



GOMBE STATE ACReSAL



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) (ACTION PLAN) For

GGC DOMA/BOGO FLOOD AND EROSION INTERVENTION SITE

Draft Report, JULY 2024

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standards (Convention on the Rights of Child 2002).
Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.
Compensation: payment in cash or kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cut-off date: the date of announcement of inventory of project-affected items, upon which no new entrant claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.
Economic Displacement: a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets/rights/capacities are located in the project area.
Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.
Environmental and Social Safeguard: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntarily displaced persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement are not feasible
Head of the Household: the household's eldest member of the core family, for the project.
Household: a group of people living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.
Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons, or if they give their consent, without the power to refuse resettlement.
Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project-affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project
Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures/assets are located in the project area.
Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.
Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.
Project-Affected Person: any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAP's resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.
Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.
Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.
Resettlement Assistance: support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.
Squatters: squatters are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.
Vulnerable group: People who by their mental or physical disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACReSAL	-	Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscape
CDA	-	Community Development Association
CDC	-	Community Development Council
CIG	-	Community Interest Group
CSOs	-	Community Service Organizations
DP	-	Displaced Persons
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FMARD	-	Federal Ministry of Agriculture
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GRASS	-	Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	-	International Development Association
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MWRRD	-	Ministry of Water Resources & Rural Development
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NEWMAP	-	Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NIHSA	-	National Hydrological Services Agency
NIWRMC	-	National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission
NWRI	-	National Water Resource Institute
PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	-	State Project Management Unit
SRMC	-	Sector Reform Management Committee
SCCF	-	Special Climate Change Fund
SEMA	-	State Emergency Management Agency
SSI	-	Semi-Structured Interview
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	-	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Project Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project, financed by the World Bank and the Government of Nigeria. Each participating State implements ACReSAL finances activities alongside the Federal government through the Federal Project Implementation Unit. The project currently includes 20 states, namely Sokoto, Gombe, Plateau, Kogi and Kano, Bauchi, Borno, Katsina, Benue, Taraba, Niger, Adamawa, Kaduna, Jigawa, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Yobe, Zamfara, Kwara, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase the adoption of climate-resilience landscape management practices in targeted watersheds of northern Nigeria and to strengthen the long-term framework for integrated landscape management. ACReSAL activities involve medium-sized civil works such as the construction of infrastructure and stabilisation or rehabilitation in and around the gullies and small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand.

The project comprises four components.

1. The first component (A), dryland management, will implement integrated watershed management planning and address the challenges of large-scale watershed degradation in northern Nigeria. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) strategic watershed planning, (ii) landscape investments, and (iii) special ecosystems.
2. The second component (B) is community climate resilience. It comprises the following sub-components: (i) community strengthening and (ii) community investments.
3. The third component (C) is institutional strengthening and project management, which includes investments to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for multisectoral integrated landscape management and climate resilience, as well as support for project management. It comprises the following sub-components: (i) institutional and policy strengthening and (ii) project management.
4. The fourth component (D), contingent emergency response (CERC), is a financing mechanism available to borrowers in investment project financing (IPF) operations to enable the quick deployment of uncommitted funds to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

ES 2 Justification for preparation of RAP

The activities of Component A in the GGC Doma-Bogo site will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction and rehabilitation work such as reinforced concrete and flexible structures for collector channels, stepped channel (drop structures), check dams, gabion works, weep holes and earthwork, which could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business, or public infrastructure. In addition, a 30m buffer of 15 m on both sides of the gully has been proposed for tree planting and grassing throughout the gully reach, resulting in further land take and displacement. Thus, ESS5 of the World Bank is relevant and applies. Those affected by this loss will need to be resettled and compensated. Hence, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared for the sub-project.

ES 3: Analysis of Inventory of affected items

The Potential affected assets in the project area include residential houses, economic trees, and lands where structures are built. The types of assets and quantities are described as follows:

COMMUNITIES	AFFECTED ITEMS	DISCRETE DESCRIPTION	TOTAL QUANTITY	NO OF PAPs AFFECTED
Doma and Akko	Permanent loss of Residential Lands	Lands on which affected structures are raised.	76116m ²	485
	Loss of Permanent structures	Residential Houses, Fences, soak away, toilet units, kitchen units, boreholes, fishponds, foundations, generator houses, goat pens, poultry houses, reservoirs, metal caravans, shops, and uncompleted buildings.	469units	240
	Loss of Temporal structures	Wooden shade, metal shade, caravan, zinc / corrugated sheet fabricated shade, water reservoir.	16	16
	Economic trees	Mango, banana, orange cashew, shediya, date palm, coconut, durumi, neem, mahogany, moringa, palm tree, paw paw, plantain etc.	370 stands	200

ES 4: Analysis of PAPs

The civil work in the project area will adversely impact 514 persons, 53 of whom are females and 461 males. Vulnerable PAPs are 174 in number, including 11 female household heads, one physically challenged person, 73 persons on income less than the national minimum wage of ₦30,000 per month and 89 persons that are 60 years and above. Further attributes of PAPs are discussed in the main report.

ES 5: Discussion of Potential Project Impacts

The environmental and social impact of the project includes both positive and negative sides.

- **Positive Environmental impacts:** 1) Safe and habitable environment resulting from the construction of drainage and rehabilitation of the gully and reclamation of degraded lands. 2) flood control, 3) relocation.
- **Positive Social Impacts:** 1) Job creation from implementing the project components, for example, the livelihood needs assessment. 2) The project will facilitate the training of stakeholders, including SPMU staff, the grievance redress committee, and the resettlement implementation committee, enhancing their capacities to handle similar tasks. 3) Gender-based violence (GBV) mapping, awareness and grievance redress will be undertaken via the project, which will help protect women in the project area against assault and vulnerability

Adverse Impacts are anticipated and will include the following:

- **Negative Environmental impacts:** 1) Site clearance/removal of vegetation may lead to loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and increase the risk of greenhouse gas emission. 2) There may be generation and indiscriminate dumping of wastes from construction activities, which may cause air and soil pollution, resulting in public health risks. 3) Earthworks resulting in the generation of spoils and other excavated materials that constitute waste to the environment. 4) Risks of occupational accidents and injuries such as dizziness, eyes and noise impairment, acute respiratory syndrome from inhalation of dust, etc., may occur in construction workers. 5) Land degradation and increased susceptibility to erosion due to excavation of earth materials in borrow pit.
- **Negative Social impacts:** 1) Labour influx which will result in increased demand for existing community health and sanitation infrastructure. 2) Labour influx may also result in or increase GBV/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks. 3) Child labour and associated drop in school may occur because of the project when families consider engaging their under-aged children to hawk or sell at construction sites. 4) There may be traffic disturbance and congestion during construction. 5) The risk of communicable diseases from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, may be aggravated by the influx of construction workers and camp followers.

ES 6: Impact Avoidance and Reduction Measures Undertaken

Impact avoidance measures are designed at two stages: 1) at the RAP preparation stage and 2) during the project implementation stage. During the RAP preparation stage, impact avoidance measures undertaken include the following:

- Announce a cut-off date (1st February 2024) to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works.
- Ensure that engineering designs are prepared and used to determine the scope of land area needed to avoid excess land take.
- Early sensitization and code of conduct (CoC) agreement with contractor's staff
- In consultation with the design consultant and SPMU, critical decisions were made regarding re-alignment in the design. In some areas, the ROW was re-aligned to reduce the number of structures to be affected without compromising the required specification for the drainage channel.
- During project implementation, the Gombe SPMU will ensure that the civil construction contractor does not encroach beyond the acquired boundary and that the designated boundary is consistent with the engineering design and this RAP. Similarly, the Gombe SPMU will monitor the project's implementation phase to ensure that the contractors adhere to good industry practices that minimize resettlement.

- The clause will clearly state that a default by the contractor will be at the contractor's expense, which means that the additional compensation resulting from the contractor's nonadherence to the ROW in the design will be deducted from the contractor's payment. In addition, no changes in the project design are allowed for implementation without the consent, explicit review, and approval by various parties in the approval chain, including the World Bank.

ES 7: Mitigation Measures

The critical mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and best measures to ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement.
- Proper census and identification of PAPs.
- Proper preparation of the RAP report that identifies the budget, responsibility for implementation and timelines.
- Implementation of RAP before commencement of civil works or displacement of settlements (PAPs).
- Establishing an RAP GRC that involves PAPs and site committee members from the local community to ensure the amicable resolution of disputes.
- Provide in-kind assistance to as many PAPs as possible, especially those who are vulnerable, to ensure full participation by all PAPs in the benefits of RAP implementation.
- Appropriate replacement of lost asset at current market replacement value.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

ES 8: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM describes the procedures and several multi-layered mechanisms the project has set out to quickly settle grievances and complaints resulting from project implementation. This RAP has prepared a standard GRM that fits the local traditional structure. Details concerning the GRM uptake and procedures are contained in chapter seven.

ES 9: Monitoring and Evaluation

There will be two levels of monitoring: internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will involve an M&E resident staff member at SPMU -ACReSAL, while ACReSAL will periodically engage an external M&E expert. The key objectives of monitoring the RAP implementation would be as follows:

- Transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources
- Providing constant feedback on how the RAP implementation achieves its goals.
- Identifying potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions
- Providing guidelines for the planning of future projects and,
- Improving project design.

ES 10: RAP Implementation Budget

The total budget for administering/implementing the site-specific RAP is ₦ 3,142,073,261.2 (Three Billion, One Hundred and Forty-Two Million, Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-One naira and Two Kobo only. The details are presented in the table below:

Table 6. 1: Compensation and Resettlement Budget Estimate for Railway line gully erosion Project Area.

AFFECTED ITEM	QUANTITY (m² /Count/kg)	Number of PAPs	AMOUNT (₦)
Economic trees	370stands	200	18,137,400
Permanent loss of Land	641,400m ²	485	190,552,500

Permanent loss of structures	469 units	285	2,739,326,500
Temporal/moveable structures	16 units	16	2,440,000
Vulnerable PAPs		174	42,090,000
Cost of NGO			2,000,000
A. SUB TOTAL Compensation/Resettlement			₦2,994,546,400
B. Training & Enlightenment of PAPs (LUMPSUM)			9,000,000
C. Implementation cost: M & E and Consultation (1% of A)			29,945,464
D. GRM operations (1% of A)			29,945,464
E. Disclosure cost (LUMPSUM)			2,000,000
F. Contingency (2.5% of A)			76,635,933.2
Total budget for administration/implementation of RAP			= (A+B+C+D+E+F) ₦ 3,142,073,261.2

Note: The contingency is for offsetting incidental expenses likely to arise during the RAP implementation i.e. issues relating to grievance redress for undervalued asset.

ES 11: RAP Report Disclosure

This RAP will be disclosed by the SPMU in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment in two national dailies for 21 working days in line with the extant EA law of Nigeria. It will be disclosed on the World Bank's external website. In addition, it shall be displayed in designated centres for easy accessibility to stakeholders. The display centres shall include the State Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and Water Resources, the State ACREsAL office and the office of the senior district head.

ES 12: RAP Implementation Schedule

No	Activiti	Responsibility	Completion Time						
			Sept. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025
	IMPLEMENTATION								
1	Disclosure of RAP Report (Country and World Bank external site)	Consultant							
2	Consultation with PAPs on the implementation agenda and	Consultant							
3	Engagement of witnessing NGO and Livelihood service providers								
4	Validation of PAPs and affected Assets	Consultant							
5	RAP Capacity Building/Training	Consultant							
6	Inauguration of Grievance Mechanism								
7	Payment of Compensation	ACReSAL SPMU							
8	Grievance uptake and Redress								

9	Commencement of Civil work	Consultant							
10	RAP Implementation Monitoring	Consultant, ACRESAL							
11	Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation	ACReSAL Min of Environment							
12	RAP Audit	WB							

ES 13: Public Consultation Participation

On 31 January 2024, a combined consultation was held with PAPs and the affected communities. The district heads and village chiefs, community members from Akko and Gombe LGA, Gombe SPMU staffers, and RAP consultant teams participated.

Activities were conducted in Hausa and English languages for inclusive participation. The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project as well as the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear and address the perception of the PAPs and project communities about their concerns and contributions to project sustainability.

A summary of the public consultation proceedings is documented in Chapter 10. The cutoff date was announced during the consultation meetings, and the effective date was 1st February 2024.

ES 14: Responsibility for Change Management

ESS 5 makes room for adaptive RAP implementation management. Therefore, the SPMU will modify the RAP in situations of unanticipated changes in project conditions or obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement objectives. However, such modifications must be submitted to the FPMU and World Bank for review and approval before being implemented.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the multi-sectoral Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project, financed by the World Bank, and the Government of Nigeria. ACReSAL finances activities implemented by participating States and the Federal government through the Federal Ministry of Environment. The project currently includes 20 states, namely Sokoto, Gombe, Plateau, Kogi and Kano, Bauchi, Borno, Katsina, Benue, Taraba, Niger, Adamawa, Kaduna, Jigawa, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Yobe, Zamfara, Kwara, and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project seeks to address some of the critical challenges in Northern Nigeria. The region is characterised by high poverty rates, low literacy, an environment of fragility, conflict, and violence, degradation of natural resources, poor agricultural productivity, climate risks, desertification, poor penetration of modern technology, and weak institutional capacity. Addressing these issues will require effort in multiple sectors.

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase the adoption of climate-resilient landscape management practices in targeted watersheds of northern Nigeria and to strengthen the long-term framework for integrated landscape management. ACReSAL activities involve medium-sized civil works such as the construction of infrastructure and stabilisation or rehabilitation in and around the gullies and small works in the small watershed where gullies form and expand. For these works, the following environmental and Social Standards apply. These are Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS1), Labour and Working Conditions (ESS2), Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management (ESS3), Community Health and Safety (ESS4), Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), Biodiversity Conservation (ESS6); Cultural Heritage (ESS8); and Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10).

Relevant ESF instruments already prepared under the project address environmental and social safeguards concerns: the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Labour Management Procedure, Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP), Security Management Plan (SMP), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), and SEA/SH/Accountability and Response Framework. These framework instruments shall be translated into specific cost, measurable, and monitorable actions for specific intervention sites by preparing site-specific management and action plans.

1.2 Project Components

The project comprises four components.

1. The first component (A), dryland management, will implement integrated watershed management planning and address the challenges of large-scale watershed degradation in northern Nigeria. It consists

of the following sub-components: (i) strategic watershed planning, (ii) landscape investments, and (iii) special ecosystems.

2. The second component (B) is community climate resilience. It comprises the following sub-components: (i) community strengthening and (ii) community investments.
3. The third component (C), institutional strengthening and project management, includes investments to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for multisectoral integrated landscape management and climate resilience and support for project management. It comprises the following sub-components: (i) institutional and policy strengthening and (ii) project management.
4. The fourth component (D), contingent emergency response (CERC), is a financing mechanism available to borrowers in investment project financing (IPF) operations to enable the quick deployment of uncommitted funds to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

1.3 Justification for the RAP

The activities of Component A in the GGC Doma-Bogo site will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction and rehabilitation work such as reinforced concrete and flexible structures for collector channels, stepped channel (drop structures), check dams, gabion works, weep holes and earthwork, which could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business, or public infrastructure. In addition, a 30m buffer of 15 m on both sides of the gully has been proposed for tree planting and grassing throughout the gully reach, resulting in further land take and displacement. Thus, ESS5 of the World Bank is relevant and applies. Those affected by this loss will need to be resettled and compensated. Hence, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared for the sub-project.

1.4 Objective of the Assignment

The objective of preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the GGC Doma-Bogo intervention site in Gombe State is to identify PAPS and the affected assets and assess the social and economic impacts of the proposed works on the community and PAPs and to compensate/resettle PAPs before the commencement of civil works in line with World Bank Policy (ESS5).

The specific objectives of the RAP are:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- ii. To avoid forced eviction if involuntary resettlement is necessary.
- iii. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- iv. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing before the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- v. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as may warrant.
- vi. To establish mechanisms for handling and resolving project-related complaints/grievances involving PAPs and project-affected communities.
- vii. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate information disclosure, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

1.5 Scope of the Assignment

The geographical scope of this RAP is from Burunde bridge (Pantami) on Latitude 10.2659300 and Longitude 11.1819360 and terminates beyond the Government Girls College Doma area on Latitude 10.2844910 and Longitude 11.2259090. The length of the gully to be intervened on is 21.38 km, effectively divided accordingly, i.e. upstream 10.85km, midstream 6.72km and downstream 3.81km. The design provided a buffer of 30m of 15m on both sides of the gully for tree planting and grassing. Therefore, the tasks of the RAP involved consultation and identification of PAPs along the intervention corridor of the GGC Doma gully site, preparation of a RAP that will be used for resettlement and compensation of the PAPs and other specific details listed below.

- Review of the World Bank policies related to resettlement to ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with these policies and the RPF.
- Description of the existing Nigerian legal and policy framework for land acquisition and review of the laws and regulations that apply to reclaiming informally settled public land and involuntary eviction and resettlement.
- Identify gaps between the national legislation and the World Bank ESS5 policies related to involuntary resettlement and propose practical procedures to bridge these gaps.
- Identify the critical social impacts of involuntary resettlement and the main categories to encounter these impacts.
- Preparation of census of people affected, including assets and land affected.
- Analyze the Socioeconomic baseline survey and profile of a sample of the affected area, including women and other vulnerable groups.
- Development of entitlement/eligibility matrix of the PAPs
- Preparation of standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic livelihood of the PAPs to replace all types of loss, as appropriate.
- Document the various consultation activities to be conducted as part of the RAP and ensure that information has been shared transparently through an active and informative consultation process in line with ESS10- Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure and,
- Identification of the institutional responsibility for implementation, grievance redress procedures, monitoring arrangements, and monitoring system implementation.

1.6 Methodology

This RAP was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ESS5 of the World Bank, and Nigerian extant laws. The study used secondary and primary data. Secondary data was sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank. Primary data was collected through direct consultation, key-in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and a household survey administered to PAPs.

Specific Methods on Task Basis:

To carry out the tasks described in the scope of work, relevant multifaceted methods were designed and applied. These are described as follows:

Task 1: Literature Review

- Review of relevant Nigerian and World Bank ESSs and procedures regarding land tenure, acquisition, displacement and compensation.
- Reviewed laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in sub-projects;
- Identified gaps, between local laws covering resettlement and the World Bank's resettlement policy, and provided measures for addressing such gaps;
- Reviewed relevant safeguard documents such as the RPF of ACREsAL, Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Project Implementation Manual (PIM), Detailed Engineering Design (DED) report prepared for the sites, etc.
- Reviewed and incorporated relevant data on population and social characteristics in the project areas.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2009) Social Statistics in Nigeria
- The Nigeria Land use Act 1978
- Forestry Act
- Nigeria's National laws and/or regulations on environmental assessments

Task 2: Field Work and Data Gathering

- **Public Consultations:** The RAP process involved consultation with the appropriate stakeholders including but not limited to the State Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Women Affairs as well as PAPs and members of their households (PAHs). Consultations with these stakeholders was helpful to better appreciate the baseline conditions, capacity gaps, institutional arrangement at the state level, the nature and extent of likely social influence and interest as well as who would likely be impacted by the project and how, etc.
- **Market Survey:** This was undertaken by the RAP team to establish the current market rates of the affected assets in the project area, which in turn influenced the valuation of affected assets.
- **Consultation within the affected community:** Consultations were held between 30th January and 4th February 2024. In participation in the public consultations and FGDs were the district leaders, village chiefs, community members including the women's group, PAPs and PAHs as well as the SPMU team and consultants team. Details on consultation is found in section 10.4.
- **Census of PAPs:** PAPs were identified and detailed socioeconomic household survey administered to them using the structured PAP socioeconomics instrument developed by the consultant. Other instruments that aided the gathering information were the key in-depth interview (administered to a community leader in each project site) and focus group discussion (FGD) used to facilitate interaction and data gathering from special groups such as women and minority/vulnerable groups.

Task 3: Development and Preparation of RAP Report

This involved the following line of actions:

- Analysis of social groups and population of affected persons
- General description of project impacts, avoidance measures and mitigation measures
- Description of eligibility conditions for entitlement of compensation
- Description of entitlement for categories of affected assets
- Description of valuation framework
- Description of framework for preparing Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Procedure for assessing capacity need for RAP implementation

Task 4: Reporting Requirements

- Preparation and Submission of Inception Report
- Preparation and Submission of Draft Report
- Preparation and Submission of Final Report

1.7 Outline of Tasks of the RAP

The scope of work underlying this RAP, as contained in the TOR, is the identification of project impacts and affected populations through the following:

- Engineering Designs
- Census that enumerates project-affected community and public utilities affected by the planned work.
- Analyze surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters and design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives.
- Identify baseline monitoring indicators.
- Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities
- Establish a “cut-off date” after which any new structures or arrivals within the project area will be barred from benefitting from the re-planning or resettlement exercise.
- Define displaced persons and compensation eligibility criteria.
- Valuation of and compensation for losses
- Describe resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities.
- Provide a detailed budget and implementation schedule.
- Describe provisions for redress of grievances.
- Describe organisational responsibilities and.
- Provide a framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT INTERVENTION AREA

2.1 Background of the State

Gombe State is one of the 36 states in Nigeria located in the northeast geopolitical zone, between latitude 9°32'– 11°18'N and longitude 10°28'– 11°52'E in the Sudan and northern Guinea savanna region of the country. Gombe State shares boundaries with Yobe State to the north, Adamawa and Taraba States to the south, Borno State to the east, and Bauchi State to the west. Gombe state covers an area of 18,768 km², with a population of about 3,585,131 (according to the DEVAGOM) distributed across the 11 local governments in the state. The state has two very distinct seasons controlled by the movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ); the wet season usually lasts between April and October, with an average rainfall of 850mm and the dry season from November to March.

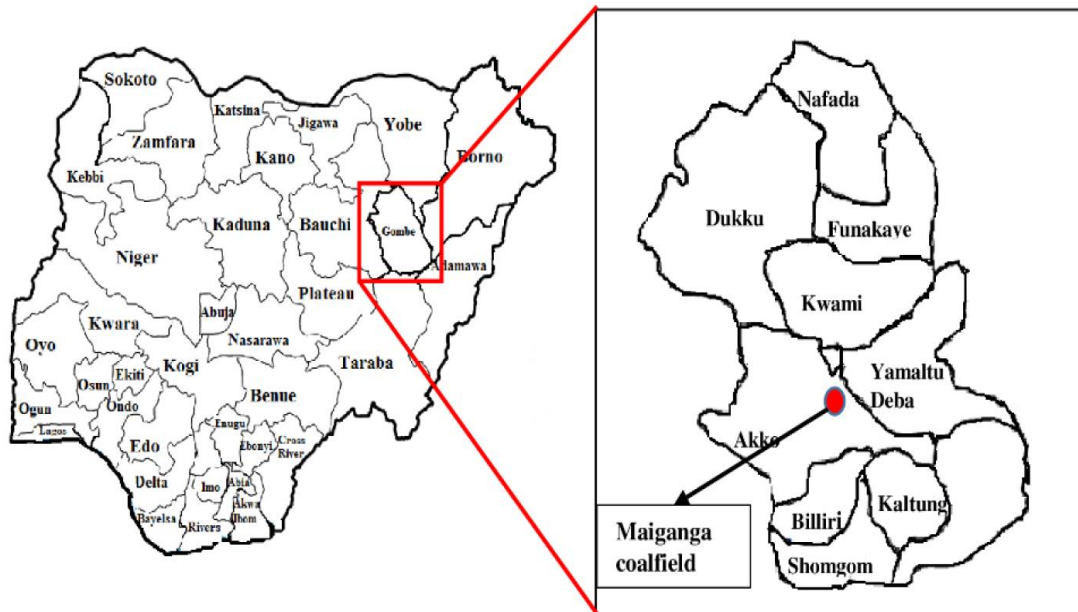


Figure 2. 1: Map of Nigeria showing the location of Gombe state; Source Gombe state ACRsAL Engineering Design Report, 2024.

2.2 Project location

2.3. Description of the Project Site

The intervention site is located within the Gombe metropolis (state capital) and traverses adjoining communities identified within the Akko Local Government Area. Hence, it is referred to and addressed as the Government Girls College “GGC Doma/Bogo Erosion and Flood Control site.”

GGC Doma/Bogo Erosion and Flood Control site is a river channel located within the Gombe metropolis, starting from Burunde bridge (Pantami) on Latitude 10.2659300 and Longitude 11.1819360 to terminate beyond the Government Girls College Doma area on Latitude 10.2844910 and Longitude 11.2259090. Doma

stream/river is a significant tributary to Kanoyel Stream, which originates from the southeastern part of the town and has a confluence with Kanoyel downstream. The two streams flow through a low-grade topography into a river tributary to river Gongola. River Gongola is a significant tributary to the Benue River, with a confluence at Numan in Adamawa state.

The site's topography is rugged, with undulating terrain of outcrops at several locations. Some outcrops are exposed as high as 240m above sea level. The drainage characteristics comprise the proliferation of several smaller streams flowing from north to south but remain dry from November to May. The drainage pattern is such that it consists of several tributaries emptying into the main channel as it meanders through the metropolis. The area is underlain by three geologic formations i) Bima, Yolde and Pindiga formations, with soils composed predominantly of silty/clayey sand, silty/lateritic clay, laterite, and sandstone. Structural and non-structural control measures will be implemented on these sites to address problems caused by the gully.

The main components of the activity are i) earthworks and excavation for storage embankment, gabion and retaining walls, ii) concrete work for constructing retaining walls, iii) sand traps/check dams for energy dissipation, iv) provision of gabion and reno mattress for channel bank protection, and v) bio-engineering works; planting of plant/grasses (vetiver grass) for erosion control. Cross-drainage structures will be placed along the Doma stream/river at appropriate locations.



Figure 2. 2: General layout map of GGC Doma/ Dogo erosion intervention site



Plate 2. 1: *Midstream with serious erosion devastation impact*, Source: RAP Survey 2024



Plate 2. 2: *A view of the Erosion gully site in Wuro Shaye Gombe L.G.A*, Source: RAP Survey 2024.



Plate 2. 3: *A view of erosion gully site in Hamadu-Keffi in Akko L.G.A, Source: RAP Survey 2024.*

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.0 Policy and Regulatory Framework

The following policy and regulatory frameworks were reviewed to prepare this RAP.

3.1 The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

At the time of project preparation, the specific site where the project would be implemented was not sufficiently detailed. Therefore, an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to outline the principles and procedures for ensuring that the implementation of ACREsAL project activities meets the requirements of the existing EIA law in Nigeria and is materially consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards contained in the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

3.2 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared as a guide to set out the general terms under which land acquisition/encroachment and any form of involuntary displacement of persons from the land or right of way of the intervention sites can take place to comply with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use & Involuntary Resettlement. It was prepared for project appraisal and World Bank Board decision at a time when the site-specific locations and detailed project design for the various sub-projects were not sufficiently known. The main objective of the RPF was to describe and clarify the policies, principles, and procedures to be followed in minimising and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts caused by ACREsAL during project implementation and to set the guidelines and procedures for preparing site-specific RAPs

Therefore, this RAP's preparation is consistent with the provisions of the aforementioned guidelines and procedures in the RPF.

3.3 Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)

The Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) aims to provide a clear framework for ensuring greater awareness and understanding of the Bank's development function and mission through public outreach and providing better access to information, particularly on the Bank's operations. ESS 10- Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure set out to ensure stakeholder engagement and involvement throughout the project life cycle; this way, a relationship guarantees proper management of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESS-10 requires that pertinent information on the project's E&S risks and impacts is disclosed to the stakeholder in a timely, easily understood and accessible way through acceptable channels. This also means that the project-affected parties are provided with accessible means for raising concerns and having them amicably resolved by the project.

.4 Land Ownership in the Project Area

A range of diverse cultural and traditional practices and customs characterise the complex land ownership in

Nigeria. The land tenure system in Nigeria is essentially an intricate mix of conventional customary land ownership and the national legislation known as the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978. However, the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990, is Nigeria's legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement.

Community-driven Projects are land-based. To this end, various interests and titles to pieces of land may be impacted. Therefore, the RAP will analyse the legal framework for the project, and this will consider the various land holding arrangements in assessing entitlements and compensations for the multiple interests in lands acquired.

Below is a broad land ownership classification in Nigeria:

- i. Community land (Ancestral Land): owned by all the people.
- ii. Communal land: consists mainly of underdeveloped forests and is owned by nobody. Those who clear it first claim ownership.
- iii. Clan or family land: owned by clans and families
- iv. Institutional land: land allocated to traditional institutions such as traditional authorities and chiefs.
- v. Individual land: land acquired by an individual, which may be inherited by the immediate family, depending on customary practices, or purchased or allocated by the government.

Although the scenarios painted above hold in Nigeria, the government still owns all lands by the Land Use Act 1978. This means the government can acquire land from anywhere, including individual lands, through the land acquisition procedure and revocation of rights.

3.5 Nigeria Law/Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act of 1978 is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. Subject to the provision of the ACT, all land in the territory of each state of the Federation is vested in the Governor of that state. Such shall be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians by the provision of the Act (*Source: Land use Act, Chapter L5 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004*). The urban land administration is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils Chairperson. At any rate, all lands, irrespective of the category, belong to the State. At the same time, individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy or where the grants are “deemed”.

Thus, the Land Use Act is the crucial legislation directly relevant to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. This section summarizes Relevant Sections of these laws concerning land ownership and property rights, resettlement, and compensation.

The concept of land ownership, as known in the Western context, is varied by the Act. The Governor administers the land for all Nigerians' common good and benefits. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes, grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy, and demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years). They may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the

Holder for agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. However, the limit of such a grant is 500 hectares for farming purposes and 5,000 for grazing, except with the governor's consent. The local Government, under the Act, is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

3.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

The State must establish an administrative system to revoke occupancy rights and compensation payments for the affected parties. The Land Use Act provides for establishing a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land (Section 2 (2) (c)).

In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee to advise the Local Government on matters related to land management. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as of the revocation date (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupation and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6).

Suppose the local government refuses or neglects to compensate a holder or occupier within a reasonable time. In that case, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier (Section 6) (7).

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for a public purpose or the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvement. The Act has defined unexhausted improvement as:

anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity, the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.

Under Section 50(1), developed land is also generously defined as land where any physical improvement, such as road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, or structure, may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural, or residential purposes.

It follows from the preceding that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which no physical improvements result from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the revocation date.

As the Act suggests, paying such compensation to the holder and occupier is confusing. Does it refer to the holder in physical occupation of the land or two different people entitled to compensation, perhaps

in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of section 6(5) of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again, the Act provides in section 30 that where any dispute arises as to the amount of compensation calculated under the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from section 47 (2) of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his cause. In making this provision, the Act must have proceeded because the committee is distinct from the Governor or the Local Government. It is stated, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the committee members are all appointees of the Governor.

Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation or on the grounds of the requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:

- i. Regarding the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- ii. In respect of the building, installation, or improvements therein, the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation, or improvements to be assessed based on the prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer, less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.
- iii. Regarding reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such a cost that it may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.
- iv. Regarding crops on land, the compensation quantum is equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a more significant portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated concerning the area not affected by the revocation. Any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where any building installation, improvement, or crops on the portion is revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above, and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

3.6 Comparison between the Land Use Act and the World Bank's ESS 5

This section compares the Nigerian Land Use Act to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard ESS-5.

Table 3. 1: Comparison of Nigeria's Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank's ESS-5.

S/N	Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank ESS 5	Measures to Filling the Gaps
1	Minimisation of resettlement	There is no requirement to consider all project design options to minimise the need for resettlement or displacement.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimised, exploring all viable alternative project designs.	The footprints of project-related activities, mainly commercial farmland, will be designed to minimise resettlement.
2	Information and Consultation	The governor can revoke or acquire land after the issuance of notice. No consultation is required.	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process.	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process.
3	Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on the timing of payment.	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or displacement	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before construction or displacement
4	Livelihood restoration	Makes no prescription on livelihood restoration measures	Requires that vulnerable PAPs be rehabilitated	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAPs
5	Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vested with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters.	A grievance redress mechanism must be set up early, constituting the representative of PAPs. The local redress mechanism is preferred. The law court is the last resort when the available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAPs.	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early, and an existing local redress process shall be considered to address project-induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.
6	Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
7	Community land with a customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community.	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community.
8	Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
9	Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation

¹ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

11	Statutory and Customary Rights Landowners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at total replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at total replacement cost.
12	Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the rights they hold upon land.	They are entitled to compensation, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	They are entitled to compensation, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
13	Squatter settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land but entitled to compensation for crops.	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets, but no compensation for land	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets, but no compensation for land
14	Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value of the building (that means depreciation is allowed)	Entitled to in-kind or cash compensation at total replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses before displacement.	Entitled to in-kind or cash compensation at total replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses before displacement.
15	Owners of “Permanent” buildings, installations	Resettlement in any other place through reasonable alternative accommodation or Cash Compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind or cash compensation at total replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses before displacement.	Entitled to in-kind or cash compensation at total replacement cost, including labour and relocation expenses before displacement.
16	Cut-off date	The LUA is void on cut-off date	The WB ESS 5 stipulates that a cut-off date should be announced which reflect a date of completion of census, following which no new PAP will make claim for compensation	This RAP will uphold the principle of ESS 5 that a cut-off date should be announced at the end of the RAP census. In the case of this RAP the announced “Cut-of-Date” is 1 st February 2024.
17	Access to/disclosure of information	The Nigerian extant law stipulates that the implementer should display the safeguard document to designated public centers and in 2 National Dailies for 21 working days, in collaboration with	The ESS 5 of the World Bank requires that RAP, RPF and other relevant instruments prepared for the project be disclosed in WB website after it has been disclosed locally in the procedure and guideline of the local country	Disclosure of information will be carried out to fulfill both country and WB guidelines

		the Ministry of Environment		
18	Depreciation and replacement value	For building, or improvements on land, the replacement cost is to be assessed on the basis of the prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation.	World Bank definition for compensation of asset is the “replacement value”. This does not accommodate depreciation of the value of the asset	PAPs will be compensated based on full replacement value of their asset.

This RAP aligned with the World Bank ESS 5, which indicates good practices for rehabilitating the livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. The ESS 5 will be applicable because the World Bank is involved in the funding of the project and because its framework fulfils the pro-poor objectives of the project, ensuring that the conditions of PAPs are preferably improved and, at least, restored to pre-displacement levels as well as offers special considerations for vulnerable and landless PAPs.

CHAPTER FOUR: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE COMMUNITY

4.1 Constituent and Administrative Set-up of the Project Communities

The “GGC Doma/Bogo Erosion and Flood Control Site” is located within the Gombe metropolis (state capital) and traverses adjoining communities identified within the Akko Local Government Area.

The languages spoken by the people include Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfude and Waja. The head of the traditional institution is the Emir, followed by the Senior District Head, also known as the Yeriman Gombe. Others include the Dagachi and Mai-angwa, who are responsible for maintaining peace and order, as well as for the coordination of cultural issues and dispute resolution within the community.

The Yeriman Gombe oversees the affairs of the various communities under the Doma/Boga district and is a recognised figure through which government programs, benefits and information are shared or communicated to the communities.

4.2 Social Baseline

4.2.1 Socioeconomics

Table 4. 1: General Socioeconomics of Gombe state

S/N	Variables	Description
1	Religion	The religion practised in Gombe State is Islam (79%) and Christianity (21%)
2	Population	3,257,000 (2016 estimate, NBS web)
3	Ethnicity and Language	Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfude and Waja
4	Landmass	18,768Km ²
5	GDP	US\$2.50 Million
6	Unemployment Ratio	32.1% (NBS website)
7	Educational Institutions	There are high institutions in Gombe state: Gombe State University, Federal University Kashere, Federal College of Education (Technical) Gombe, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo, College of Education Billiri, and Federal College of Horticulture Dadin-Kowa. The state also has both private and government-owned primary and secondary schools.
8	Main Livelihood	Farming, trading, and civil service are the mainstays of the people in the surrounding communities within the project location and Gombe state in general.
9	Source of Drinking water	Borehole and water vendors are drinking water sources within and surrounding communities of the project area. They also harvest from rainfall.

10	Access Road to and within the Community	Most of the main roads leading to the project communities are tarred through the State and L.G.A efforts, while the minor roads within the communities are untarred, and some are washed away in many sections by erosion.
11	Access to Electricity	The communities within the project area are connected to the national grid.
12	Access to Telecommunication	The area is actively connected. Known network service providers are MTN, GLO, Etisalat and Airtel.
13	Poverty Rate	47.9% of the population fall into the category of moderately poor, 13.4% are extremely poor, while 38.7% are classified as averagely well-off.
14	Status of Social Conflict	There have been pockets of reported cases of social conflicts not only within Doma the project area but the entire Gombe town. The conflicts are multifaceted including tensions between the indigenous Kanuri, Fulfude and Hausa over land resources. There has also been farmer and herders conflict. These conflicts were resolved using traditional dispute resolution mechanism. The area has not experienced any social conflict in the past ten years.
15	Role of Women in livelihood and community development	Women play key roles in farming, processing and marketing agricultural products, contributing significantly to household welfare. They also engage trading and hold leadership positions in community organizations, influencing decision-making and development initiatives. Women own land either by inheritance or lease.
16	Status of GBV	Secondary data differs from the primary data about the GBV status of the project area. According to the secondary data from NAPTIP, GBV affects one out of every three women in the project area, with 35% experiencing physical violence and about 24% experiencing sexual violence. Survey data from the project community shows that there is no account of GBV, especially SEA/SH related. However, given the fact that ACREsAL project will attract migrant workers and commercial vendors, Gombe ACREsAL is committed to prepare a preventive and mitigation system for GBV.
17	Average Income	Average income range between N30,000 to N50,000 per month
18	Common diseases/Water Related diseases	Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrheal and respiratory infections are the common diseases found in the project area

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gombe_State

4.3 Socioeconomic Survey of PAPs

This section highlights the prevailing socioeconomic condition of PAPs in the project locations. It is helpful during RAP implementation auditing to measure the RAP's performance on the PAPs. It also helps the RAP

implementers plan the livelihood restoration measures for the PAPs, among other considerations.

The socioeconomic study of PAPs identified in the project communities covered the following thematic areas: population, gender, marital status, age distribution, literacy level, occupation, and income distribution.

4.3.1 Analysis of PAPs

A Survey for this RAP was carried out in the two adjoining locations mentioned in section 4.1 above.

The socioeconomics survey of PAPs identified within the Government Girls College “GGC Doma/Bogo Erosion and Flood Control site” recorded 514 project-affected persons (PAPs) of 461 males and 53 females. Further details can be found in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4. 2: Socio-economics Survey of PAPs.

RESULTS			DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS
Gender Distribution of PAPs			
categories	Frequency	%	PAPs consist of 461 males and 53 females, accounting for approximately 89.7% and 10.3% respectively. Aligned with the principles of ESS 5, this RAP recognizes that female PAPs are unlikely to have equal opportunities as men to engage in the resettlement process due to observed religious and cultural constraints affecting women and girls within their community. Hence, special consideration should be given to ensure equal gender participation during project implementation.
Male	461	89.7	
Female	53	10.3	
Total	514	100.0	
Age Distribution of PAPs			
Categories	Frequency	%	The demographic analysis indicates no children among the direct Project Affected Persons (PAPs). However, there are children in PAPs households as seen under the section on PAPs household size. Individuals aged 20 to 59, considered to be in their productive years, constitute 82.7% of the total PAP population. Meanwhile, those aged 60 and above, categorised as retirees and elderly, represent about 17.3%. Consequently, the majority of PAPs belong to the working-age group, equipped to address resettlement challenges more effectively due to their age-related advantages. Conversely, the 89 PAPs aged 60 and above are identified as vulnerable and should receive comprehensive support to participate in the resettlement process, including assistance with livelihood restoration.
20-39	149	29.0	
40-59	276	53.7	
60 +	89	17.3	
Total	514	100.0	
Marital Status			
Categories	Frequency	%	The survey results on marital status reveal that the majority of the PAPs (476 out of 514), accounting for 92.6%, are married. Additionally, 5.3% are single, while the proportion of separated and divorced PAPs is 2.2% combined. These separated and divorced PAPs, predominantly female-headed households, are likely to face more significant economic shocks due to their gender, stemming from negative project impacts if not adequately mitigated. However, the potential effect of involuntary resettlement on the majority of married PAPs suggests that their children and dependents could encounter economic and social hardships if the RAP is not implemented before the commencement of civil works and aligned with Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 5 guidelines.
Single	27	5.3	
Married	476	92.6	
Divorced	5	1.0	
Separated	6	1.2	
Total	514	100.0	
Household size			

Categories	Frequency	%	PAP households in this project area are predominantly large or medium-sized. Approximately 92.6% of married PAPs have households with nine or more members (large household size), while others have medium-sized households with 5 to 8 members. The average number of working household members ranges between 1 and 2 across all household sizes. The household head typically owns assets affected by the census analysis. Consequently, the relatively large household sizes in the project area place a significant burden of dependence on the household head. This suggests that involuntary resettlement is likely to worsen economic shocks and crises for the PAP and their household unless the mitigation measures outlined in this RAP are effectively implemented.
Small (1-4)	120	23.3	
Medium (5-8)	130	25.3	
Large 9 & above	264	51.4	
Total	514	100.0	
Educational Attainment of PAPs			
Categories	Frequency	%	The combination of PAPs who have achieved primary, secondary, and tertiary education suggests that 87.5% of the people in the project area are literate. The predominant group consists of individuals with secondary education, comprising 52.3%, while unschooled individuals comprise approximately 12.5%. This finding implies that literate PAPs can readily fit into alternative livelihood programs in the event of displacement from access to sources of their livelihood more than the unschooled or illiterate PAPs. Gombe ACREsAL will ensure all the PAPs are carried along in consultation, activities, and benefits of the project in the language and programs that will be culturally appropriate.
Primary	81	15.8	
Secondary	269	52.3	
Tertiary	100	19.5	
None	64	12.5	
Total	514	100	
Occupation			
Categories	Frequency	%	PAPs are engaged in one means of livelihood or the other. However, the survey results show that the predominant livelihood the PAPs engage in is trading, which constitutes about 64.2% of the total PAP population. About 70% of the female PAP population are engaged in trading while 30% are involved in farming and processing of farming products. The intervention will primarily affect traders, as the disruption of established businesses and livelihoods leaves them vulnerable. Involuntary relocation poses risks such as losing customer bases, trading locations, and crucial networks. ACREsAL should integrate mitigation strategies and support mechanisms to facilitate traders' smooth transition, preserving their economic activities and community connections.
Artisan	65	12.6	
Civil servant	45	8.8	
Farming	27	5.3	
Trader	330	64.2	
Entrepreneur	17	3.3	
Motorist	23	4.5	
Retiree	3	0.6	
Unemployed	4	0.8	
Total	514	100	
Income Distribution of PAPs			
Categories	Frequency	%	The survey evaluated welfare using income as an indicator, setting poverty thresholds according to the Nigerian government's minimum wage of N30,000 per month. Individuals earning less than N30,000 are classified as very poor, those earning between N30,000 and N69,000 are considered moderately poor and those earning N70,000 and above are deemed averagely well-off compared to others in the community. By this measure, 47.9% of PAPs fall into the category of moderately poor, 13.4% are extremely poor, while 38.7% are classified as averagely well-off.
<30,000	69	13.4	
30,000-69,000	349	47.9	
70,000 and above	96	38.7	
Total	514	100	

Vulnerable PAPs			
Categories	Frequency	%	The vulnerability assessment for this project location was based on four key indicators: elderly PAPs (aged 60 and above), PAPs with extremely low incomes, physically challenged and female-headed households. The results show that out of 514 surveyed PAPs, 174 (approximately 33.9%) are identified as vulnerable. This group includes 89 elderly PAPs, 73 PAPs with extremely low incomes, 1 PAP with disability and 11 female-headed households. Assistance will be offered to this vulnerable group on a case-by-case basis, enabling them to participate proportionately in the RAP process and livelihood restoration endeavours.
Aged (above 60 years)	89	51.1	
Extreme poor	73	41.9	
Female-headed households	11	6.3	
Physically challenged	1	0.7	
Total	174	100	

CHAPTER FIVE: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

5.1 Approach to Impacts and PAP Identification

Identification of adverse impacts of the project was determined through:

- i. Investigating the type of activities and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation using the engineering design and studies prepared for the project.
- ii. Review and use of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of ACREsAL. The RPF provides guidelines and procedures for identifying eligible persons for compensation and various entitlement for varied categories.
- iii. A transient walk-through and on-the-spot assessment of the gully site.
- iv. Community consultation with community members and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in which their perceptions, concerns and inputs were elicited.
- v. Census of the PAPs carried out along with the community members using appropriate RAP survey instruments and coding techniques (Measuring tapes, GPS, Paints, Structured questionnaires, and Apps)

5.2 Discussion of Potential Project Risks and Impacts

5.2.1 *Positive impact of the project*

The summary of the potential positive impacts of the proposed project is presented below:

Positive Environmental Impacts	Positive Social Impacts
Safe and habitable environment resulting from the construction of drainages, gully rehabilitation, and reclamation of degraded lands.	Job creation from the implementation of the project components, such as the livelihood needs assessment, a sub-component of the project, will provide livelihood and increase income and quality of life for the people.
Flood Control	The project will facilitate the training/capacity building of many stakeholders, including SPMU staff, the grievance redress committee, and the resettlement implementation committee.
	Gender-based violence (GBV) mapping, awareness and grievance redress will be undertaken via this project, which will help protect women in the project area against assault and vulnerability.

The implementation of the project is not without some adverse impacts. However, the SPIU will take deliberate measures in its ESMP to mitigate the broad adverse impacts. At the same time, this RAP will address those specific to the physical and economic displacement of PAPs. The summary of the potential negative consequences of the proposed project is presented below:

Negative Environmental Impacts	Negative Social Impacts
▪ Site clearance/removal of vegetation may lead to loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and increased risk of greenhouse gas emissions. ▪ There may be generation and indiscriminate dumping of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from construction activities, which may cause air and soil pollution and result in public health risks. ▪ Earthworks will result in the generation of spoils and other excavated materials that constitute waste to the environment. ▪ Local air quality may be polluted due to the release of fugitive dust and gaseous pollutants from heavy-duty vehicles. ▪ Vibration from heavy-duty equipment may affect structures and disturb the ecosystem. ▪ Soil, surface, and underground water may be polluted due to leakage/spillage of fuel and oil from the use of heavy-duty vehicles and machines during construction. ▪ Release of dust and exhaust gases from trucks and machines may result from construction activities, including installation of site structures and facilities, mobilisation of equipment, excavation, and earthworks. ▪ Land degradation and increased susceptibility to erosion due to excavation of earth materials in borrow pit. ▪ Risks of occupational accidents and injuries such as dizziness, eyes and noise impairment, acute respiratory syndrome from inhalation of dust, etc., may occur in construction workers. ▪ Risks of accidents/incidents from un-reclaimed borrow pits	▪ Grievances over loss of livelihood and assets may escalate conflicts and threaten project sustainability. ▪ Access to movement will be obstructed during construction, thereby affecting the livelihood, and living conditions of the community. ▪ There may be a threat to community culture, safety and security associated with the presence of construction workers and business opportunists. ▪ Labour influx will increase demand for existing community health and sanitation infrastructure. ▪ Labour influx may also result in or increase GBV/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risks. ▪ Child labour and the associated drop in school may occur because of the project when families consider engaging their underaged children to hawk or sell at construction sites. ▪ Risks of occupational accidents and injuries such as dizziness, eyes, noise impairment, acute respiratory syndrome from inhalation of dust, etc., may occur in construction workers. ▪ The risk of communicable diseases such as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, may be aggravated by the influx of construction workers and camp followers. ▪ There may be traffic disturbance during construction. Also, accidents may occur when the road is operational because of high-speed limits and bad driving ethics





Plate 5. 1: Types of affected structures in the GGC Doma site

5.1 Impact Summary Table

Types of Impact	Quantity	No of PAPs affected	Male	Female
Permanent loss of residential Lands	76,116m ²	485	453	32
Permanent loss of Lands for buffer on both sides of the gully	35,400m ²	80	75	5
Loss of Permanent structures	224 units	224	192	32
Loss of Temporal structures	245 units	245	243	2
Loss of Economic trees	370 stands	200	175	25
Access restriction to source of livelihood		56	40	16
Relocation: This involves moving from areas being acquired for the project, backward into the remaining portion of lands owned by PAPs in the same location.	76,116m ²	485	453	32

5.4 Impact Avoidance Measures Undertaken

Impact avoidance measures are designed at two stages: 1) at the RAP preparation stage and 2) during the project implementation stage. During the RAP preparation stage, impact avoidance measures undertaken include the following:

- Announce the cut-off date to avoid new and sudden encroachments or developments on land that may be displaced during civil works.
- Ensure that engineering designs are prepared and used to determine the scope of land area needed so that excess land take is avoided.
- Early sensitisation and code of conduct (CoC) agreement with contractor's staff
- In consultation with the design consultant and SPMU, critical decisions were taken involving re-alignment in the design so that, in some areas, the ROW was re-aligned to reduce the number of affected structures without compromising the required specification for the drainage channel.
- During project implementation, the Gombe SPMU will ensure that the civil construction contractor does not encroach beyond the acquired boundary and that the designated boundary is consistent with the engineering design and this RAP. Similarly, the Gombe SPMU will monitor the project's implementation phase to ensure that the contractors adhere to good industry practices that minimise resettlement.
- The clause will clearly state that a default by the contractor will be at the expense of the contractor, which means that the additional compensation resulting from the contractors' non-adherence to the ROW in the design will be deducted from the contractors' payment. In addition, no changes in the project design are allowed for implementation without the consent, explicit review and approval by various parties in the approval chain, including the World Bank.

5.5 Mitigation Measures

The critical mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Early involvement and participation of affected community and PAPs on alternatives to involuntary resettlement and best measures to ensure successful and satisfactory implementation of resettlement.
- Proper census and identification of PAPs.
- Proper preparation of the RAP report that identifies the budget, responsibility for implementation and timelines.
- Implementation of RAP before commencement of civil works or displacement of settlements (PAPs).
- Establishing an RAP GRC that involves PAPs and site committee members from the local community to ensure an amicable resolution of a dispute.
- Provide in-kind assistance to as many PAPs as possible, especially those who are vulnerable, to ensure full participation by all PAPs in the benefits of RAP implementation.
- Appropriate replacement of lost asset at current market replacement value.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups to restore livelihoods.

5.6 Inventory of Affected Assets and Analysis of PAPs

The total length of the gully is 21.38km and the land for the buffer is $30 \times 21,380 = 641,400\text{m}^2$

The civil work in the project area will adversely impact 514 persons with economic trees, lands, and structures. There are 174 vulnerable PAPs. The vulnerable include the elderly, 89 (those 60 years and above), female-headed households (11), and those on the barest minimum income (73).

Table 5. 2: Analysis of the Inventory of Affected Items.

Affected items	Description	Total quantity	No of PAPs affected	Male	Female
Permanent loss of residential Lands	Lands on which affected structures are raised lying on the along the gully.	641,400m ²	485	453	32
Permanent loss of Lands for buffer on both sides of the gully	Permanent Loss of Land for buffer of 30m at 15m on both sides of the gully corridor. The length of the gully is 21.38km.	641,400m ²	80	75	5
Loss of Permanent structures	Residential Houses, Fences, soak away, toilet units, kitchen units, boreholes, fishponds, foundations, generator houses, goat pens, poultry houses, reservoirs, metal caravans, shops, uncompleted buildings.	224 units	224	192	32
Loss of Temporal structures	Wooden shade, metal shade, caravan, zinc / corrugated sheet fabricated shade, water reservoir.	245 units	245	243	2
Economic trees	Mango, banana, orange cashew, shediya, date palm, coconut, durumi, neem, mahogany, moringa, palm tree, paw paw, plantain etc PAPs will receive money compensation according to the entitlement matrix	370 stands	200	175	25
Access restriction	Temporal restriction of access to livelihood. Temporal bypass crossing at designated chainages will be created and PAPs will be informed of these channels before the civil work period.		56	40	16
Relocation	Permanent relocation: PAPs				

	will relocate backward into their available land upon payment of cash compensation. Affected lands constitute less than 10% of PAPs total landholding	641,400m ²	485	453	32
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Source: RAP team survey, 2024

5.6 Census Cut-Off Date

The established cut-off date was 1st February 2024. This was announced during the consultation held at the various project communities. To ensure that eligible PAPs were included, the village heads and committee members who are community members were engaged to mobilize, identify, and inform owners of the assets about the census exercise and the cut-of-date (1st February 2024). Therefore, any other person entering the project corridor or embarking on any form of development would not be entitled to compensation. The ESS5 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows “*provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination after the delineation to prevent further population influx*”.

5.7 Consideration and Income Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs

Special consideration for vulnerable people will be given in line with the provisions of ESS 5. The objective is to provide them with equal opportunity to participate and benefit in the RAP process and to ensure that practical and accountable income restoration measures are put in place so that the vulnerable PAPs are proportionately assisted in overcoming potential economic shock from the project and maintaining the quality of life not less than their pre-project state. Based on the outcome of consultations held with these PAPs during the RAP census, it was agreed that measures for livelihood restoration will be in three packages: 1) sustenance stipends applicable to the vulnerable group; 2) vocational skills training and start-up capital applicable to the female household heads (FHH), the unemployed, and the physically challenged 3) farm inputs supply and extension workers support services which apply to the extreme poverty group and those who are above 60 years old. The breakdown of the livelihood restoration benefits by packages and PAPs are as follows:

Table 5.3: Livelihood Package for vulnerable People

Livelihood Package	No of beneficiaries	Rate (naira)	Amount
Welfare stipends	All 174 vulnerable PAPs	35,000	6,090,000
Vocational skills training and start-up capital	11 female HH + 1 physically challenged	300,000	3,600,000
Farm inputs supply and extension worker services	89 Elderly PAPs 60 years and above + 73 extreme poverty group	200,000	32,400,000
Total			N42,090,000

PAP's choice of livelihood restoration package category is stated in the detailed budget breakdown for the

vulnerable PAPs specified in Volume 2 Annexe (list of vulnerable PAPs and packages).

5.8 Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are essential in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the PAPs' livelihood restoration measures. Table 5.4 states these indicators and the assessment mechanism.

Table 5.4: Performance Indicators for Assessing Income and Livelihood Restoration

Indicators	Description	Mechanism for Assessment	Assessment Period
Food security	Improvement in food availability, access to the PAHs	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation
Asset replacement	The percentage of lost asset replaced or compensated	Survey/interview	Before the commencement of civil work
Change in Income	The percentage of pre-resettlement income restored or increased to affected household	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation
Livelihood recovery	The number of households that have regained their pre-resettlement livelihoods or found new ones	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation
Employment condition of PAHs	The percentage of working-age PAPs or PAHs who have found new livelihood	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation
Vulnerability reduction	The reduction in vulnerability indicators (poverty, malnutrition, unemployment)	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation
Access to social services	% of PAPs with access to essential services like healthcare, education and social protection	Survey/interview	12 months of RAP implementation
Resettlement satisfaction	PAHs satisfaction with change in livelihood or well-being after RAP implementation	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation

5.9 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

Table 5.7 provides an entitlement matrix for PAPs. The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project, types of losses, and entitlement plans for PAPs. Entitlements in the table align with the nature of losses encountered during the field census. The entitlement matrix, therefore, is the basis for the compensation budget, resettlement, and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent. The subsequent section further explains the entitlement matrix under eligibility criteria for entitlements.

Table 5. 7: Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs.

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
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Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/ residential /commercial land for buffer	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/ Hereditary tenant (c) Landowners: customary rights	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on a market rate plus a 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge. (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihoods and assistance for relocation.
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. Excavation from borrow pits for earth construction. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to preconstruction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restore level and truckloads of earth for fill. 2.2 Provision of the watercourse to connect the severed segment with the source of water
3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1. Cultivator occupying land.	3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.2. Permanent Loss of crops and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating	3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops and trees owned by encroachers/ squatters. (b) /tenant	3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of crops at the current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for the loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next five years will be computed at the current market value.
	3.3 Persons (Tenant/User) working on the affected lands	Compensation for loss of wood trees at the current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Full compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) (c) provide alternative land for farming. 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term, or long-term agricultural labour (in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) where no alternative land exists.

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures	4.1. (a) Owners of the structures, whether the land on which the structure stands or not, are legally occupied. (b) Renters	4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials to rebuild or rehab the structures. In the event of relocation, transfer allowance to cover the cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading), the effects, and materials will be paid on an actual cost basis or at current market rates. (b) Onetime cash assistance equivalent to 4 months' rent moving to an alternate premise. Transfer allowance to cover the cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) and personal effects paid on an actual cost basis or current market rates.
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities	4.2. School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/ installations	4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the SPMU or Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations to the recognised patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1. Reestablishing or enhancing livelihood. 5.2 Change in livelihood for women and other vulnerable PAPs who need to substitute their income because of adverse circumstances. impact	5.1 Women-headed households for disabled or elderly persons and the landless. 5.2. (a) Vulnerable PAPs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility. 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5. Needs-based special assistance can be provided in cash or in kind. The SPMU shall conduct a Needs assessment of the affected persons and, in line with the recommendation, provide the required assistance. ² 5.2 (a) & (b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
6. Loss of grazing area	Cattle Herders	Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsman to locate new grazing fields. Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating the new grazing area.
Loss of access to rivers or lakes/ access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others

² To conduct a needs assessment for vulnerable persons in a resettlement plan, start by engaging directly with the affected individuals and communities through inclusive consultations. Identify specific vulnerabilities, such as age, gender, disability, or socio-economic status, and tailor support measures, including access to healthcare, education, livelihood opportunities, and social services, based on their unique needs and circumstances.

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences applicable to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

Note: This entitlement matrix is a framework for all RAPs under RFP and covers more than the anticipated impacts of this RAP. The entitlement matrix will apply to only the impacts covered under Table on Impacts.

5.10 Description of Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the ESS 5 guideline, the following criteria are recognized:

- a. Those who have formal rights to land (including customary, traditional, and religious rights recognized under the Federal and/or State Laws of Nigeria).
- b. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land as at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized through a process identified in this resettlement plan.
- c. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using, or getting their livelihood.
- d. Those enumerated as owners of economic trees whether they own the land or are tenants.
- e. Those enumerated as owners of structures.

5.11 Proof of Eligibility

A PAP census register was prepared for this RAP to identify eligible PAPs for entitlements. The register contains the name of the PAP, reference code (for structures), phone number, photograph identity, and GPS coordinates of the affected asset. In the case of a PAP being indisposed, deceased, or incapacitated during compensation implementation, his/her next of kin will be paid the compensation benefit after two community leaders have identified him/her with an affidavit that describes why he/she is standing in for the original PAP.

CHAPTER SIX: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The valuation of assets to be affected by the project's implementation was conducted using a general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation. This principle is in line with the RPF, which states that lost income and assets will be valued at their full replacement cost, so the PAPs should experience no net loss.

6.1.1 Inflation Consideration to the Valuation/Budget

The asset valuation was based on the floating exchange rate in Nigeria as of March 1st, 2024. The rate was N1544 per USD. However, to accommodate the likelihood of an exchange rate rise and impact on the PAP's income, this PAP was prepared based on N1,550 per dollar. Where this RAP implementation is delayed for two years, the borrower will review the RAP valuation to ensure it aligns with the prevailing monetary rate.

6.2 Method of Valuation for Compensation

6.2.1 Valuation Method for Land Property

In line with ESS5, as stated in the entitlement matrix, there will be the acquisition of lands on which affected structures are raised, where such structures fall within the right of way and are feasibly unavoidable. However, compensation will be paid for the affected lands at the current market value of land in the project community. In so doing, the land size on which affected structures are raised was taken into cognizance, as well as the locations, since these two variables are determinants of the value of land property. This RAP applied the current market value for land within the project area, N2,500 per square meter.

6.2.2 Valuation for Economic Trees

The valuation for economic trees was based on the market rate for seedlings in Gombe. Trees encountered were valued based on the market value of the tree yield for one year + cost of nursery + labour costs. Labour was valued at ₦1,000 per hour, and an hour is sufficient for one seedling preparation and planting. Therefore, the value of affected economic trees was established, as shown in Table 6.1, while the compensation matrix for economic trees is presented in Volume 2. Suffice it to state further that all economic trees were evaluated as mature (for fruit bearing) to avert the conflict of life span, especially in view of the fact that there is usually a lag between the period of RAP preparation and compensation. This was to ensure that the purpose of resettlement, which is to restore or improve the living conditions of PAPs is realised

Table 6. 2: Rates of Economic Trees.

Tree type (Hausa)	Botanical Name	Cost of Seedling/Nursey A	The market value of the Yield B	Market rate A+B+ Labour (N1000) (₦)
Moringa	Adansonia Digitata	100	9000	9100
Black berry	Rubus subg	100	25,000	25100
Durumi	Ficus Polita	100	15,000	15,100
Neem	Azadirachta Indica	100	15,000	15,100
Mango	Magnifera Indica	100	20000	20100
Paw Paw	Carica Papaya	100	10000	10,100
Banana	Musa Acuminata	100	10,000	10100
Doum Palm	Hyphaena Thebaica	100	20000	20100
Shadia	Sida acuta	100	15,000	15,100
Palm Tree	Arecaceae	100	20,000	20,100
Cashew	Anacardium Occidentale	100	20,000	20,100
Plantain	Musa Paradisiaca	100	10000	10,100

Source: RAP Team Field Survey 2024

6.2.3 Valuation for Structures

The Replacement Cost Method was used to estimate the value of the property/structure. It assumes that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at current labour, material, and other incidental expenses. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if it were new. The valuation expert (Quantity Surveyor) in the RAP team conducted a market survey at the building material market (**Kasuwan Katako**) in Gombe town to establish the current market price of building materials as shown in Table 6.3.

Subsequently, based on the current market price of materials, replacement cost was estimated; detailed information on the type of building, number of rooms or size of structures, types of material, finishing, level of completion and labour was taken into cognisance. However, should compensation not be paid within two years from the date /time of this valuation, the property value must be re-evaluated to reflect the prevailing market price of materials and labour and account for inflation at the time of implementation.

Table 6. 3: Prices of Building Materials at Timber Shed (Kasuwan Katako) Market, Gombe, as of February 2024.

SN	ITEM	TYPE	UNIT	PRICE (₦)
1	Corrugated iron sheet	1 bundle	20mm	36,000
2	Corrugated iron sheet	1 bundle	15mm	25,500

3	Plywood	Soft	2/2	450
4	Plywood	Hard	2/3	550
5	Plywood	Hard	2/2	800
6	Nails	4'' bag	-	8,000
7	Nails	3'' bag	-	8,000
8	Iron rod	12mm	pc	8500
9	Iron rod	10mm	pc	5500
10	Ceiling board	Holland	1pc	1,800
11	Ceiling board	Brazil	1pc	2,500
12	Ceiling board	China	1pc	2,500
13	PVC	-	7.9sqm	6,000
14	Wooden door	-	1	5,000
17	Zink door		1	15,000
18	Iron door		1	50,000
19	Bag of cement		1	12,500
20	Block		9inches	450
21	Block		6inches	400
22	Tiles floor		1sqm	1,800
23	Sharp sand		1 tipper	50,000
24	Plaster sand		1 tipper	60,000
25	Mud		1 tipper	15,000

Table 6. 4: Cost of Buildings at Different Completion and Finishing Stages.

S/N	CATEGORY	UNIT	MOVE ABLE	PERMANENT	(N)
1	Block house, completed and plastered	M ²		x	65,000
2	Block lintel level room	M ²		x	40000
3	Mud house completed	M ²		x	35,000
4	Mud house at lintel roofing level.	M ²		x	35,000
5	Block house at window level	M ²		x	30,000
6	Block fence unplastered	M ²		x	6000
7	Block fence plastered	M ²		x	7500
8	Block fence with painted wall	M ²		x	8000
9	Block fence with zinc extension	M ²		x	6000
10	Zinc fence	M ²		x	2500
11	Mud fence	M ²		x	2000
12	Block fence at foundation level	M ²		x	1000
13	Pit toilet	Lump sum		x	100,000
14	Local zinc Kitchen	M ²		x	35000
15	Block kitchen	M ²		x	65000
16	Block foundation	M ²		x	1,000
17	Open Shade	M ²	x		2500
18	Metal shade/caravan	Lump sum	x		100,000
19	Open Fishpond	Lump sum		x	200,000
20	Septic tank/ Soak away	Lump sum		x	200,000
21	Goat House	M ²		x	2500
22	Borehole	Lump sum		x	500,000
23	Pitch stone fence at foundation level	M ²		x	3000

6.3 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Budget for PAPs

The compensation budget is composed of components as shown in table 6.5 below: The total budget for administering/implementing the site-specific RAP is ₦ 3,142,073,261.2 (Three Billion, One Hundred and Forty Two Million, Seventy Three Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty One naira and Two Kobo only. The details are presented in the table below:

Table 6. 5: Compensation and Resettlement Budget Estimate for Railway line gully erosion Project Area.

AFFECTED ITEM	QUANTITY (m ² /Count/kg)	Number of PAPs	AMOUNT (₦)
Economic trees	370stands	200	18,137,400
Permanent loss of Land	76,116m ²	485	190,552,500
Permanent loss of structures	469 units	285	2,739,326,500
Temporal/moveable structures	16 units	16	2,440,000
Vulnerable PAPs		174	42,090,000
Cost of NGO			2,000,000
A. SUB TOTAL Compensation/Resettlement			₦2,994,546,400
B. Training & Enlightenment of PAPs (LUMPSUM)			9,000,000
C. Implementation cost: M & E and Consultation (1% of A)			29,945,464
D. GRM operations (1% of A)			29,945,464
E. Disclosure cost (LUMPSUM)			2,000,000
F. Contingency (2.5% of A)			76,635,933.2
Total budget for administration/implementation of RAP			= (A+B+C+D+E+F) ₦ 3,142,073,261.2

Note: The contingency is for offsetting incidental expenses likely to arise during the RAP implementation i.e. issues relating to grievance redress for undervalued asset.

6.4 Procedure for Delivery of Entitlements

6.4.1 Establishment of a Resettlement Committee

The Gombe ACRReSAL SPMU shall establish a resettlement committee to coordinate and facilitate the RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

- To hold meetings with PAPs, site committees, and community associations on the processes for carrying out resettlement and compensation.
- Engage with stakeholders and ensure successful land acquisition, residential construction and assistance required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report.
- Implement, monitor, and review the progress of the implementation of the RAP.
- Constitute a Grievance Redress Committee and,
- Carry out post-implementation audit and reporting.

The composition of this committee shall include a representative of PAPs, site committee members (a female representative is required), 2 representatives from the Gombe State ACRReSAL SPMU (which shall include the Social and Livelihood Officer), a Community association representative and NGO (where possible). The head of the committee will be selected among members while the Social and Livelihood Officer functions as the secretary to the resettlement committee.

6.4.2 RAP Compensation Process

The compensation process will involve several steps under this resettlement and compensation plan and shall include the following:

- **Public participation:** Public participation has been part of the RAPs process, and it will continue even during the RAP implementation phase.

Using the entire identified medium, PAPs would be contacted, consulted, and made to participate in an enlightenment workshop in which modalities for compensation would be discussed and agreed upon. The resettlement committee, in collaboration with the focal NGO, will ensure that all PAPs are contacted/consulted.

- PAPs will be issued with a compensation order form. In the order form, PAPs will clearly specify their choice of payment format (cheque or e-payment) and details of bank account information.
- Non-bank account holders shall be assisted in opening bank accounts.
- The form to be issued to PAPs will also include a section on indemnity, where PAPs will declare the relinquishment of the property for which he/she is paid compensation.
- In the case of land or a house, the PAP will hand over the original property document to the Gombe State ACREsAL during the documentation stage.

Notification—The dates of various activities for the resettlement program will be communicated to the PAPs in a timely manner to ensure inclusive participation.

6.4.3 Compensation Payment Administration

The resettlement budget details prepared in this RAP shall be the guide for the resettlement committee in implementing the RAP compensation. After completing the RAP verification and documentation processes, the RAP implementation committee will verify the forms and documents received from the PAPs, endorse the forms (if satisfied) and prepare the payment voucher and cheque to be signed by the Project Coordinator and other relevant signatories.

The Project Coordinator will verify the submission by the committee using the RAP Budget document as a reference. If there are errors, omissions or ambiguities, the committee's attention will be drawn to reconcile.

When fully verified, the Project Coordinator shall approve the payment and ensure that the accountant at the SPMU makes the payments to the various PAPs' banks or issues cheques to PAPs.

6.5 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

Before any project activity is implemented, PAPs must be compensated/resettled per the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this RAP. This will ensure that issues of vulnerability and grievances are mitigated while the project objective is being achieved.

CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure and several complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner. It provides a multi-layered mechanism to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at the local level. The objective is to respond to the mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance with a public forum to raise their objections and, through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally, in addition to the existing formal administrative and legal procedures.

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

- PAPs not listed.
- Losses not identified correctly.
- Inadequate assistance.
- Dispute on ownership.
- Delay in disbursement of compensation and improper distribution of assistance.

Notwithstanding the grievance redress mechanism's set objective, it provides a procedure for the complainant to appeal in the court of law, but only as a last resort.

7.2 Grievances and Appeals Procedure

This grievance procedure is prepared in line with the provision of the RPF of the ACRoSAL project. The need to provide a forum locally to receive, hear and resolve disputes is in the best interest of all parties to forestall the lengthy litigation process, which could affect the project's progress. Therefore, setting up a grievance redress committee early during RAP implementation is desirable.

7.2.1 *Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)*

In Consultation with the stakeholders, a Grievance Redress Committee will be set up by Gombe State SPMU at 4 steps/levels at which grievances arising from this project can be addressed. They are:

- The site/community level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be chaired by the senior district head.
- The SPMU-GRC is under the coordination of the project coordinator.
- the Steering & Technical Committee GRC under the chairmanship of the Hon. Commissioner of Environment and
- the court.

Site/community level GRC

The GRC shall be made up of the following parties:

- 2 Representatives of the Community Association for which at least one must be a female,
- 2 PAPs or their representatives
- Representative of the LGA.
- Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment,
- Representative of Ministry of Land or physical planning and,
- Social and Livelihood Officer in the Gombe State ACRoSAL team

It is not expedient for the members of the resettlement implementation committee to double as GRC members since they coordinated and implemented the resettlement process that is adjudged to have lapsed. They may be biased in their judgment of the PAP and, therefore, morally do not deserve to facilitate the GRC. However, the exception is the Social and Livelihood Officer whose inclusion in the GRC is necessary to:

- i. Provide rapid clarification and documentation to the GRC,

Be the eye of the Representative of the Ministry in the entire GRC process as an official who will be responsible for reporting to the project coordinator on matters of the GRC.

The need for a focal NGO with experience in social development and livelihood to head the GRC gives the committee credibility and trust in protecting the interests of PAPs. ACRoSAL or its staff would not be heading the committee since it is a party to the anticipated grievance cases.

The Gombe State ACRoSAL-SPMU will provide the GRC with the guideline based on the provisions of this RAP and make available to it contact details/register of PAPs with details of their names, addresses and phone numbers for contacting them when necessary.

The PAPs shall also have the option of contacting the GRC directly or indirectly to register their grievance by themselves or through their local chief or leader. No fees or charges will be required from those wishing to hear a grievance or complaint. The timeline for implementing the grievance resolutions shall be 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

The functions of the Grievance Redress Committee shall include:

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from the loss of private properties.
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorise and prioritise the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee, and
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities.

The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local and state levels to facilitate access, flexibility, and openness to various proofs, considering that PAPs require a speedy, just, and fair resolution of their grievances.

Where the Grievance Redress Committee cannot resolve the matter at this level, the Complainant may seek

redress from *the State Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GRC)*.

The SPMU Level-GRC:

This Committee shall be coordinated by the Project Coordinator of the Gombe State ACREsAL SPMU and made up of the following parties:

- 1 Representative from the State Ministry of Environment.
- 1 Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture
- 1 Representative from the Ministry of Water Resources
- 1 Representative from the Ministry of Lands and Survey
- 1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- 1 Representative from the Focal NGO
- Social and Livelihood Officer in the SPMU as the Secretary³
- Project Accountant in the SPMU
- Project Coordinator of the SPMU as the Chairman

This committee shall serve as the second place of recourse for anyone who has a grievance related to the site. The timeline for addressing/resolving the issues raised by a complainant by this SPMU-GRC shall be, at most, 15 days from the day the complaint was received. Where a PAP feels dissatisfied with the redress obtained at this level, he/she may seek redress from the *ACReSAL Steering and Technical Committee*.

The Steering and Technical Committee Level GRC:

The Chairman of the Steering Committee will coordinate this Committee and shall constitute the following members:

- The Social and Livelihoods Specialist at the Federal Project Management Unit
- Representatives of FMEnv, FMWR and FMARD
- Social and Livelihood Officers from 2 neighbouring ACREsAL states with experience handling grievance matters.
- Project Coordinator of the Gombe State ACREsAL SPMU as the Secretary

The timeline for addressing/resolving the issues raised by a complainant by this ACREsAL Steering and Technical Committee shall be, at most, 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PMU—GRC to resolve the matter.

However, when matters cannot be resolved at this level, the aggrieved may seek redress in a court of law. The Gombe State ACREsAL SPMU will assist the complainant with the court filing procedure.

³ Due to his/her knowledge of the project, the Social and Livelihood Officer (SLO) for ACREsAL shall serve as the secretary to the Resettlement Committee. Due to delays and bureaucratic issues, the ACREsAL project will follow a project-specific approach rather than the Land Use Act. However, where the World Bank disagrees, the SPMU is prepared to revert to using the government Land Committee.

Court Resolution of Grievance Matters

The possibility of seeking a grievance resolution in court may be a last resort and should be expected, especially if the complainant feels dissatisfied with the resolution of the GRC. The provision of the RPF is that grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the state local courts system of administration of justice. The court hierarchy would, in ascending order, hear the matter. The high court of the state is being designated as the highest appellate court to settle grievances.

7.3 Procedure for Effective Local Resolution of Grievance

The following steps and procedures will apply in this project to ensure that grievances are settled by the Grievance Redress Committee as much as possible:

- Upon disclosure of the RAP report, an easily accessible and affordable complaints mechanism will be established. This will empower individuals with claims against the process to voice their concerns without barriers.
- In the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances through the designated officers of the GRC at the site/community level or drop written complaints inside a box provided at the palace of the traditional ruler. The box shall be marked ‘GRIEVANCE COMPLAINT BOX FOR ACReSAL PROJECT’ or through a free toll phone line (08000047225; 08000047223; 0800472273725) or text message, email address - gombeacresal@gmail.com or GRM website provided by the Gombe State ACReSAL Project. Other Contact Details: 08023742765 08039256995.
- The committee secretary will visit the box at least once in 2(two) days to collect complaints.
- The resettlement committee or its secretary (social and livelihood officer) should verify the matter and write to the complainant within two weeks.
- ***The RAP established an independent Resettlement Committee that can be accessed by the PAP rather than Government Land Committee (GLC), because the procedures of the GLC do not align with good practices as identified under this RAP***
- The written response conveys explanations regarding his/her complaints to the complainant, including measures, requirements, and a timeline for addressing the matter.
- Where a matter is not satisfactorily resolved at this level, PAPs have the right to seek redress through the court of justice.

The members of the Grievance Redress Committee must undergo the recommended training/sensitization workshop. This will ensure their preparedness and competence in handling grievances. While establishing the grievance mechanism is necessary, it is equally essential that RAP implementations are thorough and in line with the provisions of this RAP consistent with ESS5. It is, however, very important that lessons learnt and complaints received at any given time be appropriately documented for future reference and intervention in other projects.

7.4 GBV Grievances Uptake and Protocol for Addressing GBV/SH

The uptakes for reporting GBV are available under the Gombe State ACRoSAL Project. PAPs especially women were informed during the consultation about the channels which include:

- Toll free hotline (0800-555-555; 08000047225) or direct phone number of the GBV Officer at The SPMU (08039256995)
- Online reporting platform(gombeacresal@gmail.com)
- Online reporting platform
- Dedicated reporting desk at Gombe State Sexual Assault Referral Center (SARC) located at the Federal Medical Center and Gombe state Specialist Hospital

The GBV Officer at the SPMU is trained for handling GBV cases and referring them to the appropriate authorities. She is also responsible for checking the various uptake channels for GBV complaints, responses and reporting to FPMU and the World Bank.

7.4.1 Referral Pathways

Survivors are referred to:

1. Medical centers for medical and emotional attention. The facilities dedicated for GBV survivors are located in Federal Medical Center and Gombe state Specialist Hospital. These facilities are within the project area. Other referral system will be explored subject to the consent of the survivor. They are:
2. Gombe State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development: Responsible for promoting women's right and providing support services for survivors;
3. Nigeria Police Force, Gombe state command (081-5056-7771 or 081-5185-5014): Receives and investigates reports of SEA/SH
4. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP), Gombe state office located at No 14 Gombe-Bauchi Highway (08123899011): They are responsible for legal aid services for justice and protection including sexual exploitation and abuse survivors. NAPTIP can also be contacted via their official email address (gombestate@naptip.gov.ng)
5. Reporting GBV cases to the GBV focal person at the FPMU

The GBV Specialist at the FPMU will be responsible for:

- Monitoring the overall system and the status of complaints resolution in their respective program.
- Weekly monitoring of the Grievance Registers and providing responses to complex complaints which cannot be resolved at the State and Community levels.
- Coordinating with relevant agencies to ensure that serious complaints are resolved in a timely fashion.
- Coordinate with relevant finance departments to ensure resource availability for backstopping activities, including working with the Service Providers, put in place an NGO to backstop responses to SEA/SH, as necessary; and ensure funds are available at SPIU Level.
- Promptly notify and provide information about an incident (GBV) to the WB as well as further details as they become available as needed.
- Ensure proper feedback is provided to complainants.

CHAPTER EIGHT: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Introduction to Institutional Arrangement

The principal institutions and stakeholders involved in this resettlement process are the Gombe State ACREsAL SPMU, the Ministry of Environment (as the lead coordinating Ministry), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Resources, the World Bank/ACReSAL FPMU team, the Resettlement Committee, the Grievance Redress Committee, the Site Committee, and the Community Association.

8.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation are as per Table 8.1.

Table 8. 1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation.

S/No	Stakeholders/Institution	Responsibilities
1	SPMU-Gombe ACREsAL	i. coordinate all related agencies' policies, programmes, and actions in the States. ii. ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of the project's various technical programmes. iii. cooperate through a Steering Committee that guides the technical aspects of all project activities. iv. maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the sub-projects. v. plan, coordinate, manage and develop ACREsAL projects to ensure success. vi. organize the necessary orientation and training for the departmental officials so that they can consult with communities, support communities in implementing RAPs, and promptly implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs. vii. establish a resettlement committee responsible for modifying any adaptive change from RAP implementation. viii. appointment of an NGO working with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). ix. ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation, as required. x. engaging the services of a consultant/NGO to carry out the preparation and implementation of RAP and subsequently engaging the service of external monitors for the RAP implementation. xi. approval of payments to consultants for RAP activity carried out under the project. xii. submission of Reports to the World Bank for review.
2	World Bank	i. responsible for the final review, clearance, and approval of the RAP and any adaptive change.
3	Ministry of Environment	i. responsible for review of the RAP report submitted by the SPMU.
4	FPMU	i. assist in RAP validation and implementation process

S/No	Stakeholders/Institution	Responsibilities
5	Ministry of Physical Planning & Urban Development	i. approves RAP budget and funding. ii. supervises RAP compensation implementation. iii. ensures that the RAP report is displayed for public view. iv. Ensure the environmental safety and soundness of sites where the PAPs are relocated. Facilitate alternative land acquisition as may be required for resettling PAPs. v. assist the ACRoSAL resettlement committee with site preparation, land mapping, and authentication. vi. responsible for preparing Certificates of Occupancy, which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary landholders.
6	Resettlement Committee	i. Responsible for coordinating RAP implementation under the supervision of SPMU. ii. Ensure the consultation and participation of PAPs in implementation activities. iii. Prepares report of RAP implementation.
7	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	i. As key stakeholders, they shall give their opinions and support on alternative project designs. ii. Attend meetings, workshops, and capacity-building meetings for this RAP. iii. Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure success. iv. Carry out livelihood restoration activities.
8	Social and Livelihood Officer	i. Provide the various committees (resettlement and grievance redress committees) with necessary documents and support. ii. Advice on World Bank ESS 5. iii. Ensures coordination between the implementing committees and ACRoSAL. iv. Write periodic reports on RAP implementation for submission to the PC and WB. v. Monitor and report RAP implementation, including livelihood restoration of PAPs.

S/No	Stakeholders/Institution	Responsibilities
9	NGO	i. Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in the resettlement process. ii. Coordinate Grievance redress committee. iii. Ensures fair hearing and timely dispensing of grievance matters.
10	Grievance Redress Committee	i. Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from the loss of private properties and business areas. ii. Record the PAPs' grievances and categorize and prioritize the grievances that the committee needs to resolve. iii. Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible.

8.3. Monitoring & Evaluation

There will be two levels of monitoring: internal and external. Internal monitoring will involve an M&E resident staff at the SPMU -Gombe ACRoSAL Office, while the Gombe State ACRoSAL will periodically engage an external M&E expert specifically for this purpose.

The key objectives of monitoring the RAP implementation would be as follows:

- Transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources
- Providing constant feedback on how the RAP implementation achieves its goals.
- Identifying potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions
- Providing guidelines for the planning of future projects and,
- Improving project design.

8.3.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the SPMU. Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation/ Social & Livelihood Officer.

The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to the SPMU and the World Bank. Lessons learnt during implementation will be documented and disseminated so that gaps identified can serve as valuable information for subsequent projects.

8.3.2 External /Independent Monitoring

The SPMU will engage an independent firm or organisation to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. Based on this resettlement plan, the SPMU will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference. The selected firm/consultant should have extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The SPMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the firm/consultant and the proposed research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats.

This independent monitoring aims to verify key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of adequate consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes in income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring such matters will help ensure equitable benefits for displaced people.

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, the independent monitoring consultant will visit a sample of 10% of the Project affected Population six months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done by the Policy Framework and the respective RAP.
- Assess whether the RAP objective of enhancing or at least restoring the living standards and income levels of PAPs has been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of project implementation's social and economic impact on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the RAP's implementation procedures to achieve this policy framework's principles and objectives.

The terms of reference for this task and the selection of qualified agencies will be prepared by the SPMU-Gombe State ACREsAL in collaboration with the World Bank at the beginning of the project implementation stage.

8.3.3 Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets, lost or damaged, and provision of compensation, resettlement, and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out following the provisions of this policy framework and the respective inventory and RAP. The M&E officer oversees that the RAPs are implemented as designed and approved.

Verify that funds for implementing the RAPs are provided to the sub-implementing agencies/stakeholders promptly in amounts sufficient for their purposes and that such funds are used following the provisions of the RAP.

8.4 Implementation Schedule

The chart below depicts the implementation schedule. However, this is tentative, as a delay in carrying out the review or getting approval may affect the duration allocated herein.

Table 8. 2: Timetable for RAP implementation shown in Gant Chart.

No	Activiti	Responsibility	Completion Time						
			Sept. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025
	IMPLEMENTATION								
1	Disclosure of RAP Report (Country and World Bank external site)	Consultant							
2	Consultation with PAPs on the implementation agenda and	Consultant							
3	Engagement of witnessing NGO and Livelihood service providers								
4	Validation of PAPs and affected Assets	Consultant							

5	RAP Capacity Building/Training	Consultant,							
6	Inauguration of Grievance Mechanism								
7	Payment of Compensation	ACReSAL SPMU							
8	Grievance uptake and Redress								
9	Commencement of Civil work	Consultant							
10	RAP Implementation Monitoring	Consultant, ACRReSAL							
11	Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation	ACReSAL Min of Environment							
12	RAP Audit	WB							

8.4.1 Monitoring Indicators

The M&E indicators for this RAP and mechanism for implementation are as follows

Indicators	Method of Measurement	Frequency	Key Performance Target
Compensation			
Number of PAPs who have attended compensation / entitlement briefings. Number of PAPs with compensation / entitlement agreements signed. Number of PAPs with bank accounts (existing or opened with project assistance). Number of PAPs paid the compensation due. Period of time between PAP signing of compensation agreements and payment of compensation.	Assessment of periodic report of the Resettlement database	One month during RAP implementation period	100% of the PAP entitlement briefings undertaken; agreements signed, bank accounts in place and compensation payments made.

Physical Resettlement			
Number and percentage of physically displaced households resettled including: Resettled to replacement house Resettled by cash compensation.	Assessment of the Resettlement database and PAP interviews.	Bi-monthly	100% of the physically displaced PAPs who opted for a replacement house have received their replacement house. 100% of physically displaced PAPs who opted for cash compensation have moved to another house.
Livelihood Restoration			
No. and percentage of PAHs entitled to livelihood restoration support who have received this support, broken down by support type and gender: Agricultural Improvement Program (Options A to E) ☐ Food Security Program (FSP) Enterprise Development and vocational training No. and percentage of PAH's whose livelihoods have been improved or restored to at least pre-project levels (based on baseline socio-economic survey and sample re-surveys).	Assessment of Resettlement database / sample survey of PAPs	Bi-monthly	100% of eligible PAPs have received the livelihood restoration support they are entitled to and agreed to. 100% of economically displaced PAHs who agreed to livelihood restoration support have had their livelihoods improved or restored to at least pre-project levels.
Transitional and Relocation Assistance			
☐ No. of PAHs who have received relocation assistance. No. of PAHs who have received financial management training (for PAPs receiving monetary compensation).	Assessment of the Resettlement database review/survey sampling of affected PAPs		100% of PAPs eligible for relocation assistance and/or transitional support have received this support
Vulnerable Persons			
No. and percentage of vulnerable households (as	Assessment of the Resettlement	Bi-monthly: post RAP	100% of PAPs who are identified as vulnerable and

identified in the Vulnerable Household Register) who have received additional support.	database	implementation	requiring additional support (per the Vulnerable Household Register) have received this support.
Grievance Management			
Number of grievances received relating to delivery of RAP entitlements (disaggregated by location). Number and percentage of these grievances resolved. Average time taken to resolve these grievances (from grievance registration to closure).	Grievance management logs/database	Monthly	95% project registered grievances are resolved within 60 days of registration

8.5 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the Gombe State ACRoSAL and other implementing agencies in understanding and implementing the RAP and the ESF, it is established that in-depth training for the relevant ACRoSAL staff on the ESF/ESS 5 protocol and implementation process is needed. Other parties to receive capacity training and enlightenment are the PAPs, the RAP implementation committee, and the grievance redress committee.

The various categories of training needs/education and target designates are identified in Table 8.3 below.

Table 8. 3: Recommended Training and Education.

Item	Module	Course Content	Who to Train	Estimated Amount(N)
Day 1	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP	ACReSAL staff, RAP implementation committee and Grievance redress Committee	3,000,000
Day 2	Procedure for Handling Complaints	Complaint Handling Process	ACReSAL staff, PAPs and Grievance redress Committee	3,000,000

Day 3	Basics of Livelihood Restoration	1). Cash Management and Monitoring 2) Record Management & Bookkeeping	ACReSAL staff and PAPs	3,000,000
				TOTAL: N9, 000,000

CHAPTER NINE: COMPENSATION FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Budget for Resettlement Activities Related to the Project

The total budget for administering/implementing the site-specific RAP is **₦3,253,089,576** (Three Billion, Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Million, Eighty-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Six Naira).

9.2 Responsibility for RAP budget funding

The Gombe State Government, through its Government Counterpart Fund (GCF), is responsible for funding the RAP budget as the party responsible for impacting livelihoods. Like any other sub-activity eligible for payment under this project, this shall be financed through the project's administrative and financial management rules and manuals.

The implementation function is expected to rest on the Gombe State ACREsAL SPMU. However, before disbursement or implementation can commence, the budget disbursement will be subject to the finalisation of disclosure and clearance/approval by the World Bank.

9.3 Responsibility for Change Management

ESS 5 allows for adaptive RAP implementation management. Therefore, the SPMU will be responsible for modifying the RAP in the event of unanticipated changes in project conditions or obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement objectives. However, such modifications must be submitted to the FPMU and World Bank for review and approval before being implemented.

CHAPTER TEN: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

10.1 Introduction

Stakeholder and Community consultations are critical to the success of this RAP by ESS 10. Consultations are essential as a tool for gathering information and involving the stakeholders in achieving sustainability. They will extend this RAP preparation stage to the project implementation and evaluation stages.

The thrust of the consultations carried out in preparing this RAP are to:

- notify project-affected persons and the community about the project set-up and development objectives.
- establishing and maintaining a two-way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholders,
- creating ownership, and
- eliciting broader input and suggestions to ensure project sustainability and success.

10.2 Approach for Identification and Participation of Stakeholders

The existing documents prepared by ACRoSAL, such as the project appraisal document (PAD), project implementation manual (PIM), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), clearly stated the stakeholders to be identified in the project, including the MDAs at the Steering Technical Committee. The PIM and RPF expressly underpinned the need to constitute a site committee and the essence of working in collaboration with community associations and NGOs.

Therefore, the RAP consultant, with support from the Gombe State ACRoSAL SPMU, contacted and engaged the various groups, PAPs, and the community leadership in rounds of consultations, which has, thus far, helped in the quality of information presented in this RAP report. The consultation process is a continuum throughout the project cycle. Therefore, the resettlement implementation committee and the sub-committee to address grievances are expected to continue carrying PAPs and relevant stakeholders along as required during the implementation phases.

10.3 Strategy for Consultation Process

The following considerations guided the public consultations:

- Site visit to the project site parameter
- Identification of the administrative leadership in the project areas and visits to the community leadership
- Identification of PAPs and notification of meetings in collaboration with community leaderships
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs and the affected assets.

10.4 Summary Consultations with Affected Communities and Host Community

Consultations were held with PAPs and the affected communities on 31st January and 1st February 2024. The district heads and village chiefs, community members from Tabra district and Bogo in Doma district, women, PAPs, Gombe ACRoSAL SPMU, and RAP consultant teams were in participation.

Activities were conducted in Hausa and English for inclusive participation. The meetings discussed the project's objectives and benefits, as well as any adverse impacts that may result from implementation and how they can be mitigated. They also provided a platform to hear and address the perceptions of the PAPs and project communities about their concerns and contributions to project sustainability.

During each of the consultation meetings, the consultant gave an overview of the ACRoSAL intervention in Gombe state, which is targeted to increase the adoption of climate-resilient landscape management practices in targeted watersheds and to strengthen the long-term framework for integrated landscape management. The stakeholders were informed that the civil work construction component will involve land acquisition and displacement. The RAP consultant informed the communities that an inventory of the affected items and a census of the project-affected persons (PAPs) will be undertaken to ensure that all PAPs are genuinely identified and compensated. He explained the cut-off date (01/02/2024) as a date that marks the end of the census in which no new development is expected to occur within the affected corridor. He explicitly stated that any person who attempts to install himself on the project site or embarks on any new development after this date to receive compensation benefits will not be eligible.

They were also informed about the grievance redress process that will be set up to address grievances arising from the RAP process and the procedures available for lodging complaints. Focus group discussions with women groups also featured, as did sensitisation about the risk of sexual abuse and exploitation, how to avoid them, and measures for addressing any GBV/SEA/SH-related matter through the GBV-Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures and referral process.

In addition, the consultant asked if the community could make a strong rule that will ensure that community members do not erect structures within the corridor being acquired by ACRoSAL even after construction work. He informed the community about the plan for bioremediation along the erosion corridors and called on their support to have a conserved and friendly environment. He admonished them to refrain from dumping wastes in the drainage to avoid siltation and blockages.

The RAP consultant sought to know from the people if there were concerns about project implementation in their area. Similarly, a focus group discussion was held with the women group to deepen conversations around the impact of the project and their perceptions and concerns.

Below is the summary of concerns in each consultation and how they were addressed.

Table 10. 1: Summary of Public Consultation in Tabra District

Date, Location and Participation	31 st January 2024 At the residence of the District Head of Tabra, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Barunde. In participation were the district head and village chiefs, Community members ⁴ from Akko and Gombe LGA (who form most of the PAPs), Gombe SPMU staffers, and the RAP consultant team
Concerns and	Concerns and questions raised include the following:

⁴ The community members mainly consist of people living along the gully reach, these are people living along the gully reach and whose properties are likely to be affected by the project.

questions	i. Will assets already damaged by the gully before the RAP census be compensated for? ii. How will individuals who lost their assets and sources of livelihood to the gully erosion before the ACRoSAL intervention be assisted in restoring their livelihoods? iii. Will the proposed drainage size contain the high volume of water that runs through the gully stretches? iv. A woman leader asked if the contractor would engage the youth of the community in temporal employment during construction time
How concerns were addressed	The questions and concerns of the people were addressed as follows: i. Assets already destroyed by the erosion/flood before the project will not qualify for compensation. ii. Those who lost their livelihoods to gully erosion before this intervention will be integrated into community interest groups (CIGs). The project will support the livelihood restoration plan through the CIGs' platform. iii. The proposed drainage specification in the engineering design will be enough to contain the pressure and volume of water from different fingers and sub-catchment to the main gully, which empties at the terminal point. iv. on the question regarding employment of the youths, raised by a woman leader, the SPMU staff stated that it would be considered especially for the unskilled labour

Second Consultation with the Bogo District

Date, Location and Participation	31st January 2024 At the residence of the Community head (Dagacin) In participation were the Dagacin (Community head) and Bogo (Counsel chiefs), Community members, Women, Gombe SPMU staffers and the RAP consultant team
Concerns and questions	Concerns and questions raised include the following: i. Are the youth going to be carried along during the implementation stage of the project and that are the youth going to be involved in skilled labour or are the unskilled labour. ii. What means of identification will be used to identify the PAPs during compensation? iii. Will individuals who lost their assets and sources of livelihood to the gully erosion before the ACRoSAL intervention be assisted in restoring their livelihoods?
How concerns were addressed	The questions and concerns of the people were addressed as follows: i. On the question regarding employment of the youths, the SPMU staff stated that it would be considered especially for the unskilled labour. ii. PAPs will be identified with any means of national identity such as NIN, Voters card or International Passport. In addition, the PAP must be one whose photo is captured in the PAP registered;

	iii. Those who lost their livelihoods to gully erosion before this intervention will be integrated into community interest groups (CIGs). The project will support the livelihood restoration plan through the CIGs' platform.
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Third Consultation: Women of Bogo District

Location and Date	Concerns and questions raised	How concerns and questions were addressed
1st February 2024 At the residence of the Community head (Dagacin Bogo)	1. Will there be notice of evacuation before the commencement of civil work? 2. What will ACRReSAL do to improve the economic condition of women that will be affected by the project, especially those who are household heads? 3. What is the plan to ensure that women are carried along at various stages of the project? 4. Will this project help to engage our children and youths who are unemployed?	1. The community as well as all projected affected persons will be notified before the civil work commence. 2. Affected household head women will in addition to compensation for their lost assets be entitled to skills training and empowerment, welfare stipends cash and assistance to relocate their assets. 3. Women will be contacted from time to time at the various stages of the intervention. Where opportunities exist, women will be given a right to participate or gain in the program. 4. Youths will get employed during the civil work, but more importantly, ACRReSAL is solving the problem that affects farming so that all including youths can meaningfully excel in agricultural livelihood



10.4.1 Attendance Record of Public Consultation

Gombe state

ATTENDANCE LIST *Tabra*
 COMMUNITY/GROUP: *Tabra district head*
 VENUE: *31*
 DATE: *31*

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	<i>Shirazi G. Goro</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>07061372323</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Muhammad Babu Gatawali mo</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>07061372323</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Umar Abdullahi</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08046191929</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>MAL Ibrahim Adamu</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08062208197</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>MAL Isyari Tijirra</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08021410955</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Abubakar Adamu</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08023925947</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>MAL Isyari Tijirra</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08147986269</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Isahim Muhammad</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08145007222</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Mai Angwa Bako</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>09033067434</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Fukun Yaga</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08160856211</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Abubakar Ibrahim</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>08124349110</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>Muhammad A. Abdulkadir</i>	<i>Ward Head</i>	<i>09033443424</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	<i>ABDULLAH WAKILATAP</i>	<i>TAPRA</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>

ABUBAKAR BABAYO UROSO SHI 0814424610
ABDUL KADIM IMAM MACHIRI UROSO SHI 08148655858
ABDUL KADIM UMAR

31/1/2023

Gombe state

ATTENDANCE LIST

COMMUNITY/GROUP: TABRA
 VENUE: TABRA DISTRICT HEAD
 DATE: 31st JANUARY, 2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	MOH'D ABUSARCAN	District Head	08039676159	SARCAN
2	AMULADI SALEM	Ward Head	07083392721	SALEM
3	USMAN MOH'D MUSA	Village Head	08087157839	MUSA
4	SALU ADAMU	Ward Head	07037141527	ADAMU
5	ADUDA TAFIDA	BOMACH	07046842153	TAFIDA
6	ALI JAURO	managawa	08028136637	JAURO
7	ABDULLAH MAINA	GOLEWIMARI	07081032675	MAINA
8	ABDOLWAB	BOH	0706812929	WAB
9	TARIKHA SALL	TAKR	0806601888	SALL
10	Adamu Salihu Borade	ward head	07064352698	BORADE
11	BARAKSIDA SMLEH	ward head	08161338014	SMLEH
12	USMAN ABDULAH	ward head	07066710218	ABDULAH
13	Mohammed Asabudu	ward head	07030557076	ASABUDU

Gombe - state

ATTENDANCE LIST

COMMUNITY/GROUP: Tabra
 VENUE: Tabra District head
 DATE: 31/1/2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Mohammed Bello	Mohammed Bello	08063270954	BELLO
2	Umar Samaila	Jaurowshi	08038680024	SAMAILA
3	ABUSARCAN MOH'D	Ward Head	070866402283	MOH'D
4	UMAR ABUBAKAR	Jaurowshi	08173103949	ABUBAKAR
5	Has Muhammad Mahmud	Ward Head	07091112000	MAHMUD
6	ABDULAMIN MUHAMMAD	BOMACH	08062806609	MUHAMMAD
7	ABDULGADIR	ward		GADIR
8	ABDULAD ABAMU	Jaurowshi	08060390492	ABAMU
9	ABUBAKAR M. BELL	Jaurowshi	09066375411	BELL
10	MATIA RI ABUKAR	Ward Head	08029271116	ABUKAR
11	Mohammed Asabudu	Ward Head	07066864429	ASABUDU
12	ABDULADU LAMIN	Ward Head	08030907616	LAMIN
13	Muhammad Umar Muhammad	Ward Head	08021505550	MUHAMMAD

ATTENDANCE LIST

COMMUNITY/GROUP: Bogo AKKO L.G.

VENUE: Bogo District Head's office

DATE: 31/01/2024

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGN
13	TITUS Ahmadi	Asst Ward Head	0808391471	[Signature]
14	SATIMU MUHAMMAD USMAN	WARD HEAD	0803279500	[Signature]
15	BELLO Idris	WARD HEAD	0806783110	[Signature]
16	ADAMU BAKAYO	WARD HEAD	0803067045	[Signature]
17	MUSA WABALI	WARD HEAD	0903041196	[Signature]
18	BAPPALI HAY BAHATZ	WARD HEAD	0804473781	[Signature]
19	TAURO BAPPALI	WARD HEAD	0813347154	[Signature]
20	AYUBA ADAMU	WARD HEAD	0816627276	[Signature]
21	RADU INARI	WARD HEAD	0803250592	[Signature]
22	IBRAHIM DODO	WARD HEAD	0803250592	[Signature]
23	UMAR MOHA	WARD HEAD	0803250592	[Signature]
24	Muhammad Ismail	WARD HEAD	0806652962	[Signature]
25	MUSA ADAMU	WARD HEAD	08103000165	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE LIST

COMMUNITY/GROUP: Bogo LGA

VENUE: District Head

DATE: 31/01/2024

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	ALH BAPAT GALADIMA UMAR	D/Head Bogo	08022690102	[Signature]
2	Muhammad K ADAMU	V/Head Bogo	0808393019	[Signature]
3	WABALI DABIRU ADAMU	H/Head Bogo	08029676970	[Signature]
4	MUHAMMAD KHACID	V/Head Bogo	08026002624	[Signature]
5	DAUDA ADAMU	V/Head Bogo	0802322020	[Signature]
6	ADAMU ATAYA	DISTRICT SECRETARY	08032313620	[Signature]
7	ALIU MUHA GARDANA	WARD HEAD	07069677115	[Signature]
8	BABATOKO MUHAMMAD	WARD HEAD	07030143010	[Signature]
9	ADAMU. ABISMAILAH	WARD HEAD	08066396609	[Signature]
10	SINUZI FARUK	WARD HEAD	07033331184	[Signature]
11	UMARU ISAH	WARD HEAD	08084829262	[Signature]
12	MASUDU ABULHADI	WARD HEAD	07063243735	[Signature]
13	SEYBISI DABIRU	WARD HEAD	08105656461	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE LIST

COMMUNITY/GROUP: Bogo LGA

VENUE: District Head

DATE: 31/01/2024

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	ALKE BADAU GALADIMA UMMA	D/Head Bogo	08022690102	
2	MUHAMMAD K ADAMU	V/Head Bogo	08083930129	
3	WABAU DATTIRU ADAMU	H/Bogo	08029626920	
4	MUHAMMAD KHALID	V/Head Bogo	08026002624	
5	DANDA ADAMU	V/Head Bogo	08023220220	
6	ADAMU ALIYA	DISTRICT SURGE	08082313620	
7	ALINU MUHAMMAD SARDANA	WAKILIN Bogo	07069677115	
8	BABAYO MUHAMMAD	SARKIN Bogo	07030143010	
9	ADAMU. ABDULLAH	BARKAN Bogo	08066794109	
10	SURUGI FARUK	MALAMUWA	07033331184	
11	UMARU BAYU	W/Head Bogo	08080829262	
12	MASUUN ABDULKADIR	—	07063243735	
13	SEYOSI DATTIRU	—	08105656461	

10.4.2 Pictures Of Consultations



Consultations with PAPs at the Bogo District Head's office, Gona Emirate Council, Akko LGA



The RAP lead Consultant addressing the participants during the consultation



The District head of Bogo giving his remark to the ACRoSAL Teams' visit



Picture session with the District head, District Executives and ACRoSAL Team

Picture with Women at Bogo Women



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