



**GOVERNMENT OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA
KADUNA STATE AGRO-CLIMATIC RESILIENCE IN
SEMI-ARID LANDSCAPES (ACReSAL) PROJECT**

DRAFT-FINAL REPORT
FOR:
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT AT
KAWO IN KADUNA NORTH LGA, KADUNA
STATE, NIGERIA**



MAY 2025

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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

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KAWO GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION PROJECT
KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

Submitted To:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACReSAL	Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CAI	Community Administrative Institutions
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIP	Community Involvement Program
KDSG	Kaduna State Government
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRASS	Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRRM	Grievance Referral and Redress Mechanism
LGA	Local Government Area
SMOE	State Ministry of Environment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OP/BP	World Bank's Operation Procedure/Bank Process
PRS	Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project-Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project, which is financed by World Bank (WB), International Development Fund (IDF), and the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). The project will help Nigeria address critical challenges of regional desertification control and landscape management in the Semi-Arid Landscapes of northern Nigeria through sustainable natural resources management to build climate resiliency. Kawo communities in Kaduna North Local Government Area (LGA) of Kaduna State is one of the many communities in the State whose landscapes are perennially severely devastated and degraded by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow.

With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flows cause these gullies to deepen and widen while threatening lives and destroying properties. Kaduna State ACReSAL is to support the state's effort at reducing the impacts of gully erosion on the regional landscapes by the rehabilitation of the existing Kawo erosion gully corridors through the ACReSAL opportunity.

The overall objective of this Consultancy is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Kawo gully erosion subprojects in Kaduna State. The objective of the WB Resettlement Action Plan is to restore persons affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than the pre-project situation. This RAP Consultancy specifically identifies, evaluates and documents the set of impacts and mitigation actions associated with the subprojects. It also provides monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before, during and after the remedial construction and rehabilitation works to eliminate or reduce to acceptable levels the identified adverse socioeconomic and cultural impacts.

Subproject Description

The proposed ground intervention at Kawo will rehabilitate and stabilize the existing gully corridors at the site and consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and bio-restoration along the gully corridors. The gully site rehabilitation activities pose the potential risks and impacts associated with the subproject. These risks and impacts include land acquisition along the expanded Right-of-Way (ROW), permanent and/or temporary physical displacement of residential or commercial households (HHs), temporary economic displacement of some vendors and businesses along the ROW, loss of economic trees and crops, risk of GBV and road accidents, etc.

Need for RAP

All World Bank funded investment projects require that the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting of 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) be followed. Among the 10 standards, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Following the guidelines suggested under the ESS5, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared for ACReSAL. Considering the significance of the potential social and economic impacts of land in Kawo communities as well as the number of potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the WB determined that a RAP should guide the operations of this project. This RAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the WB ESS5 and the Nigerian national social policies.

Project Location

The Kawo gully erosion subproject site is located in Kaduna North LGA in the northcentral part of Nigeria. Kawo community is situated within latitude 6° 09' and 6° 11' and longitude 6° 56' and 6° 59'.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

The Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978, as amended in 2004 provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria. Under the Land Use Act land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State is vested on the Executive Governor of that state while land within the rural areas of the

state is vested on the Local Government. The Land Use Act notwithstanding, existing customary laws in the project area allow for (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and (3) communal land ownership through a traditional land tenure system. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Under the World Bank, the ESS5 addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank's ESS5 are mostly in the rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. It is noted that in the event of divergence between the two policies, the one that better serves the needs of the PAPs takes precedence.

Potential Impacts

There are both positive and negative impacts associated with this project. On the positive side, this project will provide a huge emotional and economic relief to residents of Kawo communities whose homes and businesses are currently under imminent threat of destruction by gullies. Also, farm land owners within the communities are under the threat of having their ancestral lands washed away by erosion. Additionally, the project will improve flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion; reduce costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads; improve livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation; improve the landscape vista; and provide temporary job opportunities for both skilled and un-skilled labors.

The identified major negative impacts of the project include loss of land and economic trees/farm crops, loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation. Mitigation of these impacts to acceptable levels has been proffered. About 36,205m² of land acquisition is needed for the purpose of stabilizing the gully walls, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor and there will be loss of economic trees/farm crops within this area of land to be acquired. The project does not envisage any involuntary displacement of persons due to the destruction of existing structures. However, a total of 243 project affected persons (PAPs) were identified within Kawo project corridor. Of the total PAPs, there are 160 identified persons whose farmlands and economic trees/crops (ETC) would be affected by project activities and 56 vulnerable persons. The identified PAPs represent owners of structures located within 5m of the gully edge, owners/tenants of farmlands located within 5m of the gully edge, and the vulnerable persons living within 20m of the gully edge. All the identified land and economic trees/crop owners are to be appropriately compensated for their required land and the loss of economic trees/crops in accordance with the WB and Nigeria Policies on land acquisition.

Mitigation of Potential Impacts

It is important that prior to project implementation, resettlement and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Several structures at Kawo exist at various stages of structural degradation resulting from the continued effects of gulying in the areas as well as poor stormwater drainage channels. Owners of acquired land and any economic trees/crops there-on should be compensated. Residents/tenants of building structures with fragile health conditions, such as asthma and age-related issues, who may likely be adversely impacted by project activities should be temporarily relocated during the construction phase and be compensated for the inconveniences of relocation.

Public Participation and Consultations

Public participation and stakeholders' consultations were effectively conducted in the course of this RAP. To ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously local level consultative forums were formed to serve as community voices and they have become part of the entire project process. This RAP documents those that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and the RAP response to these concerns. Household census of the people identified as PAPs were conducted to establish their socioeconomic profile including their health related status. Only PAPs who have legal claims to assets or who registered and met the cut-off date (May 12, 2024) during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

Grievance Mechanism

A mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved has been structured for this project. As part of the grievance mechanism, formation of a three-level grievance committee (GC) starting with a community grievance redress committee (C-GC) has been structured to receive and document all public complaints relating to this RAP. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist in Kawo communities to resolve land disputes in the communities, and this will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, where relevant. It is anticipated that this community system together with the structured GM will allow unencumbered platform for people to express their dissatisfaction over any resettlement and social issues arising from the project.

The SPMU is advised to open toll free lines and a public complaints/suggestion box for community members to bring up their complaints. This ensures that Communities can forward their grievances at absolutely no cost. All grievances or complaints must be registered and compiled regularly for project management. The devised mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the RAP process. The SPMU shall follow the guidance of the World Bank to put in place a GBV-sensitive GM system that has strong elements of confidentiality, empathy and protection and services for survivors.

RAP Coordination and Implementation

The State shall establish implementation units that provide technical support to SPMU and ensure monitoring & evaluation of implementation process. The primary responsibility for the project execution is on the SPMU. The SPMU, using the available tool of consultancy appointments, shall provide the necessary awareness, mobilization and facilitation, project appraisal, approval & disbursement, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation reporting to the FPMU and the World Bank.

The budget estimate for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N110,645,566**. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, it should be included in the overall project budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation

It is necessary that independent monitoring and evaluation be carried out to strengthen the RAP implementation and follow-up of the whole project process. The M&E officers will work closely with the appropriate community organizations, such as the local mosques, the Focal NGO, the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) to continuously identify and evaluate any problems and difficulties that may occur after the process of implementation is initiated. The SPMU and the M&E officers will also pay special attention to the vulnerable groups, such as the aged and women headed families.

Monitoring will focus on information about PAPs post compensation and entitlement spending; relevance of relocation and RAP implementation timetable to overall project effectiveness; content of grievances, efficiency of procedures and accountability in handling the grievance; use of compensation money for those who invested it in profit-making enterprises; and site conditions and progress in the post construction activities at the site.

Review and Disclosure

This RAP will be subjected to public review and it should be disclosed in the state to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in Kaduna State and on the World Bank Website. Display centers will include Kaduna ACRoSAL SPMU office, ACRoSAL FPMU office, EA Department of FMEV., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA ACRoSAL Liaison office, Project Communities and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government Affairs.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report has been prepared for the Kawo gully erosion project in support of the Kaduna State Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (KDS-ACReSAL). The Kawo gully project will rehabilitate the existing gullies affecting the towns of Kawo in Kaduna North Local Government Area (LGA) in Kaduna State as well as help reverse land degradation within the communities. The RAP will precede the implementation of the remedial construction and rehabilitation works through resettlement operations to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) will not be impoverished by the adverse social impacts of the project.

This RAP has specifically identified, evaluated and documented the set of project impacts as well as the mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken for the two gully subprojects to eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works. The RAP also includes measures needed to implement the identified actions and address the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements.

1.2 Background

ACReSAL was initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to help reduce desertification, landscape degradation and vulnerabilities, and to develop watersheds in the participating States of Nigeria. The project is funded by the World Bank (WB), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). The project is currently being implemented in the 19 northern states and the Abuja Capital Territory. The States include **Kaduna**, Sokoto, Gombe, Plateau, Kogi, Kano, Katsina, Borno, Niger, Kebbi, Yobe, Taraba, Jigawa, Benue, Bauchi, Zamfara, Kwara and Nasarawa States.

1.3 The ACReSAL Project Components

The ACReSAL Project consists of four different components with eight (8) subcomponents which are targeted at arresting desertification and improving the sustainable productivity of land in the targeted areas of degraded and desert landscapes. The project also aims to support communities with improved capacity and investments to improve sustainable livelihoods. The four components and sub-components are outlined below:

Component A: Dryland Watershed Management

This component will implement integrated watershed management planning and address challenges of large-scale watershed degradation in northern Nigeria. Under this component are the following subcomponents:

A1. Strategic Watershed Management will support large-scale integrated watershed planning and implementation.

A2. Watershed Infrastructure will support large landscape-level investments. These may include those related to water resources (e.g., surface and groundwater storage, managed aquifer recharge, riverbank restoration, gully rehabilitation, irrigation, improved water systems), environmental management (stabilization of sand dunes, forest management, afforestation), and agriculture investments at a large scale.

A3. Special Ecosystems is an investment that will improve the management of special ecosystems, including wetlands, desert oases, and protected areas. The investments cover wetland improvement, monitoring systems, water management, biodiversity conservation, stabilization of oasis and improved water provision and management systems for targeted protected areas.

Component B: Community Climate Resilience:

Most of the challenges of dryland management are at the local levels, where it constitutes the day-to-day reality of communities and farmers. Communities need support to be more resilient,

households need targeted investments to put new approaches into effect in targeted micro-watersheds. This component will support the following sub-components:

B1. Community Strengthening aims to strengthen the capacity of communities for sustainable natural resource use and management. Support will be provided to local project implementation committees, or their local equivalent under the strategic watershed management intervention. Particular attention will be given to addressing the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups (including the poor, women, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, pastoralists, and ethnic or religious minorities) and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to address inequality and promote peace building initiative and ownership.

B2. Community Investments aims to finance physical investments through the micro-watershed planning process, which could vary from community to community. Four groups can be described, i) investments in community-level infrastructure to improve dryland management: soil conservation, surface and ground water management, streambank restoration, community-managed rainwater harvesting, expanding agroforestry enterprises, agro-processing and storage, and shared community infrastructure, ii) landscape restoration in selected communities using the FAO approach of using Delfino plow to mimic traditional half-moon water harvesting technique, and iii) support farmers at the household level to optimized climate-smart rainfed agriculture and farmer-led irrigation.

Component C: Institutional Strengthening and Project Management

This Component aims to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for multi-sectoral integrated landscape management as well as support project management. This includes the following sub-components:

C1. Institutional and Policy Strengthening aims to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for integrated landscape management in Nigeria – with an initial focus on ACRReSAL activities but setting the foundation for long-term national frameworks. This will include work on improving institutional infrastructure (IT, connectivity, and office improvements) in key agencies at federal and state levels; setting up data, analytics, and decision support framework and facilitating technical assistance and collaboration to improve the policy environment for long-term integrated landscape management. The platforms for data, analytics, knowledge, and learning will leverage on national-level platforms for use at national, State, and local levels.

C2. Project Management will support overall project monitoring and management, by providing support for key overall consultancies to support (e.g., project monitoring and management, watershed implementation support, and capacity-building), as well as incremental operating costs (for specialized expertise, project-related travel, meetings, documentation, etc.). The monitoring systems and documentation of lessons learned on an ongoing basis will be used to support adaptive project management and for identifying activities that can be scaled up.

Component D: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

This component provides immediate support to an eligible crisis or emergency. A CERC is a financing mechanism available to Borrowers in IPF operations to access funds rapidly in response to an eligible crisis or emergency (including disasters and health emergencies).

1.4 The Location of Kaduna State

Kaduna State lies between latitudes 10° 36' 34" N and longitudes 7° 25' 46" E. The State is in the Northcentral geopolitical zone of Nigeria and is known to be under severe land degradation and flood problems with the Kawo area depicted as one of the major gully areas of the State. The records of the State indicate that a significant part of its land mass is continually under threat of flood and soil erosion hazards. The Kawo gully is considered significant in Kaduna State creating severe structural and environmental damages to the area and causing destruction to homes, properties, and farmlands as well as causing unprecedented siltation of the Kaduna River. Figure 1-1 shows the location of Kaduna State in Nigeria while Figure 1-2 shows the location of Kaduna North LGA within Kaduna State.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria Showing Location of Kaduna State

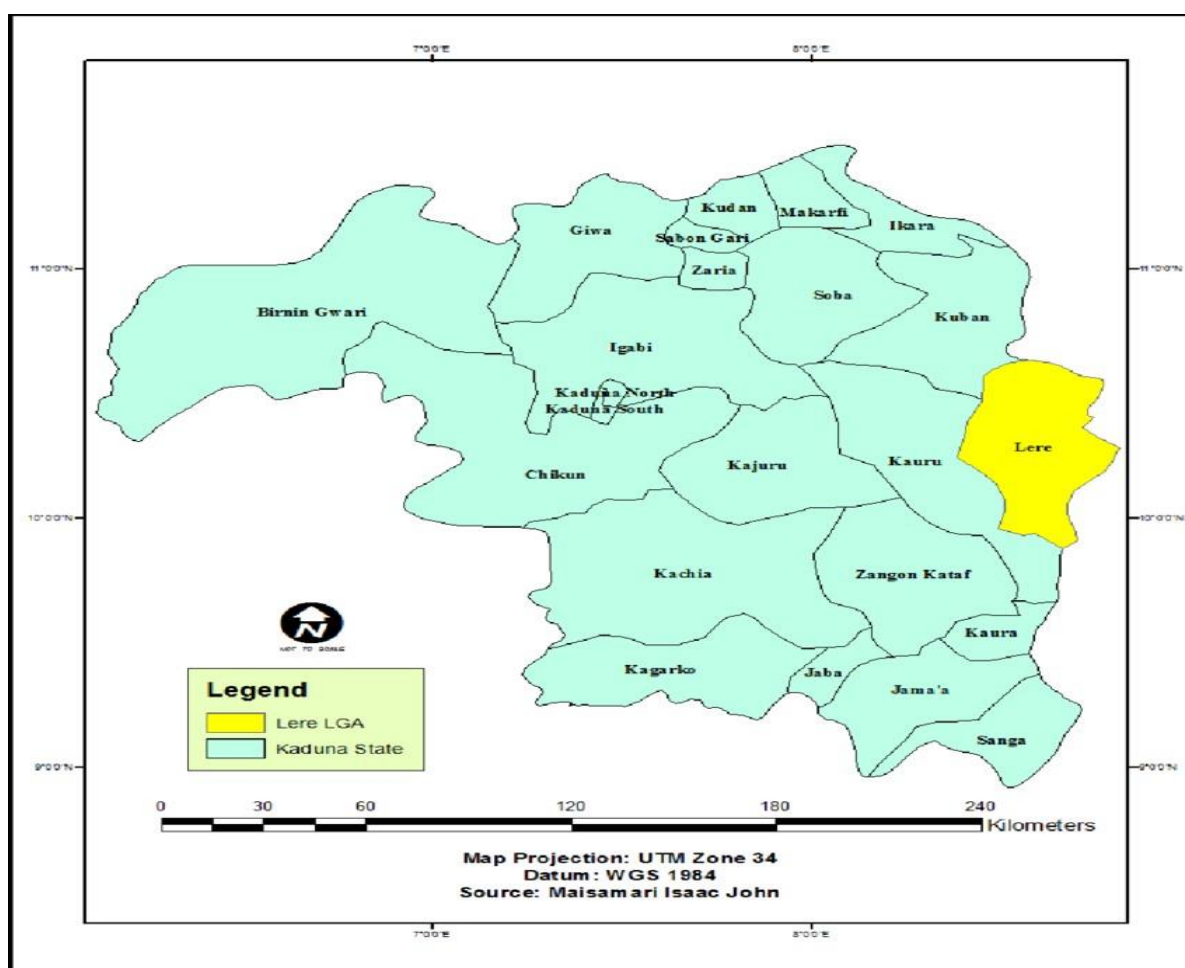


Figure 1.2: Map of Kaduna State Showing the Local Government Areas

1.5 Responsible Lead Agencies

The lead Agencies for ACRoSAL at the federal and state tiers of government are as follows:

The Federal ACREsAL is coordinated by the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) under the Federal Ministry of Environment while the State ACREsAL is coordinated by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) under the Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Ecology.

1.6 Site Location and General Description

1.6.1 Kawo Gully Erosion Site

The Kawo erosion and storm water flood system run through the upper watersheds of both communities of Kawo and Anguwan Dosa with significant population and critical infrastructures. This has resulted in continued damage to existing infrastructures (roads, drainage channels and private properties) within the lower and upper watersheds. The gully and stormwater flow corridors are located within the urban population areas with residential properties in the communities seriously threatened by the gully and flood during rainy season. Other threatened facilities include critical inter-community roadways, community schools, and religious worship places. Several major inter-community roadways have been dislodged by the gully erosion and failed drainages in Kawo and Anguwan Dosa communities. These have resulted in long detours for community people and their goods. Many infrastructures (mainly residential and business properties) are threatened by the gullies as several are on the verge on imminent collapse if timely intervention is not offered.

The gulying and flooding hazards within Kawo and Anguwan Dosa have caused loss of many properties to the residents and continue to pose serious threats to lives in the community. Several cases of near death resulting from gully and flooding related incidents have been reported during the yearly rainy periods. Many community members are on the verge of losing their ancestral homes, farmlands and properties to the devastating gullies.

It is envisaged that the damaging impacts of the gully and flooding will increasingly be more devastating with each passing rainy season and as the density of settlements increase in the catchment area. There is a perpetual palpable fear of losing lives particularly children, to landslides or caving gully banks among the residents of the area while economic activities are often disrupted with increased cost of movements. Involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment, and health problems. Urgent intervention is therefore needed at the site to salvage the environment, save lives, property and government infrastructure and to restore the people's confidence in Government.

1.6.2 Existing Site Conditions

The Kawo stream starts at St Peter Church in Kawo, which flows through the Legislative Quarters in Kaduna North Local Government Area of Kaduna State at coordinate location of E329711 N1169376. The channel is highly meandering across the community and there is no proper drainage pattern within the settlement.

At the starting point, there exists a 2.0x0.6m pipe culvert through which most of the runoff from the upstream area passes and flows into the natural channel. The area is highly developed, mostly residential buildings, which is a reason for the large quantity of run-offs in the area. The existing culvert is inadequate to convey the discharge and allow free flow downstream. Evidence of erosion was observed at the outlet and culvert wingwalls. The apron was also affected by the erosion. According to the community members, the major problem in the area is flooding from the stream. During

peak rainy season, the community experiences floods from the stream which usually cause damage to some properties while also making life very difficult in the area.

A 3m x 2m concrete rectangular channel constructed to address the floods within the area proved to be inadequate as the intervention is only within a small portion. Both the upstream and downstream communities have continued to experience the problem. Just before the outfall, the stream flows through a Triple (3mx3m) box culvert which finally flows into River Kaduna.

The following satellite image shows the general layout of Kawo Stream and existing condition of associated structures.



The photos below show the condition along the gully corridor through the stream channel and existing hydraulic structures at various locations within both Kawo and Anguwan Dosa communities and also show other areas of the land degradation caused by the gully erosion and storm water flooding along the subproject site. The situation has resulted in continued damage to existing infrastructures (roads, drainage channels, public utilities and private properties) within the lower and upper watersheds. Many residential and public properties in the communities are seriously threatened by the gullies. Other threatened facilities include critical inter-community roadways, community schools, and religious worship places.

Photo Views of Kawo Gully and Storm Water Flooding Areas Showing Gully Corridors





Source: Field Survey; May, 2024



1.7. Rationale for Kawo Subproject

The gullying and erosion hazards within Kawo have caused loss of many lives and properties to the residents and continue to pose serious threats to lives in the community. Several cases of death and near death resulting from gully related incidents have been reported during the yearly rainy periods. Many community members have also lost their ancestral homes, farmlands and properties to the devastating gullies.

Several major inter-community roadways have been dislodged by the gullies in Kawo. These have resulted in very long detours for community people and their goods. Many building structures (mainly residential and business properties) are threatened by gullies as several are on the verge on imminent collapse if timely intervention is not offered. Past community intervention efforts to control or abate the erosion scourge have been unsuccessful.

Involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and wellbeing. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. Urgent intervention is therefore needed at the Kawo sites to salvage the environment, save lives, property and government infrastructure and to restore the people's confidence in Government. In an effort to reduce the impacts of the gullies on the towns of Kawo, the Kaduna State Government (KDSG) has proposed to rehabilitate and remedy the gullies, through the ACRESAL opportunity.

1.8. RAP Objective:

The WB Policy requires that persons involuntarily resettled resulting from a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level. Project affected persons are expected to participate in the benefits of the project and should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. Therefore, the objective is to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Kawo gully intervention project which ensures that the PAPs associated with the subproject will not be impoverished by the identified socioeconomic impacts.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND AREA OF INFLUENCE

2.1 ACRoSAL Component A2 Activities

The Component A2 activities consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works (construction of drop structures, drainage channels, check dams, etc.) and vegetative works (gabion protection, tree planting, etc.) to prevent erosion and provide aesthetic views along the channel as well as prevent further encroachments of the floodplain.

Based on the design reports prepared by Enviplan International Limited for Kawo subproject, the proposed remedial works for the main gully and the finger gullies include main structures for the gully bed system and the bank stabilization measures. The designed gully bed system comprise of the following structures:

- Installation of collector or trunk drains at the toe and bed of the gullies;
- Drain Inlet Structures;
- Construction of Reno-mattress and concrete lined drainage canals with transition structures, energy dissipaters, drop structures etc.;
- Installation chute structures with stilling basins and check dams;
- Installation of drop structures and exit system/outlet structures.

The designed bank stabilization measures include main gully bank stabilization (gully head, gully wall, gully bed) using bio-engineering works and involving:

- Gabion retaining walls;
- Gully bank protection works;
- Slope cutting with geo-textile; and,
- Bio-remediation using Vetiver grass and bamboo planting.

The proposed erosion control measures are essentially different hydraulic structures with flexible and rigid structures. Drainage channels are required inside the gullies to avoid further deepening and widening of gullies on the steep section of the gully and where concentrated channel flow is inevitable. Energy dissipaters and cascade canals are provided to adapt the abrupt bed profile changes and lower the erosive power of stormwater. Retaining walls are provided to retain the soil in the unstable banks and as a stream bank protection.

Based on the engineering designs, the project activities will include:

1. Civil Construction Works:
 - cutting and filling for percentage recovery
 - compaction of soils
 - concrete casting
 - assembling of structures
 - Slope stabilization
 - Digging of the foundations of the lattice structures
 - Vegetation clearing
 - Deployment and movement of transport vehicles and power equipment on site.
 - Use of earth moving equipment such as excavators, compactors, bulldozers and pay loaders;
2. Bio-Engineering Remedial Works:
 - Terracing;
 - Structured vegetation;
 - Specific trees planting with known root strength
 - Economic trees planting

2.2 Perimeter of Project Influence

Kawo project is designed to rehabilitate the degraded access roads, restore drainage channels and provide a combination of structural and vegetative gabion rehabilitation along the gully corridors within the community. Based on the project engineering designs, the Kawo gully has

5.0m setback right-of-way (ROW). Consequently, any buildings/structures, farmlands, economic trees, farm crops, and any residents of buildings/structures within the indicated ROWs for the gullies will be at risk with the implementation of the project.



Figure 2.1: Kawo Stream General Layout of the Intervention.

2.3 Project Activities

The project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include reclamation and stabilization civil works and vegetative development along the active gully corridors in Kawo community. Specifically, these activities as provided in the detailed engineering designs will include construction of drainage channels, retaining walls, culverts, and stabilization of degraded lands with 5.0m of ROW on both sides of the gully.

Based on the project design and field observations, the Kawo community segment of the gully rehabilitation effort will suffer minimal subproject impacts as the proposed activities in the area are designed to avoid structural damages along the corridors and to minimize environmental and social impacts within the community.

The project designs are a combination of mainly rigid structures with an end section of flexible structures with bioremediation. The characteristics and components of these structural/protective elements are:

- i) Main Drain Alignment Sections consisting of reinforced concrete rectangular open channel 2.0m to 9m wide and 2.2m height.
- ii) Gully corridor alignment sections consisting of reinforced concrete rectangular open channel with widths ranging from 0.6m to 3.5m wide and 0.8m to 1.5m in height.
- iii) Side drain alignment sections consisting of reinforced concrete rectangular open channel 0.6m by 0.6m alignment side drains.
- iv) One Bio-Remediation treatment to natural stream end

The project design provides for the acquisition of 5m Right of Way (ROW) of land on either side of the gully edges for purposes of stabilization of the gully walls. All alignments were designed with consideration for efficiency minimizing compensation and resettlement costs.

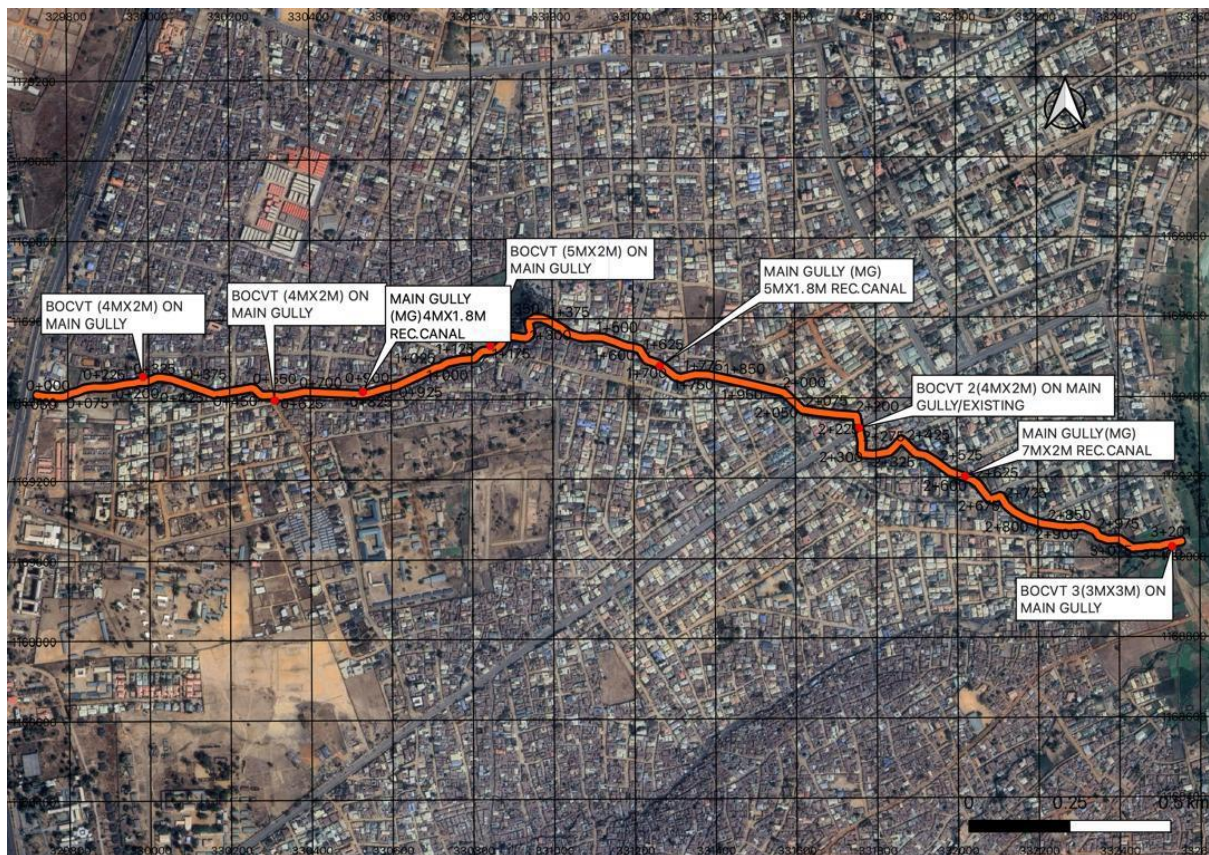


Figure 2.2: Satellite View of Kawo Stream General Layout.

3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

In developing the RAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Kaduna State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. This RAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/program involving involuntary resettlement must comply with the provisions of WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) particularly the Environmental and Social Standard #5 (ESS5) on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement. The several statutes that handle the issue of land, infrastructure development and resettlement are summarized below. The following sub-sections give a brief description of what constitutes land related legal issues in Nigeria.

3.2 Nigerian Land Related Legal Issues

Interest in land broadly falls into two groups. Rights that are held through Nigerian traditional systems and rights that derive from the Nigerian legal system introduced and maintained through laws enacted by Nigerian governments. The former is loosely known as customary tenure bound through traditional rules (customary law). The latter body of law is referred to as statutory tenure, secured and expressed through the Land Use Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.2.1 Customary Land Tenure

Customary Land Tenure refers to the unwritten land ownership practices by various communities under customary law. Such tenure still exists in large parts of Northern Nigeria where land has not been adjusted and registered. Its management falls under the respective traditional families and members.

3.2.2 Statutory Tenure

The basic legal framework for the acquisition of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. The Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria, Chapter 202 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that state. Land within the rural areas of the state is vested on the Local Government. The law provides compensation to the holder of any land title when such land is to be acquired for public purposes. For developed land, the Governor (in the case of urban areas) or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as reasonable alternative accommodation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder's right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

3.3 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement (WB - ESS5)

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IRP) outlines the conditions under which the World Bank will fund a project if it displaces people or affects their social and economic wellbeing. The objective of the Bank's resettlement policy is to ensure that the population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. As a pre-requisite, the WB requires the preparation, in advance of the project implementation, of a Resettlement Action Plan/Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RAP/ARAP) where impacts are known or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) where multiple sub-projects are involved, and the specific impacts are not yet known. This RAP has been prepared based on the best practices and requirements for involuntary resettlement as provided in the WB ESS5.

The gully rehabilitation project may potentially cause the displacement of people in the project area leading to loss of income and other forms of livelihood discomfort. The main objective of this RAP is to provide guidelines for compensating the project affected people to ensure that their livelihoods are improved or are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level. Land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence

of legal title of land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation.

3.4 Nigeria Laws and WB Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

There are similarities between key precepts of the WB ESS5 and Nigerian legislation. The legislation recognizes the imperative need to offer compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, such as compulsory acquisition where such land is envisaged to be used for the public good. Despite that, the current Nigerian legislation is however, silent on resettlement. The scope of coverage of Nigerian legislation and the WB ESS5 differs as well. The World Bank Safeguards favor a policy of avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement and recommends the design of appropriate mitigation provision in case avoidance or minimization is not possible.

For unidentified impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed based on the Best Practices or Guiding Principle of involuntary resettlement and other regulating laws.

3.5 Gaps between Nigerian Legislation and World Bank ESS5 Standard

The gaps between the Nigerian current legislation and WB ESS5 as they relate to this project are summarized in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Gaps between Nigeria Legislation and WB ESS5

Project Triggered Category	Nigerian Legislation (land use act)	World Bank ESF - ESS5	Measures to Bridge Gaps Between the Policies
Landowners with Statutory Rights	Cash compensation based upon market value	Recommends land-for-land compensation, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	Cash compensation at replacement cost.
Landowners with customary rights	Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with other village/ district land	Equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs.	Cash at full replacement value, including transfer fees, taxes, etc.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the rights they hold upon land	Entitled to some form of compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Compensation subject to the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Land Users	Land users without title rights be it customary, C of O or R of O are not entitled to any form of compensation.	Entitled to compensation for crops and land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of pre-project level.	Compensation for crops and entitled for land replacement and income loss compensation for minimal of pre-project level.
Owners of Nonpermanent Buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Compensation at full replacement cost
Owners of permanent buildings	Cash compensation based on prevailing market value	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses prior to displacement.	Compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor
Loss of livelihoods, (farmers, business people, employees etc).	No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category	Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective-Compensation for periods of lost income.	Restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective-Compensation for periods of lost income.
Grievance procedure	No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism	The grievance mechanism will be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons and/or members of host communities. Including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an	The grievance mechanism, process, or procedure should address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and Procedures to follow grievance redress mechanism established. Rejection of Compensation

Project Triggered Category	Nigerian Legislation (land use act)	World Bank ESF - ESS5	Measures to Bridge Gaps Between the Policies
		understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.	
Rejection of Compensation	No categorical Statement	Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank's fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner	The World Bank recommendation is to be implemented.
Consultation with Project Affected Persons	No categorical Statement	Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	The World Bank recommendation is to be implemented.
Treatment of Vulnerable Persons/Group	No categorical Statement	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	The World Bank recommendation is to be implemented.

Adapted from the Resettlement Policy Framework for ACRoSAL, October 2021.

The summary descriptions of the WB Safeguard Standards are included as Annexure 3.

3.6 Resolution of Gaps between Nigerian and WB ESF – ESS5 on Resettlement

The resettlement process of PAPs must recognize both provisions of the Nigerian policy on land acquisition as stated in the constitution and its legal provisions and the policy provisions of the World Bank (as provided for in ESS5). Where there are gaps between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, the most stringent of the requirements shall be applied. The provisions of RPF developed for ACRoSAL provide necessary guidelines to harmonizing the Nigerian legal requirements and the WB requirements for this project. Under the RPF provisions, any loss of livelihood or displacement resulting from this project shall be fully compensated for in accordance with the provisions of WB ESS5. This is discussed in detail under Section 6.

4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Description of Cultural and Socioeconomic Environment

The cultural/socioeconomic elements and characteristics of the project area considered in this Consultancy include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system.

4.1.1 Introduction:

The socioeconomic elements and characteristics of Kawo project area considered in this study include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system for Kawo Communities. Qualitative and quantitative mixed method of assessment was adopted in this project because it offered an effective means of interacting widely with the stakeholder groups, the Kaduna ACRoSAL team, as well as individual stakeholders and affected persons. Participatory community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Community elders, Local leadership, and Kaduna ACRoSAL Officers, among others) were held in the course of the Consultancy.

4.1.2 Socioeconomic Study

An integrated census and socio-economic survey questionnaire was developed and administered to the project area communities (Kawo), particularly households that may be affected directly or indirectly by the project. The questionnaire was administered to provide socio-economic profile of the community, particularly the areas that will potentially be impacted by the project. The census included data on age, gender, occupation, income, sources of livelihood of all persons who live on or derive a living from the area of land as well as information on houses, businesses and any structures in use in the affected area. The census/socio-economic survey forms adopted for the project area is included as Annexure III. The socioeconomic survey was also used to identify vulnerable persons among the affected population.

Besides the quantitative data collection method, a number of other tools were also used for eliciting information. These tools will include (a) Focused Group Discussion (FGD); (b) Community meetings; and (c) Key informants' interviews.

Essentially the comprehensive questionnaire for data collection that was used captured the following information:

- a) Household bio-data (demographic information);
- b) Livelihoods;
- c) Inventory of structural and nonstructural assets including land, common properties, houses, economic trees and cash crops.

4.1.3 Public/Stakeholder Consultation:

This was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as perceived by the communities. Public meetings were held at the respective community facilities located within the project immediate impact areas. Table 4.1 shows a matrix of the meetings held with the project affected communities and the locations where the meetings and PAPs documentations were held within the project communities. Minutes of, and attendance to, the meetings are included in Annexure VI.

Table 4.1: Community/Stakeholder Meetings and PAP Documentation

COMMUNITY	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION	DATE(S) HELD	NO OF ATTENDEES
KAWO and Aunguwa Dosa	Stakeholders' Consultation	District Head Palace of Kawo	May 10, 2024	39
	Community Leadership Consultation	Village Head Palace	May 11, 2024	60
	Community Sensitization	Community Square	May 11, 2024	21
	Focal Group Discussions (Men, Women and Youth)	Same as above	May 11, 2024	Men-21 Women- 53 Youth-32
	PAP Asset Documentation	Homes of PAPs	May 10, 11 & 12, 2024	432

4.1.4 Use of Maps and GIS:

Survey maps as well as high resolution imagery were used to identify and map out the project area identifying any locations of structures relative to the project corridor.

The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders' consultations and public participation forums and discussions. The socioeconomic study provided necessary primary quantitative data for the project assessment. This quantitative data included:

- Household census of the people identified as PAPs;
- Establishing the socioeconomic profile of the project area population including health related status of respondents;
- Establishing the structural assets to be affected by project;
- Establishing social services and amenities enjoyed by persons affected by project.
- Establishing area of land to be affected.

4.2 Description of Cultural Environment

The methodology adopted in this RAP includes a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact widely with the Kawo stakeholder groups, the Kaduna ACRReSAL team, as well as individual stakeholders and affected persons during RAP preparation. Essentially, the method is based on a participatory approach that included community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (District/village Heads, Traditional palace of the Kawo village head council members, Local Authorities, FONGO personnel and Kaduna ACRReSAL Officers among others). A brief description of these methods is as follows:

1. Rapid Assessment Technique:

This involved a quick professional assessment of the project impact potential based on nearness of residential/commercial assets to the gully edge, anticipated nature and intensity of impacts, and the significance of the impacts along the proposed project corridor.

2. Socioeconomic Survey:

This involved enumerations/inventories of households/persons resident or doing business within the project area as well as formal and informal discussions with focus groups, including the community traditional and administrative leadership. A comprehensive questionnaire for data collection was developed and used for this purpose.

The questionnaire captured the following information:

- (a) Household bio-data (demographic information);
- (b) Livelihoods;
- (c) Inventory of structural and nonstructural assets including land, common properties, houses, economic trees and cash crops.

Also, census of the PAPs was also conducted to fully characterize the impact on each affected person.

3. Public Consultation:

This was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as perceived by the communities of Kawo. Public meetings were held at locations within the Kawo community immediate impact areas.

4. Use of Maps and GIS:

The Consultant used survey maps as well as high resolution imagery to identify and map out the project area showing locations of various structures relative to the subproject corridors.

The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders' consultations and public participation through public form, interviews and focus group discussions. The socioeconomic study provided necessary primary quantitative data for the project assessment. This quantitative data included:

- Household census of the people identified as PAPs;
- Establishing the socioeconomic profile of the project area including health related status of respondents;
- Establishing the structural assets to be affected by project;
- Establishing area of land to be affected;
- Assets valuation using substitution, anticipation and replacement methods.

4.2.1 Population

Based on the 2006 national population census records and the 3.0% annual population growth factor recommended by the national population commission (NPC), for Kaduna State, Kaduna North LGA has an estimated population of 609,587 for 2023

4.2.2 Ethnic Groups

The people of Kawo consist of the Hausa/Fulanis. The ethnic groups have their unique culture, social organization and traditions. The social and cultural aspects in the project area are closely intertwined with ethnic groupings. The Hausa/Fulanis have elaborate cultural practices including strong kinship linkages with organizations spanning from localized merry-go-rounds to strong clan relations and cultural associations as well as social interactions mainly during cultural and religious ceremonies. The people generally speak and write mainly the Arabic, Hausa and English languages.

Kawo town and its environs are essentially urban centers whose residents are generally involved in business and trading. The local dwellers rear goats and sheep, and maintain poultry farms most of which are carried out within their residential compounds. Politics in Kawo are done within the framework of clanism. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for the citizens. Clanism and kinship are strong elements and driving forces in control of political and cultural institutions and service points. The local dwellers consist of groups of households whose families are inter-related.

4.2.3 Religion

The people of Kawo are predominantly of Muslim religion. There are however significant number of traditionalists and Christians in the communities.

4.2.4 Land Use Pattern

There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Kaduna – (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and. (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership

may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold. Such family lands are generally retained for communal development and sometimes are rotationally shared among the members of the community for agricultural purposes but are not for sale.

4.2.5 Cultural Resources

There are no designated historical, archaeological or cultural resources within the project area.

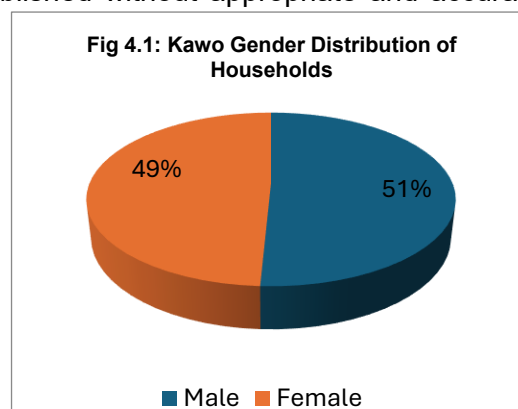
4.2.6 Health Services

There is one general hospital in Kawo community and one primary health center. Information/data obtained from the local government health information records show that common diseases are diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases due to malnutrition and lack of hygiene. The quality of the health services in the project areas is poor on the average. Some people go to quacks and medicine shops for minor medical treatment.

4.3 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey

The measurement of precise impacts of the project on persons living or earning their living along the gully corridor cannot be effectively established without appropriate and accurate social and economic baseline data. The socioeconomic study helps to assess the social economic changes that may occur in the living conditions of the project area population as a result of the project impacts.

The socio-economic analysis is based on the responses from 346 households in Kawo to questionnaire administered to residents of the villages that will be impacted by the project. A sample of the socio-economic survey questionnaire used is included in the Annexure II. On the basis of the responses obtained in the exercise, the following determinations were made.



4.3.1 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey

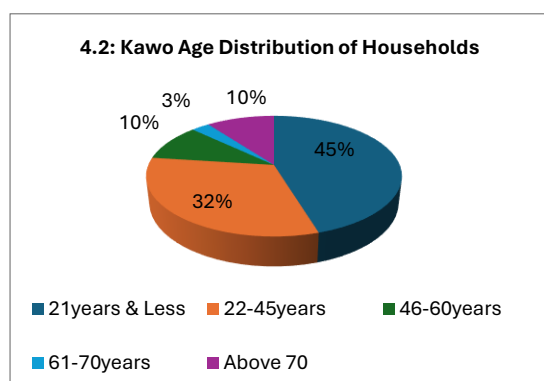
The primary objectives of the socioeconomic survey are as follows:

1. To collect information regarding existing socioeconomic conditions of Kawo project area population;
2. To use the collected socioeconomic information to develop baseline data for the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the project;
3. To analyze the patterns of relationships that exist among various socioeconomic or demographic components of the project area;
4. To obtain perceived views of respondents on the effects of project on the environment and their vulnerability to socioeconomic changes due to the project; and,
5. To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate improvements in the future.

The respondents to the socioeconomic survey included the following:

- (1) Owners of any buildings or structures located within 5 meters from the edges of the gully;
- (2) Owners of any buildings or structures located in areas that may be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;
- (3) Residents/tenants of the buildings or structures identified in items (1) and (2) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
- (4) Land owners along the proposed gully/flood rehabilitation corridor whose lands would

- be required for the purpose of the project;
- (5) Economic trees/crops owners along the project setbacks whose lands would be required for the purpose of stabilizing the gully walls.



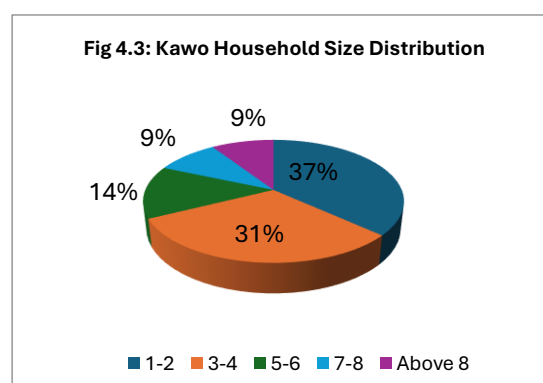
The socioeconomic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census of the project affected persons to profile the impacted project area and provide baseline data against which mitigations measures and support will be measured.

4.3.2 Respondent and Household Distribution in Project Area

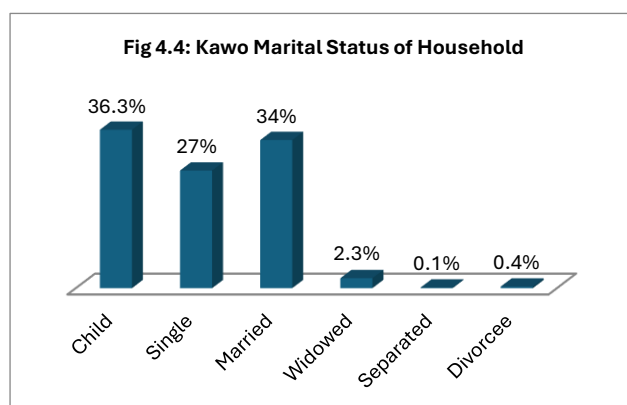
The following Sections show how the residents of the project area responded to the socioeconomic survey administered to them. A total of 346 questionnaires were administered in Kawo with a 100% return. The 346 respondents with a total of 1485 household members were documented for Kawo community.

4.3.3 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution for Kawo

The survey data indicated male/female distribution of 51/49% for households in Kawo communities. The household data is reflected in Figure 4-1. Women in the project area are mainly involved in petty trading and home-keeping. Both men and women are significantly involved in the general pursuits to provide for the family



The age distribution data (Figure 4-2) of Kawo communities indicate that 45% of the household members are 21 years of age and below while 13% households are 61 years and above for Kawo communities. The survey further showed that 32% are within the youthful ages of between 22 and 45 years for the community while 10% of Kawo Danmasara household members are between the ages of 46 and 60 years (Figure 4-2).



The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 30 persons in the Kawo communities. The average size of households is 4 persons for the respondents.

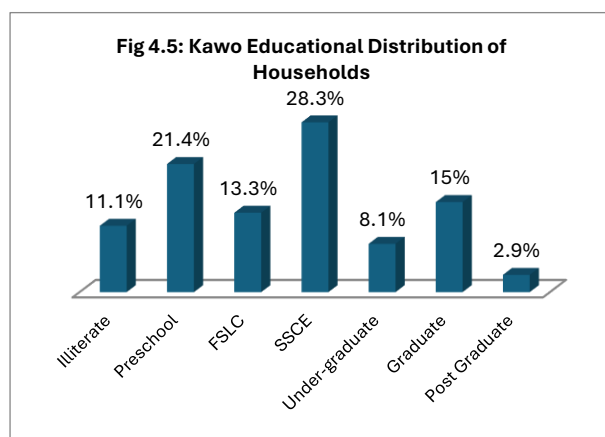
At the lowest and highest ends of Kawo household sizes, 37% of the households surveyed have only one or two members while 9% of the households have more than 8 persons (Figure 4-3). About 9% of the households have sizes of 7 or 8 persons while 14% showed sizes of 5 or 6 persons. The data showed 31% households have sizes of between 3 and 4 persons.

4.3.4 Marital Status of Respondents

The survey data showed that 34% of household members in the Kawo communities are married, 36.3% are children of non-marriageable age, while 27% are single and 2.3% widowed, 0.1% are Separated and 0.4% are Divorced (Figure 4-4).

4.3.5 Access to Education

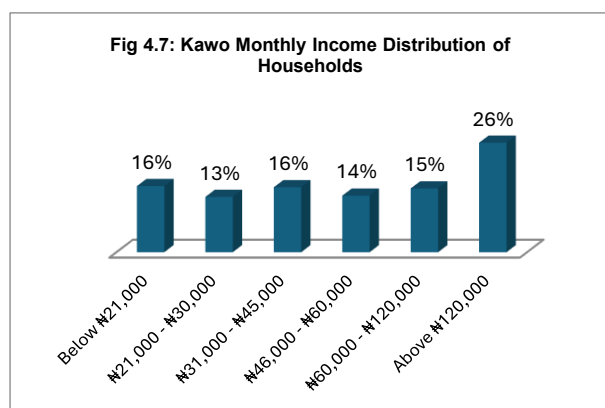
The survey responses indicated that with the project households, the population of schooling age who never attended school is between 11.1% for Kawo communities; 21.4% are children attending preschool in the communities, 13.3% have basic primary school education (FSLC) for the communities, 28.3% attended Secondary school (SSCE), 8.1% are Undergraduates in the communities and 15% are Graduates while 2.9% are post graduates (Figure 4-5).



diseases, deficiency diseases and waterborne diseases resulting mainly from malnutrition and lack of hygiene. Due to poverty, access to quality of the health care services in the areas is generally poor with most residents patronizing quacks and medicine shops for their medical treatment.

4.3.7 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure

The socioeconomic infrastructures (roads system, electric power and access to water) in the Kawo communities are generally in poor to fair state. Public access to potable water is poor and power is generally not steady. It should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for social infrastructures and amenities in the communities resulting from influx of persons during the implementation of the project.

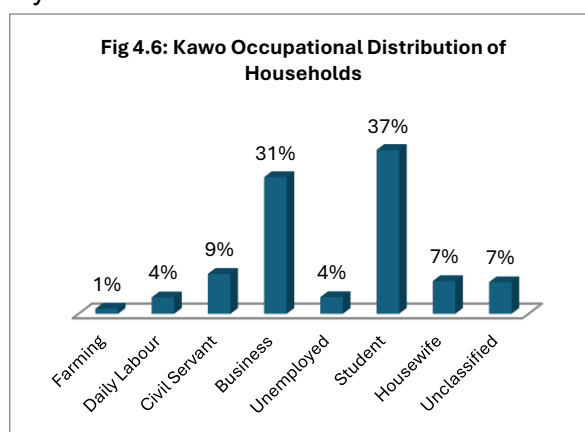


are farmers, about 4% are employed in the private sector, 7% are Housewives, 9% are civil servants, 31% of the communities members are into business/trading, 37% are students and 4% are unemployed with another 7% being unclassified (persons of school age but not in school and not employed) (Figure 4-6).

The main source of income for the households surveyed came from trading/business across Kawo communities. Based on the household income data provided, 16% earned less than N21,000 monthly, 13% earned between N21,000-30,000 monthly, 16% earned N31,000-45,000 monthly, 14% earned N46,000-60,000 monthly, 15% earned above N60,000 monthly and 26% earned above N120,000 (Figure 4-7). The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the respondents may have grossly inflated data provided with the intent to receive compensations in accordance with incomes

4.3.6 Access to Health Infrastructure

The common perceived diseases within Kawo communities include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin



The influx of persons will inevitably put pressures on existing social service resources like water, electricity, transportation, etc. in the communities. The use of existing facilities will be on the rise.

4.3.8 Occupational and Income Distribution of Households

The occupational distribution data from the questionnaires indicate that of the surveyed households in the Kawo communities, 1%

indicated in the survey. The data provided could not be independently verified.

4.6 Conflict Resolution

All respondents in the survey (100%) prefer and find it most convenient to have conflicts resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution which currently exist within the communities. The court system is seen as an alternative means to resolve issues but no respondent favored it as a means of resolving conflict. None of the respondents remained indifferent to the preferred approach as shown in Figure 4.9.

5.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Public Participation Process

Community participation improves understanding of the project and communication between the SPMU, the consultants or contractors and the communities involved. The decision-making process for the project will also be enhanced by actively involving relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons (PAPs) and organizations with a stake in the project.

The public participation process adopted in this Consultancy required identifying and working with all potentially affected individuals or group of persons from the beginning of the process. These individuals and group of persons include those who live in close proximity to the erosion gully corridor; those who will hear or see the development; those who may be forced to temporarily relocate because of the subprojects; those who have interest either traditionally or administratively, over developmental activities or policy changes in the project area (they may or may not necessarily live in proximity of the project); and, those who infrequently use the land on which the subprojects are located.

The consultation process with the people of Kawo was driven in a manner that encouraged active and sustained participation of the communities. This was to promote community ownership of the project and to enhance sustainability. This phase also involved the administration of pre-defined socio-economic questionnaires at the household level for potentially affected areas along the gully corridor. Consultations and stakeholder involvement in the subprojects will continue in a manner that gives the communities and the potential project affected persons (PAPs) the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development project while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts. The consultations will also remain open as an ongoing exercise throughout the duration of the entire project. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations, particularly with the project affected persons will continue to be handled to minimize chances of possible conflicts.

5.2 Objective of Community Consultation

The aims of the public participation and consultation process are:

- Solicit inputs, views and concerns from the three affected communities as they relate to the project and obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making.
- Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs, and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and that benefits are maximized;
- Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues; and increase public confidence in the project.
- Provide an opportunity for the public to improve project design and implementation as well as transparency and accountability in decision-making.

5.2.1 Public Consultation Methodology

The methodology adopted in this RAP for carrying out the consultation process included a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact widely with the project communities and stakeholder groups. Essentially, the approach is based on a participatory approach that included community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Chiefs, Traditional Council members, Local Authorities, and Kaduna ACREsAL Officers among others). A brief description of these methods is as follows:

5.3 Public Participation Process

The public participation process is a critical component of preparing the RAP and required identifying and working with all stakeholders, including potentially affected individuals or group of persons, from the beginning of the process. Five groups of stakeholders were identified, actively consulted and encouraged to participate in the consultation process. The identified groups are included in Section 5.3.1 below. These individuals and groups of persons included

those who live in close proximity to the gully corridor; those who may be forced to temporarily relocate because of the project; those who have interest, either traditionally or administratively, over development activities or policy changes for the project area (they may or may not live in proximity of the project); and, those who use the land on which the project is located.

The consultation process with the people of Kawo was driven in a manner that encouraged active and sustained participation of the community members, particularly the villages through which the active gully traversed. This was to promote community ownership of the project and to enhance sustainability. Consultations and stakeholder involvement in the project gave the villages and the potential PAPs the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the project while avoiding any negative impacts and reducing possible conflicts. Consultations will remain an ongoing exercise throughout the entire project to minimize conflict. This phase also involved the administration of pre-defined socio-economic questionnaires at the household level for potentially affected areas along the gully corridors.

5.3.1 Stakeholders' Identification

Generally, five broad categories of stakeholders were identified by the Consultant for this project based on the degree to which the project activities affected or involved such people or group of persons. These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 5-1.

The adopted process consists of:

- i) Identification of any parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally have direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully remedial activities.
- ii) Establishment of the stakeholders list and identification of specific stakeholder interests in relation to the project. The issues considered include: (a) the project's benefit(s) to the stakeholders; (b) potential changes to the routine activities of the stakeholders that may occur due to the project; and (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the stakeholder;

Table 5-1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS
Group-1	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These are people who either reside or carry out their day livelihood activities within the gully corridor plus 30meters from the gully edge.	The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project potentially affected persons (PAPs) or households (PAHs)
Group-2	Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of development activities within the project areas.	This category of persons serves as mobilization points around which the Consultant will reach out to the other members of the communities.
Group-3	Individuals or groups of people whose daily activities (including farming) bring them near the project area. These are people who either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities outside the gully corridors but within the communities in which the project is located.	This category of persons may or may not be affected by the project but may be significant contributors to the long-term sustainability of the project.
Group-4	CBOs, FBOs and NGOs who provide frequent interface with the community members who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities.	This group of organizations essentially provides on a continuous basis spiritual and physical welfare as well as social health of the communities.
Group-5	Individuals or group of persons who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members and developments within the project areas.	This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the communities, among others within their respective political zones.

5.3.2 Initial Community Meetings

The initial community meeting for this Consultancy was held with the Kawo and Auguwa Dosa communities on May 10, 2024. The meeting with the District Head was held at the District Head's office while the meetings with the enlarged communities were held at the respective village squares for the communities. The community meeting was attended by 60 persons including the principal community leaders and members of the communities.

At the community meeting, the RAP Consultant explained the purpose of the meeting and formally introduced members of the RAP team to the community. He further provided an overview of the RAP relating to the Kawo gully erosion project and highlighted the objectives, activities, outputs and work schedule of the assignment. He called upon the community members to render sustained support by providing any necessary information/data that would help project implementation. Thereafter, questions, comments, observations or suggestions from the respective communities were called for, to which answers and necessary responses were provided. The meetings all ended with an expression of gratitude to the State and Federal Governments as well as the World Bank for coming to the aid of the communities in resolving the gully menace and prayers by a community member. The summaries of the minutes of each of the community meetings and the list of participants are provided in Annex VI.

Following the community meeting, focus group discussions (FGD) with the men, women and youths of the communities (Kawo and Auguwa Dosa) were also held. Information and data gathering also involved a broad spectrum of activities that included interviews and discussions with community members who have historical knowledge of the site and the gullying and erosion problems in the affected areas including the history of site gullying.

Table 5-3 gives the list of identified stakeholders with their areas of interest and responsibilities in the project. The list includes government functionaries, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs among others.

Table 5-3: List of Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

GROUPS	IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER	AREA OF INTEREST IN PROJECT
Group-1	Residents of Kawo Communities, particularly those that reside along the gully corridors	PAPs/PAHs
Group-2	Office of the Community Association Chairman for Kawo and Auguwa Dosa communities.	Development and welfare of the respective Communities
Group-3	Residents of Kawo and Auguwa Dosa Communities, particularly those that reside along the gully corridors	Individualized livelihood issues
Group-4	Community-based Organizations	Watershed protection and management
	Faith-based Organizations in the Community (churches)	Community spiritual and physical welfare
	Non-governmental Organizations	Protection of environmental health of communities
Group-5	Office of the Chairman – Kaduna North LGA	Development of the Kaduna North LGA
	Office of the Hon. Member – Kaduna State House of Assembly	Development of the Kaduna North LGA in the state constituency
	Office of the Hon. Member – Kawo Federal Constituency	Development of Kawo federal constituency
	Office of the Distinguished Senators – Kaduna Central Senatorial Zone	Development of Kaduna Central and North Senatorial Zones

5.3.3 Participants' Feedback and Comments

During the community meetings, several participants expressed their views, and made comments and suggestions related to the project. All the speakers expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the community to ACRoSAL, the Kaduna State Government, the Federal Government and the World Bank for the proposed intervention works. They promised to give full cooperation and support to the activities of the Consultant. Photos taken at the various community meetings are included in Annex IV.

Consultations and stakeholder involvement in the project will continue in a manner that gives the communities, and the project affected persons (PAPs) the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development project while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts. The consultations will also remain an ongoing exercise throughout the entire project, particularly with the potentially affected individuals and households relating to resettlements and compensations to minimize the chances of every possible conflict.

5.3.4 Summary of Meetings with Stakeholders

The community meetings (as depicted in the pictures below: Fig. 6-1 through 6-7) discussed the need for the project and the associated potential impacts to the community members living or doing business/farming within the project corridor. The community members' concerns and their general thoughts were solicited and noted. The minutes of these meetings are included as Annex VI. The community members particularly welcomed the project and expressed desire for the remedial work to commence expeditiously to prevent occurrence of further flooding and gully damages from the next rainy season. Additional meetings are expected to be held prior to the commencement of field construction work. Such meetings will include the project-affected persons and households. Issues pertaining to relocations and compensations for asset losses shall be discussed at such meetings.

5.4 Social Issues/Risks

The RAP aims at ensuring the PAPs are not worse off than they would have been without the project. These people should be assisted in developing their social and economic potential to improve or restore their incomes and living standards to pre-project levels. In developing this RAP, consideration was particularly given to the peculiarities of need for disabled persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups.

The most frequently raised comments, concerns, questions and suggestions by stakeholders during the project community meetings are summarized below:

- Residents welcomed the proposed project and were positive about the measures being taken to address the problems of gully erosion and flooding, which are currently affecting their lives significantly. There is widespread support for the Kawo erosion subprojects;
- Erosion and flooding cause damage to homes and lead to damages and loss of livestock, personal possessions, spread diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, and malaria;
- Gully erosion management has become a nightmare to the people of Kawo and needs to be effectively addressed;
- Many of the attendees reported that there have been numerous efforts in the past to effectively manage the existing gullies but these have failed largely due to a lack of funding resources;
- Most stakeholders commented that awareness creation was essential for the long-term success of the erosion and watershed management program; and that manpower development should be included in the program. This view was also endorsed by the non-government organizations (NGOs) and the community-based organizations as well.
- Community safety – Concerns regarding community safety with the next cycle of the rainy season were keenly expressed. The community is quite apprehensive of the advancement of the gullies particularly in relation to safety risks posed to existing homes, human lives and farmlands.
- Further gully erosion and flooding in the area would lead to additional damage and loss of crops and livestock, personal possessions, spread of diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, and malaria, and cause pit latrines to overflow.
- Resettlement – impacts and compensation measures for economic and physical displacement during project implementation.
- Awareness creation was necessary for the long-term success of the project; and

manpower development should be included in the program to enhance project sustainability.

5.5 Summary of Guiding Principles Applied

In order to ensure that the RAP complies with the WB ESS5 and international best practices regarding resettlement, the Consultant and the Kaduna State ACRoSAL are guided by the following guiding principles:

Principle 1: Resettlement must be avoided or minimized

The project civil and biological works have been designed so as to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption.

Principle 2: Genuine consultation must take place

The primary concern of ACRoSAL is to ensure that the rights and interests of the PAPs are considered seriously as it places focus on resettlement. For this reason, local level consultative forums were formed to serve as community voices and become part of the entire subproject process.

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data

To support the successful reestablishment of affected property, the following activities were undertaken.

- An inventory of assets (landholdings and economic trees/crops) to determine fair and reasonable levels of compensation or mitigation.
- A census detailing household composition and demography, and other relevant socio-economic characteristics.

The asset inventories and census information were used to determine entitlements. The information obtained from the inventories and census are be entered into a database to facilitate resettlement/relocation planning, implementation and monitoring.

Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available

JGSG will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people whose lands will be disturbed to ensure stabilization of gully walls, or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the subprojects in proportion to their loss.

Principle 5: A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated

Compensation will be paid for land and economic trees/crops that are disturbed in accordance with the World Bank policy and rates derived from market value comparable for trees/crops.

Principle 6: Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for

Members of vulnerable groups will include people who are physically weaker, and may need special help, female-headed households, aged persons and very young children. Account was taken of this group in the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures.

Principle 7: Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost

Global experience shows that unless resettlement is built in as an upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted, money gets whittled away from the resettlement budget to 'more pressing' project needs, and that it tends to be seen as peripheral to the overall project. Kaduna ACRoSAL will ensure that compensation costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as up-front costs.

Principle 8: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place

In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by Kaduna ACRoSAL, an independent team comprising local administrators and the community members will undertake monitoring of the resettlement aspect of the project. Grievance procedures will be made fully accessible to all affected parties, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groups. Monitoring will specifically take place via measurement against the pre-resettlement database.

Principle 9: World Bank's environmental and social standard (ESS5) on forced resettlement

The World Bank's ESS5 on involuntary resettlement will be adhered to. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Kaduna ACREsAL and this RAP aim to adhere to these standards.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED SUBPROJECTS

The primary project objective for Kawo site is the remediation and rehabilitation of the gully erosion corridors traversing the town. Access to the upper, middle and lower segments of the main gully areas is through several very degraded paved and unpaved roadways. The roadways may require varying degrees of rehabilitation/upgrading to support heavy duty construction equipment to be used during the construction phase of the project. The rehabilitation of any of these roads will involve re-grading of the existing paved roadways and the construction of appropriate drainage channels. The intra-community roadways within Kawo communities are in fair to good conditions.

6.1 Project Gully Corridor

6.1.1 Kawo Erosion Gully Corridor

The Kawo gullies run through the upper watersheds of the communities with significant population and critical infrastructures. Within the gully corridors are located the Kawo local population including their residential and commercial properties and, other infrastructure which are seriously threatened by the gullies. The total Kawo gully system consists of about 3.4km in length with a total catchment area that contributes to the gully estimated at approximately 11,230 Ha.

At Kawo, the erosion gully corridor runs through an infrastructurally developed community with the structures built closely to each other. The designed setback/right-of-way (ROW) for the Kawo gully corridors is 5.0 meters. The gully sizes at many sections within the communities are relatively narrow and rehabilitation works within these areas will mainly be structural. Major heavy equipment will have difficulty navigating through the narrow corridors. It is therefore expected that the use of heavy equipment may be limited or may not be deployed for works within these areas during construction.

Based on the project engineering designs and RAP team field observations, several direct and indirect impacts on the environment and on the resident groups were identified. These include potential physical and socioeconomic impacts. Field observations show that based on the construction activities, portions of many existing structures/buildings along the gully corridors are within the designed 5m ROW for Kawo. The structures/buildings will however not be physically damaged by the project. These structures/buildings would be physically and structurally stabilized as part of the project, for continued habitation.

6.2 Potential Project Impact Areas

This section discusses the impacts and proposed mitigation measures and their management in order to reduce the negative impacts to levels of acceptance as well as enhance the positive impacts.

6.2.1 Positive Project Impacts

The following positive social impacts are identified for this project:

- i) Controlling soil erosion and the degradation of available land.
- ii) Emotional and psychological relief from potential damage to, or loss of properties as well as loss of remaining ancestral lands.
- iii) Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project.
- iv) Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along these access roads.
- v) Improved livelihoods for residents of Kawo due to reduced cost of transportation and business penetration.
- vi) Opening of the affected area to potential investors.
- vii) Improved landscape vista anticipated with a sustained corridor of economic trees within the project area.
- viii) Temporary employment opportunities created by the project. Both skilled and unskilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities during the construction phase.

6.2.2 Potential Negative Project Impacts

Construction activities for the Kawo subprojects will entail land acquisition and stabilization of some buildings/structures adjacent to the gully corridors. This will inevitably have direct adverse socioeconomic impacts to individuals and the project communities at large. Specific adverse impacts include:

- i) Access restrictions to existing structures and properties.
- ii) Loss of agricultural land; and,
- iii) Loss of economic trees and crops (ETC)
- iv) Inconvenience resulting from access restrictions to existing properties.

In determining the actual number of project affected assets, households and persons, consideration was given to the potential impacts that may result from the project activities bearing in mind the actual distance of the household to the gully edge and the nature of work to be done in the particular area closest to the household. Specifically, for each building structure or asset, the questions considered relating to potential impacts are:

- Is asset currently affected by the gully? If so, has asset been subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 5m for Kawo (project design setback for the gullies)?
- Are there any persons resident within 20m of Kawo gully edge subject to vulnerable conditions?
- Will asset be impacted by project activities?
- Are persons associated with asset impacted by project activities?

A “yes” to all the above questions marks the household as a target for potential resettlement, relocation (whether permanent or temporary) or some form of compensation.

6.3 Identification of Project Affected Population

Consideration of the project affected population/persons was based on the review of the gully remedial designs, the road rehabilitation activities, and the field observations along the various project corridors by the RAP team. The identified population groups which were considered as targets that may be affected by the different project components include the following:

Impact No.1: Owners of buildings/structures within 5.0 meters of the gully edge (ROW) for Kawo gully.

Impact No.2: Owners of land lying within 5.0 meters ROW of the Kawo gully.

Impact No.3: Residents/tenants of the buildings/structures identified in item (1) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial.

Impact No.4: Residents/tenants of buildings/structures located within 20m of the edge of the gully corridors who may be considered vulnerable persons; and,

Impact No.5: Owners of economic trees/crops located within the 5m ROW for Kawo.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement/relocation/compensation was developed. This is summarized in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Project Impact Significance and Need for Resettlement

S/No.	Population Group	Identified Project Impact	Impact Significance	Need for Resettlement
1	Owners of structurally stable structures within the 5m Kawo ROW	Temporary loss of access to structures/buildings whether residential or commercial during construction	Significant	Temporary resettlement/compensation required
2	Owners of buildings located within construction staging areas	• Vibration from heavy equipment • Noise • Vehicular emissions • Fugitive dust	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy

S/No.	Population Group	Identified Project Impact	Impact Significance	Need for Resettlement
3	Residents/tenants of buildings/structures identified in (1) & (2) above	- Vibration from heavy equipment - Noise - Vehicular emissions - Fugitive dust	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Temporary or permanent resettlement and compensation required for temporary/permanent displacements as the case may be
4	Landowners/renters whose lands are required as setbacks in Kawo.	Loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Yes. Compensation is required
5	Owners of trees/crops located on lands along the gully corridor required as setbacks in Kawo	Loss of economic trees/crops	Significant	Yes. Compensation is required
7	Residents/tenants of buildings/structures located within 5m ROW for Kawo gully who may be considered as vulnerable persons	Vulnerable persons based on age, disability, woman head of household, etc.	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Vulnerability provisions required as documented in this RAP

** = "Significance" (Social and Economic) is an objective judgment measure (threshold) about importance of Social impacts on people and communities, and economic impacts on material wellbeing and economic activities (Burdge, 2002; Vanclay, 2002).

6.4 Impact Mitigation Measures

Access Restrictions to Buildings/Structures (Temporary)

Mitigation Measures:

Owners or tenants of any structure/building whose access to such structure/building is restricted by the subproject shall be temporarily relocated for the period of the critical aspects of construction work. Such owners/tenants shall also be reasonably compensated for any inconvenience suffered in the process of the relocation. After the duration of the required critical construction work all occupants shall be returned to the structure/building. The compensation issues are further discussed under Chapter 7 – Proposed Resettlement Plan.

Loss Of Land

Mitigation Measures:

Owners of permanently acquired land shall be fully compensated for land in accordance with the World Bank and Nigerian Policies on land acquisition at full replacement cost. Where however, there are any improvements to the land, compensations are also to be paid for those improvements including any economic trees and farm crops. KDSG is unable to provide land for land compensation. Consequently, cash for land compensation has been adopted in this RAP following consultations with the SPMU, community members and the PAPs. Compensation shall be at full land market value. The compensation issues are discussed under Chapter 7 – Proposed Resettlement Plan.

Displacement Of Persons (Temporary Relocation)

Mitigation Measures:

Where an existing building/structure is to be temporarily evacuated for purposes of allowing construction work to take place, the households occupying such a building/structure shall be temporarily relocated during the critical construction period and compensation shall be paid for inconveniences.

In the case of identified vulnerable persons living within 20m of the gully edge at Kawo, such vulnerable persons shall be temporarily relocated for the duration of the critical construction works and compensation shall be paid for inconveniences. The identified households and any vulnerable persons shall also be included in the State program developed for livelihood restoration for the subproject. Such persons shall also be compensated for the inconveniences

in accordance with construction schedule. The matrix of the compensations is included in Annexure XII.

Loss of Economic Trees/Crops (ETC)

Mitigation Measures:

Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values plus the cost of regrowth of those economic trees (replacement cost). The identified project affected assets are summarized in Table 6.3. The total maximum land area required for the gully setback and channel corridor is 36,205sqm.

Varied economic trees/crops within the 5m ROW for Kawo gullies may be destroyed during project implementation. Owners of such economic trees/farm crops shall be fully compensated. Based on field identifications and verifications, there is a total of 243 project affected persons (PAPs) whose farmlands, structures and economic trees/crops (ETC) would be affected by project activities within the Kawo subproject corridors. The identified PAPs represent owners/tenants of structures located within ROWs, owners/tenants of farmlands located within the ROWs, and the vulnerable persons living within 25m of the gully edges.

Generation of Fugitive Dust, Noise, Vibrations

The implementation of the proposed project will lead to some temporary environmental impacts that include dust evolution, noise and vibration generation. It is recommended that construction works should proceed in a manner that would avoid or minimize identified negative impacts. The subject impacts, however, will lead to socioeconomic consequences as follows:

- The frequent vehicular and equipment movements in the project areas during construction will result in generation of fugitive dust within the areas. Fugitive dust has a discomforting effect on people and may also create vascular and breathing (respiratory) problems for people, especially for persons living or working in close proximity to the construction areas. The socioeconomic effects on persons with respiratory disorder and persons living/working near the construction corridors are to be fully addressed accordingly.
- During construction works, schools and other educational establishments close to the site will experience interference on learning due to the noise and dust generation from the truck movements, soil backfilling and compaction, and excavation works and vibrations from moving heavy equipment. The effects of dust, noise and vibrations from construction equipment will also particularly affect activities at sensitive receptors such as health centers, schools, etc. Such receptors shall be specifically considered in determining the schedule of construction activities.

6.5 Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable group refers to the people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. There are 56 persons identified and considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of physical disability, age, health, women-headed families and gender/illness. These persons are:

- (1) vulnerable on account of physical disability; and,
- (2) vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)

In addition to the support to be provided for the PAP group, special provision for the vulnerable group has been made to enhance their livelihood through subsistence support for the period within which the critical aspect of the intervention works ought to be completed.

Based on the satellite and drone imageries and the field investigation of the project corridors delineating the 5m ROW for Kawo, the potential affected structures/buildings were identified

for the communities. Using data from the census and socioeconomic surveys conducted for the communities, the PAPs were determined.

The identified owners/residents/tenants of the buildings/structures located within Kawo ROWs, and vulnerable persons living within 20m of the construction activity areas are considered the project affected persons (PAPs) for the project.

6.6 Institutional Responsibilities and Accountabilities

The structure and reporting arrangements for the implementation of Kawo RAP may be integrated into the overall project monitoring and evaluation program for the gully site. The key actors as well as the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions in the RAP implementation are as shown in Table 6.2. The matrix includes listing of all entities (public and private) responsible for designing and implementing the various aspects of the plan. The need for additional capacity building for the institutions involved and actors, including long-term consultation and training programs for the implementing agency are also built into the structure.

Table 6.2: Institutional Responsibilities

Institutional Category	Roles & Responsibilities
Kaduna State Ministry of Environment (SMEnv)	• Lead role to ensure adherence to this RAP and applicable standards, social liability investigations, monitoring and evaluation process and criteria • Executing agency with overall responsibility for ACRSAL implementation in the State. • Ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the SPMU. • Ensure that SPMU, regardless of financing source, complies with the provisions of the RAP and WB safeguard policy. • Ensure that SPMU has secured clearances or certification from FMEnv and WB prior to award and/or commencement of civil works contracts • Ensure that SPMU establishes and implements a grievance redress mechanism, as described in this RAP, to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the Project's resettlement performance • Ensure that SPMU submits monitoring reports on RAP implementation to WB and FPMU.
SPMU (Safeguard Officers, Project Engr and M&E)	• Undertake monitoring of the implementation of the RAP with support from the appointed Focal NGO, the Site Committee, and other stakeholders. • Report to WB and FPMU on all aspects of social management • Submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports on RAP implementation to FPMU and WB • Participate in grievance redress mechanism, as described in this document, to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the sub-project's resettlement performance • Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for RAP implementation. • Coordinate all policies, programs and actions associated with RAP implementation. • Have custody of this RAP and disseminate information contained therein accordingly.
FPMU	• Support to the SPMU for the assessment and monitoring of RAP implementation. •
World Bank	• Assessment of specific and general project implementation. • Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
State Ministry of Lands & Survey (SMLS)	• Compliance oversight at State Level on matters of land acquisition, compensation and other resettlement issues
Other MDAs	• Necessary support in areas under their jurisdiction as and when project demands
Site Committee	• Monitor and ensure compliance with RAP provisions and implementation quality
Local government	• Provide support in monitoring RAP execution and ensure compliance with other relevant requirements
Local Community	• Support with provision of necessary infrastructures and engage/encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed projects, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
CDOs	• Ensure community participation by mobilizing and sensitizing community members;
Focal NGO	• Assist to ensure effective response actions, to evolve and devise sustainable strategies and rehabilitation techniques, organize, coordinate and ensure safe use of volunteers in a response action, and provide support in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, awareness campaigns
General Public	• Identify issues that could derail the project

Institutional Category	Roles & Responsibilities
	Support project impacts mitigation measures as well as awareness campaigns

6.7 Capacity of Kaduna ACRoSAL to Implement the RAP

6.7.1 Capacity and Training Needs

To achieve effective RAP implementation, there is need to strengthen relevant competencies on social management at, particularly the State level and secondarily, the LGA and community levels. This will stimulate the required collaboration among the key actors. Experience shows that strengthening capacity involves more than improving technical skills, developing new systems or establishing quality assurance and improvement standards. While these are important, strengthening capacity is however, essentially about developing necessary behaviors and adopting positive attitudes that help to ease social tensions. Based on the limited capacity building programs for RAP implementation by the relevant officers of the SPMU and the limited specific experiences from RAPs implementation by these officers, it is envisaged that the social safeguards officers may not have acquired significant relevant competencies to implement this RAP.

The required capacity building should include equipping community individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information and training that will enable the smooth and effective implementation of the RAP. Relevant community persons need to understand the purpose of the RAP and their expected roles during its implementation. The target groups for the training will include:

- SPMU E&S Safeguard Officers and M&E Officers;
- RAP Implementation Committee;
- Grievance Committee;
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and,
- Select members of the project communities.

The SPMU E&S safeguard officers will require capacity building in the implementation of the sub-project social safeguards and general project planning and management interfaced with the RAP components. Capacity requirements are also necessary in the areas of RAP monitoring and reporting, adherence to the required RAP principles, standards and commitments.

6.7.2 Capacity Building Cost

To enhance the respective roles and collaboration of the relevant stakeholders, the broad areas for capacity building for effective RAP implementation are identified with the associated cost implications and shown in Table 6.3..

Table 6.3: Institutional Capacity and Training Needs with Costs

Program Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	Training Agency	Estimated Cost In (N) and Project Phase
<u>Scope of Kawo Intervention Project:</u> • Social Impacts. • Engineering Design and Associated RAP. • Coordination with Other MDAs and the Community	SPMU Safeguard Officers and Project Engineers, SMENV, & relevant MDAs, Community Leaders, CDOs, & NGOs	Workshop	One Day	External Agency for capacity building or Social Specialist	2,450,000.00
<u>RAP Implementation:</u> • Civil Works with Bioremediation in the project. • Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors.	SPMU Project Engineers and Safeguard Officers, SMENV, Community Leaders	Lecture and Site Visit	One Day	External Agency for capacity building or Social Specialist	2,650,000.00
<u>Monitoring and Evaluation:</u> • RAP Monitoring and Reporting Strategy.	SPMU Safeguard Officers, M&E Officer, Engineers, SMENV, &	Workshop	Half Day	Social Specialists; External Agency engaged for	1,350,000.00

Program Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	Training Agency	Estimated Cost In (N) and Project Phase
Stakeholder and Community Participation	relevant MDAs, Community Leaders, CDOs, & Focal NGO			capacity building	
<u>Project Protection and Management:</u> - Training in enterprise development and job creation. - Alternative income generation program for stakeholders and skills requirements. - Trainings in community project participation and sustainable management	Project Committee, Community Leaders, NGOs, LGA staff, Support professionals	Workshop	One Day	External Agency for capacity building or Social Specialist	2,250,000.00
TOTALS					N8,700,000.00

The capacity building and training costs shown in Table 6-5 shall be included as part of the overall project budget to be implemented by the SPMU. The training is to be conducted preparatory to the RAP implementation. All training shall therefore be completed prior to the RAP implementation.

6.8 Community Management of O & M

Experience has shown that, in many cases, centralized government-controlled systems of management have not always been able to sustain maintenance services, particularly with issues such as erosion control systems and their management. Maintenance failures result from public over-dependence on government agencies that may not have the resources to keep services functioning as well as public non-payment for services rendered by government. Additionally, the lack of user involvement in decisions concerning their own services tends to also hamper effective maintenance of public systems. It is therefore imperative that for sustainability of the remedial systems post construction systems in these subprojects, the communities through the respective Site Committees should be actively involved.

6.9 RAP Management Costs

A summary of the projected RAP management costs for Kawo is presented in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: RAP Management Costs

Institutional Category	Roles & Responsibilities	
		KAWO
Kaduna State Ministry of Environment (SMEEnv)	Overall oversight, assessment and monitoring of specific and general project implementation ;	800,000.00
SPMU (Safeguard Officers, Project. Engr)	Oversight of all specific activities associated with the RAP implementation and GM.	4,300,000.00
FPMU	Project assessment and monitoring of this RAP implementation and the construction activities.	N/A
World Bank	Overall assessment and monitoring of specific and general project implementation ;	N/A
State Ministry of Lands & Survey (SMLS)	Provide necessary support to the SPMU on matters of land acquisition, compensation and other resettlement issues	N/A
Other MDAs	Intervene in areas under their jurisdiction as and when project demands	1,000,000.00
Site Committee	Monitor and ensure compliance with RAP implementation provisions	800,000.00
Local Community	Support and promote community awareness	400,000.00
NGOs	Assist to ensure effective response actions, to evolve and devise sustainable strategies and rehabilitation techniques, organize, coordinate and ensure safe	1,200,000.00

Institutional Category	Roles & Responsibilities	
		KAWO
	use of volunteers in a response action, & provide wide support in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, awareness campaigns	
General Public	- Identify issues that could derail the project - Support project impacts and mitigation measures as well as awareness campaigns	N/A
TOTALs		N8,200,000.00

CHAPTER 7: PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Eligibility

The only persons who are considered eligible for compensation must be pre-identified project affected persons (PAPs). To qualify as a PAP in the Kawo subproject, the individual must be identified as a candidate for any resettlement, relocation, loss of land, and/or loss of economic trees/crops and must show proof of legal asset ownership and/or have been identified by the census cut-off date. Resettlement refers to the involuntary displacement of a person (whether permanent or temporary) from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition or inaccessibility of a structure to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary/permanent displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business because of an adverse condition/requirement of the project. Vulnerable persons for this project are considered to include women, children and elderly people.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

Acquisition of land for the subprojects will adversely affect the livelihood of persons, who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the Kawo subproject. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date during the baseline survey are considered eligible for any form of compensation or assistance. Before the commencement of the construction works, compensation of PAPs should be completed to avoid household economic difficulties that may result from loss of land, business and/or economic trees/crops. The proposed entitlement matrix is shown in Table 7-1.

For the purpose of this report and bearing in mind that land ownership is statutorily vested in government, the entitlement list includes persons appropriately defined as follows:-

- Persons who have a right to the needed land;
- Persons who have customary right to the needed land
- Persons who use and/or cultivate the needed land on any form of arrangements; or
- Persons whose standards of living are adversely affected as a consequence of the project activities.

Table 7-1: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Identified Categories of PAPs

S/N	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1	Permanent loss of structure/building:		
	Residential or commercial property	(a) Legal owners of property. (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	(a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rates developed for this RAP. Valuation of property to be done by a licensed valuer. (b) Compensation shall be paid in the sum of N300,000 as a one-time lump sum grant for relocation and necessary assistance. Pls see Section 7.6.3
	Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities, school, mosque, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/ installations	Persons officially responsible for the upkeep of the identified facility shall serve custodians on behalf of the community	Compensation shall be paid in the sum of N300,000 as a one-time lump sum grant for relocation and necessary assistance. Pls see Section 7.6.3.
	Access restriction to community services/utilities	Not applicable.	Not applicable
2	Temporary loss of use of structure/building		
	Residential or commercial property	(a) Legal owners of property. (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	(a) Cash compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for relocation and necessary assistance. Pls see Section 7.6.3 for amounts. (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-

S/N	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
			time lump sum grant for relocation and necessary assistance for relocation.
3	Permanent loss of land:		
	Cultivable/residential/commercial land	(a) Legal owners of land; (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	(a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rates. Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable due to nature of project. (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
4	Damage to land (such as abutting subproject site):		
	By excavation from burrow pits for earth for construction use.	(a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership (c) Informal land use.	(a) & (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill.
	By severance of agricultural holding	No project impact is envisaged	N/A
5	Loss of income and livelihood:		
	Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation.	Cultivator occupying land	Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
	Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.	Owner/s of crops or trees (including crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatter)	Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be).
		Tenant/Renter	No loss of livelihood resulting from agricultural crops, fruits and wood trees is identified in this RAP. Pro-rated compensation shall be paid to tenants/renters for loss of their crops/trees in accordance with existing shared arrangements or agreements (verbal or written).
	Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating	Persons working on the affected lands	Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid
6	Special provision for vulnerable APs		
	Re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood.	Women headed households, physically challenged or elderly persons and the landless	Needs-based special assistance to be provided in cash

S/N	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
	Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	(a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	(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
7	Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

7.3 Valuation Procedures

The valuation process adopted in developing this RAP complies with the Laws of Nigeria and the World Bank guidelines. The prevailing market values of identified assets within the subproject areas at the time of RAP preparation were used to determine the compensation rate for land and other assets. The market survey and valuation of the affected assets were conducted by a certified valuer. The valuation of the economic trees and farm crops were carried out using the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) method. This methodology ensures that the market value of yield per economic tree for the prevailing agricultural season, cost of re-planting and nursery regrowth are considered in determining the compensation rate for identified affected economic trees. This process is summarized in Table 7-2.

Table 7.2: RAP Valuation Process

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Buildings/Structures	Steps: A licensed Valuer is retained to carry out valuation of properties requiring demolition to make for project implementation. a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons whose properties are affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for buildings/structures lost.	a) Kaduna ACRoSAL/KDSG will pay compensation for buildings/ structures to be demolished to make room for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies. b) Kaduna ACRoSAL/KDSG will pay compensation for land with structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies.
Land with Structures	a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons whose properties are affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for crops and trees lost. c) Payment: The project requires about 36,205sqm of privately owned land with or without structures to be used as ROW and for gully side slope stabilization. Kaduna ACRoSAL/KDSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on land.	c) Kaduna ACRoSAL/KDSG will pay compensation for land without structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies. d) The owners of economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to safely remove any crops they wish to salvage within one week of notification to do so. e) Notwithstanding the provisions in item (d) above, owners of affected economic trees/crops will be entitled to compensation for those trees/crops within acquired land for project. Compensation will be
Land without structures	a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons	

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for crops and trees lost. Kaduna ACREsAL/KDSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on land.	at the prevailing market rates as outlined in Table 7-1. f) Kaduna ACREsAL/MOE will provide transportation for the PAPs that will be temporarily relocated for health reasons during construction works and back to their residences after completion of works. Cash compensation in lieu of transportation could also be made to the affected persons.
Lost business profits and employee earnings	The Kawo communities are essentially agrarian communities. Permanent loss of their land implies permanent loss of the agrobusiness outlets or their means of livelihood. Compensation for business profit losses or earnings are expected.	
Crops/Trees on the fields cultivated by project affected persons	Economic Trees/Crops: Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Counting of identifiable affected trees will be done by a registered Valuer in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at KDSG offices, or through the offices of an appointed NGO.	
Temporary relocation for environmental induced health reasons	a) Inventory: The names and contact details of all persons whose health may be affected by activities of the project have been documented as part of this RAP. b) Compensation: The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time. c) Payment: The Kaduna ACREsAL/KDSG is therefore expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the health risk elements have been completely removed.	

7.4 Loss of Assets

Compensation could be for assets on land, as well as other assistance to mitigate the adverse consequences that affect people and communities when they give up property for public good. In this RAP, it is envisaged that there will be loss of structures/buildings, lands - mainly agricultural lands, and economic trees and crops resulting from the project activities. The loss of structures (permanent and temporary) is envisaged in the implementation of the subprojects. The process of mitigating the subproject impacts on PAPs will involve only cash compensation because no provision for land-for-land swap is available according to the state government. Legal owners of project affected structures/buildings shall be compensated based on prevailing market values. Persons (PAPs) who will be temporarily affected by the subprojects shall be temporarily relocated and cash compensated to mitigate their

inconveniences. All persons who own economic trees/crops on the affected lands regardless of their legal status are considered eligible for compensation.

7.5 Relocation Measures

There are several buildings/structures (residential and commercial) that the access will be restricted to allow for effective construction activities during project implementation. The residents will need to be temporarily relocated during the critical phase of project implementation. The legal owners of the buildings/structures identified for relocation shall be compensated for loss of access to their buildings/structures. Similarly, all the residents of the buildings/structures identified for temporary relocation for purposes of the critical construction phase of work, shall be relocated and appropriately compensated for inconvenience. A pre-determined temporary relocation allowance and inconvenience allowance of N200,000.00 and N100,000.00, respectively per PAP household shall be payable to each identified household who shall be required to temporarily relocate for purposes of the construction work. This cost of relocation and eventual return shall be borne by the project.

7.6 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance

The WB preferred land-for-land option is not available from the State for land losses due to the non-availability of state land and nature of the subprojects. Following consultations with the community members and the PAPs, cash compensation is adopted as mitigation for losses and other assistance.

7.6.1 Compensation for Land Losses

The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 36,205sqm for Kawo. This is calculated as the product of the total length of the gully corridor and the land width required for gully easement and wall stabilization. Compensation shall be paid for the land marked for permanent acquisition based on an assessed value of N800.00 per sqm of acquired land.

7.6.2 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/crops (ETC)

Harvesting crops by the owners will be given priority. However, to assure safety of the people, such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Compensation will be based on full replacement value for loss of production trees based on life of species and maturity/productive value. The values of each tree/crop to be lost to project is as determined by the method shown in Section 7.3.

7.6.3 Compensation for Displacements

The residents of buildings/structures who will be temporarily affected by the project (only for the critical construction period), including vulnerable persons, shall be temporarily relocated for that period. This is necessary to ensure that these PAPs are removed from the project risks during the critical stage of the construction work. The PAPs shall return to their buildings as soon as that stage of work is completed. A pre-determined temporary relocation allowance and inconvenience allowance of N200,000.00 and N100,000.00, respectively per PAP household shall be payable to each identified household who shall be required to temporarily relocate for purposes of the construction work.

The names and contact details of all such persons who are identified as affected, including the vulnerable persons, have been documented as part of this RAP. The RAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time. The Kaduna ACRoSAL is expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their respective homes when the risk elements have been completely removed.

7.6.4 Livelihood Restoration

A major objective of RAP is to develop programs that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to pre-displacement levels. In this subproject, there is no impact on any

business or land with economic trees/crops such that sustainability of livelihoods will be affected.

Table 7-3: Types of Impact and Compensation Proposed

S/N	Type of Impact	Quantity Impacted**	Compensation Amount
1	Land	36,205sqm (243 persons)	28,964,240
2	Economic Trees/Crops	VARIED	3,507,065
3	Temporary Relocation (Persons within the ROW and VPs)	98	9,800,000
4	Inconveniences (persons)	98	19,600,000
5	Loss of Income	NA	NA
6	Vulnerable Persons (VP)	56	16,800,000
	TOTAL		61,871,305.00

Notes:

NA = Not Applicable

7.7 RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)

The ACREsAL SPMU shall establish a RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) to coordinate and facilitate the RAP implementation. The function of this committee shall include:

- To hold meetings with PAPs, site committee and community associations on the processes for carrying out relocation and compensation.
- Engage with stakeholders and ensure successful land acquisition, residential construction and assistances required for livelihood restoration of PAPs according to the entitlement listed in this RAP report.
- Provide assistances 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 and,
- Carry out post implementation audit and reporting.

The composition of this committee shall include:

- Representative of the PAPs.
- Representative of the Site Committees.
- Representative of Community Associations.
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment.
- Representative of Focal NGO.
- Social and Livelihood Officer (SLO) from the SPMU.
- Environmental Safeguards Officer (ESO); and,
- Project Accountant from the SPMU

The Committee shall be headed by the Social and Livelihood Officer (SLO) while the Representative from the Ministry of Environment and Ecology shall be the Secretary to the RAP implementation committee.

7.8 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process and procedure shall be as set out by the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) under the supervision of the ACRoSAL SPMU and the FPMU Social/livelihood Specialist (SLS). The RIC will verify the affected households against the list of eligible persons enumerated at cut-off date to ensure that the correct compensation amount is paid to eligible persons. The RIC will acknowledge the compensation offers in addition to acknowledgement of receipt of compensation by the PAPs.

Copies of the respective identity cards of all identified PAPs were provided as part of the PAP Census exercise and should be used to identify the PAPs to be compensated. These identity cards are now on record. The PAPs to be temporarily relocated will be given a relocation time of at least two weeks and will be assisted in the process. This process and timing will be properly chosen to minimize transfer disturbances.

7.8.1 RAP Compensation Process

The following compensation process is necessary to assure that full, timely and unencumbered payment to all PAPs (including women who are heads of household) and vulnerable persons or groups. The 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 RAP's 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 Kaduna State ACRoSAL 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.

7.8.2 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.

CHAPTER 8: DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

8.1 Dispute Resolution

It is for the benefit of the State, ACRReSAL, Kawo Communities and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements arising from the implementation of the Kawo gully erosion control project can be resolved. A Grievance Mechanism (GM) is necessary to address community issues, reduce exposure to risks and provide the platform for the optimization of environmental and social benefits of the project. The grievance procedures consist of the steps that ensure proper documentation of all grievances, a discussion mechanism for hearing and resolving the grievances, and provisions for appeals in the event of dissatisfaction by any affected persons.

The issues considered include: the project's benefits to the stakeholders; potential changes to the routine activities of the stakeholders that might occur due to the project; and the project activities that might cause damage or conflict for the stakeholders. Any issues that may lead to grievances will be addressed through documented grievance mechanism that takes into consideration the cultural and traditional rights of people avoiding as much as possible potential for legal redress mechanism. The specific objective of the mechanism is to facilitate the process and ensure effective and timely grievance resolution thereby reducing the risk of escalation of conflicts and avoiding unnecessary delays. The grievances and remedial actions shall be carefully documented to enhance accountability and reduce liability.

Each community's traditional land dispute resolution structure currently constitutes the nucleus of traditional resolution of disputes among community members on land matters. It is therefore wise and advisable that this structure be necessarily retained in the event of any grievance or dispute relating to the RAP implementation. Input from the leadership may also be limited to providing recommendations as to how a specific dispute is to be addressed. Aside from the traditional structure, Figure 8.1 provides a secondary mechanism for grievance resolution using the Grievance Committee (GC). The proposed GM will also help to achieve the following:

- To serve as the open channel for effective communication together with the identification of emerging environmental and social concerns due to the project.
- To prevent and mitigate any adverse environmental and social impacts because of any phase of the project.
- Promote harmonious relationship and respect among stakeholders; and,
- Ensure community acceptance of the project.

8.2 Dispute Over Land Matters

During the community consultation process, it was understood that each community has established traditional mechanisms by which land ownership disputes are resolved. This mechanism borders on the community's historical knowledge of every family within their boundaries and the family's ancestral land heritage. Kawo subproject communities therefore have their traditional land dispute resolution system that hinges on historical knowledge of families. The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on already existing structures within the two subproject communities and the well-established and entrenched traditional norms.

Each community's traditional land dispute resolution structure currently constitutes the nucleus of traditional resolution of disputes among community members on land matters. It is therefore recommended that this structure be retained in the event of any grievance or land dispute relating to the RAP implementation, when necessary. Input from the community leadership could be limited to providing recommendations as to how a specific land dispute should be addressed.

8.3 Grievance Mechanisms

Grievance mechanisms (GM) are essential tools for allowing affected persons to express their concerns about the resettlement and compensation process as they may arise and, if

necessary, for corrective action to be taken expeditiously. Kawo communities have their traditional land dispute resolution systems that hinge on historical knowledge of family descendants. The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on the already existing structures as well as the grievance committee (GC) framework approved by the World Bank. The recommended land system together with the WB-approved grievance committee framework is depicted in the Grievance Procedure shown in Figure 8.1. The grievances and remedial actions shall be carefully documented to enhance accountability and reduce liability.

8.4 Formation of Grievance Committee (GC)

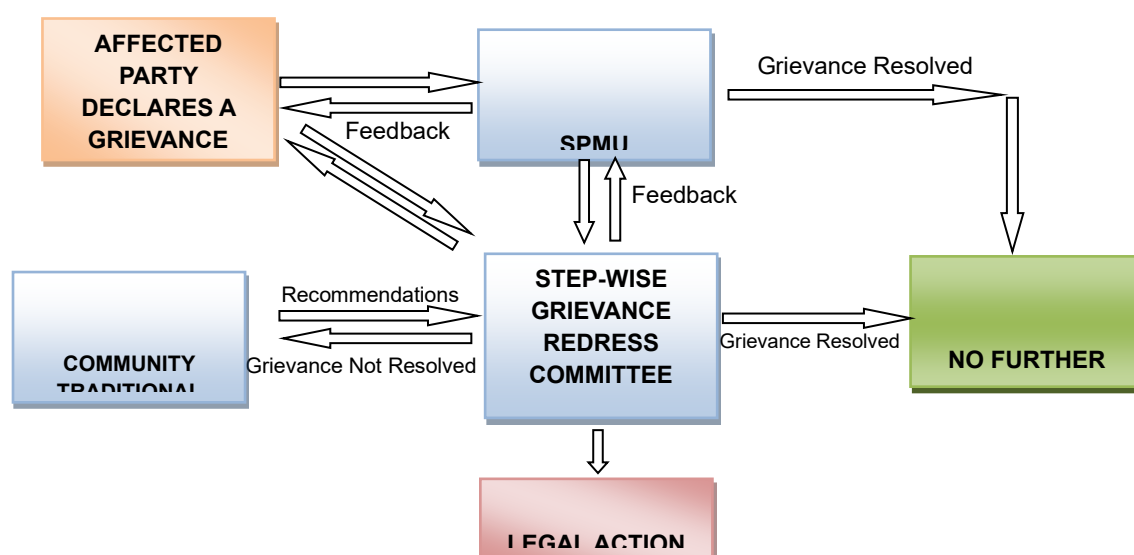
As part of the grievance redress mechanism, formation of a three-level grievance redress committee (GC) starting with a community grievance redress committee (C-GC) has been structured to receive and document all public complaints relating to this RAP. The system of customary avenues that exist in each of the communities to deal with dispute resolution shall be employed as the — court of first appeal, where relevant. It is anticipated that this community system together with the structured GC will allow an unencumbered platform for people to express their dissatisfaction over any grievance arising from this RAP implementation.

The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

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

The ACRSAL SPMU has established a Grievance Committee (GC) overseen by ACRSAL to address complaints from this RAP implementation. The GC shall provide specific necessary support and resolution of the potential PAP related grievances in accordance with provisions of this RAP. The Committee will be coordinated as provided for at each level and the compositions of each level of the GC comprises as follows:

Figure 8-1: Grievance Redress Procedure



8.4.1 Levels of Grievance Committees

The SPMU has established a Grievance Committee (GC) overseen by ACRSAL to address complaints from this RAP implementation. The GC shall provide specific necessary support and resolution of the PAP related grievances in accordance with provisions of this RAP. The Committee will be coordinated as provided for at each level and the compositions of each level of the GC comprise as follows:

FIRST LEVEL: COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (COM-GC)

The first stage of the GC process shall be the community-based GC (Com-GC) which shall be coordinated by the Focal NGO (FNGO) and shall be made up of the following:

- 1 Representative from each of the Community Associations
- 1 Representative from the traditional ruler of the Community
- 1 Representative of the Local Government Area
- 1 Representative of Ministry of Lands, Survey and Physical Planning as Coordinator.
- 1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- 1 Representative of the Social and Livelihood Officer in SPMU
- 1 Representative from the Focal NGO as the Secretary.

This committee shall be the place of first recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the site. The timeline for addressing/resolving the issues raised by a complainant by this GC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

SECOND LEVEL: PMU GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE (PMU-GC)

Where the Com-GC is unable to resolve the matter, the Complainant may seek redress from the Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GC). This Committee shall be coordinated by the Project Coordinator of the SPMU and made up of the following:

- 1 Representative from the Ministry of Environment
- 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 SPMU as the Secretary
- Project Accountant in the SPMU
- Project Coordinator of the SPMU as the Coordinator

This committee shall be the second place of recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the site. The timeline for addressing/resolution of the issues raised by a complainant by this PMU-GC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the Com-GC to resolve the matter.

THIRD LEVEL: ACRReSAL STEERING/TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (STATE-GC)

Where the PMU-GC is unable to resolve the matter at this level, the Complainant may seek redress from the ACRReSAL Steering and Technical Committee GC (STATE-GC). This Committee will be coordinated by the Chairman of the Steering Committee, who is the Honorable Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment. The timeline for addressing/resolving Issues raised by a complainant by this Committee shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PMU-GC to resolve the matter. The composition of this Committee shall be as follows:

- Chairman of the Steering Committee
- The Federal Social and Livelihoods Specialist
- Representative of the Umbrella NGO
- Social and Livelihood Officers from 2 neighboring ACRReSAL states who have experience in handling grievance matters
- Project Coordinator of the SPMU as the Secretary

The timeline for addressing/resolving issues raised by a complainant by this STATE-GC shall be at most 15 days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PMU- GC to resolve the matter.

FOURTH LEVEL: THE COURTS

Where the Complainant is not satisfied with the decisions of the STATE-GC, he/she may seek redress in the law Courts.

All grievances will first be addressed at the First Level. It will only move on to Second Level if

the first level agreement was not accepted by the party involved and then to third and fourth under similar situations. If negotiated settlement of grievances cannot be achieved through the normal procedural steps outlined in the grievance mechanism, the complainant has the right to approach the courts. The GM procedure will be included in the community engagement plan to ensure that all PAPs know and understand the process and are able to access it whenever they feel the need. The effectiveness of the GM will be one of the crucial monitoring indicators.

The SPMU has also opened a public complaints/suggestion box for members of the communities to bring up their complaints. This ensures that communities can forward their grievances at absolutely no cost. All grievances or complaints must be registered and compiled regularly for project management. The structured grievance redress mechanism is fundamental to achieving transparency in this RAP process. The SPMU shall follow the guidance of the World Bank to put in place a Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV-SEA)-sensitive GM system that has strong elements of confidentiality, empathy, protection and services for survivors.

8.4.2 Training of the Grievance Committees

The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on the already existing structures as well as the grievance committee (GC) framework approved by the World Bank. The recommended land system together with the approved grievance redress committee framework is depicted in the Grievance Redress Procedure shown in Figure 8.1.

The various Grievance Committees shall be provided with training to enable them adequately to perform their responsibilities. The training shall be organized by the SPMU who shall provide logistics such as: writing materials, per diem, transportation, training venue and time. The details of the training including time and date shall be adequately communicated to all members for their attendance. At the end of the training, members of the intervention community shall be adequately sensitized on the procedure for submission of complaints and grievances.

CHAPTER 9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E)

One of the potential risks associated with displacement and resettlement is the subtle break up of social cohesion resulting from inordinate and inappropriate spending of compensation money by the head of household, at the detriment of other members of the household. It is necessary that the Safeguard Officers of the SPMU through an appointed Focal NGO carry out independent monitoring and evaluation to strengthen implementation consistency and follow-up of the whole project process. The NGO will work in consultation with the SPMU, RIC and report regularly to the SPMU and KDSG.

Through the RAP community consultation process, effective framework has already been established with the local communities. This provides an objective sounding board for the PAPs to relate concerns to the SPMU staffers or their appointed M & E Agent(s). The M & E officers will also work closely with the appropriate community organizations, such as the local mosques to continuously identify and evaluate any problems and difficulties that may occur after the process of implementation. The SPMU and the M & E officers will also pay special attention to the vulnerable groups, such as the aged and women headed families.

Baseline data from socio-economic survey and census of the PAPs will be used as the control data measuring improvements or deterioration of the PAPs. Monitoring will focus on:

- Information about PAPs post compensation and entitlement spending.
- Relevance of relocation and RAP implementation timetable to overall project effectiveness.
- Content of grievances, efficiency of procedures and accountability in handling the grievance.
- Use of compensation money for those who invested it in profit-making enterprises; and
- Site conditions and progress in the post construction activities at the site.

9.1 Performance Indicators

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out focusing on the following key performance indicators:

Table 9.1: Monitoring and Performance Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Performance Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation	• RAP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up is in place. • Budgeted RAP costs released and placed at disposal of RAP implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the PAPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and PAP committees notified for continued consultations and participation of PAPs in RAP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	• Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule. • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to reestablish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan.
Restoration of living standard and income	• Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored along the intervention corridors and at relocation sites outside intervention limits. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Performance Indicators
	- Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). - No of PAPs (especially vulnerables) provided opportunities in project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. - RAP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. - Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. - Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to PAPs on the resolution of the grievances. - Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups
Communications and Participation	- Number of meetings held with PAPs (male and female) to explain RAP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. - Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. - Number of PAPs (male & female) participated in the meetings. - Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable people with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation. - Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation. - Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation - Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards - Changes occurred for vulnerable groups benefiting from the project.

9.2 RAP Completion Audit

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

CHAPTER 10: ESTIMATED COST OF RAP

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for buildings/structures, land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N110,645,566**. The breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs for Kawo subproject are shown in Table 10-1.

Details of cost estimates are shown in Tables 10-2. The underlying assumptions, consistent with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for ACREsAL sub-projects, upon which the RAP costs were developed are included in Table 10-3.

Table 10-1: Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Costs

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	KAWO COST (IN NAIRA)	%
A	COMPENSATION		
A1	Land Acquisition (36,205sqm)	28,964,240	26%
A2	Damages To Economic Tree/Crops (Varied)	3,507,065	3%
A3	Damages To Structures	NA	
A4	Damages To Community Infrastructure	NA	
A5	Permanent Relocation	NA	
A6	Temporary Relocation (98 Persons)	19,600,000	18%
A7	Disturbance Allowance (98 Persons)	9,800,000	9%
A8	Vulnerable Groups (56 Persons)	16,800,000	15%
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	61,871,305	56%
B	RESETTLEMENT		
B1	Resettlement Land Purchase		
B1	Resettlement Land Purchase		
B2	Resettlement Land Development		
B3	Housing Construction	-	
	TOTAL RESETTLEMENT	0.00	
C	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION		
C1			
C2			
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS	0.00	
D	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
D1	SURVEYING AND VALUATION SERVICES		
D2	CAPACITY BUILDING	8,700,000	8%
D3	RAP MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	8,200,000	7%

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	KAWO COST (IN NAIRA)	%
D4	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT	500,000	0%
D5	LEGAL SERVICES	1,000,000	1%
D6	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	1,000,000	1%
D7	END-OF-RAP IMPLEMENTATION AUDIT	1,000,000	1%
	TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	20,400,000	18%
E	CONTINGENCIES (20%)	12,374,261	11%
	GRAND TOTAL	110,645,566	100%

Table 10-2: Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation

S/No	ITEM	COST (NAIRA)	ASSUMPTIONS
1	Compensation for land acquisition	Per hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria
2	Compensation for loss of crops	Per hectare of farm lost	Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food
3	Compensation for buildings and structures	Per Valuer's estimates	Per Valuer's estimates
4	Cost of relocation assistance income	Per household	This cost is to facilitate transportation
5	Cost of restoration of individual income	Per vulnerable individual	This cost will assist the vulnerable group in the restoration of individual livelihoods (see Section 7.7.2)
6	Cost of restoration of household income	Livelihood restoration per household	This is considered in the State designed community interest group program (CIG) program
7	Cost of training	Per participant	Depends on the number of stakeholders selected for training
8	Cost of management	Per sub-project site	Includes costs incurred by MDA stakeholders such as ministries and local agents
9	Cost of monitoring and evaluation	Per sub-project site	Dependent on each sub-project site
10	TOTAL	Per sub-project site	Addition of all cost incurred
11	Contingency	Per total cost	20% of the total cost
12	GRAND TOTAL	N/A	Sum of the total and contingency cost

Table 10-3: Breakdown of Cost Estimates for Kawo Community

Table 10-3: Breakdown of Cost Estimates for Rawo Community						
S/NO	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE (N)	TOTAL COMPENSATION COST (N)
1	Temporary Displacement (relocation)	Compensation for temporary loss of access to structure (residential or commercial)	No	98	200,000	19,600,000.00
2	Temporary Relocation Inconveniences	Compensation for relocation (transport and resettlement allowances)	No	98	100,000	9,800,000.00
3	Land Acquisition	Compensation for 'setback' land acquisition (369 persons)	M²	36205	800.00	28,964,240.00
4	Economic trees/crops	Destruction and damages to economic trees/crops (No persons)	Varied	Varied	Varied	3,507,065.00
5	Vulnerable Group Consideration & Livelihood Support	Compensation for vulnerability and livelihood support	No.	56	300,000	16,800,000.00
6	Capacity building for skill development	Preparatory resettlement forums and awareness to affected persons	LS	1	2,650,000.00	2,650,000.00
		Trainings on enterprise development and job creation	LS	1	2,250,000.00	2,250,000.00
		Trainings on community project participation and sustainable management	LS	1	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00
		Scope of Project: Social Impacts; Project design and Associated RAP. Coordination with other MDAs and the Community	LS	1	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00
7	Professional services	Surveying & asset valuation	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal services	LS	1	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
		RAP monitoring and evaluation	LS	1	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
		End of RAP implementation audit	LS	1	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
8	RAP Implementation & Management	Grievance Management	LS	1	500,000.00	500,000.00
		RAP Implementation	LS	1	8,200,000.00	8,200,000.00
Sub-total						
9	Contingency		%	20		12,374,261.00
GRAND TOTAL						110,645,566.00

CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation and management of the RAP schedule should be designed to facilitate necessary temporary relocation and compensation of PAPs. The RAP activities also need to be implemented within an agreed timeframe and budget. Appropriate timing should be adhered to so as to avoid false claimants for compensation, especially if the situation arises where site clearing is to begin before the resettlement end date.

The RAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 11-1 below. The period of the first week will be used to develop and set up all structures necessary to support all aspects of the programs.

Table 11-1: Implementation Schedule

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	MONTHS			
	1 st Month	2 nd Month	3 rd Month	4 th Month
Disclosure of RAP Report				
Formation of Project Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)				
Formation of RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)				
Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations				
Execute Capacity Building Programs				
Compensate All PAPs				
Supervision of RAP Implementation				
Monitoring & Reporting on RAP Implementation				
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation				
Program Administration				

CHAPTER 12: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed intervention work is designed to improve *erosion management and gully rehabilitation which will provide for:*

- Reduced loss of infrastructure including roads, houses, etc.
- Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
- Reduced siltation in rivers leading to less flooding and the preservation of the water systems for improved access to domestic water supply.
- Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation).
- Progressively restore vegetative cover, improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates expected to results in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

Multiplier effects such as employment opportunities, poverty reduction, enhanced national reputation and cultural promotion, among others, is expected to be enhanced in the area. On the other hand, there are also a few negative social impacts that were identified.

The RAP has revealed that:

- The proposed intervention work is most desirable because of the obvious environmental, health and socio-economic benefits. These far out-weigh the negative impacts that could arise in the course of implementation.
- Potential impacts of sufficient magnitude that could interrupt the execution of the project were not detected. Although, there were few negative impacts that may potentially occur due to the activities associated with the proposed works but adequate measures have been provided to address them.
- Mitigation measures and management plans have been suggested and developed for the negative impacts.
- Appropriate institutional framework has been drawn up to implement the mitigation measures and environmental management plan while the proposed monitoring programs shall be set in motion as soon as possible.

Generally, the study has indicated that the establishment of the proposed project will not severely impact negatively on the existing environmental, social and health as well as safe conditions of the people, locally, nationally or internationally. This inference is further made strong, owing to the fact that the Kawo communities have thrown her full weight behind the project and is anxiously awaiting its implementation.

CHAPTER 13: DISCLOSURES

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed by Kaduna ACREsAL and KDSG which will make copies available at its head office in Kaduna and copies distributed to the leadership of the communities (the offices of the Community Leaders of Kawo Community Associations) prior to implementation of the subprojects. Display centers will also include ACREsAL FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA ACREsAL Liaison office, the Palace of the Traditional Rulers, and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government matters. The RAP will be subjected to reviews and comments of the FPMU and the WB and should be disclosed on the World Bank's website.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Cut-off date: The date the enumeration begins. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops and trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed date will not be compensated

Displaced persons: Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking or clearing of land or resulting in:

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

Land expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Project-affected person: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a 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.

Resettlement Action Plan/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/ARAP): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. 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.

Structure owner PAPs: Project Affected Persons who own structures within the project area.

Tenant PAPs: Project Affected persons who lease either residential or business premises within the project area.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

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ACReSAL Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank Safeguards Policies