Are Used In A Planting Season	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times	3 Times

1USD=N200

6.3 Compensation Rate- Guidelines for Temporary Acquisition of Assets

The irrigation project requires temporary use of private lands or structures for access, material storage, borrow pits, work sites, or other purposes.

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 6.2).

Nevertheless, 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.

Table 6.2: Compensation Rate Guidelines for Temporary Acquisition of Assets

Asset Loss	Guideline	Basis/Remarks
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent to the net average income that would have been obtained from the land during the period of temporary acquisition; and • Restoration of the land to its original productive use or full compensation for the cost of restoration. • Explicitly delineate in contractors' agreements the responsibility for restoring the land to its former productive use. 	Temporary acquisition of agricultural land for MS, HS and DS for one planting season while FS Left, FS Right and NS might take two planting seasons due to the sector sizes. Compensation for the loss of access and Cultivation was calculated for FS Left, FS Right and NS as two times the average seasonal value of agricultural production.
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on the remaining extent of access or use. • If temporary land acquisition produces only minor inconveniences (for example, periodic destruction of access), compensation to restore the structure to its original condition and an inconvenience allowance can be paid. • If structures themselves are temporarily acquired, or if use of the structure is precluded, alternative comparable accommodations, a rental allowance for equivalent temporary housing, or payment for constructing temporary of a reasonable standard can be provided. Compensation should be paid for any moving or restoration expenses. 	No calculation for structures as no structure will be affected
Businesses	<p>Temporary loss of access to facilities, suppliers, or customers can diminish business income significantly. PAPs receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation equivalent to the estimated net loss to the owner of business. Because estimating may be avoidable when planners are determining losses (or income), compensation amount are usually negotiated with business owners. • If an affected business cannot continue in its current location, provide new premises or a rental allowance for new premises (including the cost of relocating business personnel and equipment to and from their new premises). 	Businesses in form of temporary displacement have been captured in the report as detailed out in the PAPs list and entitlements.
Wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowances, equivalent to regular wages, to workers temporarily losing employment. 	Workers allowances were calculated for FS Left, FS Right and NS as two times the average seasonal value of agricultural production.

6.4 Resettlement Measures - Options

This RAP has been designed to fit the specific project circumstances, as well as the preferences of the PAPs. Consultation with the PAPs shows that they prefer replacement land. Thus all PAPs who lose productive land have the option of obtaining comparable replacement land through land redistribution, especially in the conversion area. The category of loss and the resettlement measures is shown in table 6.3. However, as OP 4.12 notes, "if the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken"

However, this RAP does not bind the PAPs to agricultural livelihoods. Hence feasible options, include those to obtain replacement land or start non-land-based income-generating activities. Where some may prefer to shift wage employment or to start a small business as markets expand or better still prefer to diversify sources of income, provisions have been made for this.

The farmers with adequate farm will shift backwards after the offset to enable them to cultivate on the remaining farmland.

Table 6.3: Category of loss and resettlement measures

Sector	Location	Asset Lost	Type of Loss		Season		No of PAPs	Entitlement
			Temporary	Permanent	1	2		
Dyke alignment 4	Rehabilitation	Farmland		X	X	X	51	Land replacement
GRB, C, EL	Rehabilitation	Farmland	X		x			Cash
ER1&2, GRA, ED, LRL LRR	Rehabilitation	Farmland	X		x			Cash
MRice&NRice	Rehabilitation	Farmland	X		x			Cash
DS	Conversion	Income	X		X			Cash
MS	Conversion	Income	X		X			Cash
HS	Conversion	Income	X		X			Cash
FSL	Conversion	Income from farm produce	X			X		Cash
FSR	Conversion	Income from farm produce	X			X		Cash
NS	Conversion	Income from farm produce	X			X		Cash

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.

6.5. Specific consideration on Resettlement Measures in the Rehabilitation Area

The bulk of the civil works within this area is the rehabilitation of the dykes and ensuring that the drains, access roads and cattle ramps with bridges are installed or repaired. The 5metres setback from the dykes have been designed to form the access roads and are also proposed to serve as the Cattle tracks.

All the PAPs with their affected assets have been identified. During the field survey and consultations, the communities and PAPs were helped to appreciate that the 5metres setback from each dyke does not belong to any of the PAPs and any other person other than the government. Thus for common good no one PAP would be compensated for any asset lost within the 5metres setback.

However, this RAP highly recommends that all PAPs must be given opportunity to harvest all their present crops without planting new ones before civil works commences within this 5metres. In the event that work exceeds this 5metress, compensation must be paid for all assets affected.

6.5.1 Specific consideration on Resettlement Measures in the Conversion Area

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible affected persons to achieve the objectives of the plan have been designed. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages are seen to be compatible with the cultural preferences of the affected persons, and prepared in consultation with the PAPs. The RAP Implementation Committee shall make the offer to the PAPs during the implementation, the identification of the PAPs are indicated in Appendix 4.1.

In the conversion sectors, the areas varies significantly, it is envisaged that sectors with large farm size such as NS, FS LEFT and FS RIGHT will be compensated for two seasons, while others sectors shall be compensated for one season.

Table 6.4: Categories of loss for each sector in the conversion area/compensation acquisition guideline for PAPs

Sectors	Area (ha)	Level of loss
DS	211	One Season
MS	366	One Season
HS	393	One Season
NS	884	Two Season
FSL	2022	Two Season
FSR	1490	Two Season

Of special consideration for this RAP is

1. where this agricultural project have brought un-irrigated land under irrigation, the PAPs who are losing land have the option of obtaining irrigated land as a direct land replacement.
2. The PAPs downstream should be entitled to more land space as their farms are expected less well drained and water-logged

6.6 Modes of Restitution

This RAP emphasizes “prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project” in line with World Bank OP 4.12 Policy.

For households with land- based livelihoods that lose a significant portion of their holding, Bank policy gives preference to land-based strategies. “These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, PAPs are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken”

Payment of cash compensation may be appropriate “where (a) livelihoods are land –based but the land taken for the project is small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihood are not land- based. Cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

Thus for this RAP, where impact on land use is such that sustainability of livelihoods may be affected, preference will be given to land for land compensation rather than cash payouts. This applies to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but who are affected by a land loss that affects their sustainability.

All PAPs have been carefully documented with their phone numbers and communities. The notification for payment will include how compensation will be made and when. The peculiar local security situations shall be taken into consideration by the PMU in reaching out to the PAPs on compensation, especially where cash payment is involved

6.7 Compensation Payment and Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets

- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;
- Compensation will be at replacement cost
- Compensation of all the PAPs adequately for asset and income lost accordingly.
- Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement implementation Committee (RIC) to be inaugurated. This committee will include members of the PMU and selected traditional leader / community leaders from the affected location with representatives from BIS/the Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority and WUA. Compensation benefits shall be settled before the construction phase of the project Works which will take place continuously. Therefore, before works start the resettlement committee will review the work plan from the contractor to determine farmers that will be impacted by the upcoming works. The farmers that will be impacted during upcoming season will be compensated before works start: e.g. farmers to be impacted during the works of June-October should be compensated in April, while farmers that will be impacted by the works of November – May should be compensated in August/September.

- The RAP implementation committee will verify the correctness of each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made according at agreed locations and adequate information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made, dates, venue etc.
- The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:
 - Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites
 - Formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
 - Resettlement Implementation committee communicates the compensation package to the PAPs
 - PMU shall make arrangements with a commercial bank to effect payments at project site without any challenge to the PAPs.
 - Necessary document of payments (PAP form) to the affected persons should be presented to PAPs in the presence of other independent witness of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
 - Each PAPs form and photograph shall be taken at the point of payment, the Finance Department of the PMU the Bakolori project office and the commercial bank shall have copies each for record keeping;
 - Comprehensive reports on payment made submitted for review by PMU

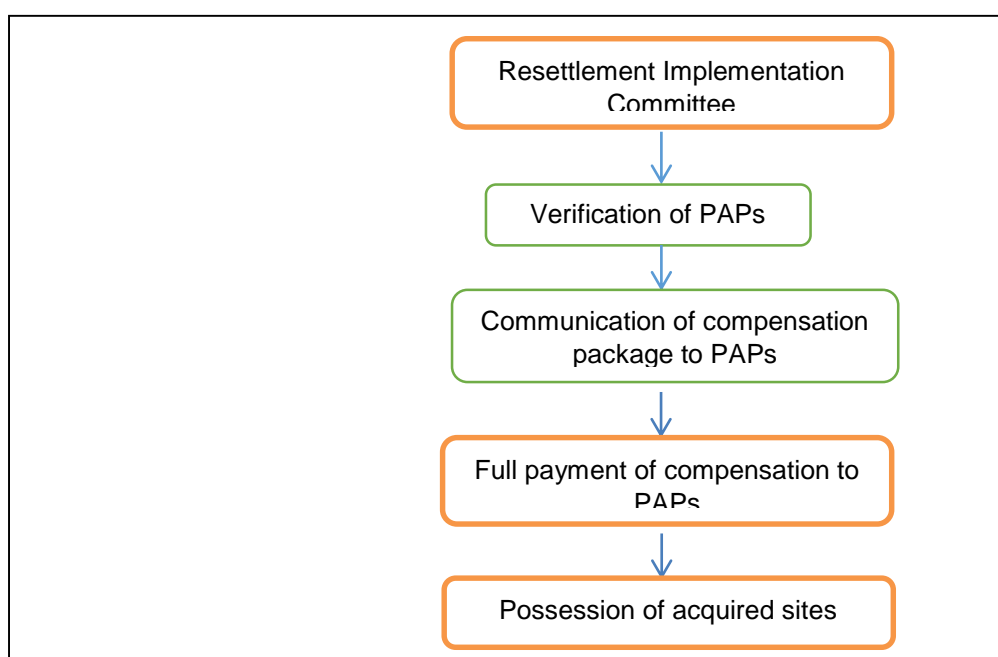


Figure 6.1: Process for payment of compensation

6.8 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. Therefore the affected people shall receive assistance in rehabilitation (Box 6.1). 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.

Box 6.1: Options for Livelihood Maintenance

To restore people's income earning opportunities after land acquisition and resettlement, OP 4.12 specifies that "displaced persons are..... provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures..., such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities"

OP 4.12 maintains the preference for land- based solutions, where appropriate.

"Preference should be given to land- based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land..., or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement on public land..., or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land

for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken”

OP 4.12 also recognizes a number of circumstances in which other options may be desirable and feasible. “If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or a protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank”

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

- Providing training for agricultural methods and technology to increase production
- Providing skill training to prepare participants for off-farm work within or outside of the affected area,
- Providing access to, and giving preference to affected people in, employment opportunities created by the project.
- Training in money management

Specific programs that could be carried out are outlined below:

6.8.1 Livelihood Restoration

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

Livelihood Enhancement and Community Empowerment Programme

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:
 - Agricultural Training in crop and animal production, post-harvest loss reduction and inputs support.
 - 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, revegetating 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.

6.8.2 Agricultural Improvement Programme

- This should be established to assist farmers affected by land acquisition and resettlement activities.
- The goal should be to facilitate and incentivize access to agricultural land for farmers, and to increase levels of production, crop yields, and market access, as well as developing crop diversity.

- The Objective, to effectively distribute agricultural assistance to compensated farmers directly impacted by land acquisition activities in the Area.
- The Process could include
 - Income restoration for the land based component through agricultural improvement will be accomplished through training in improved crop varieties, fertilization, and post-harvest grain conservation; Provision of fertilizers and improved seeds, Extension services and related monitoring.
 - Compensated farmers are registered and receive business training
 - Farmers receive cash inputs for land acquisition and clearance
 - Farming inputs are distributed with extension support from Ministry of Agriculture extension officers
 - Further cash assistance is provided for weeding
 - Farms are monitored regularly

6.9 Vulnerable Programme

The vulnerable PAPs will need 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 with physical preparation of farm land (clearing, leveling, creating access routes, and soil stabilization); agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings); 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 (where actual physical relocation takes place).

The Programme Assistance should involve the following as appropriate:

- a. Create awareness on the process of land acquisition and resettlement to the PAPs to allow psychological preparedness of the whole process.
- b. Finance money management training
- c. Agricultural improvement training
- d. Vocational training in trades at local college and Educational scholarships for Orphans
- e. Alternative livelihoods training

6.10 Gender-Specific Actions

The following actions should be taken:

- Raise awareness levels of all relevant stakeholders, and engage in advocacy to ensure that gender issues are identified and addressed.
- Work with local organisations that have an interest in/insight into gender issues, such as groups with women membership, particularly the Women's Associations. Besides ensuring greater participation, it would provide support during implementation.
- Include gender issues into all relevant scope of work and contracts in RAP implementation.
- Actively include women in the Sector WUA level.
- Ensure that their participation is sought during implementation and monitoring by including them in the WUA sector as above.
- Gender - sensitive project monitoring and evaluation, using gender indicators
- Entitlement certificates should be in the names of both (or more in the case of polygamous households) spouses; for female household heads (FHHs) it shall be in the names of the women
- Bank accounts to be in the names of landholder and spouse. If already having an account in the name of the male member (husband), affected persons should be encouraged to have joint bank accounts;
-

6.11 Protection of Cultural Heritage and Worship Place

The World Bank EA physical cultural resources management plan that includes (a) measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources; (b) provisions for managing chance finds; (c) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of physical cultural resources; and (d) a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities shall be brought to bear.

The protocols to mitigate any adverse effects include continual consultation with traditional authorities and local communities.

6.12 Provision of Amenities for the Community

In support of the communities and as part of the social responsibility of SRBDA, assistance could be given to the rural poor communities as may be requested by the various communities such as the provision of drinking water alongside the tube wells that will be provided.

6.13 Environmental Protection and Occupational Health Management

Before the commencement of this RAP, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) had been prepared for the proposed project to assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed rehabilitation of the Bakolori Irrigation scheme including the dam. The ESIA established the modalities of implementing the rehabilitation works in line with the Nigeria Environmental Policies and laws and the World Bank Safeguard Policies detailing mitigation measures as well as institutional roles and responsibilities in the operationalization of the ESMP prepared to address adverse impacts during the work.

The report further developed mitigation measures for enhancing the positive impact and mitigation measures for managing the negative impacts. In addition, the ESIA also identified some specific plans such as the Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) considerations for the proposed rehabilitation works; a Waste management Plan; and the general environmental and social management conditions for construction contracts. These specific sections will guide the Contractors, PMU and other major project stakeholders in ameliorating the negative impacts of the rehabilitation works.

To this end, this section of the RAP should be read and understood as well as applied in light of the ESIA document.

CHAPTER SEVEN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

7.0 Introduction

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).

Thus in order to provide timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement, the process of public involvement for the RAP preparations began very early during the site reconnaissance. This was built on the stakeholder participations established during the preparation of the forerunner documents (ROSPIN, ESMF, RPF, and ESIA) for the project. .

Public involvement as used in this RAP includes public consultation (or dialogue) and public participation, which is a more interactive and intensive process of stakeholder engagement.

This Chapter essentially describes:

- the various stakeholders including PAPs consulted;
- the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning;
- the methodology for public involvement consultation which included focus group discussion and interviews with all relevant stakeholders with active participation of women groups(taking into cognizance the cultural peculiarity of the project area), vulnerable groups and youths;
- the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress;
- Summary of consultation and major findings from consultations with PAPs and community groups; and
- Issues/concerns and questions raised during consultation and how they were addressed.

7.1 The Need for Stakeholders Involvement

Public involvement adds value to overall project decision making with increased sustainability and support building for projects. This is because it affords the stakeholders - PAPs and the general public - the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts. The more direct involvement of the local level people in the planning and management processes, the greater the likelihood that resource use and protection problems will be solved as well as the likelihood of development opportunities occurring in a balanced way and to the broad benefit of all communities in the project. Henisz, *et al* (2011) observed that “*There is a powerful business case to win the hearts and minds of ... stakeholders. Reducing conflict with (external) stakeholders in favor of winning their cooperation improves the-- chances that a business plan can proceed on budget and on time, and most importantly, generate sustainable shareholder value.*”

As designed for this RAP, the stakeholders’ involvement was directed at:

1. Obtaining local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
2. Facilitating consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and tradeoffs;
3. Ensuring that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits maximized;
4. Reducing conflict through the early identification of contentious issues;
5. Providing an opportunity for the public to influence the decision in a positive manner;
6. Improving transparency and accountability of decision-making; and
7. Increasing ownership in the decisions made, and in turn, increase consent and even assistance with implementation.
8. Increasing public confidence in the project that is sustainable
9. Fully sharing information about the project, its components and its activities, with affected people,
10. Obtaining information about the needs of the affected persons, and their reactions towards proposed activities and ensuring transparency in all activities related to mitigation measures and knowing beforehand from ask local residents especially the PAPs the challenges anticipated with the project and how these can be overcome.

7.2 Core Values for Public Participation

For this RAP, the followings represented the core value of public participation:

- Stakeholders, especially PAPs have a say in decisions about the actions that could affect their lives.
- The promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- Seek out and facilitate the involvement of PAPs or those interested in the decisions.
- Seek input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Provide participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Communicate to participants how their input affected the decision.

Box 7.1: Some Questions that Assisted Stakeholders identification

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

7.3 Basic Principles for the Public Consultation

Since there is no one right way of undertaking consultation, it became plausible to ensuring that the consultation carried out for this RAP involved a process that was context-specific. This means that the techniques, methods, approaches and timetables were tailored to meet the local situation and the various types of stakeholders consulted. Ideally, a good consultation process will be

The basic principle adopted included:

- target those most likely to be affected by the project
- Scope key issues early enough and ensure they have an effect on the project decisions to which they relate
- Relevant information disseminated in advance
- Present information in a readily understandable format and techniques used culturally appropriate
- Ensure two-way communication so that both sides have the opportunity to exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues addressed
- Gender-inclusive through awareness that men and women often have differing views and needs
- Localized to reflect appropriate timeframes, context, and local languages
- Free from manipulation or coercion
- Documented to keep track of who has been consulted and the key issues raised
- Report back in a timely way to those consulted, with clarification of next steps
- Consultation is ongoing as required during the life of the project

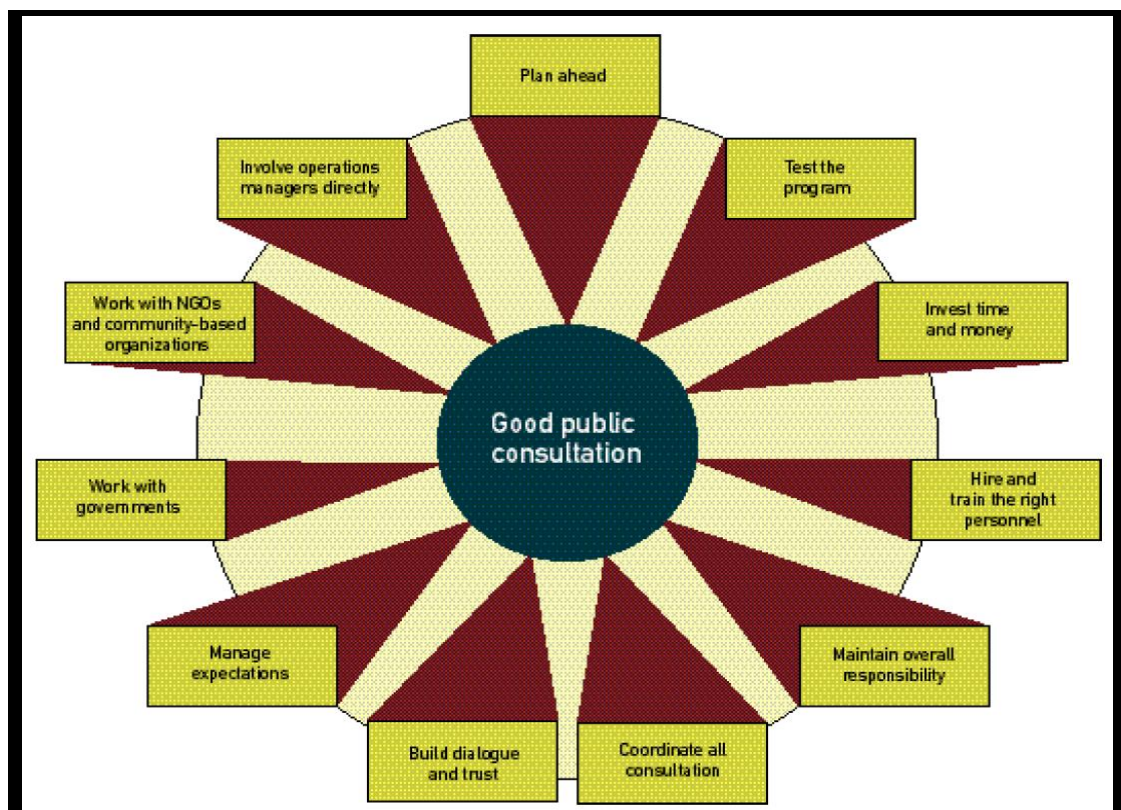
7.4 Public Consultation and Management process

To ensure good public consultation, it was not seen as a one-off activity. Rather, as a continuous interactive process, one that begins during the planning for RAP until it is completed and into the life of the construction and operation phases (Fig. 7.1).

The management process was structured to:

- **I d e n t i f y** the relevant stakeholders, i.e., all those individuals, groups and organizations potentially affected by or interested in the project?
- Map the impact zones. Many methods are available to help project sponsors identify stakeholders. One practical technique is impact zone mapping. Mapping can help identify the full range of project-affected groups. By mapping environmental and social impacts, the project sponsor can begin to assess different levels of impact for geographically distinct groups and to prioritize stakeholders.
- **I n f o r m** these people about the project and its potential impacts on their lives and activities in a timely manner and in a way they can understand?
- **Provide opportunities and time** for people to voice their concerns; identify local conditions, benefits and risks, and mitigation measures; and, where necessary, propose alternative approaches?

- **Respond** to the concerns and ideas raised?
- **Communicate** these responses back to those individuals and organizations consulted, and to the wider public?



Source: IFC, 1998

Fig. 7.1: Actions Adopted For Managing Public Consultation

7.5 The Stakeholders

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project have been defined as *all those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project*. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project referred to as the key stakeholders.

The “Key stakeholders” include anyone whose involvement was/is considered crucial to the project. They are people who stand to be directly affected, influential people, respected people, spokespersons for their sectors, and people with the authority to say “yes” or “no,” people whose local knowledge is important, people who may want to derail the process for personal gain and all those who think they are key stakeholders.

Thus in addition to the PAPs, other interested parties who may be able to influence the outcome of the project, either because they can contribute knowledge or ideas to improve project design or mitigate negative social impacts, or because they have political influence in the project that needs to be considered (Box 7.1).

Based on the analysis, the following categories of stakeholders were identified, namely:

- Primary stakeholders: individuals and groups who are affected directly by the project (people whose livelihoods need to be re-established, people whose access to natural resources is affected; people who may suffer adverse socio-economic impacts as a result of the project and are not covered by Bank safeguard policies.
- Secondary stakeholders: those parties which have influence on, but are not necessarily directly impacted by the project (Project Local communities, elected public representatives, local and village councils, Traditional representatives, such as village headmen, or tribal and religious leaders, Leaders (chairmen) of local cooperatives, other community-based organizations, herders and local women’s groups

The following criteria were useful in appreciating the relevant stakeholders to involve, in which way, why, when and to what degree at any given time:

- the significance of the effect of the project in the view of the stakeholder
- the importance of the stakeholder group to the proposed project
- the risk of getting incomplete information by excluding a group
- the opportunity to access new ideas
- the requirements of regulators or permit-issuing bodies (for example, to get an operating licence, a firm may be required to engage members of project host communities).

7.6 Gender Considerations in Consultation

This RAP aimed to ensure no gender disparities and enhance women's participation in the project. This is because experience has shown that men and women often have different priorities, different perspectives on key issues, and may be differentially impacted by a project– with women bearing disproportionate negative impacts. In the project area, men and women virtually play different roles within the private and public spheres. With these different and complex roles comes differential access to resources and finances, to contacts and relationships, to personal skills development, and to opportunity and power.

Suffice it to say that women have an important role in household management and in economically productive activities, especially by making nonwage contributions to household subsistence.

Thus since they are often likely to be excluded from participation and yet exposed to greater risk of impoverishment, the consultation process for this RAP integrated women's perspectives. They are in position to provide a more complete picture of the potential risks, impacts, and opportunities relating to the proposed project. Indeed their views were considered of utmost good in the process of designing employment, compensation, and benefits programs, as these could influence special targeting in order to facilitate more equitable distribution.

In consultation with the women, the following were taken into consideration

- Gender disaggregation of data which enabled the understanding of gender differences related to the project.
- "Culturally appropriate" consultation which kept women in a more comfortable zone to talk – use of a team that is gender-aware and can facilitate situations in a way that allows both men and women to express their views.
- Get more women in the room –making meetings more accessible and convenient by choosing a time of day, date, and location convenient for women; asking networks with predominantly female membership to encourage their members to participate; and provision of logistic transport support to and from the meeting venue.
- Culture where women's voices are often not effectively present or heard in traditional meetings or workshops - special steps to create a venue in which women's own issues and concerns can be raised (as an additional item at an existing meeting where women have gathered)
- Raise priority issues for women to avoid domination by men and the issues that matter most to them - included getting such issues onto the meeting agenda, raising them in group discussions, and including them in survey questionnaires.

7.7 Stakeholder Engagement

The extent of stakeholders' involvement was based on the significance of the impacts which was considered relatively small impacts spread out over a number of villages. The affected persons were more consulted in order to appreciate their concerns and views about the project. Other village leaders in these areas were consulted in addition to other opinion leaders.

The stakeholders' consultation was held on the October 10th – 19th 2014 to September 2015 with all the affected villages under Maradun, Bakura and TalataMafara Local Government Areas. The Emir/Emirate council and the Local Government Chairman /representatives in the three affected Local Government Areas were also consulted. The meetings interacted with the opinion leaders in the host communities of these PAPs and intimate them with the proposed project.

Plates 7.1 and Appendix 7.1 depict some of the stakeholders Met while Table 7.1 outlines an inventory of the stakeholders consulted and the dates of consultation.

Table 7.1: Outline of Consultations

S/n o	Community/organization/Association	Contact	Purpose of meeting	Venue	Date met
1	Fertilizer Dealer Association	Alh. Rilwan Milo	To inform about the RAP exercise and cutoff date, identification of the association as a stakeholders and invitation to the public forum	Alhaji Rilwan Milo Annex	10 th October 2014
2	Traditional Heads, T/Mafara	District Heads	To inform the people for inventory taking and requirements, date and cutoff date for the PAPs.	Emirs Palace, Mafara	9 th October 2014
3	Security Maradun	Representative From The Police Force And Nigeria Civil Defence	Inform them of the ongoing project and make them realize their role towards implementation of the project, hence giving them invitation for the Public forum	Colony T/Mafara	14 th October 2014
4	T/Mafara Local Govt Council	Chairman, Vice Chairman And Councilor	Inform them of the kickoff of the exercise, make information known to then invitation to the public forum	Vice Chairman Office, T/Mafara	10 th October 2014
5	Security Agency, T/ Mafara	FRSC, NPF, DSS, NSCDC	Inform them of the ongoing project and make them realize their role towards implementation of the project, hence giving them invitation for the Public forum	Colony, T/Mafara	15 th , October 2014
6	Financial Institution, T/Mafara		Inform the institution about the ongoing project, engage them in discussions knowing their role and giving invitations for stakeholders public forum	Bank Of Agriculture, T/Mafara	20 th October 2014
7	Water Users Association (Men Wing)	The Association Apex	Engage in general discussion of the project which involves information disseminations to the catchment areas where impact might occur, giving a census date for inventory across the site, then inviting them for the general forum	Colony, T/Mafara	15 th October 2014
8	Water Users Association (Women Wing)	The Association Apex	Engage in general discussion of the project which involves information disseminations to the catchment areas where impact might occur, giving a census date for inventory across the site, then inviting them for the general forum.	Colony, T/Mafara	16 th October 2014.
9	Traditional Heads , Maradun	Marafa And The District Heads	Inform them of the kick off date for inventory taking around their various community and disseminate the information, engage in discussion of the project,	Emirs Palace, Maradun	16 th October 2014
10	Traditional Heads, Bakura	Marafa And The District Heads		Emirs Palace, Bakura	16 th October 2014
11	SRRBDA	The Heads Of SRRBDA	General discussion of the project, way forward to issue, design PAPs and the entire project	Colony, T/Mafara	10 th October 2014
12	Maradun Local Government	The Directors, Administrative Officer,	Inform them of the ongoing exercise, make information known to then invitation to the public forum.	Maradun Local Government	21/10/2014

13	Fishermen Association. Maradun	Chairman, Secretary And Members	Actively engage in discussion on the project adverse and development benefit and announce commencement date Invited all for Public consultation	District Head, Maradun	20 th October 2014
14	Fishermen Association, Bakura	Association Members	Actively engage in discussion on the project adverse and development benefit and announce commencement date Invited all for Public consultation	MalenarAlhaji Compound	19 th October 2014
15	Female Farmers Association	Emirs Palace, Maradun	Engaged the women, whom are vulnerable on the exercise and their views, involve them in the project and exercise and announced the census period. Invited all for the public participation	Emirs Palace Maradun	22 October 2014
16	Poultry Association Maradun	Association Leaders And Members	Engaged in discussion with the association and highlight on the project adverse and development benefit. Invited all for public consultation	Marafa, Palace, Maradun	19 th October 2014.
17	Fishermen Association, Bakura/Yarkofoji	Association Leaders And Members	Engaged in discussion with the association and highlight on the project adverse and development benefit. Invited all for public consultation	Bakura LGA	17 TH October 2014
18	KungiyarMatanMan omaShinkafi Group	Association Leaders And Members	Engaged the women, whom are vulnerable on the exercise and their views, involve them in the project and exercise and announced the census period. Invited all for the public participation		22 nd October 2014.
19	Colony Mosque				
20	2 nd JUMU'AT MOSQUE	LadanHadam	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	Opposite General Hospital, TalataMafara	13 th October 2014
21	Jiwis Mosque	Alh. Garba	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	YelwaSabonF egi, TalataMafara	14 th October 2014
22	Bakura Central Mosque	Bello Muhammad	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	Kanwuri Area, Bakura	16 th October 2014
23	Jiwis Mosque	AbubakarSami nu	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	KasuwarGida, Bakura	17 th October 2014
24.	Maradun Central Mosque	Sa'aduAbubak ar	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	BakinKasuwa, Maradun	17 th October 2014
25.	Jibwis Mosque	Riliwanu Ibrahim	Notification and arrangement of Announcement Census and Inventory of PAPs + Cut-off date for the PAPs.	Tasha, Maradun	21 st October 2014.
26	RIMA Office	MallamSafianu	The need to set up committees (Resettlement Implementation Committee,	Colony	16 th September, 2015

27	Consultation with herders	Rabbiu Usman	To inform about the RAP exercise and cut-off date, identification of the association as a stakeholders	Danfako (herders community)	22 nd September, 2015
----	---------------------------	--------------	--	-----------------------------	----------------------------------

7.8 Providing Stakeholders Opportunity to Participate

Thus in order to obtain the views representative of a broad spectrum of the stakeholder including those in disadvantaged positions, a multi-pronged approach was followed by reaching out to every segment of the identified stakeholders announcing the project and the opportunity to participate both verbally and in writing, electronically and in print media. In other words, the opportunity to comment and to raise issues for evaluation was announced to the broadest range of stakeholders.

At the early stage, capacity of all stakeholders was enhanced with the manner and level of background information conveyed to them which were presented in no technical language and generally made sufficiently clear. Empowering the stakeholders through this manner of information transfer enabled them to participate meaningfully and to the best of their ability as much as reasonably possible.

Furthermore, general meetings were coupled with an "open-house" component where small groups of lay people were briefed in the language that was considered "lay" to reach their minds and hearts for meaningful contributions.

7.9 Engagement Strategies

Identifying and consulting with stakeholder representatives, especially community leaders, served as an efficient way for the project sponsor to disseminate information to large numbers of stakeholders, and receive information from them. However, it is essential that these people are genuine advocates of the views of their constituents.

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

- interviews with key people and groups;
- surveys, polls and questionnaires;
- Focus groups
- public meetings;
- continuous participation processes involving agents or committees in the project zone; and
- other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making.

The engagement process made special efforts to obtain the contributions of every stakeholder through the following ways:

- Small-group briefing sessions at venues convenient to them.
- Checking their diaries before setting dates for major meetings and at all times, sending them *all* documentation for comment, even proceedings of meetings they did not attend or discussion documents they did not request. This would ensure that such people cannot delay the process during the later stages by claiming that they have not been consulted.
- Taking account the low literacy levels prevalent in the rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.
- Community participation facilitated by experienced facilitators who spoke local languages and who understand local customs and circumstances.

7.9.1 Entry into the community

In order to earn a welcome into the communities, it was considered necessary to, first and foremost, consult with both traditional and democratically-elected leaders, as well as other leaders - of women's groups, religious groups or youth groups, Water Users Associations(through the BIP project office). These are the best guarantor for public interest, especially the village heads who are responsible members of their local communities and some are inadvertently part of the potentially displaced individuals/households either in part or in whole.

With time, others in the communities were also afforded the opportunity to participate as they wish, through private visits, media and especially radio announcements and announcement in public places like the mosques.

7.9.2 Private Visits and Telephone calls

To start with, consultation started separately with the different sectors of society, small groups or individuals *prior to* exposing them to a multi-party situation such as a public meeting. This provided upfront/initial information to stakeholders on the opportunity to participate in the RAP preparation process.

This was done in recognition of the following:

- Advance indication of sensitive or difficult issues.
- Different sectors have different issues and nuances to issues; whereas they may raise their issues broadly at a public meeting, they may not provide the details or nuances.
- Not everyone is eloquent in a public situation, thus their issues may go unnoticed.
- Where people are angry or mistrust the proponent or government, they may disrupt a public meeting.
- If the issues of various sectors are known beforehand, it is easier to assist the different sectors to appreciate each other's' views and to avoid conflict.

Key stakeholders were contacted by telephone prior to sending letters or placing the advertisements in the media. Courtesy visits were also paid to some relevant key stakeholders to get them informed first hand. For some who could not be reached on phone they were visited in persons.

7.9.3 Person-to-person or small-group/focus group consultation

In recognition of the degree to which stakeholders are affected, person-to-person consultation were also used to obtain people's issues.

7.9.4 Letters of invitation

A short letter of invitation with some background information on the project and RAP were prepared and addressed by name to those on the database intimating of and inviting them to the public meetings. (Appendix 7.2)

Some copies were left at some public places in the area where the broader public will have access to it (libraries, council offices, community halls, local offices of organizations, etc.). In addition to mailing, it was sent electronically to organizations to forward to their members and additional copies were sent to community leaders to distribute to community members.

7.9.5 Advertising and media announcements

Based on the establishment of the newspapers which people in the area read (taking language preferences into account), geographic scale of the project and the public sensitivity scale, an advertisement in a local newspaper was done as attached in appendix 7.3. The aim was to ensure that stakeholders are aware of the opportunity to be of the stakeholders as early as possible.

Since some of the areas are rural, announcements, *radio jingles*, on an appropriate local radio station (Radio Zamfara) in a local language (Hausa) was done.

In order to ensure *thoroughness* in reaching out to all relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons; there were also *announcement at the various mosques on prayer days especially Fridays during the Jummat sessions. This was geared toward reducing and indeed eliminating the chances for surprises during the process.*

7.9.6 Public Events

To drive trust, create a shared vision and promote a partnership between the proponents and the public, public meetings were held across the project areas.

Due to the size of the region of work, three public meetings were held in each of the LGA in order to

- Make the meetings accessible to more stakeholders in terms of travel distance- opportunities were provided people who have no income and are unlikely to travel to meetings for the costs involved.
- Group together people of particular areas, where issues may be specific to those areas and not to the study area as a whole.
- Make the meeting more manageable

7.9.7 Obtaining issues for Evaluation and Suggestions for Alternatives

The objective of this task was to obtain issues of concern and suggestions for enhanced benefits for consideration in the RAP to develop the mitigation measures. Using a multi-pronged approach, issues were obtained from across a spectrum of sectors of society, and pro-actively sourced early in the process by a variety of methods as highlighted above.

At the beginning, efforts were made to help the stakeholders, especially the PAPs, understand the proposed project and the process, and especially the ways proposed for their involvement.

In discussion with stakeholders in additions to focusing on potentially negative impacts that would be avoided or reduced/mitigated, potentially positive impacts that should be enhanced and, in particular, where there could be mutual benefits for all stakeholders were emphasized..

7.9.8 Verification that Issues have been Captured and Considered

To ensure issues discussed at meetings were clearly captured, opportunity to verify issues were provided as announced during the public fora.

The proceedings for the meetings were produced immediately after the meeting and recorded all the issues raised, verification that issues raised previously have been captured. The proceedings were distributed to leadership of key stakeholders who attended the meeting, with a request to cross-check the way in which their contributions were recorded and an invitation to raise further issues within a week of receiving the proceedings.

The comment period and due date for comment were clearly indicated.

In addition, stakeholders were provided the opportunity to comment on the findings of the RAP especially the inventory of assets and for them to verify that their issues were indeed considered in the investigations. Stakeholders comment on the findings as part of their role in having their views heard in the decision-making process.

The All public events during a public participation process commenced with an introduction by the facilitator to:

- Welcome those present and outline the objectives of the meeting.
- Indicate how the public's issues will be considered, who the decisions will be made by, and when.
- Indicate that those present are welcome to disagree, i.e. that consensus is not being sought but rather diversity of opinion.

7.10 Discussion with Stakeholders and Summary of Outcome Conclusion

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

At the fora, the displaced persons 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. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were 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 emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before.

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 7.2 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 7.2: Queries/Observation and the response given to the Stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholders Concerns	Remarks
<i>Inventory Concerns</i>		
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If the project commences, will they be stopped from using their farmland for a season. ❖ When will the construction work start, and how long? ❖ Will the inventory of the PAPs be taken before rehabilitation and conversion commencement? During levelling, people may be omitted when they want to share land back or their farm size reduced; will this also happen in this case? All line canals should be concrete. ❖ What happens to our economic trees and also their parent's land which were taken from us and were left with little piece of land during the construction of the canal? ❖ There is an area mentioned that new dyke will be built (dyke 4 alignment), what will happen to us and our land? Are we going to be given cash or another land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yes, there will be disturbance during the construction/conversion process. ❖ The construction will be mostly during the dry season. Farmers might be able to farm during rain in the conversion area ❖ Yes, inventory will start as soon as the detailed design available. The project does not intend to take anybody's farmland but inventory taken will make redistribution of farmlands easier. ❖ Appropriate measures will be taken for such ❖ .The World Bank Operational policy will play a significant role here. The inventory will be carried to know the extent of land that will be lost, hence, we will consult the farmers here after due to know choice of assistance.
<i>Relocation concerns</i>		
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In case of relocation, will there be space for relocation of the affected persons? ❖ If there is adequate space, can other affected community/PAPs be resettled in other community? ❖ Do you intend to go through the traditional ruler in order to relocate or compensate the affected PAPs? ❖ If I want water and the person next to my farm doesn't want irrigation, what will I do not to affect the other farmland? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There is space to relocate the affected person. ❖ Yes Communities/PAPs can be accommodated but the chieftaincy in such communities must be adequately consulted ❖ canals will be assessed separately as it will pass through/beside all farmlands All these are part of rehabilitation process and will be factored into the engineering design
<i>Hopes and Expectation concerns</i>		
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We hope it is not when we plant that the officials will come that rehabilitation/conversion want to start? ❖ The job entails about 13,000hectares, how do you intend to take inventory of each farmland looking at the large expanse of land? ❖ Our access roads are bad and we have difficulty in transporting our farm produce. Some of the roads waterways that have been encroached, what will happen to the farmers farming in such areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No, you will be properly informed that it will come at a time when harvesting would have been done to minimize any loss. ❖ We shall start first by meeting/consulting with each community and we understand farmers are grouped by hydraulic boundaries/association; hence we will get the names and proceed to farm to confirm and take inventory of what each person has. ❖ Access roads and other infrastructures shall be carefully designed and considered as

		discussed with the engineers for this project. This has been taken into consideration, we have consulted with the Emirs and the Local Government on this, the rulers in conjunction with the project office will together design a proper relocation site or assistance as the case may be.
General Queries and Concerns		
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some farmlands have been inherited and some owners have died, what plan do we have for those the affected by project and are dead? ❖ What happens to the inherited farmlands being shared among 5 children? ❖ Who will be in charge of maintaining the canals? ❖ We pay water charges to RIMA (The Agency) before but will it continue after conversion? ❖ Must they farm rice after conversion or anything they want to plant? ❖ Before, when the sprinkler irrigation was done, their land was taken, will conversion also result in land take? ❖ There is an area within the irrigation area where the Government reserved and they don't have enough land to farm but it is difficult to rent to the host community, hence, Government should rent to the host community first not outside community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We understand some persons inherit some farmlands, so the appropriate person confirmed by you to own such farmland will be carefully documented. ❖ Everyone's farmland will be properly documented. ❖ The canal will be built for your good, so carefully maintain it, also, SRBDA will check on it from time to time. ❖ Yes, but charges will be collected in groups. ❖ It is expected that the most viable and profitable crop is planted. ❖ Earlier the land taken were actually fallow, not under cultivation, after the conversion land will be redistributed in proportion to what each had earlier and the minor land taken for the irrigation infrastructure like canals. ❖ The Agency responsible are here, and this issues will be looked into.
Security Agency/Financial Institution		
Security		
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ How do you intend to go about implementing/controlling the farmers without grievance ❖ If assistance will be given, don't you think it will create security challenges in the area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There is a procedure which will be outlined in the RAP report, which will proffer ways to address Grievance, and of cause, the security agency have roles in the overall project success. ❖ PAPs will be rendered assistance based on appropriate means which will pose no challenge.
WUA men and women		
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The project should develop a mechanism whereby they can report or send their grievances to. ❖ Will the project carry everybody, including those not directly affected in terms of employment benefits and all? ❖ Will the project terminate where it was initially designed to be sprinkler irrigation before because we have additional farmlands here? ❖ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ . ❖ The overall project is geared towards improving or restoring livelihoods. This project will carry all stakeholders involved along ❖ There are dimensions in the feasibility study report and this informs the extent of where the conversion area will get to.
Herdsmen concerns		

7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We want to know if the designs have plans for us and our cattle. ❖ Are we going to pay water rate as regards this project, and we hope it will not be just said and not done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The designees envisaged to carry along at different areas the cattle tracks and signs, which will take cognizance of the route and pathways ❖ This project have undergone stages, hence, the sponsors have ensure that all will go on as appropriate with your cooperation, again, the RIMA basin/WUA will be in position to ascertain your levy.
AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE CONSULTATIONS WITH FARMERS.		
1. The farmers acknowledge their support to the development and rehabilitation of the project sector by sector		
2. They collectively agreed to sacrifice portions of their land for redistribution		
3. They acknowledged working for the project in carrying out the work and plead the project to employ them in the civil work		
4. They mentioned areas to be exempted from the civil work, which the project have obliged		
5. They have agreed to dismiss/shift backwards if they are found to have encroached the right of ways		

7.11 RAP Implementation - Communication Strategy

7.11.1 Information Dissemination

The following implementation activities shall be undertaken:

- RAP disclosure in country (website of TRIMING & SRRBDA) and World Bank Infoshop. **After clearance from the Bank, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be publicly disclosed in Nigeria, in both English and Hausa (executive summary) and on the World Bank Infoshop.**
- RAP approval and Public disclosure-cum-Launch Workshop: Upon approval of the final draft.

A public consultation and the disclosure awareness will be conducted at a location in the community to launch the RAP implementation. The awareness will have participation by representatives from the affected people and other stakeholders.

The objective of the workshop will be to:

- i. create awareness on the RAP contents,
- ii. disclose applicable entitlements,
- iii. Provide information on compensation payable and land redistribution process.
- iv. To inform the community of the RAP disclosure locations

7.11.2 Communication Strategy

To continually reach out to the various stakeholder groups as at when due, this subsection outlines the communication and consultation process or methods. Meanwhile, it makes sense to understand these two concepts, *consultation* and *communication* that are frequently confused with each other. Consultation with affected populations and other stakeholders is basically a two-way process in which the ideas and concerns of stakeholders and the project designer are shared and considered. Communication involves dissemination of information from the project proponent to the concerned public. These concepts should be kept separate.

Table 7.3 describes the stakeholder engagement program and communication process by providing contact details of certain stakeholders, as well as by addressing communication methods and specific media that will be used to notify stakeholders of information. Any suggestions for improvement of proposed communication methods or media are welcomed and can be submitted via the contact information at the end of this document.

Documentation of Stakeholder Involvement and other Evidential Indication

The record of consultation and participation for this RAP are attached as an annex to this RAP. It must be emphasized that documentation and other evidential indication for future consultation and participation process for this RAP implementation and subsequent monitoring are most relevant and should be kept on file.

Before commencing implementation, disclosure of RAP in the Project area shall be carried out with the objectives to:

- Provide information, and bring clarity on issues raised relating to entitlements and benefits;
- Consult and create awareness amongst local community members about rehabilitation;
- Ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process, and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration; and
- Solicit help from local government officials and other bodies, and encourage their participation in rap implementation.

The Executive summary of the RAP in Hausa will be printed and distributed to relevant persons/groups to inform people of RAP implementation arrangements.

Existing government institutional structures shall be used to disseminate information and communicate issues as part of the communication strategy.

Table 7.3: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Process

Instrument	Method	Budget (N)& USD
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs);	<input type="checkbox"/> The FAQs sheet will anticipate questions that are likely to be raised by stakeholders and information that does not need regular updating such as Project design features. They will contain photos and diagrams to visually represent Project components/progress. <input type="checkbox"/> Information sheets will contain information about Project milestones and be updated to provide the most recent information. <input type="checkbox"/> These materials will be written in clear and simple English and Hausa for a non-technical audience. <input type="checkbox"/> made available where appropriate such as on the website and other strategic locations in the project area	500,000.00/Year \$2,500
Website;	<input type="checkbox"/> Websites allow information to be readily available, as well as providing the opportunity for the information to reach a wider audience. A dedicated webpage will be established on TRIMMING's main website to provide information on the Project. <input type="checkbox"/> This will include updates on the Project, as well as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), advice for stakeholders on how to engage with the Project and a feedback form or inquiry service for stakeholders to provide comments on the Project .	
Newsletters and Direct Mail; and	Direct mail is an effective way of informing specific people regarding the proposed Project and will be used throughout the consultation process.	Create a section in the existing publication of the project
Annual Reports.	<input type="checkbox"/> As part of the annual report of the organization, a summary of the implementation of its environmental and social management programme shall be included.	As part of the normal annual report
Telephone Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Toll-free Telephone numbers will be included on information associated with the Project and provided for the local community and stakeholders.	500,000/year

Site Tours	<p>□ Site tours are a valuable mechanism for providing a deeper understanding of the Project. Site tours will be organized at appropriate times throughout the Project and will include government, traditional land owners or other key stakeholders; however, they will generally not be made available for the broader public.</p> <p>□ After the commencement of the Project, key stakeholders that could benefit from site tours are reference groups, referral agencies and emergency service providers.</p>	1,000,000.00/ Annum \$5,000
Briefings/ Meetings	<p>□ Briefings/meetings are methods of providing information on a specific issue to a targeted audience such as industry or government, and are typically followed by detailed discussions, using a question and answer format.</p> <p>□ Regular briefings regarding the Project will be conducted for key stakeholders to keep them informed regarding the Project and to receive feedback.</p>	500,000.00

1\$ equals N200

8.0 Introduction

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

8.1 Organisational 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 RAP report, a RIC shall be created with the participation of the main stakeholders in the Bakolori Irrigation Scheme (which are the RBDA, WUA, local leaders, TRIMING). The Committee will receive the work plan for the upcoming six (6) months from the contractor, which must be endorsed by the supervising engineer. This committee will meet twice per year to review the work plan to determine who will be affected by the project for payment, in addition to coordinating the overall activities of the RAP implementation.

To commence implementation process, the committee will meet first in February to appraise the works to be carried out during the raining season to determine the farmers that will be affected during the works from June – October in the conversion area and secondly in July to appraise the works to be carried out during the dry season to determine the farmers to be affected during the works of November-May in the rehabilitation area. In addition, the RIC will also meet every 6 month to review and re-evaluate the compensation due to each farmer in line with inflation reality in the scheme for subsequent years.

A list of farmers to be affected by the project will be developed by the Resettlement Implementation Committee from the RAP report. This list will be disclosed publicly at the RBDA,; with copies at the BIS scheme project office and appropriate villages. This list will be circulated at the WUA level, through community radio and other means by the TRIMING communication unit to ensure transparency of the project so that all farmers would know in 3 months in advance if the works will impact their farms or not.

After the disclosure of this list, a simple 'PAP form' for each farmer will be prepared and distributed to affected farmers. This form will be filled by the PAP and signed by the BIS project manager, the WUA representative and the relevant traditional ruler of each PAP. This form will be distributed from the BIS project office with the assistance of the RIC committee to representative of the applicable sector WUA, to be distributed to the PAPs within the sectors earmarked for rehabilitation/conversion. The TRIMING scheme safeguards officer with support from the RBDA 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 RAP is imperative and agreement must be reached from the onset with the committee members. The roles and responsibilities of the RIC are outlined in the section below.

8.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the RIC

- Carry out meeting with all PAPs.
- Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of amount due.
- Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
- 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 PMU 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 BIS 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 RAP consultant and TRIMING safeguards team. The names and contacts are outlined in Table 8.1

Table 8.1: Suggested Names of Resettlement for Implementation Committee Members.

S/N	Name of Member	Representation	Community/ organization	Contact Phone
1	Representative of Traditional Ruler	Relevant LGA.	TalataMafara, Maradun, Bakura	To be contacted
2	Representative of Zamfara State Government	Representative of Zamfara State Government	Zamfara	To be contacted
3	Community Representatives			
	AbdullahiDalhatu	Farmers Rep	Dan Kadu, Madacci	08065662343
	Abdullahi Mohammad	Farmer Rep	WUA Representative	08137874019
	Alh. Mohammad Bilyaminu	Farmers Rep	Matusgi	08061671974
	Dahiru Yusuf	Farmers Rep	Rini	07031204701
	Ibrahim Barau	Farmers Rep	Gora Namaye	08062617047
	AbdullahiGarba	Farmers Rep	Yarkofoji	07034968407
	Musa Mahammad	Farmers Rep	TugarKalgo, Yargedda	08107601111
	LadiBalade	Women Rep	Dankadondaji	07066927964
	MaimunaSamaila	Women Rep	Gora	
4	Elijah Siakpere	TRIMING Social Safeguards	TRIMING	09037808547
5	SanusiDanjuma	Apm (Services)	BIS.	08067897829
6	SRRBDA	Representative	RBDA HQ	To be contacted
7	Accountant	TRIMING Account	TRIMING	09037808544
8	Auditor	TRIMING Auditor	TRIMING	09037808543
9	Project Manager	BIS	BIS	08034337000
10	Representative of the LGA	T/Mafara/Bakura/ Mardun	T/Mafara/ Bakura/Maradun	To be contacted
11	TRIMING Communication	TRIMING Project	TRIMING	09037808540

Table 8.2: RIC members Roles and Responsibilities

NO	ROLES	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
1	Coordination of Activities	PMU, safeguards unit, communication and BIS project manager
2	Vetting and provision of land for 51 PAPs along dyke 4.	SRRBDA- HQ, BIS PM, APM services
3	Provide support during PAPs identification and collation of compensation dossier of PAPs.	PMU safeguards, RAP consultant, BIS project manager and WUA rep.
4	Validate and identify the right PAPs with proof of eligibility and Consultations.	Traditional leaders, PM BIS, WUA Representative,
5	Coordinates, supervise the implementation of RAP in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP.	TRIMING safeguards

NO	ROLES	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
6	Receive, assess and process and decide on complaints related to compensation assistance and report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions regarding them	WUA, BIS PM, TRIMING safeguards
7	Disseminate information on date, venue and process of RAP implementation to PAPs through community radio, town hall meetings etc.	TRIMING communication, Safeguards, BIS PM and WUA
8	Disbursement of compensation payment	TRIMING Audit & Account

8.4 Existing Capability and Proposed capacity building for RIC

Effective implementation, as a consequence, hinges on both application of technical skills and an appropriate degree of commitment to resettlement principles and objectives.

As indicated in this RAP report in previous chapter, past resettlement activity was conducted in the scheme by the Federal Government of Nigeria in the early 70s during the construction of the Bakolori scheme / dam. This process created considerable social tension in the area. However, farmers have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings following the physical resettlement that took place over 35 years ago. As agreed with the stakeholders during the consultations issues related to long-ago resettlement that require mitigation are ineligible in accordance with this RAP and under Bank resettlement policy. No compensation shall be made for any legacy issues as the stakeholders were made to be aware.

Based on the interaction with the relevant stakeholders, assessment and determination of the characteristics of all project affected persons (PAPs) as well as the assessment of the capacities of the RIC, the need for additional capacity building for the involved actors were identified which will support a long-term consultation during the RAP implementation.

It is the responsibility of Social Safeguard Specialist to ensure that all identified members of the implementation team capacity is built prior to the implementation of this action plan and the PMU provides the budget. This shall be held at the Colony hall within the BIS premises which will be communicated to the RIC via different means of communications such as phone calls, letter or SMS by the TRIMING communication unit.

Table 8.3: Awareness and Capacity Building Needs for RIC and other Relevant Stakeholders					
S/n	Duration	Subject	Target Audience	Resources	Budget (N)
1	120mins	Introduction to Social and Resettlement Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Concepts in Resettlement Issues Main issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement Nigeria legal and statutory requirements and World Bank Safeguard policies Awareness and capacity building development for farmers 	SRRBDA Staff, BIS, WUA, RIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PowerPoint presentation Associated handouts 	300,000.00
2	2days	Involuntary Resettlement and Relevant Safeguard tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP Planning Requirements Implementation Requirements Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution Documentation and Disclosure Requirements Eligibility and Entitlements Resettlement and Compensations packages Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP 	SRRBDA/ BIS Staff, RIC,WUA	Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PowerPoint Presentation 	450,000.00
3	120Mins	Public Involvement and Consultation in RAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP Overview Community Participation and Consultation Monitoring and Evaluation 	PMU, BIS office, RIC Community leaders/PAPs representatives (WUA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Handouts with Hausa version 	250,000.00
Total					1,000,000.00 \$5,000.00

1USD = N200

8.5 Budget and cost

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

- Budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the Government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.
- Land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites.
- Financial responsibility and authority.
- Sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.

8.5.1 Budget and Cost Estimate

A detailed inventory of all affected assets provides the basis for estimating the compensation and assistance costs.

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N344,851,488.77(Three hundred and Forty four Million, Eight hundred and Fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight Naira seventy-seven kobo)(\$1,724,257.44 @ N200 per 1US dollar)only as shown in the Table 8.4. This sum is expected to cover compensation, assets affected and additional mitigations for livelihood restoration measures, coordination of additional mitigations, grievance management, logistics and compensation

commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of the total budget for contingencies is added to the current budget.

8.5.2 Financial Responsibility and Authority

The TRIMING is the source of this fund for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

Table 8.4: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

S/N	ITEM	COST (NAIRA)	Total (NAIRA)
A	Compensation for		
A1	Land	2,550,000.00	
A2	Agricultural resources	334,301,488.77	
	Sub-total		336,851,488.77
B	ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS		
B1	Grievance management	1,000,000.00	
	Sub-total		1,000,000.00
C	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
C1	Compensation Commission witness	500,000.00	
C2	Capacity building/Institutional Strengthening	1,000,000.00	
C3	Disclosure	500,000.00	
C4	Counselling of the Vulnerable and subsequent monitoring of PAPs	1,500,000.00	
C5	Logistic	3,500,000.00	
	Sub-total		7,000,000.00
D	Total		344,851,488.77
E	+ Contingencies 10%		34,485,148.877
	@ N200 to 1\$ equivalent		(\$1,724,257.44)

**Allow time for annual/seasonal crop owners to harvest their crops cost will go down*

The estimated compensation cost for the conversion area is N217,764,963.47 (1,088,824.83 US\$) while that of the rehabilitation area is N119,086,525.3 (595,432.68 US\$). The breakdown of this cost is presented in table 8.5 below:

During consultation with the design consultant and the BIS project team, it was suggested that work commence on smaller sectors before the bigger sectors to guard against losing two seasons in sectors which hitherto had earlier been envisaged to lose only one season. However, it is important to note that the breakdown in the table below may still be adjusted during implementation. The breakdown is given in the table below:

Table 8.5 Summary of budget for compensation in rehabilitation and conversion area

YEAR	REHAB	Ha	BUDGET (N)	US\$	CONVER.	Ha	BUDGET (N)	US\$
1	GRB, C, EL	1909	30,519,011.19	152,595.11	DS, MS and HS	970	40,337,942.63	201,689.71
2	ER1&2, GRA, ED, LRL LRR	3090	49,399,584.61	246,997.92	NS	884	55,441,745.19	277,208.73
3	MRice& Nrice	2450	39,167,929.5	195,839.65	FSL	2022	58,118,917.32	290,594.59
4					FSR	1490	63,866,358.33	319,331.80
SUB TOTAL		7,444	119,086,525.3	595,432.68		5,366	217,764,963.47	1,088,824.83

8.6 Implementation Schedule

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

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

Before works start, the RIC will review the proposed civil work plan for the upcoming six (6) months endorsed by the supervising engineer to determine the farmers that will be impacted by the works. The farmers that will be impacted during upcoming raining season of June – October in the conversion area will be compensated in April. While the farmers that will be affected during the upcoming dry season work of November – May in the rehabilitation area will be compensated in August/September. That is compensation for each sector will be concluded at least 2 months before the commencement of rehabilitation work.

Findings from this RAP revealed that the average land tenure arrangement in the scheme is 0.40ha per family, therefore, the compensation payment would be on average of N 8,150 per season (40 US\$ per season) and N 16,300 per two seasons (80 US\$) for the first year season. These sums have been calculated on a full replacement basis, which means that the amount paid to farmers will be sufficient for their livelihood for the first year season. However, every 6 months this amount will be reviewed to reflect inflation for subsequent years to determine the amount due to each farmer; and where there is need to review these entitlements upward as a result of inflation, this will be done accordingly before compensation is paid.

Given the entitlement payment entails a large number of fairly small payments of about One thousand 40 US dollar payments every six months, it was agreed that the payment should be made through a suspense account opened in a commercial bank. Eligible PAPs will be paid unit by unit according to the farmers' hydrological boundary in batches each day at a location to be determined by the RIC during their meeting. This location will be adequately communicated to all farmers in the scheme to guard against overcrowding. Entitlement for deceased PAPs will be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with Islamic injunction. Similarly, entitlement due to orphans shall be disbursed to the recognized guardian or household head responsible for custody of the orphan.

The TRIMING PMU will engage the services of a local bank to make compensation payments to all eligible PAPs. This bank will be recruited through a fair and transparent tender process where the best quality and best value proposal will be chosen. Any administrative or bank fees that are incurred will be borne by the TRIMING project. PAPs will receive their full compensation payment with no deduction for charges, fees or interest. Although the payments will be paid by the bank the process will be monitored and witnessed by the RIC. Any complaints or concerns about the process will be referred to the TRIMING grievance redress mechanism.

As many of the PAPs do not have bank accounts, a series of financial literacy workshops will be delivered in order to ensure that people are able to maximise their compensation wisely. In compliance with World Bank safeguards, farmers must be compensated before works start. Each compensated farmer's PAP form and his/her picture shall be kept by TRIMING project account and BIS project office. After completion of payment to PAPs in each sector, the commercial bank will send the list of paid PAPs to TRIMING/RIC for reconciliation. The reconciled list of paid PAPs is then signed off by RIC/TRIMING and sent back to the bank for record keeping.

After conclusion of compensation payment in each sector, a confirmation letter of payment of compensation to all PAPs in that sector and a request for 'no objection' to commence work in the sector will be sent to the World Bank for approval.

Knowing that some vulnerable groups such as elderly, widows, women, people living with disabilities etc. exist in the scheme and were identified, these will be given special attention during payment of

compensation. Upon completion of payment of compensation, a certificate of payment of each PAP will be kept by the TRIMING office and the BIP project office.

Compensation Payment Arrangement and Schedule
The payment process will be as follows:

- TRIMING/RIC pre-qualifies eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by sector WUA for payment.
- Commercial bank to open an internal account tagged “TRIMING Suspense Account”.
- TRIMING is informed when an internal account is opened for the project.
- TRIMING informs World Bank of its readiness to receive the first inflow of money into the commercial bank via Central Bank of Nigeria.
- TRIMING transfers the amount to be disbursed to the first set of PAPs to the commercial bank.
- Treasury credits the internal account opened in the branch.
- TRIMING/RIC generates list of eligible PAPs and advice commercial bank with their corresponding cash compensation. The information on the list of eligible PAPs will include the Unit and Sector WUA to which the PAP belongs.
- TRIMING/RIC advises location of qualified PAPs.
-
- PAPs are called as per the list advised by TRIMING/RIC for collection of cash compensation accredited by TRIMING.
- Commercial bank makes payment at site to PAPs.
- Payment to each batch of PAPs is scheduled to commence approximately 2 months before the contractor moves to site for rehabilitation or reconversion of irrigation systems in identified farm locations (unit and sector WUAs).
- Each PAP details are filled on a form designed by the RIC for this project and the said PAP signs or thumb prints the form before collection of cash compensation. This will be witnessed and designed by a third party.
- The leader of each Unit WUA will confirm at the point of payment, that this is the correct beneficiary.
- At the end of each payment exercise, the commercial bank will send the list of paid beneficiaries to TRIMING/RIC.
- TRIMING/RIC will then undertake a reconciliation/review of those paid and where there is no issues for reconciliation, then sign the relevant page of the payment schedule and subsequent send a copy to the commercial bank for their records.
- TRIMING will further to completion of above, then send to the World Bank a confirmation that all the members of Sector WUA have been paid and a request of no-objection to start works in that Sector.
- The WB will review the request and provide no objection where appropriate.

Fig. 8.1 Flowchart for Compensation Payment Arrangements & Schedule

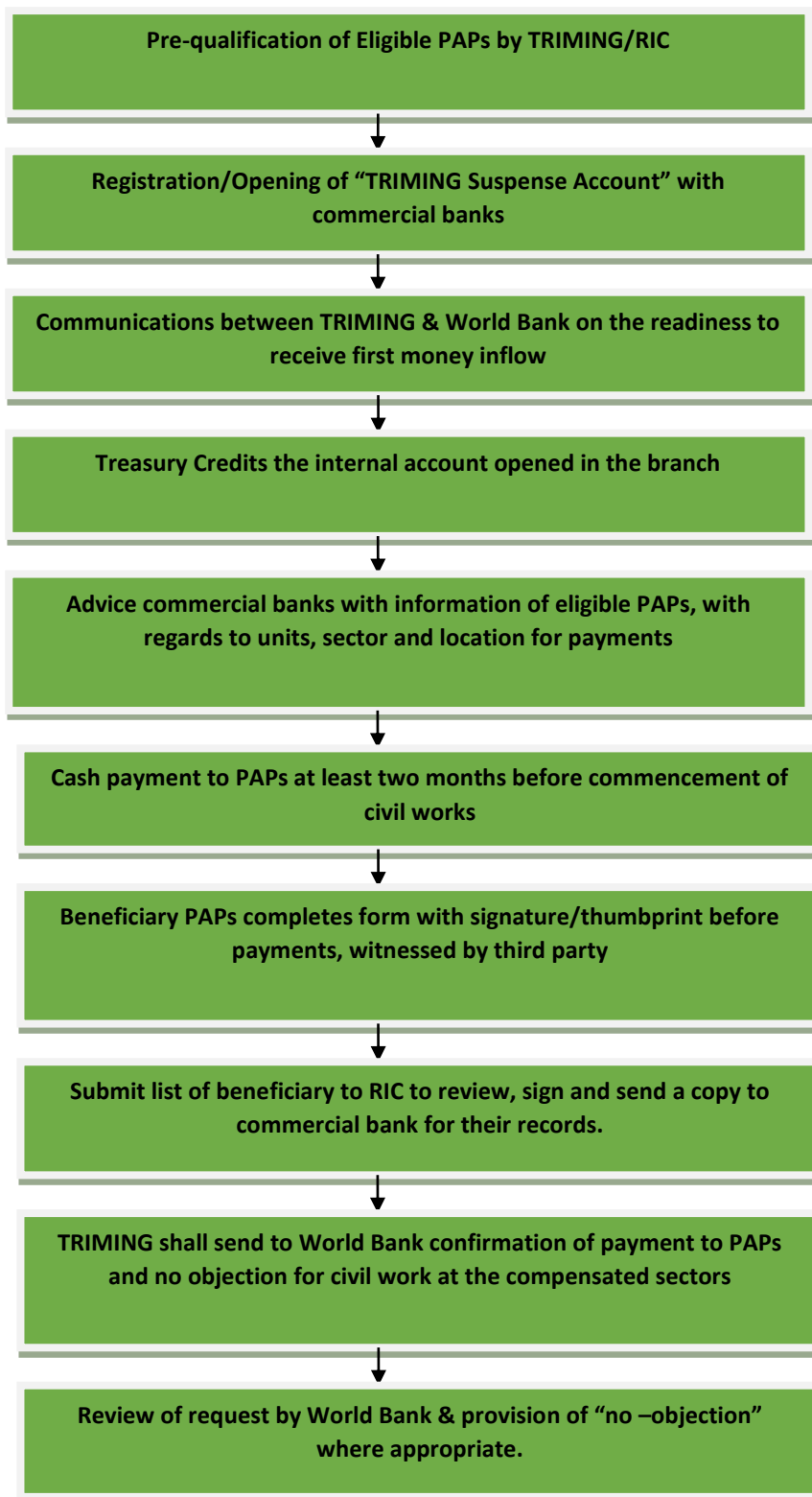


Table 8.6: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

Activities	2016									2017			Remarks
	A	M	JU	JL	AU	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	
Disclosure of RAP													July -- August 2016
Inauguration of RIC													July 2016
RIC Compiles list of PAPs													August, 2016
Disbursement of Compensation assistance and any other Supplementary assistance.													September 2016
Follow up on compensation payment to PAPs by RIC/PMU													September 2016
Rehabilitation/Civil Works – Commencement of project operations.													October 2016
RIC Compiles list of PAPs													March, 2017
Disbursement of Compensation and any other Supplementary assistance.													April, 2017
Follow up on compensation payment to PAPs by RIC/PMU													April, 2017
Rehabilitation/Civil Works – Commencement of project operations.													May – June, 2017
Income Restoration Assessment													On going

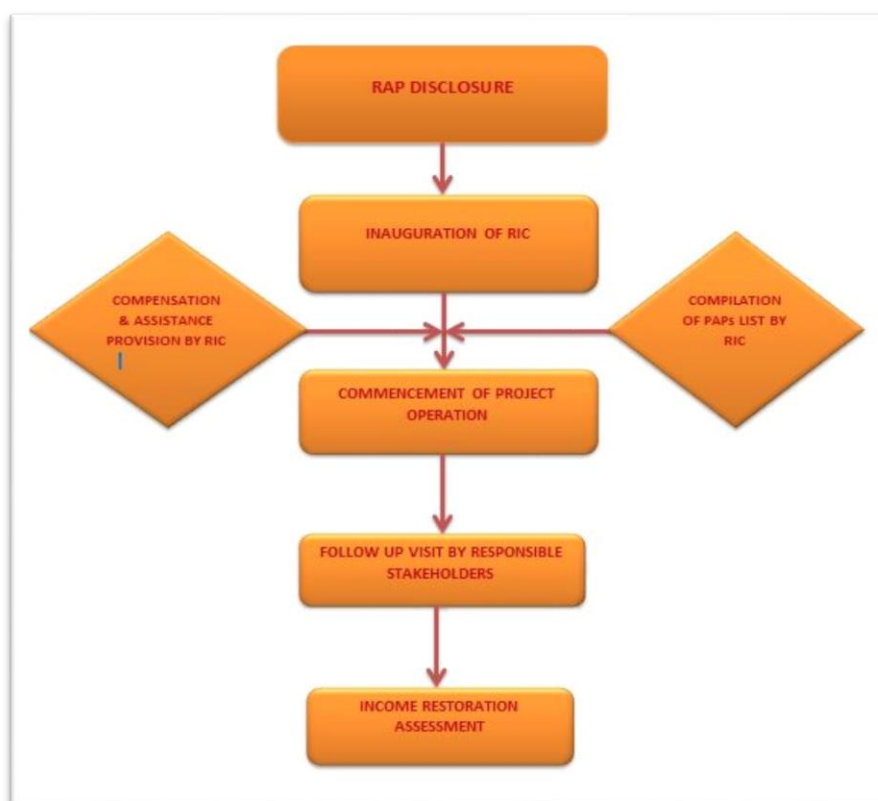


Fig: 8.2. Flow Chart of RAP Implementation

8.6.1 Coordination with Civil Works –Principles of RAP implementation

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

- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs have received their resettlement entitlements in accordance with this RAP.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phases of the project, including the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per this RAP and other relevant instrument prepared for the project.
- The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Implementation Committee, the supervising engineer and the PAPs such as
 - target dates for start and completion of civil works, and
 - dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

8.6.2 Green Light Conditions

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

- Preparation of work plan based on the construction schedule given by civil works contractor for the various sectors, especially in the conversion area construction;
- Issuance of signed entitlement certificates indicating compensation amounts; and
- Payment of compensation for all affected assets including annual compensation to PAPs for loss of crop production for the number of years considered for the entitlement.
- Sector by Sector management of the resettlement activities and civil works

8.7 Prolonged Implementation Delays

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

CHAPTER NINE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.0 Introduction

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

9.1 The Need for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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

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

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

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

The mechanism provides an affordable and accessible procedure for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement. This mechanism is localized as much as possible with the active involvement of the traditional rulers, local chiefs, BIS project office, women leaders and representative of the WUA leadership.

9.2 Grievance Redress Process

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

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

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

Table 9.1: Grievance Procedures Steps

Step	Category	Activities
1	Reception and registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The PAP first instance where to complaint is the “unit WUA”. If the Unit WUA cannot resolve the complaint, then the Unit WUA will bring it up to the Sector WUA. If the grievance can be solved at ‘Sector WUA level”, then it stops at that level. If the grievance is not resolved at the “Sector WUA level”, then a notification to the “Social and Environmental officer” of the scheme should be made. • Complaint recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the griever, address and location information, the nature of the grievance and the resolution desired. • Grievance made acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances
2	Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grievances referred to the appropriate party for resolution • Resolution made within 15 days after receipt of grievance. • If additional information is needed, project management can authorize additional 15 days for resolution. • Results of grievances disclosed to the griever in writing with an explanation of the basis of the decision. • The resolution of the grievances will be handled by the “Social and Environmental officer” with the support of the rest of “RBDA Scheme Management team”, the Local Authorities and the Social Safeguards of TRIMING PMU.
3	Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievors dissatisfied with the response to their grievance may file an appeal. • In such cases, the responsible authority assembles “The PMU (Project Coordinator)” to hear cases including at least one disinterested party from outside the 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.
4	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During project implementation and for at least 3 months following the conclusion of the project, monthly reports will be prepared by the scheme safeguards officer regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management.

As the first point of call for resolving grievances, a compliant desk to collate petitions, complaints, etc. from aggrieved parties should be opened at the Bakolori project office manned by the TRIMING “scheme environmental and social officer”. He refers all the issues to the PMU safeguards team who ensures appropriate channel of resolution of such grievances are reached with a view to resolving the issues.

The judicial system will be the last resort to redress the issues if informal conciliation does not resolve the matter. This admittedly is a costly and time-consuming procedure. Nevertheless, affected persons will be exempted from administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to this grievance redress procedure. Besides, such grievances requiring higher level resolution will be facilitated by the scheme level safeguards officer.

9.3 Management of Reported Grievances

The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- a. Each person responsible at its own level (unit WUA and Sector WUA) should disseminate their phone number for SMS complaints.
- b. The TRIMING scheme level social and environmental officer will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with the WUA representative and BIS project office to ensure to objectivity in the grievance process.
- c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the scheme level safeguards officer will write the note on the aggrieved person’s behalf and duly thumb printed by the complainant.
- d. Any informal grievances will also be documented

9.4 Grievance Log and Response Time

The process below refers to any grievances that were not able to be solved at Unit and Sector WUA. The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus a Grievance Form will be filed with the “Environmental and Social Officer” by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Table 9.2) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the date the complaint was reported; date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database; date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.

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

Table 9.2: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress

Community project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance				Grievance Resolution				
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before assets acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Unit WUA/Sector WUA									
1. Complainant									
2. Complainant									
3. Complainant									
TOTAL									

9.5 Monitoring Complaints

The Project scheme level safeguards officer will be responsible for:

- providing the PMU with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
- any outstanding issues to be addressed
- Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

10.1 Introduction

Good institutional design makes implementation easier, but effective monitoring ensures it stays on track. To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed. To set the context, it is helpful to distinguish between M & E in relation to this RAP:

- Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the programs on schedule.
- By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims.

With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Thus this chapter describes the internal/performance monitoring process, Defines key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey and provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring. In addition, it Describes institutional (including financial) arrangements and the frequency of reporting and content for internal and external monitoring. Furthermore, the Chapter describes process for integrating feedback from internal and external monitoring into implementation, defines methodology for external monitoring and key indicators for external monitoring.

The RAP further encourages the project to proactively implement gender mainstreaming at the concept, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages thereby integrating gender sensitive initiatives into all design of the project and related activities.

10.2 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. In short, monitoring answers the question: Are Project compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

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

10.3 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Effective monitoring is essential and to be most effective, monitoring needs to cover both internal monitoring, conducted by the project agency, and external monitoring, conducted by a qualified independent agency. While internal monitoring would primarily consist of a follow-up on the quantitative aspects of resettlement implementation and focus more on processes and delivery of inputs, external monitoring focuses more broadly on outputs, outcomes, and the qualitative aspects of implementation. Both internal monitoring and external monitoring cover the agreed benchmark indicators in this RAP. This requirement prevents reporting against some local guidelines or other vague standards, a practice that sometimes reduces the validity and applicability of the findings of the monitoring program.

A good-practice checklist of issues for internal and external monitoring for this RAP shall include the following:

10.3.1 Internal monitoring

- An internal monitoring unit shall be explicitly designated within the PMU and may include representatives from the government agencies and other agencies. Good communication with field offices, as well as coordination with other implementation agencies, is factored into the design. Internal monitoring is carried out in accordance with detailed, specific terms of reference.
- The staffs of the internal monitoring units are familiar with the design of the resettlement program.
- Staff from the internal monitoring unit receives adequate training in the framework and methodology of internal monitoring.
- The internal monitoring unit regularly receives information and data updates from field offices.
- Resettlement data are collected under both household and impact categories and entered into a computer to make processing easier.

The internal monitoring programme will be implemented to:

- a. record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated, and
- b. Confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established.

Monitoring will measure progress with involuntary resettlement against scheduled actions and milestones, using input and output indicators such as:

- establishment of required institutional structures;
- asset acquisition and compensation;
- operation of compensation, grievance and other necessary procedures;
- disbursement of compensation payments;
- usage of compensation and entitlements, including reconstruction of new residential structures;
- development of livelihood restoration programmes, including the re-establishment of income levels;
- consultation around resettlement issues;
- general issues relating to the adequacy of the compensation and resettlement exercise, including reported grievances; and
- Preparation and submission of monitoring and evaluation reports.

Internal monthly monitoring reports will be compiled by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of SRBDA, while formal monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis for distribution to relevant stakeholders.

All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the PMU management team and will provide high level evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. The management team will be supplemented by staff with appropriate skills to carry out:

- RAP project resettlement requirements as defined by this RAP;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators to be used;
- Design and implementation of basic techniques to be used for collecting information and feedback from project affected people; and Reporting requirements and formats.

Regular progress reports will be prepared and submitted to PMU management by the social safeguard Officer. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.

Process monitoring will:

- Assess program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs
- Document lessons learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP
- Output monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for:
- Communication with the affected communities
- Agreed resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates

- Compensation for crops, buildings, and lost business
- Construction and occupation of infrastructure and housing
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake
- Grievance resolution
- Attention to vulnerable people
- Outcome (or effectiveness) monitoring will determine the degree to which the program objectives and performance targets have been achieved.

10.3.2 External Monitoring/Evaluation

The external monitoring agency

- The external monitoring agency is identified by the appraisal stage. This should be an independent third party.
- The external monitor- for example, a university, research institute verifies, in the field, some of the quantitative information submitted by the internal monitoring agency. This aspect is sometimes overlooked because of the qualitative focus of external monitoring.
- The project resettlement unit, the Bank resettlement specialist, and the monitoring agency discuss the proposed methodology for external monitoring. A good practice is to describe the methodology in the RAP. An outline format for the external monitoring reports cover all elements of resettlement implementation.
- The process of reviewing external monitoring reports and factoring them into resettlement decision making is agreed to and described in the RAP.

Annual External Audit

The main objective of Annual External Audit will be to assess, to the extent possible, implementation of the compensation and restoration of the livelihoods of PAPs. It will focus on:

- Implementation progress;
- The effectiveness of compensation and resettlement policies, and of the operation of Project mechanisms such as grievance procedures;
- Delivery of entitlements;
- The adequacy of compensation, and changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs;
- Consultation with and participation of PAPs and other stakeholders; and
- Dissemination of information as an indication of the general transparency of the entire process.
- Recommend any corrective measures that may be necessary

While the internal monitoring reports will be a source of information, External audit will be involved with impact monitoring, and require the generation of new data to compare against baseline conditions. It is envisaged that data generation will occur at two levels:

- At the level of households, through the use of quantitative (standardised) socio-economic survey instruments; and
- At group/community level, through the use of qualitative (participatory) monitoring and evaluation techniques.

While the Annual External Audit would be conducted annually, the final External Audit would be conducted about 4-6 months post completion of RAP implementation. Its overall aim will be to verify that compensation, land redistribution, market linkage activities have been undertaken in compliance with the objectives and principles of the RAP. Specific aims of the audit will be to:

- Confirm that all physical inputs specified in the RAP have been delivered;
- Confirm all outputs achieved under the programme; and
- Assess whether the outcomes of the programme have had the desired beneficial impacts.

It shall be undertaken by an independent agency, annually till the end of the RAP implementation completion. The audit will also describe any outstanding issues that require attention prior to the closing of the Project's compensation programme for Terms of Reference for External Audit of RAP Implementation of Irrigation Project.

This should be seen in the eye of Compliance and Impact Monitoring.

For Compliance Monitoring, the PMU will appoint a consultant to work closely with the project-affected persons to track the progress of RAP Implementation. The consultant(s) will be a person(s) with; deep experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no

previous involvement in this project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impacts of resettlement.

The role of such a consultant will facilitate process of resettlement & rehabilitation (R & R) and thus provide support in the proper implementation of resettlement program. It should also bring the difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of PMU so as to help in formulating corrective measures. As a feedback to the PMU and others concerned, the external consultant should submit quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspect of R&R.

Compliance monitoring will:

- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures
- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with the laws, regulations and applicable
- Determine international best practice
- Determine RAP impact on standard of living, with a focus on the “no worse-off if not better off” objective
- Verify results of internal monitoring
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met: specifically, whether Livelihood Programs have restored the livelihoods of the project-affected persons and their living conditions have improved
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation process
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives are suitable to project-affected persons conditions
- Assess grievance records, to identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution
- Ensure RAP implementation is in compliance with World Bank policy

Impact Monitoring/Concurrent evaluation will be carried out simultaneously with the monitoring.

For concurrent Impact Evaluation the M&E consultant who should have resettlement and social development experience shall:

- Verify whether the objectives of resettlement have been realized, particularly the changes in the living standards;
- Impact assessments is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the RAP;
- To assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and
- Remedial measures if PAPs are not able to improve their living standard.

Thus, one year after the expropriation has been completed and the assistance to the PAPs has been made, there will be an impact evaluation to assess whether the PAPs have improved their living conditions in relation with the baseline socioeconomic status established during the socioeconomic studies.

Impact monitoring will cover issues such as:

- Public perception of the Project - judgments on PMU, Project and RAP implementation
- Social structures - traditional authorities, community cohesion, gender equality.
- Economic status of PAPs- livelihood restoration and enterprise, employment, land holdings, non-agricultural enterprise
- Employment - on the Project and in the impact area

10.4 Indicators to Monitor

Indicators will be established for the RAP implementation and grouped into the following categories:

- Input indicators – measure the resources (financial, physical and human) allocated for the attainment of the resettlement objectives, such as livelihood restoration goals.
- Output indicators – measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include compensation disbursements for acquired assets.
- Outcome indicators – measure the extent to which the outputs are accessible and used, as well as how they are used. They also measure levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include the ways in which recipients used compensation.

Although not measures of livelihood restoration in themselves, they are key determinants of well-being.

- Impact indicators – measure the key dimensions of impacts to establish whether the goals of the RAP have been achieved. Examples are restoration and diversification of income levels and the sustainability of income-generating activities, as dimensions of livelihood restoration and well-being.
- Process indicators – measure and assess implementation processes. Examples are the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different social categories/interest groups, and the processes by which conflicts and disputes are resolved.

Indicators will also be disaggregated, such as in terms of age and gender, to ensure that social variables are properly accounted for. A set of indicative Indicators are presented in Appendix 10.1.

Indicators that will be monitored broadly center around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievances, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of project affected people and number of project affected persons that benefited from the livelihood restoration programs.

Specifically some monitoring Indicators for this RAP are outlined in Table 10.1

Table 10.1: Monitoring Indicators during and after resettlement

Indicator	Variable
Consultation and Reach out	Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised, etc. Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and reestablishment PAPs	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
Socio-economic Changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels;
Health and Wellbeing	Physical well-being, especially women's and children's health status. "Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women, infants, the disabled and the elderly, were there is relocation to prevent increase in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and the increased risk of disease". Because resettlement can be stressful for people and can have adverse consequences on nutrition, health, and even mortality rates, baseline surveys in Bank practice now include a section on the health status of DPs, for monitoring the physical repercussions of resettlement. In addition, resettlement operations usually construct infrastructure to address problems such as child malnutrition and waterborne disease.
Training	Number of PMU and RAP committee members trained
Grievance redress mechanism	Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of PAPs moved court No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

As part of external monitoring, it is suggested that intermittently the representative of the PAPs, traditional rulers and community representatives are included to strengthen the entire process.

Quantitative Monitoring

The changing socio-economic status of affected households will be monitored over time, particularly given the need to assess whether affected households are better or worse off after the rehabilitation exercise. A number of objectively verifiable (impact-related) indicators will be used, with information obtained through employing quantitative methods such as surveys.

Qualitative Monitoring

A community-based participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) programme will be implemented to gauge the effectiveness of Project measures in meeting the needs of displaced households, involving affected people themselves in the collective examination and assessment of implementation processes and outcomes which is to be reported basically by the social safeguard persons of the PMU

10.5 Reporting

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared for the following tasks: Internal monitoring, Expert monitoring, Completion audit & Compensation. PMU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or MS Project table to assess and present information on progress of time bound actions.

Performance monitoring reports for the SPMU RAP management team will be prepared at regular intervals (monthly), beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlight key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

10.6 Completion Audit

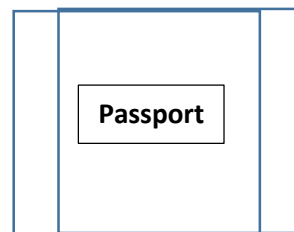
The PMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit shall be undertaken after RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure PMU's liability for resettlement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) (2012): Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Rural Access and Mobility Project in Adamawa, Enugu, Niger and Osun States Prepared by Earthguards Limited Sustainable Development Consultants (2008) and Updated 2012 by Okeibunor, J.C .
- ERML (1997): Environmental and Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Niger Delta.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2010): Resettlement Policy Frame Work for Growth and Enterprises and Markets in States (GEMS) Project, Prepared by Earth Guard, March
- Federal Republic of Nigeria Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) (2009): Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Nigeria Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project, prepared by ERML, December
- Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development (2008): Environment and Social Management Framework for Global Environment Facility Sustainable Urban Transport Project, September
- Obi Igbokwe, O. (2012). 12 Steps - Transportation: Reforming Road Transport in Nigeria. <http://newnigerian.blogspot.com/2009/01/12-steps-transportation-reforming-road.html>
- INDIA Governments of India States of Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry (2005): Environmental and Social Management Framework for Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, April
- ITUA, E.O. (2011). Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Nigeria and Watershed Management Project. Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria
- Joshi PK, VasudhaPangare, Shiferaw B, Wani SP, Bouma J and Scott C. (2004): Socioeconomic and policy research on watershed management in India: Synthesis of past experiences and needs for future research. Global Theme on Agroecosystems Report no. 7. Patancheru 502 324, Andhra Pradesh, India: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. 88 pp.
- Kaduna State Government (2010): Index of Economic Activities in Kaduna State, Ministry of Economic Planning Supported by SPARC, April
- Kraxberger B. Transportation and the Movement of People in Nigeria: Some tentative notes. (ND). Nigerian Background Information
- Lagos State Government Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (LAMATA) (2009): Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Towards the Preparation For LUTP II, Prepared by Multiple Development Services, June.
- Lagos State Government (2005): Resettlement Policy Framework for Lagos Metropolitan Development Project (LMDP) prepared by EnvironQuest, May
- Lloyd-Jones, T (2011): Analysis of Economic Development in Kaduna State and City, Working Paper - Economic development in Kaduna State and City 170211V3.docx 3, 17th February
- National Disaster Management Authority (2009): Environment and Social Management Framework for the National Cyclone Risk Management Project, March
- Newmont (2010): Resettlement Action Plan Akyem Project Birim North Eastern Region Ghana, Septmeber
- The Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) (2009): Resettlement Policy Framework for Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project, Prepared by Green & Clean Solutions Ltd, July
- The World Bank (2010): Resettlement Policy Framework for State Expenditure Effectiveness for Opportunities and Results (SEEFOR) for Niger Delta States (Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Rivers) Prepared by Eugene O. Itua
- Certo&Certo (2007). Modern Management (10th ed.). Pearson.
- Figge, F.; Schaltegger, S (..): What is Stakeholder Value? Developing a Catchphrase into a Benchmarking Tool. Lüneburg/Geneva/Paris: University of Lüneburg/Pictet/ in association with United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 2000 [CSM Lüneburg](#)
- Freeman, R. Edward; Reed, David L (...): Stockholders and Stakeholders: A new perspective on Corporate Governance in California Management Review, Spring83, Vol. 25 Issue 3, p88-106
- Grimble, R and Wellard, K 1997, "Stakeholder methodologies in natural resource management. A review of principles, contexts, experiences and opportunities," Agricultural Systems Journal 55(2): 173-193
- Henisz, W. J. Deloitte & Touche Associate, Dorobantu, S. and Nartey, L. (2011): Spinning Gold: The Financial Returns to External Stakeholder Engagement.

- Ketchen R. (2011): Stakeholder engagement improves valuation: study in Communications, Corporate Governance, IR Newson August 4,
- James (2002). Redefining the Corporation: Stakeholder Management and Organizational Wealth. Stanford University Press. Retrieved 2009-01-29
- Public Participation Guidelines for Stakeholders in the Mining Industry. First Edition, 2002. Coordinated by the Consultative Forum on Mining and the Environment. Published by the Chamber of Mines of South Africa.
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) 2013, Prepared for Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING) project-P123112.
- Project Appraisal Document- Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING) Project PAD1001- May 2014
- Marshalltown. Shiller R. (2003), "From Efficient Markets Theory to Behavioral Finance", Journal of Economic Perspectives, vol. 17, n. 1,
- <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/stakeholder.asp>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stakeholder_\(corporate\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stakeholder_(corporate))
- <http://www.icra-edu.org>
- EUGENE O. ITUA (2012): STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITY SHARING IN NIGERIAN MINING SECTOR PRESENTED AT OAU - FRANKFURT WORKSHOP, INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MINING AND STANDARDS MONITORING FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION IN NIGERIA
- Accountability & Business for Social Responsibility (2004): Business & Economic Development Mining Sector Report, December,
- The Interorganizational Committee on Guidelines and Principles for Social Impact Assessment (1994): Guidelines and Principles for Social Impact Assessment, US. Dep. Commer., NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO-16 , May
- Federal Ministry of Water Resources & FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (2004): Review of The Public Irrigation Sector In Nigeria (ROSPIN) Draft Status Report - Rev 1 Prepared by ENPLAN GROUP, October, 2013
- Good Practices in Latin America and the Caribbean: Rights and Participation – Citizen Involvement in Projects Supported by the World Bank. August 2008. V.2 Number 1. p.3). 2.
- International Finance Corporation (1998): Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure, A Good

Appendix 1.0



Tag No.....

BAKOLORI RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN – PAPs Information Form

Name:

Address (*residential*):

Age:

Gender:

Marital Status:

Tel. No.:

Occupation:

Affected property/ Assets.....

Size of Affected Asset (Ha)

Location.....

LGA:

Compensation sum received (*in words*):

..... (N.....)

Form of Identification:..... (ID NO.....)

Next of Kin.....Phone.....

Beneficiary

Chairman WUA

Traditional Ruler

Project Manager

Chairman RIC

TRIMING Auditor