



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

FINAL REPORT

FOR:

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
ADDENDUM**

**GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION SUBPROJECT,
MOKWA
IN MOKWA LGA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA**



APRIL 2026

Official Use Only

FINAL REPORT

FOR

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

ADDENDUM

Credit No.: IDA51050
Project ID: P124905

MOKWA GULLY EROSION INTERVENTION

SUBPROJECT

NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

Submitted To:

Niger State Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes
State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
No. 7 Habibu Shuaibu Road, By Federal Secretariat
Minna. Niger State, Nigeria

APRIL 2026

Table of Contents

Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	6
LIST OF FIGURES.....	7
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	8
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	9
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	12
1.1 Purpose.....	12
1.2 Background.....	12
1.3 Proposed ACRoSAL Intervention in Mokwa.....	12
1.3.1 Site Description.....	13
1.4 RAP Addendum Objective:.....	13
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND AREA OF INFLUENCE.....	18
2.1 Description of Subproject Intervention Activities.....	18
2.2 Perimeter of Subproject Influence.....	20
2.3 Project Activities.....	20
3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	21
3.1 Overview.....	21
4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS.....	22
4.1 Description of Cultural and Socioeconomic Environment.....	22
4.1.2 Socioeconomic Study and Household-level Demographic.....	22
4.1.3 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey.....	22
4.2 Description of Cultural Environment.....	22
4.2.1 Population.....	23
4.2.2 Ethnic Groups.....	23
4.2.3 Religion.....	23
4.2.4 Land Use Pattern.....	23
4.2.5 Cultural Resources.....	23
4.2.6 Health Services.....	23
4.3 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey.....	23
4.3 Results of the Socioeconomic Studies for Mokwa.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.3.1 Respondent and Household Distribution in Project Area.....	24
4.3.2 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution for Mokwa.....	24
4.3.3 Marital Status of Respondents.....	24
4.3.4 Access to Education.....	24
4.3.5 Access to Health Infrastructure.....	24
4.3.6 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure.....	24
4.3.7 Occupational and Income Distribution of Households.....	25
4.3.8 Desirability of the Project.....	25
4.3.9 Potential Security Risk Challenges.....	25
4.3.10 Conflict Resolution.....	25
5.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS.....	26

5.1 Public Participation Process	26
5.2 Objective of Community Consultation	26
5.2.1 Public Consultation Methodology	26
5.3 Public Participation Process	26
5.3.1 Stakeholders' Identification	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3.2 Community Consultations and Meetings	27
5.3.3 Participants' Feedback and Comments	28
5.4 Social Issues/Risks	29
6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED SUBPROJECT	30
6.1 Project Gully Corridors	30
6.2 Potential Project Impact Areas	30
6.2.1 Positive Project Impacts	30
6.2.2 Potential Negative Project Impacts	30
6.3 Identification of Project Affected Groups of Persons	31
6.4 Impact Mitigation Measures	33
6.5 Vulnerable Group	34
6.6 Institutional Responsibilities and Accountabilities	34
6.7 Capacity of Niger ACREsAL to Implement the RAP	34
6.7.1 Capacity and Training Needs	34
6.7.2 Capacity Building Cost	34
6.8 Community Management of O & M	35
6.9 RAP Addendum Management Costs	35
CHAPTER 7: PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN	36
7.1 Eligibility	36
7.2 Entitlement Matrix	36
7.3 Valuation Procedures	37
7.4 Loss of Assets	39
7.5 Loss of Livelihood	39
7.6 Relocation Measures	39
7.7 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance	39
7.7.1 Compensation for Land Losses	39
7.7.2 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/crops (ETC)	40
7.7.3 Compensation for Displacements	40
7.7.4 Livelihood Restoration	40
7.7.5 Livelihood Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs	40
7.8 RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)	42
7.9 Compensation Procedures	43
7.9.1 RAP Compensation Process	43
7.9.2 Compensation Payment Administration	43
CHAPTER 8: DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE	44
8.1 Dispute Resolution	44
8.2 Dispute Over Land Matters	44
8.3 Grievance Mechanisms	44
8.4 Formation of Grievance Committee (GC)	45

8.4.1 Levels of Grievance Committees	45
8.4.2 Training of the Grievance Committees	47
CHAPTER 9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M & E)	48
9.1 Performance Indicators	48
9.2 Performance Indicators for Assessing Livelihood Restoration	49
9.3 RAP Completion Audit	50
CHAPTER 10: ESTIMATED COST OF RAP ADDENDUM	51
CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	53
CHAPTER 12: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	54
CHAPTER 13: DISCLOSURES	55
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	55
REFERENCES	56
ANNEXURES	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
5.1 Identified Stakeholders	30
5.2 List of Stakeholders and their Responsibilities	31
6.1 Potential Project Affected Assets and Persons	41
6.2 Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential need for Resettlement	43
6.3 Summary of Project Affected Assets	43
6.4 Institutional Responsibilities and Associated Costs	46
6.5 Summary of Institutional Capacity and Training Needs with Costs	48
9.1 Monitoring and Performance Indicators	58
10.1 Compensation and Resettlement Cost for Mokwa	60
10.2 Breakdown of Cost Estimates for Mokwa	61
10.3 Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation	65
11.1 Implementation Schedule – Development Phase	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
Fig 1 Map of Nigeria	11
Fig 2 Map of Niger showing LGAs	11
Fig 3 Map showing Location of Mokwa LGA	14
Fig 4 Plan View of Mokwa Project Area	17
Fig 5 Vicinity Map showing Mokwa Site	17
Fig 4.1 Gender Distribution of Households	27
Fig 4.2 Age Distribution of Households	27
Fig 4.3 Household Size Distribution	28
Fig 4.4 Marital Status of Distribution	28
Fig 4.5 Educational Distribution of Households	28
Fig 4.6 Occupational Distribution of Households	29
Fig 4.7 Monthly Income Distribution of Households	29
Fig 6.1 Map of Mokwa Gully Sections	37
Fig 8.1 Grievance Redress Procedure	55

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
NGSG	Niger 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

This Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Addendum Report has been prepared for the Mokwa gully erosion project following the occurrence of the flash flood in May 2025 and the subsequent revisions to the engineering design associated with the subproject under the Niger State Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes (NGS-ACRESAL) Project. The implementation of the RAP and RAP Addendum for the site will precede 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.

Project Description

The proposed ground intervention at Mokwa will rehabilitate and stabilize the existing gully corridors. The subproject consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and bio-restoration along the gully corridors. This subproject will result in land expropriation 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 Addendum

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared in 2024 to address the social concerns associated with the proposed ACREsAL project intervention for Mokwa. The prepared RAP has since been reviewed and cleared by the World Bank in 2024 and was awaiting implementation when the flash flood event occurred. During the flash flood, many lives were lost, several new erosion gully fingers were created, and additional environmental and structural damages occurred within the project target areas. Subsequently, the engineering design associated with the proposed ACREsAL project intervention for Mokwa was revised to reflect the additional changes in the rehabilitation of the affected areas. In light of these new developments, the existing RAP needs to be updated to reflect current situations to meet WB requirements. A RAP Addendum is therefore required to address the additional social changes resulting from the flash flood incident and associated revised engineering design.

Project Location

The Mokwa gully erosion project site is located in Mokwa LGA of Niger State. The geographic location coordinates of the site are shown in Table ES-1 below.

Table ES-1: Project Sites Geographic Coordinates

S/N	SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	Unguwan Hausawa/Eko Raba Gully Erosion Project	Mokwa town in Mokwa LGA	10°17'18.07"N	5°22'59.51"E

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

As with the approved RAP, the Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978, as amended in 2004 and the existing customary laws in the project area provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria and the project area.

Potential Impacts

In addition to the positive and negative impacts identified in the approved RAP, this RAP Addendum has identified additional negative impacts of the subproject to 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 122,053m² of land acquisition is needed for the purpose of stabilizing the gully walls and there will be loss of economic trees/farm crops within this area of land to be acquired. The

project envisages that involuntary displacement of persons will occur due to damages to some existing structures. The project affected assets and project affected persons (PAPs) within Mokwa are summarized in Tables ES-2 and ES-3 below. All the identified land, structures and economic trees/crop owners are to be appropriately compensated in accordance with the WB and Nigeria Policies on involuntary displacements.

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Affected Assets and Persons

S/No.	Community	Gully Section Length (km)	Area of Land to be Acquired (sqm)	No. of PAPs with Affected Land	No. of Structures/ Buildings within ROW	No. of PAPs with Affected Structures	No of PAPs with Affected Economic Crops/Trees	No. of PAPs for Temp Relocation	No. of PAPs with Vulnerable Conditions
1	MOKWA (6m ROW)	10,171	122,053	703	353	353	40	28	133
TOTAL		10,171	122,053	703	353	353	40	28	113

Mitigation of Potential Impacts

As with the RAP, resettlement and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected prior to the subproject implementation. Several structures at Mokwa 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 the acquired land and any economic trees/crops there-on shall be compensated. Residents/tenants of building structures abutting the gully corridors with fragile health conditions, such as asthma and age-related issues, who may likely be adversely impacted by project activities, shall be temporarily relocated during the construction phase and be compensated for the inconveniences of relocation. During the stakeholders and PAP consultations, the PAPs who are to be temporarily relocated indicated a clear preference during stakeholder consultation (see below) to temporarily stay with family members for the duration of the critical phase of construction activities. The family hosts are located within the same community and near their current locations. Relocating PAPs will therefore have access to all facilities to which they currently have access.

Public Participation and Consultations

This RAP Addendum documents public and community persons that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and the response to these concerns during the RAP consultations. A cut-off date (January 6, 2026) was established and discussed during the community consultations. Household census of the people identified as PAPs were conducted to establish their socioeconomic profile including their health related status. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date 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 fully documented in the initial RAP Report for this subproject. This RAP Addendum shall adopt all the grievance mechanism provisions included in the RAP Report.

RAP Addendum 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 budget estimate for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this Mokwa RAP Addendum, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N874,005,152.50**. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, it should be included in the overall project budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Independent monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out to strengthen the RAP and RAP Addendum 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 Addendum 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 Niger State and on the World Bank Website. Display centers will include Niger ACRESAL SPMU office, ACRESAL FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA ACRESAL Liaison office, Project Communities and Office of the State Commissioner for Local Government matters.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Addendum Report has been prepared for the Mokwa gully erosion project following the occurrence of the flash flood in May 2025 and the subsequent revisions to the engineering designs associated with the rehabilitation of the existing gullies affecting the town of Mokwa under the Niger State Agro Climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes (NGS-ACRESAL). The Mokwa gully project will rehabilitate the existing gullies identified in the revised engineering design as well as help reverse land degradation within the communities. The implementation of the RAP and RAP Addendum for the site will precede 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 Addendum has specifically identified, evaluated and documented the set of project impacts as well as the mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken in Mokwa resulting from the flash flood in 2025 and the additional finger gullies. The RAP Addendum will help eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts along the newly created finger gully corridors before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works. The RAP Addendum also includes measures needed to implement the identified actions and address the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements.

1.2 Background

Mokwa Local Government Area occupies a strategic commercial and transit position linking Northern and Southern Nigeria. The town is periodically affected by intense rainfall events leading to river overflows, flash floods, and gully erosion, particularly along low-lying settlements and drainage corridors. These hazards have been exacerbated by climate change, unplanned urban expansion, blockage of natural waterways and particularly by the recent devastating flash flood event that occurred in April 2025.

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared in 2024 to address the environmental and social concerns associated with the proposed ACREsAL project intervention for Mokwa. The prepared RAP has since been reviewed and cleared by the World Bank in 2024 and was awaiting implementation when the flash flood event occurred. During the flash flood, many lives were lost, several new erosion gully fingers were created, and additional environmental and structural damages occurred within the project areas. In the light of these new developments, the existing RAP needs to be updated to reflect current situations to meet WB requirements. A RAP Addendum is therefore required to address the additional environmental and social changes caused by the flash flood incident.

1.3 Proposed ACREsAL Intervention in Mokwa

The proposed Niger State intervention subproject include the rehabilitation and restoration of the degraded erosion site areas. The Mokwa gully system consists of two main arms of the gully across Mokwa town. The first is Unguwan Hausawa main gully corridor (D01) which begins upstream of Mokwa-Jebba road where various finger gullies joined the main gully before the road. This gully runs in the North to Southern direction terminating inside a stable wetland. After the road, the flow corridor then passes under a bridge which currently does not show any sign of failure.

The second main arm of the gully is Eko Rabba gully corridor (D02) which commenced from the General hospital, passes through Eko Rabba community. This gully runs in the East – West direction linking with the Unguwan Hausawa main gully downstream as shown in Figure 1.3. The remaining section of the gully corridor runs relatively straight terminating inside a stable wetland as indicated earlier.

The total gully system to be remediated consists of about **17.434km** length as shown in Figure 12(a-c) and summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Unguwan Hausawa/Eko Rabba Main Gully Corridors:

S/ N	Community	Unguwan Hausawa						
1	Gully Alignment	D01	D1L (1-6)	D1R (1-4)	RD01	RD02	RD03	RD04
	Length	3,521.12	367.42	411.67	317.90	304.04	469.56	462.61
Subtotal Gully Length								
S/ N	Community	Eko Rabba						
2	Gully Alignment	D02	D03(LHS)	D03(RHS)	D03a	D03b	D04	D04a
	Length	1,041.40	910.00	910.00	504.00	376.71	778.04	553.93
	Gully Alignment	D05	D06	D07	D08	D09		
	Length	921.25	462.36	188.31	162.88	1,103.40		
Subtotal Gully Length								

1.3.1 Site Description

Mokwa town is situated within Mokwa LGA. Initially, there are several finger gullies associated with this site which collect stormwater from the surrounding catchment into the main Mokwa gully. Several new gully fingers now exist within the communities as a result of the flash flood that occurred. These new finger gullies have significantly increased the total gully length to be rehabilitated in the subproject. The gullies have also widened and deepened severely affecting residential buildings and farmlands.

The gully banks are deep and as much as 20m in depth and need to be stabilized in most of the gully stretches. Moreover, there are numerous houses and properties almost at the gully edge that will give way during the subproject implementation. While some of these structures may collapse before the project implementation begins, it is also possible that prior to completion of the subproject, further erosion may occur resulting in a need for further possible resettlement.

1.4 RAP Addendum Objective:

Consistent with the goals of the approved RAP, PAPs and the communities shall be given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the project and are be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Addendum is to address the additional social impacts resulting from the flash flood event and the associated revised engineering design for the gully intervention. This also ensures that the PAPs associated with the new gully fingers from the flash flood event will not be impoverished by the identified socioeconomic impacts of the subproject.

In specific terms, the objectives of this RAP Addendum are to:

- i. Identify all persons and assets that may be affected by the project following the occurrence of the flash flood.
- ii. Prevent or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible.
- iii. Provide compensation at full replacement cost.
- iv. Restore or improve livelihoods of PAPs.
- v. Ensure inclusive, transparent, and continuous stakeholder engagement
- vi. Establish effective grievance redress mechanisms

The total catchment area that contributes to the gully is estimated at approximately 294.89 sq. km. The Unguwan Hausawa community which is predominantly engaged in farming and cattle rearing is a lively suburb of Mokwa with schools and Churches, private and commercial dwellings, roads and other public infrastructures that are now continually under threat. The gullies have severed roads and caused loss of lives, damage to properties, farmlands, public infrastructure (e.g. power lines, roads) and the ecosystem (e.g. loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitats) and continually endangering lives.

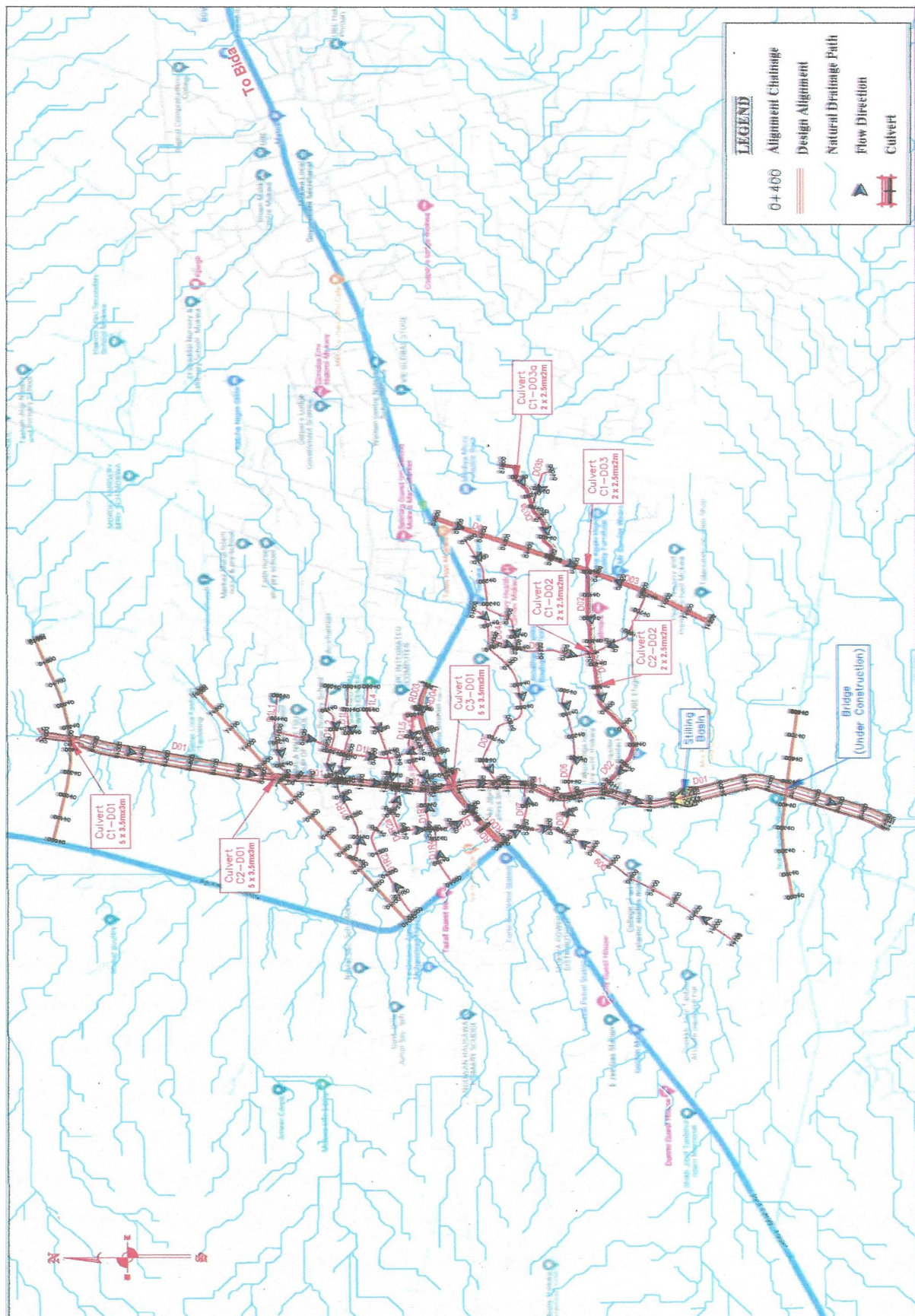


Figure 1.3: Subproject Gully Remediation Layout

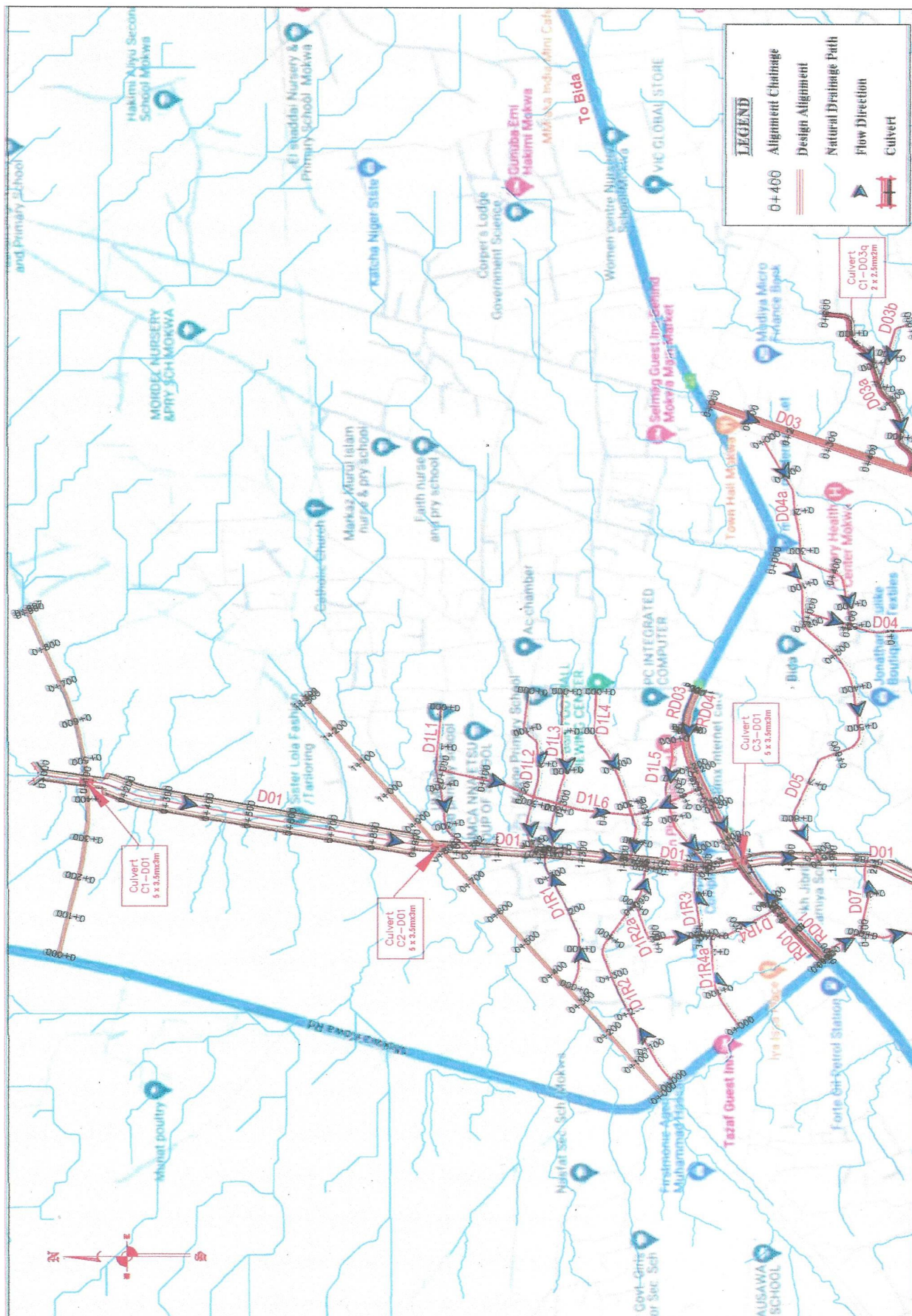
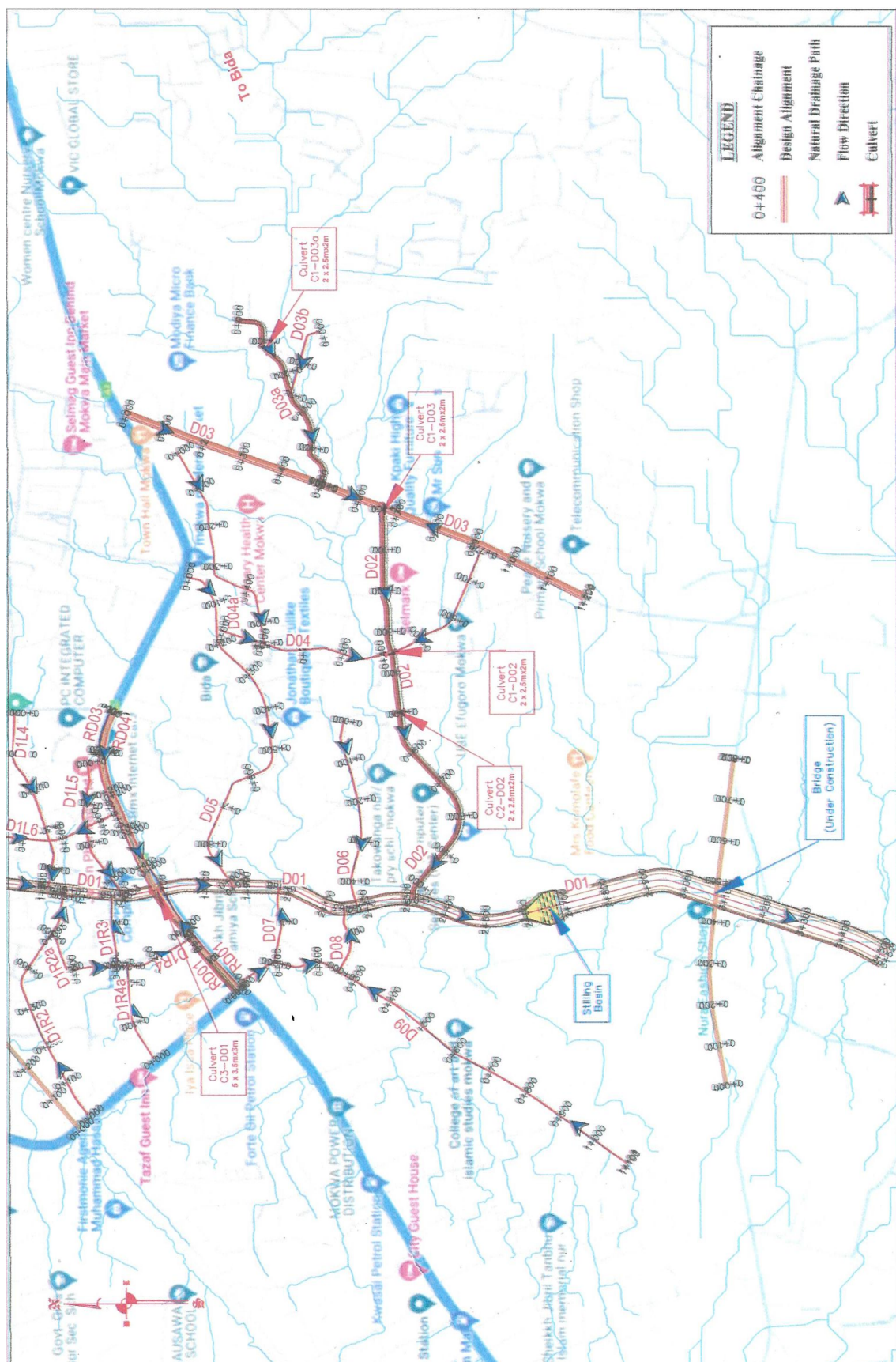


Figure 1.3: Subproject Gully Remediation Layout



2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND AREA OF INFLUENCE

2.1 Description of Subproject Intervention Activities

The proposed intervention subproject in Mokwa is expected to address, prevent and reverse the land degradation at Mokwa town for the long-term and will involve the rehabilitation and restoration of the degraded land areas. The rehabilitation and restoration activities will involve civil works as well as bioengineering restoration and will result in disruptions in the physical environment, habitat, and cause inland river siltation as well as involuntary resettlement thus triggering the relevant World Bank environmental and social standards (ESS) requirements.

Based on the revised detailed engineering design for the subproject, the Mokwa gully system consists of two main channel alignments; Anguwa Hausa (D01) which runs from the North to Southern direction, and Eko Rabba (D02) which runs in the East-West direction. The remedial activities will include the construction of 17,434.31km length of drainage channels at different sections of the project area as shown in Table 3 as well as seven (7 No.) culverts of various lengths located along three alignments as shown in Table 4. These are against the construction of -----km length of drainage channels and ----- culverts identified in the original RAP. The total gully system to be remediated consists of about 17.434km length. Of this length, 10.171km is associated with the development of new finger gullies resulting from the flash flood.

Table 3: List Of Proposed Drains With Their Locations And Lengths

S/N	ALIGNMENT NAME	CHAINAGE FROM (m)	CHAINAGE TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	BOTTOM WIDTH (m)	FLOW DEPTH (m)
1	D01	0+000.00	0+150.00	150.00	16.00	2.50
2	D01	0+150.00	0+900.00	750.00	30.00	2.00
3	D01	0+900.00	1+700.00	800.00	16.00	2.50
4	D01	1+700.00	2+600.00	900.00	20.00	2.50
5	D01	2+600.00	3+521.12	921.12	30.00	2.50
6	D1L1	0+000.00	0+381.68	381.68	0.70	0.70
7	D1L2	0+000.00	0+426.70	426.70	0.70	0.70
8	D1L3	0+000.00	0+412.61	412.61	0.70	0.70
9	D1L4	0+000.00	0+448.34	448.34	1.50	1.50
10	D1L5	0+000.00	0+352.89	352.89	1.50	1.50
11	D1L6	0+000.00	0+460.00	460.00	1.50	1.50
12	D1L6	0+046.00	0+638.31	178.31	1.00	1.00
13	D1R1	0+000.00	0+359.96	359.96	0.70	0.70
14	D1R2	0+000.00	0+616.96	616.96	1.00	1.00
15	D1R2a	0+000.00	0+094.82	94.82	0.70	0.70
16	D1R3	0+000.00	0+168.32	168.32	0.70	0.70
17	D1R4	0+000.00	0+305.98	305.98	1.00	1.00
18	D1R4a	0+000.00	0+240.23	240.23	0.70	0.70
19	D02	0+045.00	0+450.00	450.00	4.50	2.00
20	D02	0+450.00	1+041.40	591.40	4.50	2.00
21	D03 (LHS)	0+000.00	0+250.00	250.00	0.70	0.70
22	D03 (LHS)	0+025.00	0+675.00	425.00	4.50	2.00
23	D03 (LHS)	0+679.00	0+910.00	235.00	1.50	1.50
24	D03 (RHS)	0+000.00	0+250.00	250.00	0.70	0.70
25	D03 (RHS)	0+025.00	0+675.00	425.00	0.70	0.70
26	D03 (RHS)	0+679.00	0+910.00	235.00	0.70	0.70
27	D03a	0+000.00	0+504.00	504.00	4.50	2.00
28	D03b	0+000.00	0+376.71	376.71	1.00	1.00

S/N	ALIGNMENT NAME	CHAINAGE FROM (m)	CHAINAGE TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	BOTTOM WIDTH (m)	FLOW DEPTH (m)
29	D04	0+000.00	0+425.00	425.00	1.00	1.00
30	D04	0+429.00	0+778.04	353.04	1.00	1.00
31	D04a	0+000.00	0+553.93	553.93	0.70	0.70
32	D05	0+000.00	0+500.00	500.00	1.00	1.00
33	D05	0+500.00	0+921.25	421.25	1.50	1.50
34	D06	0+000.00	0+462.36	462.36	1.00	1.00
35	D07	0+000.00	0+188.31	188.31	1.00	1.00
36	D08	0+000.00	0+162.88	162.88	1.50	1.50
37	D09	0+000.00	0+260.00	260.00	1.00	1.00
38	D09	0+260.00	0+850.00	590.00	1.50	1.50
39	D09	0+850.00	1+103.40	253.40	1.50	1.50
40	RD01	0+000.00	0+317.90	317.90	2.50	2.00
41	RD02	0+000.00	0+304.04	304.04	0.70	0.70
42	RD03	0+000.00	0+469.56	469.56	1.50	1.50
43	RD04	0+000.00	0+462.61	462.61	0.70	0.70
TOTAL				17,434.31		

Table 4: List Of Culverts Showing Sizes And Lengths

S/N	CULVERT NAME	ALIGNMENT NAME	CHAINAGE (m)	CULVERT SIZE (Cells x Width x Depth)	LENGTH (m)
1	C1-D01	D01	0+110.92	5 x 3.5mx3m	30
2	C2-D01	D01	0+985.21	5 x 3.5mx3m	50
3	C3-D01	D01	1+684.20	5 x 3.5mx3m	30
4	C1-D02	D02	0+352.03	2 x 2.5mx2m	15
5	C2-D02	D02	0+487.38	2 x 2.5mx2m	15
6	C1-D03	D03	0+666.59	2 x 2.5mx2m	15
7	C1-D03a	D03a	0+124.07	2 x 2.5mx2m	10

Based on the revised engineering design reports prepared by Dadson Engineering Services for Mokwa gully erosion 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 comprises 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 to 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.

2.2 Perimeter of Sub-project Influence

The Mokwa 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 Mokwa communities. Based on the project engineering designs, the Mokwa gully has a 8.0m 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.

2.3 Project Activities

The subproject consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include reclamation and stabilization of civil works and vegetative development along the active gully corridors in Mokwa 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 within 8.0m of the Mokwa gully.

The walls of the deep gully sections require slope stabilization in addition to the structural and vegetative construction of works to be undertaken. The project design provides for the acquisition of 6m 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 to minimize compensation and resettlement costs.

3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

In developing the RAP Addendum, the various laws in Nigeria and Niger State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. The development of this RAP Addendum has followed the same regulatory principles identified and outlined in the approved RAP for Mokwa in line with the laws and regulations.

The specific objectives of ESS5 are as follows:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;⁶ and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date;
- (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas;
- (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the sub-project.

4.1 Description of Cultural and Socioeconomic Environment

The cultural/socioeconomic elements and characteristics of the subproject area not included in the initial RAP but now associated with the revised engineering design are considered in this Consultancy. These include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system.

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 Niger ACRESAL 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 Niger ACRESAL Officers, among others) were held in the course of the Consultancy.

4.1.2 Socioeconomic Study and Household-level Demographic

As per ESS5, the findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures, and other fixed assets, to be affected by the subproject. The resettlement surveys, including socioeconomic baseline studies and the inventory and evaluation of assets, are conducted in a manner that enables subsequent tracking of resettlement outcomes. This is typically done through early identification of key indicators to be tracked over time.

The socioeconomic survey questionnaire was developed and administered to the Mokwa target areas, particularly households that may be affected directly or indirectly by the project. The questionnaire was administered to provide socio-economic profile of the areas. It 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 socioeconomic survey forms adopted for the RAP Addendum are 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.

4.1.3 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey

The primary objectives of the socioeconomic survey are as follows:

1. To collect information regarding existing socioeconomic conditions of Mokwa project area population;
2. To review available reports and data on the vulnerability of project area population following the flask flood event;
3. To use the collected socioeconomic information to develop baseline data for the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the project;
4. To analyze the patterns of relationships that exist among various socioeconomic or demographic components of the project area;
5. 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,
6. To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate improvements in the future.

4.2 Description of Cultural Environment

The cultural environment is the same as described in the initial RAP. The methodology adopted includes a qualitative and quantitative mixed method that offers an effective means to interact widely with the stakeholder groups, the Niger ACReSAL 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 Mokwa village head council members, Local Authorities, FONGO personnel and Niger ACRReSAL Officers among others).

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 Niger State, Mokwa LGA has an estimated population of 430,159 for 2023 while Mashegu LGA has an estimated population of 381,165 for 2023.

4.2.2 Ethnic Groups

The people of Mokwa consist of Nupe, Hausa and Yoruba ethnic groups. 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 Nupe and 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 their respective languages.

Mokwa town and its villages are essentially rural centers whose residents are generally agrarians. The local dwellers rear goats and sheep and maintain poultry farms, most of which are carried out within their residential compounds. Politics in Mokwa are done within the framework of clanism. Clans are the basic points 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 villages consist of groups of households whose families are inter-related.

4.2.3 Religion

The people of Niger are predominantly of Muslim religion. There are however a few traditionalists and Christians in the communities.

4.2.4 Land Use Pattern

There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Niger – (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 or archaeological resources within the target subproject area.

4.2.6 Health Services

There is one general hospital in the Mokwa community. 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 areas is poor on average. Some people go to the local pharmacies 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 subproject impacts.

The socioeconomic analysis is based on 427 households' responses to the questionnaire administered to residents of the survey target areas. 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 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 427 questionnaires were administered in Mokwa with a 100% return. The 427 respondents with a total of 1743 household members were documented for Mokwa.

4.3.2 Gender, Age and Household Size Distribution for Mokwa

The survey data indicated male/female distribution of 51/49% for households in the Mokwa communities. 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 of Mokwa communities indicate that 48% of the household members are 21 years of age and below while 12% households are 61 years and above for Mokwa communities. The survey further showed that 34% are within the youthful ages of between 22 and 45 years for the community while 6% of Mokwa household members are between the ages of 46 and 60 years.

The household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 35 persons in the Mokwa communities. The average size of households is 4 persons for the respondents.

At the lowest and highest ends of Mokwa household sizes, 12% of the households surveyed have only one or two members while 7% of the households have more than 8 persons. About 13% of the households have sizes of 7 or 8 persons while 32% showed sizes of 5 or 6 persons. The data showed that 36% households have sizes of between 3 and 4 persons.

4.3.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The survey data showed that 40.9% of household members in the Mokwa communities are married, 35.6% are children of non-marriageable age, while 22.3% are single and 1.0% widowed, 0.1% are Separated and 0.1% are Divorced.

4.3.4 Access to Education

The survey responses indicated that with the project households, the population of schooling age who never attended school is between 21.9% for Mokwa communities; 22.7% are children attending preschool in the communities, 17.4% have basic primary school education (FSLC) for the communities, 25.7% attended Secondary school (SSCE), 8.5% are Undergraduates in the communities and 3.4% are Graduates while 0.5% are post graduates. The low literacy level within the households is reflective of the significantly low number of existing educational infrastructure support within the subproject areas.

4.3.5 Access to Health Infrastructure

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

4.3.6 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure

The socioeconomic infrastructures (roads system, electric power and access to water) in the Mokwa 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. 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.

4.3.7 Occupational and Income Distribution of Households

The occupational distribution data from the questionnaires indicate that of the surveyed households in the Mokwa communities, 10% are farmers, about 4% are employed in the private sector, 5% are Housewives, 3% are civil servants, 24% of the communities members are into business/trading, 44% are students and 1% are unemployed with another 8.5% being unclassified (persons of school age but not in school and not employed).

The main source of income for the households surveyed came from farming and trading/business across Mokwa communities. Based on the household income data provided, 11% earned less than N21,000 monthly, 16% earned between N21,000-30,000 monthly, 12% earned N31,000-45,000 monthly, 15% earned N46,000-60,000 monthly, 17% earned above N60,000 monthly and 28% earned above N120,000. 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 compensation in accordance with incomes indicated in the survey. The data provided could not be independently verified.

4.3.8 Desirability of the Project

All the respondents in the survey (100%) for Mokwa indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed. Many of them expressed a clear wish for the project to proceed immediately before the next round of rainfall.

4.3.9 Potential Security Risk Challenges

As previously indicated, implementation of the Mokwa subprojects will result in an influx of persons seeking gainful employment with the project contractors or providing social services of various types or to gain any social privileges within the project communities. Different types of persons, including criminals of sorts, may be expected to find their ways into the project communities during this time. Such movement of persons will inevitably increase the potential for criminal activities within the Mokwa communities. It should therefore be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for police services and other security issues in the project area. Additionally, the cumulative unemployment levels in Mokwa communities resulting from the influx of employment seeking persons to the area will pose its own security risks for both the communities and the security institutions.

4.3.10 Conflict Resolution

All respondents in the survey (100%) for Mokwa prefer and find it most convenient to have conflicts resolved through their 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 were indifferent to the preferred approach.

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 project implementers 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.

5.2 Objective of Community Consultation

The aims of the public participation and consultation process are:

- Solicit inputs, views, and concerns from the two 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

Essentially, the approach is based on a participatory approach outlined in the ACRReSAL stakeholders' engagement plan (SEP) prepared for the ACRReSAL Project (ACRReSAL SEP 2021). The approach included community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Chiefs, Traditional Council members, Local Authorities, and Niger ACRReSAL Officers among others). A brief description of these methods is as follows:

5.3 Public Participation Process

Five groups of stakeholders were identified, actively consulted, and encouraged to participate in the consultation process. The identified groups are included in Table 5-1. 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 are project area land users.

Table 5-1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS
Group-1	Individuals or groups 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 daily livelihood activities within the gully corridor plus 20meters from the gully edge.	The identified persons or group of persons in this category may 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	DESCRIPTION	ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS
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 Community Consultations and Meetings

Consultations relating to this intervention were effectively tied to previous community consultations that had been undertaken by the SPMU and the Focal NGO (FONGO) team on the subproject. The consultations began with initial separate meetings between the Consultant team and the Traditional and Administrative leaderships of Mokwa communities. The key stakeholders that were met include the traditional leaders of Mokwa, and the community of persons that could be affected by the subproject.

The community consultations and meetings for this Consultancy were held with the Mokwa communities between January 3 and 6, 2026. The meeting with the Traditional Ruler and the stakeholders was held at the Traditional Ruler's Palace while the meetings with the enlarged communities were held at the respective community centers. Table 5.2 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 5.2: Community/Stakeholder Meetings and PAP Documentation

COMMUNITY	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION	DATE(S) HELD	NO OF ATTENDEES
MOKWA	Community leadership and stakeholders consultation	Ndalile Aliyu Palace	Jan 03, 2026	60 (Male 40, female 20)
	Community sensitization & consultation	Anguwan Hausawa/ kpege	Jan 03, 2026	126 (Males 116, females 10)
		Etisheshi/ Takowangwa/ Yaffu	Jan 03, 2026	63 (All males)
	Men Focused Group Discussion	Anguwan Hausawa/ kpege	Jan 03, 2026	15
		Etisheshi/ Takowangwa/ Yaffu	Jan 03, 2026	13
	Youth Focused Group Discussion	Anguwan Hausawa/ Mangorori	Jan 03, 2026	75 (All males)
		Etisheshi/ Takowangwa/ Yaffu	Jan 03, 2026	74 (All males)
	Women Focused Group Discussion	Anguwan Hausawa/ Mangorori	Jan 03, 2026	60
		Etisheshi/ Takowangwa/ Yaffu	Jan 03, 2026	105 (All females)
	Socio-economic survey and assets documentation	Homes of PAPs	Jan 4 - 6, 2026	432

At each community meeting, the RAP Principal 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 Addendum relating to the Mokwa gully erosion project and also highlighted the objectives, activities, outputs, and work schedule of the assignment. The

Consultant discussed the need for the subproject and the associated potential impacts to the community members living within the subproject areas, particularly adjacent to the gully corridors. The community members' concerns and general thoughts were solicited and noted. These are included as part of this project documentation. Particularly, the community members welcomed the project and expressed anxiety that remedial work should commence expeditiously to prevent occurrence of further erosion damages from the rainfall. Additional meetings are expected to be held as work progresses. Such meetings will include project-affected persons and households (PAPs and PAHs). Issues pertaining to possible relocations and compensations for losses (means of livelihoods and properties) discussed at the meetings.

The Consultant 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 expressions 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.

5.3.3 Participants' Feedback and Comments

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 chances of every possible conflict.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND ISSUES OF CONCERN

TYPES OF CONSULTATION AND DATE HELD	KEY ISSUES RAISED	HOW ISSUES WERE ADDRESSED
Community leadership and stakeholders' consultation. 03/01/2026	Caution to the consultant team on movement along the gully corridor to avoid injury due to the soil caving in	The note of caution was appreciated even as the stakeholders were advised to escalate the caution notice to all community members.
	Attention was drawn to the aggravated damage to Takwanga Primary School by the erosion.	This is a sensitive receptor along the gully corridor that will require physical inspection by the team for adequate documentation.
	The stakeholders cautioned against the use of non-Mokwa indigenes as guides to the consulting team.	The advice was noted even as the stakeholders were informed that non-indigenes are also legitimate stakeholders in the process whose views are also important.
Community sensitization and consultation 03/01/2026	The fate of those not previously affected, but now affected due to May 2025 flash flood.	This is a key purpose of the revalidation RAP. The exercise will update the RAP report to include all those affected currently including by the 2025 flash flood.
	Concerns about flood water entering and damaging New Era Primary School.	The engineering design will ensure water channelization away from damage to the school.
	Attention was again drawn to damage to Takwanga Primary School due to flood water.	The engineering design must ensure that the flood water is properly routed to avoid further damage to the school.
	Proposed use of the gully sides as road and green areas.	The erosion control measures include bioremediation which entails planting trees by the gully sides. Roads will also be created based on engineering design.
	The need to use natives as guides to the consultants.	This is noted as much as the perspectives of non-natives are factored into the implementation process.

Men Focused Group Discussed 03/01/2026	Concerns were raised about impostors who might claim other people's property.	The use of native guides and witnesses from neighbours will help to check this.
	Will verification exercises apply to only one person in each household?	Socio-economics survey applies to only the head of household. But all legitimate asset owners along the corridors will be verified.
	What is the setback distance for determining PAPs?	6m from each edge of the gully is the setback. Also vulnerable persons living within 20M from the edges will be verified and documented.
	Will palliatives of May 2025 flash flood be accounted as compensation to PAPs?	No. The palliatives will not be counted as part of compensation in the current exercise. This is a standalone activity.
Women Focused Group Discussion 03/01/2026	Concerns about compensation for PAPs.	All PAPs including women and vulnerable persons will be compensated as appropriate. Nobody would be worse-off due to the project.
	Setback for ascertaining PAPs.	6m from each side of the gully edge is approved for determining asset owners along the corridors. Also vulnerable persons living with 20M of both sides of the gully will be verified for compensation.
	Who are the beneficiaries of the project?	All members/residents of the community including women and vulnerable persons shall benefit.
	Chances of women being hired as labourers during construction works.	Women will have chances of being hired as skilled or unskilled labourers just like men, subject to necessary safeguards against GBV, SEA etc.
Youth Focused Group Discussion 03/01/2026	Prospects of hiring the youths for labour work.	Given the availability of skilled and unskilled labour in the community, an advisory will be made for the use of community labour during the construction phase.
	Commencement date and skepticism about civil works implementation.	The civil works will commence as soon as the ESMP and RAP are implemented. The State Government and the World Bank are eager to implement the project. The May 2025 flash flood and its impacts are the reasons for the delay in take-off.

5.4 Social Issues/Risks

The RAP and RAP Addendum aim at ensuring the PAPs are not worse off than they would have been without the project. It seeks to ensure that any losses incurred by the PAPs are addressed in a manner that gets them to share in the project's benefits. 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 Addendum, consideration was particularly given to the peculiarities of need for disabled persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups. The key social issues that emerged through the above processes include:

1. 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.
2. Further gully erosion and flooding in the area would lead to 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.
3. Livelihoods – loss of access to roadways and crop lands.
4. Resettlement – impacts and compensation measures for economic and physical displacement during project implementation.
5. 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.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED SUBPROJECT

This RAP Addendum is necessitated by the creation of new erosion gully fingers resulting from the recent Mokwa flash flood and the associated revised engineering design for the project. The primary project objective is the remediation and rehabilitation of the gully erosion corridors traversing the town. As already documented in the RAP, the affected community 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 roads serve as major transportation and trading links between the residents of the communities and neighboring communities. The intra-community roadways within Mokwa communities are very degraded resulting from the years of neglect, soil erosion, and road degradation.

6.1 Project Gully Corridors

Based on the revised project engineering designs and RAP Addendum team field observations, several structures/buildings exist along the new gully finger corridors and are located within the designed 6m construction ROW for the affected areas. Some of these structures/buildings will be physically affected by the subprojects activities and may not be structurally stable and safe for continued habitation. While many structures are seemingly irredeemable, some structures/buildings, however, could be physically and structurally stabilized as part of the project, for continued habitation. Access to these structures / buildings during the critical construction phase of the subprojects will be temporarily restricted to allow for effective completion of works.

The gully widths at many sections within the communities are relatively narrow and deep, and rehabilitation works within these areas will mainly be structural. Major heavy equipment may have difficulty navigating through these narrow corridors. It is therefore expected that heavy equipment may not be deployed for work within these areas during construction.

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 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 Mokwa 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 Mokwa subproject will entail land acquisition and destruction of some buildings/structures adjacent to the gully corridors. This will inevitably have direct adverse socioeconomic impacts on individuals and the project communities at large. Specific adverse impacts include:

- i) Loss of existing structures.
- ii) Loss of both residential and agricultural land;

- iii) Loss of economic trees and crops (ETC) and
- iv) Temporary access restrictions on existing structures and 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 assets currently affected by the gully? If so, has the assets been subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 6m for Mokwa (project design setback for the gullies)?
- Are there any persons resident within 20m of both Mokwa gully edge subject to vulnerable conditions?
- Will assets be impacted by project activities?
- Are persons associated with assets 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 Groups of Persons

Consideration of the project affected groups of 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 groups of persons 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 8.0 meters of the gully edge (ROW) for Mokwa gully.

Impact No.2: Owners of land lying within 8.0 meters ROW of the Mokwa 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 residential or commercial buildings/structures whose access to their facilities will be temporarily restricted.

Impact No.5¹: Residents/tenants of buildings/structures located within 20m of the edge of the gully corridors in Mokwa who may be considered vulnerable persons; and,

Impact No.6: Owners of economic trees/crops located within the 6m ROW for Mokwa.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement/relocation/compensation were developed. This is summarized in Table 6.1 below. The identified project affected assets are summarized in Table 6-2.

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 6m Mokwa ROW	Temporary loss of access to structures/buildings whether residential or commercial during construction	Significant	Temporary resettlement/compensation required
2	Owners of weakened unstable structures within 6m Mokwa ROW	Permanent loss of structures/buildings whether residential or commercial during construction	Significant	Permanent resettlement/compensation required

¹ See Section 6.5 below. The project impact may be the same whether the PAP is vulnerable or not; the difference being that vulnerable persons may be less able to handle the impact and/or the process required for resettlement.

S/No.	Population Group	Identified Project Impact	Impact Significance	Need for Resettlement
3	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. However, in the event of structural defect arising from construction activities, the contractor shall be fully responsible for such damages.
4	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
5	Landowners/renters whose lands are required as sub-project-related setbacks in Mokwa.	Loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Yes. Compensation is required
6	Owners of trees/crops located on lands along the gully corridor required as setbacks in Mokwa	Loss of economic trees/crops	Significant	Yes. Compensation is required
7	Residents/tenants++ of buildings/structures located within 6m ROW for Mokwa 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).

++Residents/tenants identified under items (3), (4), and (7) in Table 6.1 shall be entitled to compensation as provided for under Chapter 7 - Proposed Resettlement Plan

Based on the satellite and drone imageries and the field investigation of the subproject corridors delineating the 6m ROW for Mokwa, the potential project affected structures/buildings were identified for the communities. Using data from the socioeconomic surveys conducted for the communities, the PAPs were determined. There is a total of 703 project affected persons (PAPs) whose farmlands and structures would be affected by project activities within the Mokwa subproject new gully corridors. The identified PAPs represent owners of structures located within the ROWs, owners/tenants of farmlands and ETCs located within the ROWs, identified persons for temporary relocation and the vulnerable persons living within 20m of the gully edges. The identified project affected assets and project affected persons (PAPs) are summarized in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 below.

Table 6-2: Summary of Project Affected Assets and Persons

S/No.	Community	Gully Section Length (km)	Area of Land to be Acquired (sqm)	No. of PAPs with Affected Land	No. of Structures/ Buildings within Project ROW	No. of PAPs with Affected Structures	No of PAPs with Affected Economic Crops/Trees	No. of PAPs for Temp Relocation	No. of PAPs with Vulnerable Conditions
1	MOKWA (6m ROW)	10,171	122,053	703	353	353	40	28	133
TOTAL		10,171	122,053	703	353	353	40	28	133

6.4 Impact Mitigation Measures

Loss Of or Damage to Buildings/Structures (Permanent or Temporary)

Mitigation Measures:

Owners of any structure/building to be demolished by the project shall be fully resettled by compensation according to the prevailing market value. Such owners shall also be reasonably compensated for any inconveniences suffered in the process of the resettlement, including moving costs and any costs associated with settling into the new property/residence. It is important to note that as per ESS5, the option of whether PAPs are resettled by cash compensations or by in-kind replacement of property/structures shall be entirely the choice of the PAPs. Based on this principle, issues of resettlement and compensation including temporary relocation, were extensively discussed and agreed with PAPs and the communities in this RAP Addendum. Where a structure/building merely requires physical and/or structural stabilization by the project, the owner occupier and/or other occupants of such structure/building shall be temporarily resettled for the duration of the required critical construction work following which all occupants shall be returned to the structure/building. In addition to the resettlement of all such occupants, appropriate monetary compensation shall also be paid for any inconveniences.

Where PAPs are subject to temporary or permanent access restrictions, compensation will be paid to such PAPs as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood, assistance for relocation and allowance for inconveniences. 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 will also be paid for those improvements including any economic trees and farm crops. NGSG is unable to provide land for land compensation. Consequently, cash for land compensation was discussed, agreed and 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 Mokwa, 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 6.2. The total maximum land areas required for the gully setback and channel corridor are 122,053sqm for Mokwa. Varied economic trees/crops within the gullies may be destroyed during project implementation. There are several economic trees/crops (ETCs) identified within the 6m ROW of the Mokwa gullies fingers. Owners of such economic trees/farm crops shall be fully compensated.

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 133 persons (Mokwa) identified and considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of physical disability, age, health, women-headed families and gender/illness. These persons are: vulnerable on account of physical disability; and, vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)

Affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes. This may involve special efforts to include those who are particularly vulnerable to hardship because of physical or economic displacement. Project-affected vulnerable people may also require assistance to participate in consultation events or discussion forums, for example, through provision of transportation to consultation venues, or visits to individual households for consultation purposes. Affected persons identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable may also need additional help to understand their options for resettlement and compensation.

6.6 Institutional Responsibilities and Accountabilities

The structure and reporting arrangements for the implementation of Mokwa RAP and RAP Addendum shall 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 with associated costs are as contained in the original RAP.

6.7 Capacity of Niger ACRoSAL to Implement the RAP

6.7.1 Capacity and Training Needs

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.

6.7.2 Capacity Building Cost

To enhance the respective roles and collaboration of the relevant stakeholders, the broad areas for capacity building program and effective RAP implementation are identified and discussed in the original RAP report. The capacity and training needs as shown in Table 6.5. Since the original RAP has not been implemented, the capacity building plan for the RAP will also suffice for the RAP Addendum with no associated cost implications is shown as shown in Table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5: Institutional Capacity and Training Needs with Costs

Program Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	Training Agency
<u>Scope of Mokwa 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
<u>RAP Implementation:</u> • Civil Works with Bioremediation in the project. • Roles and Responsibilities of Key	SPMU Project Engineers and Safeguard Officers, SMENV, Community	Lecture and Site Visit	One Day	External Agency for capacity building or Social Specialist

Program Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration	Training Agency
Actors.	Leaders			
<u>Monitoring and Evaluation:</u> • RAP Monitoring and Reporting Strategy. • Stakeholder and Community Participation	SPMU Safeguard Officers, M&E Officer, Engineers, SMEnv, & relevant MDAs, Community Leaders, CDOs, & Focal NGO	Workshop	Half Day	Social Specialists; External Agency engaged for 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

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 Addendum implementation. All training shall therefore be completed prior to the RAP implementation.

6.9 RAP Addendum Management Costs

A summary of the projected RAP Addendum management costs for Mokwa is presented in the original RAP. Since the RAP has yet to be implemented, the incremental management costs are shown in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6: RAP Addendum Management Costs

Institutional Category	Roles & Responsibilities	COST
Niger State Ministry of Environment (SMEnv)	• Overall oversight, assessment and monitoring of specific and general project implementation ;	1,000,000.00
SPMU (Safeguard Officers, Project. Engr)	• Oversight of all specific activities associated with the RAP implementation and GM.	3,000,000.00
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	N/A
Local Community	• Support and promote community awareness	N/A
NGOs	• 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, & provide wide support in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, awareness campaigns	N/A
General Public	• Identify issues that could derail the project • Support project impacts and mitigation measures as well as awareness campaigns	N/A
TOTAL		N5,000,000.00

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 Mokwa 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 have been identified by the census cut-off date.

R

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

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.

-
- a;

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

S/N	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1	<u>Permanent loss of structure/building:</u>		
	Residential or commercial property	(a) Legal owners of property. (b) Occupancy/Hereditary tenant	(a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rates. Valuation of property to be done by a licensed valuer. (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration and assistance for relocation.
	Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities, school, mosque,	Persons officially responsible for the upkeep of the identified facility shall serve custodians on behalf of the community	Compensation will be paid to PAPs who will temporarily or permanently lose structures or access to existing facility as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
	Access restriction to community services/utilities	Not applicable.	Not applicable
2	<u>Temporary loss of structure/building</u>		
	Residential or commercial property	(a) Legal owners of property. (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 the nature of project. (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
3	<u>Permanent loss of land:</u>		
	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	<u>Damage to land (such as abutting subproject site):</u>		
	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	<u>Loss of income and livelihood:</u>		
	Temporary loss of access	Cultivator occupying land	Estimated net income for each lost cropping

S/N	Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
	to land for cultivation.		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	One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation). Partial compensation to tenants/renters for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (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 either in cash or in kind.
	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) Niger ACREsAL/NGSG will pay compensation for buildings/structures to be demolished to make room for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies. b) Niger ACREsAL/NGSG will pay compensation for land with structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies. c) Niger ACREsAL/NGSG will pay compensation for land without structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land policies.
Land with Structures	a) Inventory: As part of the RAP for Mokwa, the names and contact details of all persons whose properties are affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The RAP Addendum 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 122,053sqm for Mokwa of privately owned land with or without structures to be used as ROW and for gully side slope stabilization. Niger ACREsAL/NGSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on land.	d) Niger 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. e) 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.
Land without structures	a) Inventory: As part of the RAP, the names and contact details of all persons 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 122,053sqm of privately owned land without structures to be used as easement and for gully side slope stabilization. Niger ACREsAL/NGSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on land.	f) 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 at the prevailing market rates and as outlined in Table 7-1.
Lost business profits and employee earnings	The Mokwa communities are essentially agrarian communities. Permanent loss of their land implies permanent loss of the agrobusiness outlets or their means of livelihood. Compensations 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	

ASSET	PROCESS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at NGSG offices, or through the offices of an appointed NGO.	

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 Addendum, 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 Loss of Livelihood

Some PAPs have grown economic trees and crops within the land required as setback for gully side slope stabilization. **Crop owners will be given the opportunity to harvest their crops prior to land acquisition.** These PAPs, particularly the vulnerable ones, will not only suffer loss of income from the trees and crops but may also suffer permanent loss of livelihood. Thus, the project should consider livelihood compensation and programs designed specifically for these PAPs. To mitigate loss of livelihoods, the SPMU has developed community interest group (CIG) program under a revolving fund to help mitigate such losses as well as provide necessary support to vulnerable persons.

7.6 Relocation Measures

There are several buildings/structures (residential and commercial) that will be demolished during project implementation. There are also several buildings/structures (residential and commercial) that may not be demolished but the residents will need to be temporarily relocated during the critical phase of project implementation. The legal owners of the buildings/structures identified for permanent resettlement shall be compensated for loss of their buildings/structures as well as the associated inconveniences. Similarly, all the owners and/or residents of buildings/structures identified for temporary relocation for purposes of the critical construction phase of work, shall be relocated and appropriately compensated for inconvenience. This class of owners shall return to their homes at the end of their temporary stay. The cost of relocation and eventual return will be borne by the project.

7.7 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 community members and the PAPs, cash compensation was preferred by the PAPs and was therefore adopted as mitigation for losses and other assistance.

7.7.1 Compensation for Land Losses

The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 122,053sqm for Mokwa. 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. Appropriate compensation will be paid for the land marked for permanent acquisition.

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

Harvesting of the 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.

7.7.3 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 Addendum. 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 Niger ACRsAL 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.

7.7.4 Livelihood Restoration

A major objective of the RAP is to develop programs that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. In these subprojects, the impact on land with economic trees/crops is such that sustainability of livelihoods will be affected particularly for the vulnerable groups. Cash-for-land compensation is adopted because state land is not available for compensation. This will apply to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but are affected by land loss. Other factors considered in relation to livelihood restoration include:

- Development of capacity building programs to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment skills and enterprise development
- Development of programs for provision of assistance to the entire community in areas requiring development of soil erosion prevention and control programs, sustainable watershed management and environmental sustainability programs.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for lost assets, relocation inconveniences and income loss.

7.7.5 Livelihood Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs

The State (SPMU) has put in place a general livelihood restoration program (LRP) designed to provide livelihood support to additional **133 persons** identified in this RAP Addendum as vulnerable persons in the subproject. Specifically, special consideration for the vulnerable persons is given in line with the provisions of ESS 5. The objective is to provide them with equal opportunity to participate and benefit in the RAP process and to ensure that practical and accountable income restoration measures are put in place so that the vulnerable PAPs are proportionately assisted in overcoming potential economic shock from the project and maintaining the quality of life not less than their pre-project state.

The state (SPMU) has held multiple consultations with the PAPs and vulnerable groups within the two project communities to discuss possible and appropriate livelihood restoration options. Based on the outcome of the consultations, the livelihood restoration measures adopted are in the form of small ruminant goat breeding support program. Three benefit packages were proposed for the vulnerable persons with necessary implementation timelines and progress monitoring. The packages include:

- 1) **One-time sustenance stipend in the amount N100,000 for each vulnerable person**

- to be paid at the beginning of RAP implementation;
- 2) Capacity building skills training on small ruminant goat breeding for all the vulnerable persons and extremely poor PAPs;
- 3) Distribution of ruminant goats, support for goats' feeding and health treatments.

The support services shall also include provision of state extension workers to ensure proper breeding guidance for the beneficiaries and enhance program effectiveness and success. The breakdown of the livelihood restoration benefits by packages are as follows:

Table 7.3: Livelihood Package for Vulnerable People

Livelihood Package	Beneficiaries	To Be Implemented By	Responsible Officers	Budget
One day Sensitization for vulnerable PAPs on small ruminants goat breeding.	Vulnerable persons (including female HH, the elderly and physically challenged persons)	To be conducted at start of RAP Addendum implementation	SLO, ESO, GENDER,	N3,400,000
Capacity building for vulnerable PAPs on goats breeding, feeding and medication.	Vulnerable persons (including female HH, the elderly and physically challenged persons)	To be conducted at start of RAP Addendum implementation	SLO, ESO, NRO, Desk Officers (MoAgric, MoEnv, MoHealth)	N6,300,000
Welfare stipends and program funding support for Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable persons (including female HH, the elderly and physically challenged persons)	At start of RAP Addendum implementation	SLO, ESO, GENDER,	N13,300,000
Ruminant goats supply, treatments and distribution to vulnerable PAPs.	All the vulnerable persons	At start of RAP Addendum implementation	SPMU	N39,900,000
Financial support for goat feeding and extension support services	All the vulnerable persons	At start of RAP Addendum implementation	SPMU	N2,100,000
Follow up on vulnerable PAPs livelihood support effectiveness (Monitoring)	All the vulnerable persons	At weekly intervals after implementation for a period of 6mos. Thereafter, at 3monthly intervals for 2 years.	SLO, ESO, NRO, M&E	N4,000,000
TOTAL				N69,000,000

NOTE: Each beneficiary is expected to receive 3 goats and N100,000 goat feeding support.

Performance indicators and monitoring of the progress and effectiveness of the PAPs' livelihood restoration measures are detailed in Chapter 9 of this report.

Table 7-4: Types of Impact and Compensation Proposed

S/N	Type of Impact	Quantity Impacted** (sqm)	Compensation Amount (Naira)	US Dollar
1	Land	122,053sqm (703 persons)	97,642,400	
2	Economic Trees/Crops	VARIED (persons)	3,154,200	
3	Buildings/ Structures (temporary and permanent)	VARIED (353 structures)	469,822,225	
4	Temporary Relocation (Persons within the ROW and VPs)	161 (28 within 6m ROW and 133 vulnerable)	48,300,000	
5	Inconveniences / Vulnerable Allowance (persons)	133 (133 vulnerable)	13,300,000	
6	Livelihood Restoration Program	133 persons	69,000,000	
	TOTAL		701,218,825.00	

Notes:

** = The numbers shown are identified PAPs with Losses through their structures/buildings, land, economic trees and crops due to project activities. Compensations for these are already included in the compensations for buildings/structures, land, economic trees and crop as shown in the table row #s 1, 2 and 3 above.

NA = Not Applicable

The vulnerable persons (VPs) are to be included in the state designed livelihood program.

7.8 RAP Implementation Committee (RIC)

The ACRoSAL 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 State Ministry of Environment and Ecology shall be the Secretary to the RAP implementation committee.

7.9 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process and procedure shall be as set out by the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) under the supervision of the ACRéSAL 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.

7.9.1 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 Nger State ACRéSAL 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.

7.9.2 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, ACRESAL, Mokwa Communities and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements arising from the implementation of the Mokwa 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 GM for the Mokwa subprojects will be operated within the framework of the grievance redress system prepared for the ACReSAL project.

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.

Mokwa communities 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. Mokwa 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.

Mokwa communities 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. Mokwa 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)

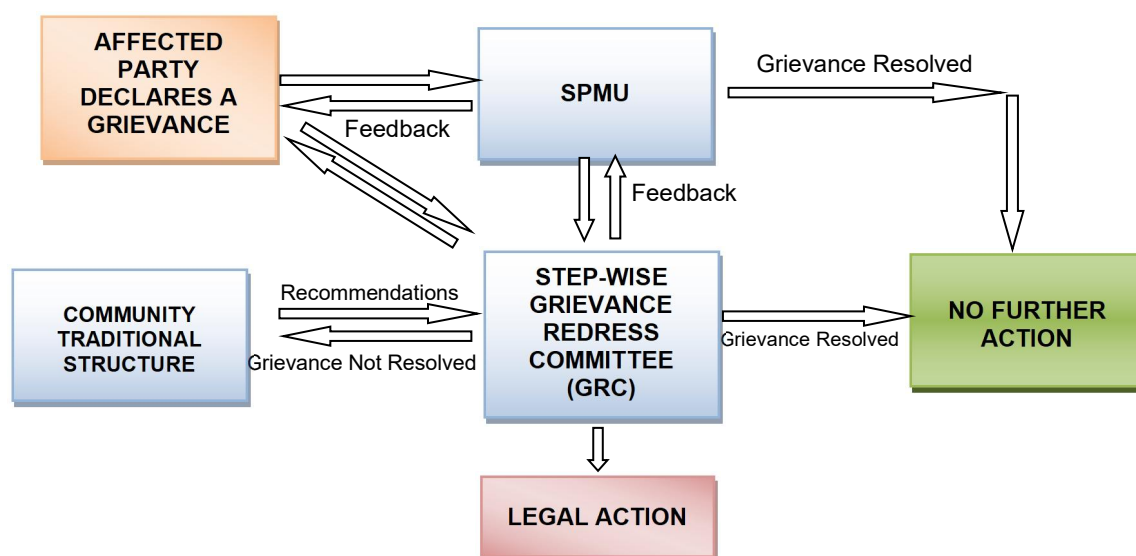
As part of the grievance redress mechanism, formation of a three-level grievance redress committee (GC) starting with a community grievance redress committee (C-GC) has been structured to receive and document all public complaints relating to this RAP. The system of customary avenues that exist in each 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 ACRESAL SPMU has established a Grievance Committee (GC) overseen by ACRESAL 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 (GRC) overseen by ACReSAL to address complaints from this RAP implementation. The GRC 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 GRC 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: ACRESAL 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 ACRESAL 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 ACRESAL 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 NGSG.

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). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Performance Indicators
	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 Performance Indicators for Assessing Livelihood Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are essential in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the PAPs' livelihood restoration measures. Table 9.2 shows these indicators and the assessment mechanism.

Table 9.2: Performance Indicators for Assessing Income and Livelihood Restoration

Indicators	Description	Mechanism for Assessment	Assessment Period
Food security	Improvement in food availability, access to the PAHs	Survey/interview	3-6 month intervals after implementation for 2 year period
Asset replacement	The percentage of lost asset replaced or compensated	Survey/interview	Before the commencement of civil work
Change in Income	The percentage of pre-resettlement income restored or increased to affected household	Survey/interview	3-6 month intervals after implementation for 2 year period
Livelihood recovery	The number of households that have regained their pre-resettlement livelihoods or found new ones	Survey/interview	3-6 month intervals after implementation for 2 year period
Employment condition of	The percentage of working-age	Survey/interview	3-6 month

PAHs	PAPs or PAHs who have found new livelihood		intervals after implementation for 2 year period
Vulnerability reduction	The reduction in vulnerability indicators (poverty, malnutrition, unemployment)	Survey/interview	3-6 month intervals after implementation for 2 year period
Access to social services	% of PAPs with access to essential services like desk officer agriculture, healthcare, education and social protection	Survey/interview	12 months of RAP implementation
Resettlement satisfaction	PAHs satisfaction with change in livelihood or well-being after RAP implementation	Survey/interview	3-6 months of RAP implementation

9.3 RAP Completion Audit

According to ESS5, “The key objective of a completion audit is to evaluate whether the Borrower’s efforts to restore the livelihoods and living standards of the affected population have been successful. The audit measures whether the livelihoods and living standards of the affected population meet or exceed those enjoyed prior to displacement, and if that is not the case, what additional measures, if any, are needed to help improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards. The audit also verifies that all physical inputs committed to in the resettlement plan have been delivered, and all agreed services have been provided.”

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 ADDENDUM

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for buildings/structures, land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this RAP Addendum, including cost for, .administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N874,005,152.50**. The breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs for the subproject are shown in Table 10-1.

The underlying assumptions, consistent with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for ACRReSAL sub-projects, upon which the RAP costs were developed are included in Table 10-2.

Table 10-1A: Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Costs

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	RAP ADDENDUM COST (NAIRA)	US DOLLARS	%
A	COMPENSATION			
A1	LAND ACQUISITION (122,053SQM)	97,642,400.00	65,094.93	11.17
A2	DAMAGES TO ECONOMIC TREE/CROPS (Varied)	3,154,200.00	2,102.80	0.36
A3	DAMAGES TO STRUCTURES	469,822,225.00	313,214.82	53.76
A4	DAMAGES TO COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		0.00	0.00
A5	PERMANENT RELOCATION++		0.00	0.00
A6	TEMPORARY RELOCATION (161 Persons)	48,300,000.00	32,200.00	5.53
A7	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE (133 Persons)	13,300,000.00	8,866.67	1.52
A8	VULNERABLE GROUPS AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT MEASURES	69,000,000.00	46,000.00	7.89
	TOTAL COMPENSATION	701,218,825.00	467,479.22	80.23
B	RESETTLEMENT		0	
B1	RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE		0	
B1	RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE		0	
B2	RESETTLEMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT		0	
B3	HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	-	0	
	TOTAL RESETTLEMENT	0	0	0
C	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION		0	
C1			0	
C2			0	
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS	0	0	0
D	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		0	
D1	SURVEYING AND VALUATION SERVICES		0	
D2	CAPACITY BUILDING	5,000,000.00	3,800.00	
D3	RAP MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION (5.0%)	23,491,111.25	15,660.74	

NO	ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)	RAP ADDENDUM COST (NAIRA)	US DOLLARS	%
D4	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT (2.5%)	11,745,555.63	7,830.37	
D5	LEGAL SERVICES (5.0%)	23,491,111.25	15,660.74	
D6	MONITORING AND EVALUATION (2.5%)	11,745,555.63	7,830.37	
D7	END-OF-RAP IMPLEMENTATION AUDIT (5%)	23,491,111.25	15,660.74	
	TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	102,664,445.00	68,442.96	11.75
E	CONTINGENCIES (10%)	70,121,882.50	46,747.92	8.02
	GRAND TOTAL	N874,005,152.50	USD582,670.10	100.00

Table 10-2: Underlying Assumptions for Cost Estimation

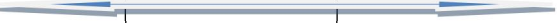
S/No	ITEM	COST (NAIRA)	ASSUMPTIONS
1	Compensation for land acquisition	Per hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria
2	Compensation for loss of crops	Per hectare of farm lost	Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price 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	10% of the total cost
12	GRAND TOTAL	N/A	Sum of the total and contingency cost

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 improved *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 Mokwa communities have thrown her full weight behind the project and is anxiously awaiting its implementation.

CHAPTER 13: DISCLOSURES

This Resettlement Action Plan Addendum will be disclosed by Niger ACRReSAL and NGSG which will make copies available at its head office in Minna and copies distributed to the leadership of the communities (the offices of the Community Leaders of Mokwa Community Associations) prior to implementation of the subprojects. Display centers will also include ACRReSAL FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv., Office of State Commissioner for Environment, LGA ACRReSAL 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.

REFERENCES

Agagu, O.K., Fayose, E.A., Petters, S.W.,; (1985); Stratigraphy and sedimentation in the Senonian Niger Basin of Eastern Nigeria; *Journal of Mineralogy and Geology*, 22, pp. 25–36

Darghouth S., Ward C., Gambarelli G., Styger E., and Roux J. (2008): Watershed Management Approaches, Policies, and Operations: Lessons for Scaling Up, Water Sector Board discussion Paper Series Paper No. 11, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2010): Resettlement Policy Framework for Growth and Enterprises and Markets in States (GEMS) Project, Prepared by Earth Guard, March

Federal Republic of Nigeria Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) (2009): Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Nigeria Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project, prepared by ERML, December

Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development (2008): Environment and Social Management Framework for Global Environment Facility Sustainable Urban Transport Project, September

ITUA, E.O. (2011). Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Agro climatic Resilience in Semi Arid Landscapes. Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria

Mokwa Gully Erosion Site Intervention Design

ACRESAL Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

ACRESAL Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank Safeguards Policies

ANNEXURES