

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FOR THE

PRIORITIZED GULLY EROSION/FLOOD CONTROL SITES IN KADUNA STATE



BY

KADUNA STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

**AGRO-CLIMATIC RESILIENCE IN SEMI-ARID LANDSCAPES (ACReSAL)
PROJECT**

REVISED FINAL REPORT

JULY 2025

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THE KADUNA STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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PREPARED BY
ENVIPLAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

No.12A, DEGEL 2 ROAD,
UNGWAN RIMI G.R.A. KADUNA,
KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA.
Email: enviplaninternational@yahoo.com

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Quality Assurance

	Name	Function	Signature	Date
Approved by	Engr, Musa Nimrod	Project Director		
Review by	Dr. Olayinka Akanle	Team Lead		
Checked by	Dr. D. A. Akintunde-Alo	RAP Expert		
Compiled by	Dr. Martins Robert	RAP Expert		
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DEFINITIONS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standards (Convention on the Rights of Child 2002)

Community: a group of individuals broader than households identifying as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: cash or kind payment for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-off date: the announcement of inventory of project-affected items, upon which no new entrant claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.

Economic displacement: a loss of productive assets, usage rights, or livelihood capacities because such assets/rights/capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Head of the Household: Means the Person providing or acknowledged, by the household, to provide the basic means of livelihood.

Household: a group of people who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons, or if they give their consent, without the power to refuse resettlement.

Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project-affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project.

Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5): Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating, or assisting involuntarily displaced persons in improving or restoring their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement are not feasible.

Physical displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures/assets are located in the project area.

Private property owners: persons with legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.

Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.

Project-Affected Person: any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (commercial, residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households receive a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area to another area.

Replacement Cost is the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance that suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs without considering depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement areas. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those resettled.

Squatters: squatters are landless households squatting within the public/private land for residential and business purposes.

Vulnerable group: People who, by their disadvantaged conditions, will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others, such as female-headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACReSAL	Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes
BP	Bank Policies
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Community Support Organizations
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
LUA	Land Use Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
N/A	Not Available
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGN	Nigeria Naira
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAA	Registry of Affected Assets
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Resettlement and Compensation Committee
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Consultant
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SMEnv	State Ministry of Environment
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Introduction

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), in partnership with the World Bank, has launched the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project to tackle the pressing challenges of desertification and landscape degradation in northern Nigeria. This initiative aligns with the FGN's broader efforts to address desertification, highlighted by its 2020 plan to plant 30 million trees across the country. Key targets of the project include the rehabilitation of 20 oases under the Medium-Term Sector Strategy, the establishment of 550 hectares of rangelands in the frontline states, and the stabilization and restoration of 160 hectares of active sand dunes across eight of the 11 frontline states. The project will also involve continuing assessments of drought and desertification across Nigeria to ensure informed, data-driven responses.

The objective of the ACReSAL project is to increase the adoption of climate-resilient landscape management practices in targeted watersheds of northern Nigeria while also consolidating Nigeria's long-term framework for integrated landscape management. Building on lessons learned from previous projects and international development partners, including the World Bank Group, the project aims to promote a more integrated, spatial, and multi-sectoral approach to enhance community resilience and ensure the sustainable productivity of natural resources. The project will specifically support multi-sectoral interventions for desertification control and landscape management, improve livelihoods and resilience in affected communities, and strengthen relevant institutions. These goals will be achieved through a series of strategic components aimed at combating desertification and promoting sustainable land use in degraded landscapes.

Environmental and Social Risk Concerns

The environmental and social risks associated with the project are being effectively managed through the implementation of two key Safeguards instruments that have already been developed for the project:

- i. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- ii. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The overarching goal of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to assess and address the social and economic impacts of involuntary displacement, both physical and economic, resulting from the Kaduna, Tudun Wada and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project. In alignment with the Federal Government of Nigeria's regulations and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), particularly ESS5, this RAP aims to outline procedures that will guide the project proponent in mitigating adverse impacts, compensating for losses, and delivering development benefits to affected individuals and communities, both during and after construction.

RAP Methodology

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was developed through a series of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to address the objectives set out in the Terms of Reference (TOR). These methodologies ensure that the impacts of the project are adequately assessed and mitigated, in line with national laws and international standards. The following steps were adopted:

- Initial Consultations with Kaduna State ACREsAL SPMU and Engineering Design Consultant
- Literature Review
- Initial/Reconnaissance Site Visit and Stakeholder Consultation
- Engagement of Field Officers/Enumerators
- Market Survey for Current Market Prices
- Enumeration and Asset Inventory
- Consultation with Affected Communities and PAPs

ES 2: Description of the proposed project and Potential Impact

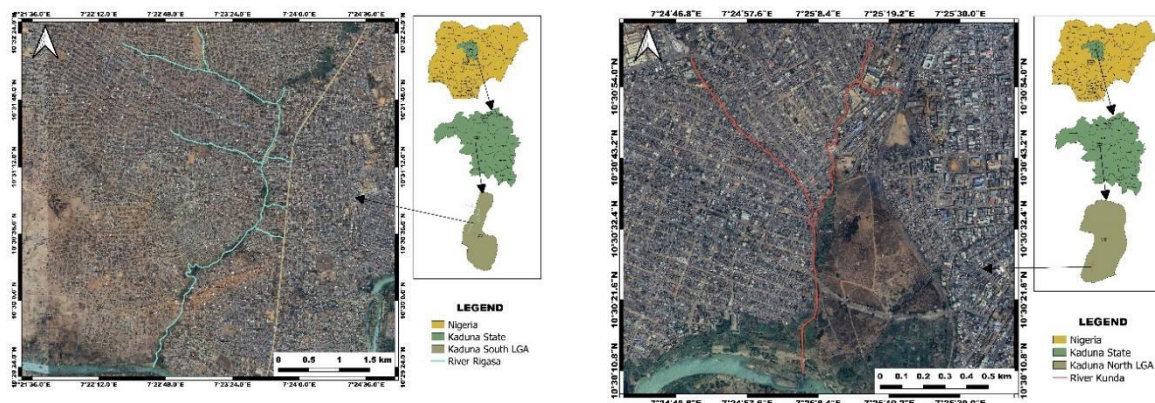
The Kaduna State ACREsAL project aims to control gully erosion in Rigasa and Tudun Wada, and Zaria city to minimize the effects of erosion (Figure ES 1). The interventions will involve both structural and non-structural mitigation measures. Structural measures include the construction of physical, engineered solutions to either reduce the peak flow of water within the drainage channels or increase their carrying capacity. Key elements of these structures will include:

- Channel bed and bank stabilization using concrete and gabion structures to direct runoff away from the affected areas.
- Drainage system components, including:
 - Drain inlet structures.
 - A central lined canal with four branches, forming a total length.
 - Chute structures with stilling basins.
 - Drop structures.
 - An exit/outlet system.

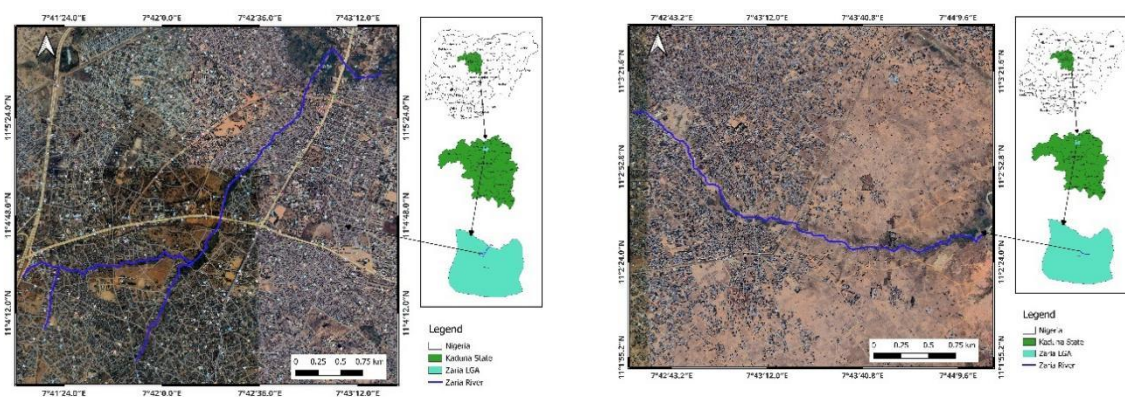
Bank stabilization measures are designed to reinforce the drainage channels and include:

- Gabion retaining walls.
- Concrete retaining walls with weep holes for drainage.
- Slope cutting reinforced with geo-textiles and grass.
- Bioremediation through grass and tree planting within a 5-meter buffer zone on both sides of the drainage channels.

The drainage network spans 16.4 km in the Kaduna axis and 11.7 km in the Zaria axis.



(a) Project locations in Kaduna



(b) Project locations in Zaria City

Figure ES 1: Project location in Kaduna and Zaria of Kaduna State

Structural and Construction Requirements

The expected work on the project site is channelization. Channelization is an engineering technique that involves widening, deepening, or realigning existing waterways to increase their capacity to accommodate expected water volumes. This ensures the free movement of water while minimizing erosion and damage to the banks. The gully control measures in Rigasa and Tudun Wada, and Zaria city address the curvilinear (meandering) nature of these gullies, where water runoff tends to erode the gully walls. This erosion can cause the collapse of nearby land, flooding homes, and resulting in significant loss of life and property. To mitigate this risk, the project design incorporates gully realignments to reduce curved sections along the gully's length, as recommended by the World Bank Design Clinics/Training for Bankable Designs (Loraj Consult 2018).

Realignment involves excavating stable, uneroded ground to place hydraulic structures such as culverts, stilling basins, chute channels, and check dams to ensure straight, efficient flow connectivity. Realignment was implemented where necessary in the project design. In most cases, these realignments are proposed in open spaces or on temporal shanties that have been built over natural waterways and these areas are captured in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The excavated material will be used to restore and reclaim adjacent areas affected by gully erosion.

Project Activities

The project will involve a series of activities aimed at improving the drainage systems and mitigating flood risks, including:

- ✚ Clearing of vegetation around and within the drainage areas to enable access and facilitate drainage expansion.
- ✚ Demolition of existing drainages and failed culverts to allow for the construction of wider drainage channels and more durable culverts.
- ✚ Desilting of drainages to remove silt buildup and waste materials that obstruct water flow.
- ✚ Expansion of the drainage system to increase its capacity by widening the existing channels.
- ✚ Reconstruction of damaged culverts and sections of the drainage system that have been washed away by erosion events.

Project Potential Impacts

The gully erosion control project in Kaduna and Zaria, Kaduna State, is expected to have a range of social and environmental impacts, both positive and negative. The following positive social impacts have been identified:

- i. Erosion Control and Public Health Improvement
- ii. Restoration of Livable Land:
- iii. Psychological and Emotional Relief
- iv. Improved Road and Infrastructure Access
- v. Reduced Transportation Costs and Travel Delays
- vi. Boost to Local Economy and Livelihoods
- vii. Increased Investment Opportunities
- viii. Employment Opportunities

Despite the numerous benefits, the project may also result in certain negative social and environmental impacts:

- a. Temporary disruptions to existing access
- b. Impacts on Assets
- c. Temporary Increase in Migrant Workers
- d. Impact on Land and Tenure
- e. Impact on Properties and Businesses
- f. Social and Economic Displacement
- g. Vulnerable Groups
- h. Dust and Noise Pollution
- i. Soil and Water Contamination
- j. Temporary Increase in Crime or Social Tensions
- k. Disruption of Local Ecosystems
- l. Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Table ES 2.1: Summary of Impacts

Area	No of PAPs for Crops	No of PAPs for Structures	Total No of PAPs
Rigasa and Tudun Wada	459	678	1137
Zaria	583	218	796
Total	1042	891	1933

Impact Minimizing Measures Undertaken

In the case of the Kaduna ACRsAL, the following steps were undertaken to mitigate the project's adverse impacts:

- i. Engineering design adjustments
- ii. Clear Communication on Setbacks and Buffer Zones
- iii. Stakeholder consultation and notification

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) Identification Method

The identification of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted through a detailed review of engineering designs and field observations along the project corridor by the RAP team. The population groups likely to be impacted by various project activities include the following categories:

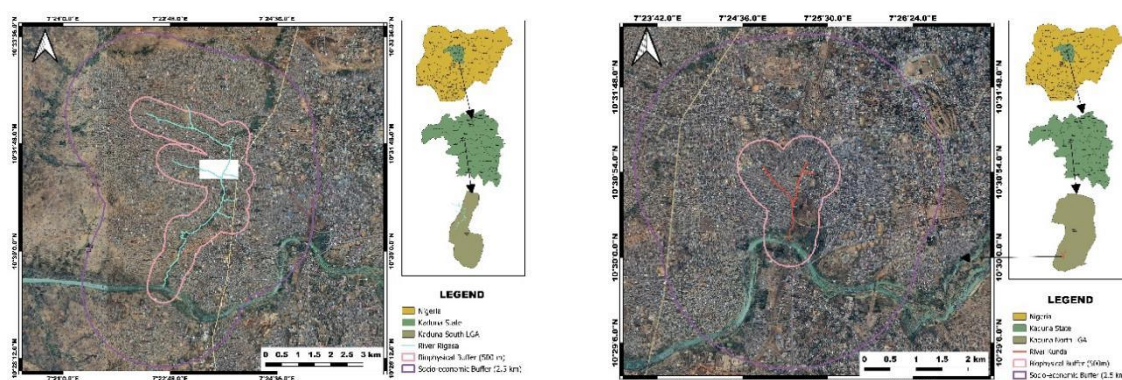
- i. Building/Structure Owners
- ii. Land Owners
- iii. Residents/Tenants
- iv. Economic Tree/Crop Owners
- v. Tenants in Structures

ES 3: Description of the area of influence and social baseline conditions

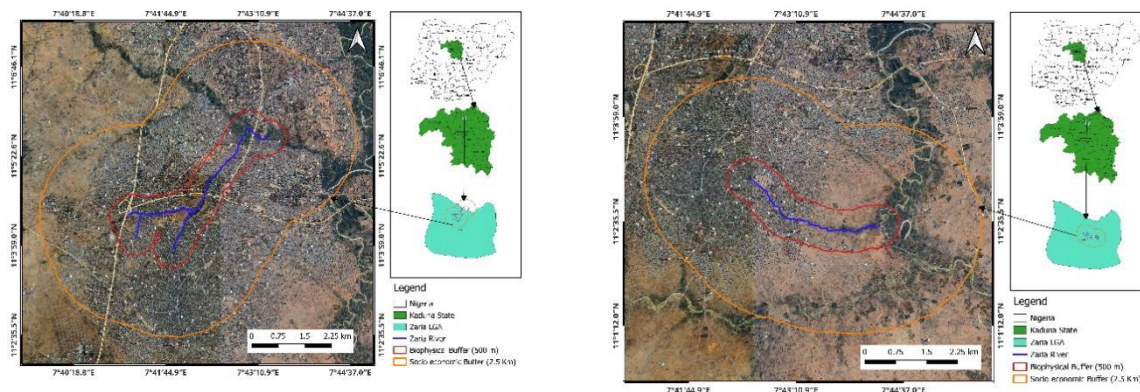
The intervention sites selected for this project are located in the Rigasa and Tudun Wada area of Igabi and Kaduna South Local Government Areas and Zaria city in Zaria and Sabo Gari Local Government Areas (LGAs), all located in Kaduna State, in North West geopolitical zone of Nigeria (Figure ES 2). These project areas, despite being major urban centers, have been significantly affected by recurring flooding and erosion issues. Rigasa and Tudun Wada, a densely populated metropolitan area in Kaduna town, are characterized by rapid urbanization, which has strained existing infrastructure, including drainage systems. The area's vulnerability to flooding is worsened by poor urban planning, which has resulted in inadequate stormwater management and the encroachment of structures on natural waterways. Direct rainfall, combined with the absence of well-engineered drainage channels, often leads to waterlogging and flash floods during the rainy season. As a result, residential areas, road, schools, health facilities, offices, cemeteries, and other essential social infrastructure are exposed to significant flood risks, affecting both properties and public health.

Zaria city, another major metropolis in Zaria and Sabo Gari LGAs, faces similar flooding and erosion concern. This ancient city, which holds historical and economic importance to northern Nigeria, has experienced urban growth. However, the city's infrastructure, particularly its drainage systems, has not kept pace with the development. The main sources of gully erosion in Zaria city are also linked to high-intensity rainfall and inadequate drainage networks. The floodwaters often flow through residential neighbourhoods and commercial hubs, increasing the potential for property damage, disruptions to social services, and risks to public safety. Both areas are particularly vulnerable due to the proximity of their water channels to critical social infrastructure, such as homes, schools, hospitals, and markets. This close proximity heightens the concern for human safety and the sustainability of livelihoods in these communities. Erosion in the area not only threatens to damage physical assets but also poses long-term social and economic risks, necessitating urgent and effective interventions.

The primary focus of the project is to optimize the capacity of existing flood channels, drains, and roadside drainage systems to safely convey runoff and mitigate the impact of flooding in the area. Construction waste is expected to include concrete from demolition activities, vegetation waste, silt from drainage systems, and household garbage such as food remnants, plastics, and polythene bags.



(a) Project area of influence in Kaduna



(b) Project area of influence in Zaria City

Figure ES 2: Project area of influence in Kaduna and Zaria City

Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions of PAPs

Data analysis shows that Hausa is the most spoken language in the project communities. This is sustainable because the project sites - Kaduna and Zaria - are in Northern Nigeria where Hausa is a very popular language many people speak. This must be noted during RAP implementation. Other languages spoken are: English, Pidgin English and Igbo, among others. All other languages must, however, be noted for social inclusion necessary for RAP success. The major sources of information in project communities of Kaduna and Zaria are Radio, Television, Words of mouth, Newspaper and social media. This finding is very important for sensitization and awareness creation during RAP implementation. Most of the people interviewed in project sites were people with capacity to make decisions in their households even though many were not Heads of households. 16.9 percent of the participants are Heads of Households in Zaria while Kaduna is 38.4 percent.

A very striking finding here is that majority of people in the project communities are youths and young people with the most predominant single age category been 28-37 years old in Kaduna and 18-27 years old in Zaria. RAP implementation must consider the youth predominance to prevent youth restiveness and institute RAP approaches that appropriate the positive energies of the youths in project sites and communities. Even though majority of the members of project communities do not have physical disabilities, the few that do must be factored into the RAP processes for important social inclusion. Most of the respondents in the project sites do not have any physical disability. Among those living with disabilities, visual impairment, issues with hands and legs and others are the most common forms of disabilities. The PLWDs must be accommodated in the project implementation and RAP particularly. Across the project sites, males are the most represented. This shows elements of male dominance in project communities.

In both Kaduna and Zaria, most of the respondents were either married or cohabiting. Over 50 percent of respondents in project sites were married as at the time of fieldwork. Other prominent categories are widowed, divorced and single. Majority of the respondents in Kaduna and Zaria are Muslims (more than 90 percent). Other religions account for 10 percent. The other religions include Christianity and others. More than 70 percent of the respondents in Kaduna and Zaria consider their communities to be safe and free of crime and violence. The two most dominant family structures are nuclear and extended families in Kaduna and Zaria. More than 50 percent of the respondents have extended families while over 40 percent have nuclear families. Majority of the population are of Hausa ethnic group. More than 70 percent of the respondents described their ethnic identity as Hausa.

As a single category, the most common category of respondents completed secondary education (>20 percent in Kaduna and >11 percent in Zaria). This was followed by the people who completed tertiary education (> 8 percent in Kaduna and >5 percent in Zaria). Others have primary education, informal education, Quranic education, tertiary education or attended but did not complete secondary school. In Kaduna, 14.4 percent of the respondents described themselves as employed while only 3.8 percent of the respondents described themselves as employed in Zaria. The greatest percentage of the respondents described themselves as self-employed (> 21 percent in Kaduna and > 17 percent in Zaria). Others are either unemployed or students.

Small proportion of the respondents fall into the category of those who earn ₦100,000 - ₦149,999 (2.50% Kaduna, 0.60% Zaria). There are not much middle income and high-income earners in the project communities. Less than 5 percent of respondents in Kaduna and Zaria earn ₦150,000 - ₦199,999. Just a little above 5 percent of the respondents earn ₦200,000 and above. Only a little above 5 percent earn ₦200,000 and above. There are significant number of people who are into farming and agriculture in the project areas. Among the farmers, only very few (< 1 percent) are commercial/large scale farmers. Respondents are mostly small and medium scale farmers. Less than 6 percent of the farmers own their farms as most are employees and assistants on the farms. Most of the respondents have their farms close to their residences and do not have to travel kilometres to work and harvest from their farms.

The major types of crops cultivated by the farmers are; Beans, Yams, Millets, Soya Beans, Cassava, Onions, Peppers and Tomatoes among others. These crops are cultivated both for subsistence and commercial at various scales. Most of the farmers have been involved in farming in the communities from 0 - > 9 years. It must be noted that some of the farms are very close to the river channels at the project sites and they will be impacted. These categories of farmers whose farms/livelihood crops will be impacted have been enumerated as part of the RAP process. Other livelihood activities in the project sites are trading, Civil service and commercial transportation including buses, taxis and motorcycles. Significant majority of respondents maintained GBV is not a problem in their communities and it is not prevalent in the two sites. The most common form of GBV, when it occurs, in the project communities is Sexual abuse (> 40 percent in Kaduna and > 30 percent in Zaria). Other forms of GBV in the project communities are; Verbal abuse, Physical abuse, financial abuse and Emotional abuse. Majority of the respondents across project sites insist there is no gender equality in the communities as patriarchy is deeply entrenched across social systems and relations. Across the two project sites, majority of respondents opine that grievances/conflicts are not prevalent in the communities. When conflicts occur, however, the usual causes of conflicts and grievances are; ethnic issues, religious issues, land disputes, verbal abuse and financial issues. Reporting to community leaders is the most common ways respondents claim they resolve grievances/conflicts in communities. Thus, traditional leaders/institutions are very important in the GRM during RAP implementation. Hybrid GRM (a blend of traditional and modern grievance/conflict redress apparatuses) is very prominently recommended in the RAP implementation. This is particularly so because majority of respondents in Kaduna claim they report grievances/conflicts to police in Kaduna and majority in Zaria claim they report to traditional rulers. In the two project sites, community members rely on both modern/formal and traditional/informal GRM.

ES 4: Relevant Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework

The gully erosion control project is classified as "High" due to its potential significant adverse social impacts on both the local population and environmentally sensitive areas. This classification reflects the project's site-specific nature and the likelihood that any negative effects can be effectively mitigated or reversed. As a result, appropriate mitigation measures can be more readily developed and implemented. Table ES 4.1 provides a summary of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are relevant by this project.

Table ES 4.1: Relevant ESS and Applicability to the ACRoSAL Project

ESS	Relevance to ACRoSAL
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The scope of anticipated civil works and activities will result in environmental and social risks and impacts. Environmental concerns associated with such construction works include waste generation, community health and safety, occupational health and safety of workers, noise, dust emissions etc. However, these impacts are limited, site specific and can be mitigated. The project also poses some social risks, including risks associated with labour influx, grievances, social conflicts and exclusion of vulnerable groups from operationalizing the project. This will be addressed by the mitigation measures proposed in this ESMP in addition to guidelines prepared in the ESMP.
ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions	Proposed project will result in employment creation and involve worker-management relationships. The project will comply with the Labour Management Plan (LMP) prepared for ACRoSAL, in addition, mitigation measures for various impacts associated with labour management have been identified in this ESMP.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention.	Proposed project activity may generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. Mitigation measures to prevent pollution including waste management plan are included in this ESMP.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Project activities, equipment, and infrastructure may increase community exposure to health and safety risks and impacts. Mitigation measures addressing community health and safety risks are captured in this ESMP.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. This is addressed in a stand-alone RAP.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources which are fundamental to sustainable development. Project activities may impact on these resources either through material sourcing, destruction of flora and earth excavation amongst others.

ESS	Relevance to ACRoSAL
	Mitigation measures to protect biodiversity and conservation of natural resources are captured in this ESMP.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Scope of civil works and activities may result in impacts to the traditions and cultural heritage of the people which is an important economic and social asset for development. A physical and cultural management plan is included in this ESMP.
ESS 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement	Development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. This is addressed in the project SEP and in this ESMP.

National Legal Framework

The National Legal Framework guiding the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) includes the National Policy on the Environment (1989, revised 2016) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12 LFN 2004, among other relevant regulations, which will be identified in this ESMP.

Other Relevant National Frameworks

- ✚ Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978
- ✚ National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health (Revised 2020)
- ✚ National Gender Policy (Revised 2022)
- ✚ National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030)
- ✚ The Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provision Etc.) Act 1988
- ✚ National Guidelines on Environmental Management Systems (1999)
- ✚ National Guidelines on Environmental Auditing (2001)
- ✚ Natural Resources Conservation Council Act 286 of 1990
- ✚ Criminal Code
- ✚ Public Health Law (L.N 47 of 1955, Cap 103)
- ✚ The Endangered Species Act, CAP E9, LFN 2004
- ✚ The Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act (2015)
- ✚ International Acts and Legislation Relevant to the Project
- ✚ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Disposal (1989)
- ✚ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Kyoto Protocol (1992)
- ✚ Public Health Legislations and Regulations
- ✚ WHO Health and Safety Component of EIA (1987)
- ✚ United Nations Guiding Principles on the Human Environment
- ✚ The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

State Legislations

Kaduna State Ministry of Environment is the state regulatory authority in charge of environmental protection. It was established to carry out the following functions:

- ✚ Ensure sustainable development of the Environment of the State.
- ✚ Ensure a serene environment through the protection, conservation and sustainable management of Natural Resources for all development of the state.
- ✚ Establish sustainability in communities and industries in the state.
- ✚ Ensure a qualitative and healthy environment thereby ensuring the well-being of the people of Kaduna State.
- ✚ Conserve and use the environment and the natural resources for the benefit of the people of the State.

- ✚ Cooperate and collaborate with the federal, Local Governments and non-Governmental organizations, private sector and individuals on environmental matters.
- ✚ Conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes essential for the preservation of biological diversity.
- ✚ Control and monitor all forms of environmental degradation from Agricultural, industrial and Governmental generation.
- ✚ Ensure that forestry Laws and Regulations control and protect the State Forest.
- ✚ Ensure sustainable management of the forest to meet economic, social and ecological needs of the people of the state.

ES 5: Social Impact Coverage of the Proposed Project

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) addresses both permanent and temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use as part of the Kaduna and Zaria gully erosion control project. The scope of this RAP covers the following scenarios:

a) **Expropriation or Compulsory Procedures:** Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory measures in line with national law.

b) **Negotiated Settlements:** Land rights or use rights acquired through negotiated agreements with property owners or legal landholders, where failure to reach, an agreement would lead to expropriation or compulsory action.

c) **Restrictions on Land Use and Natural Resource Access:** Limits on land use or access to natural resources that result in communities or groups losing access to resources they have traditionally or customarily used, or have recognizable usage rights. This includes cases where areas like legally designated protected zones, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are created in relation to the project.

d) **Relocation of Informal Occupants:** Relocation of individuals or groups who may not hold formal or traditional land rights but who were occupying or utilizing the land before the project-specific cut-off date.

e) **Loss of Land Usability:** Displacement of individuals whose land becomes unusable or inaccessible due to project activities.

f) **Restrictions on Communal and Natural Resource Access:** Restrictions imposed on access to communal property or natural resources, including marine and aquatic resources, timber, non-timber forest products, freshwater sources, medicinal plants, hunting or gathering grounds, and grazing or cropping areas.

g) **Uncompensated Relinquishment of Land:** Situations where land rights or claims to land or resources are relinquished by individuals or communities without receiving full compensation.

h) **Pre-Project Land Acquisition:** Land acquisition or restrictions on land use that occurred before the project but were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of or in preparation for the project. The gully erosion construction work will largely take place within the existing drainage route. However, the project is expected to impact the following:

- ✚ **Structures:** A total of 891 structures, which include residential buildings, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings, fences, soakaway systems, and slab extensions.
- ✚ **Economic Trees and Cash Crops:** 1,042 project-affected persons (PAPs) who own cash crops and economic trees will be affected.

ES 6: Proposed Resettlement Plan

The entitlement matrix outlines the specific categories of PAPs, types of losses, and the corresponding compensation and support measures to be provided under this project. It serves as the framework for determining compensation budgets, resettlement assistance, and income restoration initiatives that will be implemented by the project proponent. This matrix ensures that all PAPs are compensated fairly and in accordance with their entitlements. Further explanation of the entitlement matrix is provided in the following sections, including the eligibility criteria that govern entitlements.

Valuation Methodology

The guiding principle for compensation valuation is to ensure that lost income and assets are valued at their full replacement cost, ensuring that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) experience no net loss. This aligns with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as Nigeria's Land Use Act. In accordance with this principle, a comprehensive survey and valuation of the assets and loss of income for the PAPs was conducted. During consultations, the valuation methodology was thoroughly communicated to and discussed with the PAPs. The valuation method for buildings and other improvements is based on the cost of creating a structure with equivalent utility, using current prices and materials in compliance with modern standards of design and construction.

The valuation process included the following steps:

- ✚ Estimating the market value of the site as if it were vacant and undeveloped, also referred to as land replacement value.
- ✚ Adding relocation and movement allowances to ensure that PAPs are compensated for the cost of relocating.
- ✚ No depreciation was deducted, in line with the World Bank's ESS5 requirements.
- ✚ Summing the market value of the land and the indicated value of improvements to determine the total value of the affected property.

Entitlements and Eligibility

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project provides clear guidelines and procedures for determining eligible persons for compensation and resettlement assistance. This section outlines the definition of displaced persons, the criteria for determining their eligibility, and the various entitlements available based on the nature of their losses. It also establishes the cut-off date, which serves as the reference point for eligibility. The census conducted by the project has identified potential Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be impacted by the construction activities and are eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. PAPs who reside or own property within the project corridor fall under the eligibility criteria established by ESS5, paragraph 10 (a), (b), and (c). These individuals are therefore eligible for compensation and assistance under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria define the categories of displaced persons who qualify for compensation and resettlement assistance under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) who meet any of the following criteria are eligible for resettlement benefits:

- a. Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent under customary law) to the land they occupy or use for their livelihood are entitled to full replacement compensation for their property, along with other resettlement assistance.
- b. Persons lacking legal title but having legal rights that can be ratified through recognized legal processes, such as heirs to an estate, are also entitled to full replacement compensation for their property and other resettlement assistance.
- c. Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy or use are entitled to resettlement assistance, though not for the land itself.
- d. Persons owning cash crops are entitled to full replacement compensation for the loss of agricultural crops at current market value, based on average production yields.
- e. Persons owning fruit trees are entitled to full replacement compensation for the loss of trees, with compensation calculated based on the average fruit production years at current market value.

Establishment of Cut-off Date

The cut-off date refers to the point in time when the inventory of project-affected items is finalized. After this date, no new claims, developments, or entrants will be considered for compensation or resettlement assistance. Any new structures, assets, or developments within the project area after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. This includes the planting of crops, establishment of fixed assets, or development of fruit trees after the census has been completed. For this project, the cut-off date is set as September 10th, 2024. This is the day when the final field consultation with the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted. Prior to the census, which began on September 11th, 2024, consultations were held with the PAPs and the wider project community to inform them of the significance of the cut-off date in the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Payment of Compensation

Compensation under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will address losses related to land, assets, and livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The following principles will guide the payment process for compensation of lost assets to ensure that PAPs can restore or improve their living standards to at least pre-project levels, in compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Involuntary Resettlement. Affected persons must be compensated in a manner that enables them to rebuild their structures in a new location or otherwise restore their livelihoods using the compensation paid for the previous structure, where applicable. No depreciation will be deducted when calculating the value of affected structures.

Key Principles for Compensation:

- ✚ Full Replacement Cost: Compensation will be based on the full replacement value of lost assets, without accounting for depreciation. This ensures that PAPs can rebuild equivalent structures.
- ✚ Inclusion of Ancillary Costs: The compensation package will also include costs associated with moving, such as transport expenses, as well as any land titling or transfer fees that arise due to relocation.
- ✚ Compensation Agreement: Payment will be made in forms agreed upon with each PAP, ensuring flexibility based on individual preferences. All payments, whether in cash or in-kind, will be handled by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and witnessed by an NGO engaged by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU).
- ✚ Timely Payment: Compensation will be fully settled prior to the commencement of the project's construction phase.

Payment Process and Procedures

The payment will follow these steps:

1. Verification and Notification
2. Payment
3. Documentation and Witnessing:
4. Reporting

ES 7: Budget and Financing Plan

The following factors were considered in the budgeting process:

- ✚ Sufficient budget for resettlement, ensuring it is included in the overall project budget.
- ✚ Funding responsibilities for resettlement costs, which will be handled by the Kaduna State Government. Coordination mechanisms will be established to ensure the proper alignment of disbursements with both the RAP and the overall project schedule.
- ✚ A detailed breakdown of resettlement costs, including planning, implementation, management, administration, monitoring, evaluation, and contingencies.

The budget for compensation and resettlement assistance is based on a comprehensive inventory of all affected assets and project-affected persons (PAPs). This inventory forms the basis for estimating the total compensation costs, and further details on these estimates and funding sources are provided below.

Financing Plan

The compensation budget for RAP implementation will be fully funded by the Kaduna State Government, with funds drawn from the project counterpart fund account. Since the livelihoods are impacted by the Kaduna ACREsAL (under the State Ministry of Environment, SMEnv), the responsibility for financing the RAP rests with this ministry. Detailed compensation amounts for each asset are outlined in Annex 1.

The implementation of the RAP will be overseen by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). However, both the RAP budget and the entire RAP report will be subject to clearance and approval by the World Bank. Additionally, the RAP must be finalized and disclosed before any disbursement or implementation can commence.

RAP Implementation Budget

The total budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is ₦1,315,163,387.78 (One Billion, Three Hundred and Fifteen Million, One Hundred and Sixty-Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven Naira, Seventy-Eight Kobo). This amount covers various aspects of the RAP implementation process, including the payment of compensation claims to project-affected persons (PAPs) for lost assets and eligible entitlements. It also includes allowances for monitoring, evaluation, and stakeholder consultation throughout the project's lifecycle.

A detailed breakdown of the budget by cost components is presented in Table ES 7.1 below.

Table ES 7.1: RAP Implementation Budget

S/N	SUMMARY	Amount (₦)
1	RIGASA AND TUDUN WADA GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	950,845,237.76
2	ZARIA GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	364,318,150.02
3	TOTAL (RIGASA AND TUDUN WADA, AND ZARIA)	1,315,163,387.78

Table ES 7.2: RAP Implementation Budget for Rigasa and Tudun Wada

S/N	Element for Rigasa and Tudun Wada	Amount (₦)
1	Crops	14,672,695.23
2	Structures	715,711,451.39
3	Sub-total for structures and crops	730,384,146.62
4	Allow 2.5% contingency for crops	366,817.38
5	Allow 5% contingency for structures	35,785,572.57
6	Allow for Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, for compensation payment (2.5%)	18,259,603.67
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups (1% of crop and structure values)	7,303,841.47
8	Allow for Livelihood Restoration program (5% of compensation cost)	36,519,207.33
9	Allow for demolition and salvage of structures (5%)	35,785,572.57
	Subtotal	134,020,614.98
	Total	864,404,761.60
	RIC professional fee (10% of compensation cost)	86,440,476.16
	GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	950,845,237.76

Table ES 7.3: RAP Implementation Budget for Zaria

S/N	Element for Zaria	Amount (N)
1	Crops	32,725,891.40
2	Structures	248,837,619.20
3	Sub-total for structures and crops	281,563,510.60
4	Allow 2.5% contingency for crops	818,147.28
5	Allow 5% contingency for structures	12,441,880.96
6	Allow for Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, for compensation payment (2.5%)	7,039,087.76
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups (1% of crop and structure values)	2,815,635.11
8	Allow for Livelihood Restoration program (5% of compensation cost)	14,078,175.53
9	Allow for demolition and salvage of structures (5%)	12,441,880.96
	Subtotal	49,634,807.61
	Total	331,198,318.20
	RIC professional fee (10% of compensation cost)	33,119,831.82
	GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	364,318,150.02

RAP Implementation Schedule

The compensation payment phase of the RAP implementation is expected to be completed before the acquisition or commencement of the activities requiring the use of any land. The entire process is projected to be completed within a period of three (3) months. To ensure timely project commencement, it is essential that all compensation payments are made prior to the initiation of construction activities. Compensation can be paid progressively, allowing construction to start in one section of the project while other areas are still being processed.

ES 8: Stakeholders Consultation

Public consultation and participation are vital components of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as they empower Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to engage meaningfully in both the design and implementation phases of project activities. This engagement not only minimizes the potential for conflicts but also fosters community ownership and support for the project. By allowing benefiting communities to voice their observations and suggestions—particularly regarding existing environmental and social sensitivities—the project can achieve greater success.

The consultation process was designed to ensure that all identified stakeholders were actively consulted. Relevant information about the project was disseminated to stakeholders to facilitate informed contributions, ultimately enhancing the project's chances of success through stakeholders' engagement meetings.

Key stakeholders engaged formally and informally included:

1. District Heads (Hakimi)
2. Village Heads/Community Leader (Mai Gari)
3. Ward Heads (MAI Unguwa)
4. Project actors and officials
5. Women groups
6. Men groups
7. Youth groups

8. State and non-state actors

Key Issues during Stakeholders Engagements

1. Interactions on the essence of the project
2. Attitude of stakeholders to the project
3. Project and community livelihood
4. Loss of structures and impact on common property
5. Grievance and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)
6. Impact on cultural heritage/historical sites
7. Mitigation measures
8. Gender and Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues.

Interactions on the essence of the project

On Interactions on the essence of the project, findings suggest stakeholders were sufficiently aware and very interested in the project. Immense support, gratitude and enthusiasm were observed relative to the project throughout the engagement process. There was great understanding of the project essence among the stakeholders.

Attitudes of stakeholders to the project can be described as very positive and hugely supportive. This is particularly due to the numerous negative impacts that erosions occasioned by climate change have been having on the project communities. Project communities depend on subsistence and mechanized agriculture for their livelihoods. Important livelihood crops in the communities are: Rice, Millet, Maize, Yam, Mangoes, Beans and Oranges among others. Other important means of livelihoods among the people in the communities are trading, civil service and commercial transportation (buses, taxis and motorcycles). Unemployment is a major problem in the communities and the project has to factor this into RAP implementation activities GRM. Stakeholders expressed concerns about the negative impacts the project will have on their livelihoods and communities particularly during construction because they acknowledged many people have their structures, farms and other livelihood activities close to the river channels.

There were no Cultural heritage/Historical sites to be impacted in the communities. Therefore, stakeholders did not express any interest or concern in this direction. However, project actors should be sensitive to any issue that may occur in this direction to prevent problems with communities. Peaceful and harmonious gender relations and co-existence were observed and expressed by stakeholders in the project communities. The peaceful and harmonious gender relations and co-existence was however due to the cultural and social normativities that women and men have been socialized into and they have internalized through successful socialization process. Social order is maintained in the communities through gender inequalities that have been traditionally legitimized and accepted by the two dominant genders as *given*, *important* and *lived for* for social order.

It is very common for some projects not to factor social inclusion into infrastructure project in Nigeria, and Africa. Stakeholders, particularly, emphasized the need to pay close attention to, and implement, social inclusion procedures in the RAP process. This is especially so relative to strategic inclusion, factoring and accommodation of People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs)/Vulnerable Groups. This is to make life easier for the people rather than making life difficult for them. Interests of all vulnerable groups should be accommodated - women, children, excluded youths, minority groups/ethnic minorities, orphans, People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and orphans.

Summary of Concerns Raised by Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

During community engagement, PAPs expressed key concerns, primarily requesting fair, timely, and transparent compensation for lost assets and livelihoods. They are worried about displacement but are open to resettlement if it is handled humanely, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and community cohesion. Female PAPs emphasized the need for gender-inclusive and socially sensitive project arrangements. The PAPs also called for greater participation, recognition, and the ability to monitor and provide input throughout the project. Transparency, accountability, and fear of project abandonment were major concerns, with strong appeals for the project to be fully and swiftly completed.

ES 9: Institutional Arrangements - Roles and Responsibilities

This section delineates the critical institutions and stakeholders involved in the planning and execution of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project. A collaborative approach has been adopted to ensure effective implementation, encompassing a range of actors from federal to community levels. The identified institutions include:

-  **The World Bank:** This key international institution plays a vital role in ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements. The World Bank reviews and approves the RAP, conducts regular project supervision, and monitors the implementation progress. It also provides recommendations for institutional capacity building when needed to enhance the performance of local management structures.
-  **Federal Ministry of Environment - Environmental Assessment (EA) Department:** As the lead coordinating agency, this department hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU). It is responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the project, including the review of the RAP, ensuring compliance with national environmental regulations, and issuing circulars for RAP disclosure to relevant stakeholders.
-  **Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU):** The FPMU provides oversight and advisory support in project management, particularly in resettlement planning and implementation. It establishes and maintains project management systems that reinforce the state-level structures and supervises the overall execution of the RAP through periodic missions to ensure adherence to guidelines.
-  **State Project Management Unit (SPMU):** This unit is the implementing authority at the state level, led by a Project Coordinator who has the authority to make financial decisions within the project budget.

Federal Level

-  Federal Ministry of Environment - Environmental Assessment (EA) Department
-  Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

State Level

-  State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
-  Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

Local Level

Local governments are critical in coordinating RAP activities at the grassroots level.

Community Level

-  Site Committees/Community Associations
-  Traditional Authority
-  Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
-  Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Others

-  Contractors

ES 10: Timetable of events

Before any civil works can commence, all PAPs must be fully compensated or resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix and budget plan established in this RAP. The compensation process must be completed in full, ensuring that affected individuals are properly resettled or compensated for lost assets as detailed in the RAP. Only after the successful implementation of the RAP will the SPMU or its contractors be allowed to mobilize to the project sites and begin civil works. This approach ensures that the RAP is executed in alignment with project timelines and civil works activities, ensuring the protection of PAPs and adherence to regulatory requirements.

Table ES 10.1: Show the Indicative Timetable for Implementing the Rap

S/N	Activities	Timelines
1.	Cut Off Date	February 19, 2024
2	Consultations	September 20- 24 th 2024
3	Submission of Draft RAP Report	November 1, 2024
4	Review of Draft Final RAP report	November 14, 2024
5	Finalization of RAP Report	December 9, 2024
6	Clearance of RAP Report	December 16, 2024
7	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	December 23, 2024
8	Disclosure in the World Bank website	January 2, 2025
9	Field verification and validation of claims	January 12, 2025
10	Sensitization of PAPs and Capacity Building/Training	February 2, 2025
11	Payment of compensation and in-kind assistance to vulnerable persons	March 17, 2025
12	Compensation and resettlement assistance completion exercises	March 30, 2025
13	Submission of compensation and resettlement assistance completion report to the FPMU and the Bank	April 14, 2025
14	Commencement of Civil works upon completion report acceptance	May 4, 2025
15	RAP Implementation Monitoring/GRM	June 2025

ES 11: Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that the compensation measures outlined in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are effectively restoring the living standards and income levels of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). Monitoring will be undertaken by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), which will continuously assess the efficiency of resettlement actions and make improvements where necessary. The grievance redress mechanism will also be regularly reviewed to improve its accessibility and responsiveness, ensuring that

community feedback is efficiently forwarded to the SPMU. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures are essential for determining the success of land acquisition, asset recovery, and resettlement activities. These procedures assess the efficacy of measures designed to mitigate adverse social impacts and ensure that all commitments under the RAP are being fulfilled. M&E activities will be conducted both internally by the SPMU and externally by independent evaluators.

The primary objectives of resettlement monitoring for the project are to verify the following:

- ✚ Implementation of RAP Commitments: All actions and commitments described in the RAP are carried out effectively.
- ✚ Compensation Delivery: Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the commencement of construction activities in the project corridor.
- ✚ Restoration of Livelihoods: Compensation measures, particularly for those opting for cash compensation, have successfully helped restore their lost incomes and maintain or improve their pre-project living standards.
- ✚ Grievance Redress: Complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are promptly addressed, with corrective actions taken where necessary.
- ✚ RAP Procedure Adaptation: Any necessary changes in the RAP procedures are implemented to improve the delivery of entitlements to the PAPs.

Input Indicators

Input indicators track the human and financial resources allocated to RAP activities. These include:

- ✚ The number of staff assigned to the RAP implementation.
- ✚ Budget and funds allocated to RAP activities.
- ✚ Equipment and materials mobilized for the RAP process.

Table ES 11.1: RAP Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Variable
Consultation Consultation and Reach out	Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and reestablishment PAPs	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
Socio-economic Changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels;
Training	Number of SPMU and RAP committee members trained
Grievance redress mechanism	No. of cases referred to GRC No. of cases settled by GRC No. of cases pending with GRC Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of GRC meetings No. of PAPs moved No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

Both internal and external monitoring programs will be ended with RAP Completion Audit.

RAP Completion Audit

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Completion Audit will be conducted to confirm that all aspects of resettlement and livelihood restoration have been fully implemented and that no significant outstanding issues remain. This audit ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have had their living standards restored and sustained after the resettlement process, typically occurring within three years of completion, and only once ongoing monitoring has verified that the primary goals of the RAP—such as full compensation and livelihood restoration—have been achieved. The audit will be performed by an independent, accredited auditor with expertise in resettlement activities to ensure impartiality. The process will be supported by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), along with assistance from Kaduna ACRESA, as needed. The primary aim of the audit is to provide a final confirmation that all PAPs have successfully restored or improved their pre-resettlement living standards and that the livelihood restoration efforts are sustainable.

ES 12: Grievance Redress Mechanism

The potential for disputes has been significantly minimized due to extensive consultations with the few individuals affected by the road rehabilitation project. However, in the unlikely event that grievances arise, a robust redress mechanism has been established in each project location (Kaduna and Zaria). Affected individuals have been informed about the available provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances, which will be further communicated during the project implementation phase. Major grievances that may require mitigation include disputes between contractors and stakeholders or the host community, misidentification of losses, inadequate assistance, ownership disputes, delays in disbursement and improper distribution of assistance, and exclusion of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from listings.

Grievance Redress Process

There is no universally applicable model for grievance resolution, as the most effective solutions typically arise from localized mechanisms that consider specific issues, cultural contexts, local customs, and the unique conditions of the project. The grievance redress mechanism can be outlined through several primary steps: receiving and registering a complaint; screening and assessing the complaint; formulating a response; selecting an appropriate resolution approach; implementing the chosen approach; announcing the result; tracking and evaluating the outcome; learning from the experience and communicating findings to all parties involved; and preparing timely reports for management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

For the Kaduna and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project, all grievances will be channeled through the Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) at the sector level. Recognizing that formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress can often be lengthy and contentious, an informal grievance redress mechanism will be established through the SPMU Safeguard Units. This unit will collaborate with a committee composed of local government administrative heads, community and village chiefs, NGOs/CBOs, and other relevant government entities to effectively address complaints. To facilitate the grievance redress process, three levels of grievance redress channels have been identified and will be operationalized for the Kaduna and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project.

Awareness of GRM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be widely publicized among stakeholder groups, including affected individuals, government agencies, and civil society organizations. Effective GRM awareness ensures that people understand their options depending on the types of complaints. Awareness campaigns should be initiated to inform stakeholders about the roles and functions of the GRM. The components of awareness should cover several key areas, such as the scope of the project, the planned construction phases, and the types of Resettlement Coordination Committees (RCCs) available. It is important to outline the purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, such as grievances related to construction, physical displacement, and economic displacement. Additionally, eligibility to access the GRM must be clearly defined.

Awareness materials should inform stakeholders how to report complaints, including providing relevant phone numbers, postal and email addresses, and specifying the information that needs to be included in complaints. The procedures and timeframes for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process should also be communicated, alongside the boundaries and limitations of the GRM in handling complaints. Different agencies' roles, such as the project implementer and funding agency, must be made clear. Various communication methods can be adopted to disseminate this information, including the display of posters in public places like government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals, and local clinics.

Grievance Log and Response Time

To ensure efficient grievance handling and tracking, a grievance log will be maintained by the project, with copies of records stored with relevant authorities. Grievances will be reviewed quarterly during implementation, allowing for the early identification and correction of any systemic issues. For cases where displacement cannot be avoided and project-affected persons (PAPs) are dissatisfied with compensation or rehabilitation measures, the SPMU will set up an informal forum where individual appeals can be presented and considered after the formal administrative process is exhausted. This informal forum will include representatives from local government and other responsible parties as necessary.

The forum's existence, location, purpose, and membership will be widely publicized to inform PAPs of its availability for grievance resolution. If grievances cannot be resolved through this forum, complainants may seek recourse through administrative and legal channels. This layered approach ensures that PAPs have access to both informal and formal grievance resolution mechanisms throughout the project.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), in partnership with the World Bank, has launched the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project to tackle the pressing challenges of desertification and landscape degradation in northern Nigeria. This initiative aligns with the FGN's broader efforts to address desertification, highlighted by its 2020 plan to plant 30 million trees across the country. Key targets of the project include the rehabilitation of 20 oases under the Medium-Term Sector Strategy, the establishment of 550 hectares of rangelands in the frontline states, and the stabilization and restoration of 160 hectares of active sand dunes across eight of the 11 frontline states. The project will also involve continuing assessments of drought and desertification across Nigeria to ensure informed, data-driven responses.

1.2. Project Development Objective

The objective of the ACReSAL project is to increase the adoption of climate-resilient landscape management practices in targeted watersheds of northern Nigeria while also consolidating Nigeria's long-term framework for integrated landscape management. Building on lessons learned from previous projects and international development partners, including the World Bank Group, the project aims to promote a more integrated, spatial, and multi-sectoral approach to enhance community resilience and ensure the sustainable productivity of natural resources. The project will specifically support multi-sectoral interventions for desertification control and landscape management, improve livelihoods and resilience in affected communities, and strengthen relevant institutions. These goals will be achieved through a series of strategic components aimed at combating desertification and promoting sustainable land use in degraded landscapes.

1.3. ACReSAL Project Components

The ACReSAL project is structured into four main components:

-  **Component 1- Dryland Management:** This component focuses on implementing integrated watershed management to address large-scale degradation in northern Nigeria's watersheds. The sub-components are:
 - (i) Strategic watershed planning
 - (ii) Landscape investments
 - (iii) Protection of special ecosystems
-  **Component 2- Community Climate Resilience:** This component aims to enhance the resilience of communities to climate change by strengthening local capacities and making targeted investments. The sub-components are:
 - (i) Community strengthening
 - (ii) Community investments
-  **Component 3- Institutional Strengthening and Project Management:** This component will invest in building a strong institutional and policy foundation for

multisectoral, integrated landscape management and climate resilience, alongside support for project management. The sub-components are:

- (i) Institutional and policy strengthening
- (ii) Project management

 **Component 4- Contingent Emergency Response (CERC):** This component provides a flexible financing mechanism that can be deployed to respond quickly to eligible crises or emergencies using uncommitted funds.

1.4. Environmental and Social Risk Concerns

The environmental and social risks associated with the project are being effectively managed through the implementation of two key Safeguards instruments that have already been developed for the project:

- iii. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- iv. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

1.5. Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The overarching goal of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to assess and address the social and economic impacts of involuntary displacement, both physical and economic, resulting from the Kaduna, Tudun Wada and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project. In alignment with the Federal Government of Nigeria's regulations and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), particularly ESS5, this RAP aims to outline procedures that will guide the project proponent in mitigating adverse impacts, compensating for losses, and delivering development benefits to affected individuals and communities, both during and after construction.

The specific objectives of this RAP are:

- i. **Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement:** To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, and when unavoidable, to minimize displacement by exploring viable project design alternatives.
- ii. **Prevention of Forced Eviction:** To ensure that no forced evictions occur as part of the resettlement process.
- iii. **Mitigation of Adverse Social and Economic Impacts**
- iv. **Enhancing Conditions for Vulnerable Groups:** To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by ensuring access to adequate housing, services, and security of tenure.
- v. **Sustainable Development-Oriented Resettlement:** To design and implement resettlement as a development opportunity, by allocating sufficient resources to enable displaced persons to directly benefit from the project.
- vi. **Inclusive Planning and Participation:** To ensure that resettlement activities are conducted with full transparency through appropriate information disclosure, meaningful consultations, and the informed participation of those affected.
- vii. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** To establish effective and accessible

mechanisms for addressing complaints and grievances from project-affected persons (PAPs) and the broader community in a timely and fair manner.

1.6. Justification for the Preparation of this RAP

The preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessitated by the potential adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, as recognized under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5). ESS5 acknowledges that such impacts can disrupt the livelihoods of individuals, households, and communities, particularly when physical or economic displacement occurs without adequate mitigation. Unaddressed, these disruptions can dismantle production systems, lead to the loss of income sources, and, in some cases, result in the impoverishment of affected persons.

This RAP is designed to ensure that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are provided with compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with ESS5 guidelines. It outlines a comprehensive framework for mitigating the impacts of displacement by restoring, or where possible, improving the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons to levels either equal to or higher than their pre-project conditions. Furthermore, the RAP establishes procedures, actions, and mitigation measures that, when properly implemented, will facilitate the smooth and timely execution of project activities. These measures not only ensure compliance with ESS5 but also help to minimize conflicts, disruptions and delays during project implementation by addressing the needs and concerns of PAPs.

1.7. Rap Methodology

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was developed through a series of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to address the objectives set out in the Terms of Reference (TOR). These methodologies ensure that the impacts of the project are adequately assessed and mitigated, in line with national laws and international standards. The following steps were adopted:

- **Initial Consultations with Kaduna State ACREsAL SPMU and Engineering Design Consultant**

The RAP process began with an initial meeting between the consultant, the Kaduna State Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Engineering Design Consultant and the EPC contractor. This meeting provided the opportunity to clarify the TOR, establish deliverables and timelines, and discuss key project objectives. Relevant documents were collected from the project proponent and design team, including:

- Engineering drawings
- The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for ACREsAL
- The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for ACREsAL
- ACREsAL Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- ACREsAL Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- World Bank guidelines and policies on involuntary resettlement (ESS5)

During these consultations, the consultant also engaged with the project engineers to gain a better understanding of the civil works design and the measures adopted to minimize impacts. It was confirmed that construction setbacks vary between 2 and 10 meters along different sections of the drainage.

- **Literature Review**

A thorough review of project-related documents and frameworks was undertaken, allowing the RAP team to identify the gaps between the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), particularly ESS5, and national legislation on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. This review also clarified the project design and enabled the team to understand the scope of work required for the intervention. Key resettlement guidelines and compensatory measures were derived from these documents, forming the foundation for this RAP.

- **Initial/Reconnaissance Site Visit and Stakeholder Consultation**

A reconnaissance visit to the project site was important in determining the magnitude and type of anticipated impacts. During this visit, the RAP team identified Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and engaged with local community leaders, associations, and organizations. Consultations were conducted with village heads, district heads, ward heads, religious leaders, women's representatives, and other key community groups. These discussions helped identify vulnerable groups and confirm the setbacks required for construction. It also laid the groundwork for fostering cooperation and support for the project during implementation.

- **Engagement of Field Officers/Enumerators**

Field officers and enumerators were carefully selected from the local community based on their field experience and technical skills, particularly in using GPS devices, Android tablets, and hardcopy questionnaires. Prior to deployment, these officers underwent training on survey instruments, data collection methods, and the policy guidelines underpinning the project. A mock exercise was conducted to ensure their preparedness, and adjustments were made as necessary based on their performance during the trial.

- **Market Survey for Current Market Prices**

In order to ensure accurate and fair compensation for lost assets, a comprehensive market survey was conducted to determine current market prices for assets such as land, crops, economic trees, structures, and other assets affected by the project. The survey was carried out in collaboration with local vendors, market authorities, and relevant government departments to establish the market values of affected properties and resources. This survey plays a critical role in ensuring that compensation reflects full replacement costs, in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5 guidelines, and that PAPs are able to restore their livelihoods to pre-project conditions or better. The results of the market survey were incorporated into the valuation process, ensuring that compensation rates are current, reasonable, and transparent.

- **Enumeration and Asset Inventory**

A detailed enumeration exercise was conducted to document all assets, properties, and resources within the project's right of way (ROW). The field team used both GPS and traditional survey methods to capture the exact location and size of affected structures, farmlands, crops, and economic trees. This asset inventory provided a baseline for determining the compensation amounts and identifying the PAPs who would be eligible for resettlement assistance. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups, such as women, elderly persons, and those with disabilities, ensuring that they were properly enumerated and included in the RAP.

- **Consultation with Affected Communities and PAPs**

Throughout the RAP process, continuous consultations were held with affected communities and PAPs. These engagements were aimed at providing information on the resettlement process, ensuring transparency, and soliciting feedback from those affected. Public consultations were held at specified dates and locations, with PAPs and community members invited to participate in the discussions. Focus group consultations were also organized to address the concerns of specific groups, such as women's associations, youth groups, and farmers. This participatory approach ensured that the RAP was inclusive and that the concerns of all affected persons were addressed.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND POTENTIAL IMPACT

2.1. The Proposed Project Activities and Intervention

The Kaduna State ACREsAL project aims to control gully erosion in Rigasa and Tudun Wada, and Zaria city to minimize the effects of erosion. The interventions will involve both structural and non-structural mitigation measures. Structural measures include the construction of physical, engineered solutions to either reduce the peak flow of water within the drainage channels or increase their carrying capacity. Key elements of these structures will include:

- i. Channel bed and bank stabilization using concrete and gabion structures to direct runoff away from the affected areas.
- ii. Drainage system components, including:
 - ✚ Drain inlet structures.
 - ✚ A central lined canal with four branches, forming a total length.
 - ✚ Chute structures with stilling basins.
 - ✚ Drop structures.
 - ✚ An exit/outlet system.

Bank stabilization measures are designed to reinforce the drainage channels and include:

- ✚ Gabion retaining walls.
- ✚ Concrete retaining walls with weep holes for drainage.
- ✚ Slope cutting reinforced with geo-textiles and grass.
- ✚ Bioremediation through grass and tree planting within a 5-meter buffer zone on both sides of the drainage channels.

The drainage network spans 16.4 km in the Kaduna axis and 11.7 km in the Zaria axis.

2.1.1. Structural and Construction Requirements

The expected work on the project site is channelization. Channelization is an engineering technique that involves widening, deepening, or realigning existing waterways to increase their capacity to accommodate expected water volumes. This ensures the free movement of water while minimizing erosion and damage to the banks. The gully control measures in Rigasa and Tudun Wada, and Zaria city address the curvilinear (meandering) nature of these gullies, where water runoff tends to erode the gully walls. This erosion can cause the collapse of nearby land, flooding homes, and resulting in significant loss of life and property. To mitigate this risk, the project design incorporates gully realignments to reduce curved sections along the gully's length, as recommended by the World Bank Design Clinics/Training for Bankable Designs (Loraj Consult 2018).

Realignment involves excavating stable, uneroded ground to place hydraulic structures such as culverts, stilling basins, chute channels, and check dams to ensure straight, efficient flow connectivity. Realignment was implemented where necessary in the project design. In most cases, these realignments are proposed in open spaces or on temporal shanties that have been built over natural waterways

and these areas are captured in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The excavated material will be used to restore and reclaim adjacent areas affected by gully erosion. Key components of the structural and non-structural control measures, as well as construction requirements, include:

- ✚ Earthworks and excavation for storage embankments, gabion structures, and retaining walls.
- ✚ Concrete works for constructing retaining walls to stabilize gully banks.
- ✚ Gabions and Reno mattresses for channel bank protection.
- ✚ Bio-engineering measures, including planting tree seedlings and grasses for erosion control.

2.1.2. Project Activities

The project will involve a series of activities aimed at improving the drainage systems and mitigating flood risks, including:

- ✚ Clearing of vegetation around and within the drainage areas to enable access and facilitate drainage expansion.
- ✚ Demolition of existing drainages and failed culverts to allow for the construction of wider drainage channels and more durable culverts.
- ✚ Desilting of drainages to remove silt buildup and waste materials that obstruct water flow.
- ✚ Expansion of the drainage system to increase its capacity by widening the existing channels.
- ✚ Reconstruction of damaged culverts and sections of the drainage system that have been washed away by erosion events.

Other associated activities include establishing staging areas, recruiting labour, setting up campsites for workers, and sourcing materials, including the establishment and use of borrow pits for construction material extraction.

2.2. Project Potential Impacts

The gully erosion control project in Kaduna and Zaria, Kaduna State, is expected to have a range of social and environmental impacts, both positive and negative.

2.2.1. Positive Project Impacts

The following positive social impacts have been identified:

i. Erosion Control and Public Health Improvement: The primary benefit of the project is the stabilization of gullies and erosion-prone areas. This will prevent further soil degradation and ensure better water drainage, which will help reduce the prevalence of diseases related to stagnant water, such as malaria, cholera, and typhoid.

ii. Restoration of Livable Land: People displaced by prior gully erosion will have the opportunity to return to their homes and farmlands, fostering community rebuilding and economic recovery.

iii. Psychological and Emotional Relief: By reducing the risk of further land degradation and property loss, the project will bring significant emotional and

psychological relief to affected communities, helping alleviate anxieties about future displacement and damage to ancestral lands.

iv. Improved Road and Infrastructure Access: As part of the project, access roads that have been damaged or rendered impassable due to erosion will be rehabilitated, improving traffic flow and reducing commute times for local residents.

v. Reduced Transportation Costs and Travel Delays: With improved roads and infrastructure, local transportation costs are expected to decrease, benefiting both residents and businesses. This will enhance market access for goods and services, promoting economic activity.

vi. Boost to Local Economy and Livelihoods: With improved transportation networks and the restoration of farmable land, local businesses will see increased access to markets, and farmers will be able to utilize previously unusable land. This is expected to result in better livelihoods and increased economic opportunities.

vii. Increased Investment Opportunities: By controlling erosion and enhancing infrastructure, the project will make the affected areas more attractive to potential investors, potentially leading to long-term economic growth.

viii. Employment Opportunities: Temporary employment will be created during the construction phase, benefiting both skilled and unskilled labourers. This will provide an economic boost to local residents and contribute to capacity building through job training in areas such as construction, engineering, and environmental management.



Plate 2- 1: Intervention Sites in Kaduna and Zaria

2.2.2. Negative Project Impacts

Despite the numerous benefits, the project may also result in certain negative social and environmental impacts:

a. Temporary disruptions to existing access

Construction activities are likely to result in temporary disruptions to access roads, making it difficult for homesteads and businesses along the project corridor to function efficiently. Without adequate planning for alternative access routes, this

could inconvenience local residents and hinder the movement of goods and services. Mitigation measures will involve the provision of alternative routes and clear signage to minimize the impact on daily commuting and business operations.

b. Impacts on Assets

The construction of the drainage system will affect certain community and individual assets, including agricultural land, informal business structures, fences, and other communal infrastructure located along the main drainage route. This could result in loss of livelihood for PAPs dependent on agriculture and small-scale businesses operating in the affected area. Compensation and relocation assistance will be provided for these assets in line with ESS5 requirements to ensure that PAPs are adequately compensated for their losses and are able to restore their economic activities.

c. Temporary Increase in Migrant Workers

The influx of migrant construction workers into the project area is expected to temporarily increase the population within affected communities. This increase in workforce population may place pressure on local resources, including food, housing, and public services. Additionally, the presence of workers may lead to the introduction of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other health-related risks. To mitigate these risks, the RAP will incorporate measures to promote health awareness, manage labour influx, and ensure that workers adhere to local cultural norms. Partnership with local health facilities will also be strengthened to manage any health-related challenges that may arise.

d. Impact on Land and Tenure

The project will necessitate the acquisition of land along the proposed drainage route, affecting private and communal lands. Although tenure arrangements in some areas may be informal, the RAP ensures that all PAPs, whether formally titled or not, will be treated fairly and compensated according to the principles of ESS5. Legal and institutional support will be provided to those without formal land titles to ensure equitable resettlement and compensation.

e. Impact on Properties and Businesses

Small-scale businesses operating along the corridor, particularly informal traders and vendors, will experience temporary or permanent disruptions to their activities due to construction works. This could result in loss of income for affected business owners. Compensation will be provided to business owners for lost income during the construction period, and measures such as temporary relocation or restructuring assistance will be offered to ensure business continuity.

f. Social and Economic Displacement

The RAP assessment revealed that the project activities will result in both physical and economic displacement of approximately 1933 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). These individuals and households will be impacted through the loss of land, crops, economic trees, and sources of livelihood. The extent of displacement is considered minimal and manageable, but the potential consequences for the affected population must be addressed adequately. In response, this RAP provides comprehensive mitigation measures, including compensation for losses, livelihood restoration programs, and specific support for vulnerable groups.

g. Vulnerable Groups

Special attention has been given to identifying vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, who may be

disproportionately affected by displacement. This RAP includes tailored assistance programs aimed at enhancing their resilience and ensuring that they do not face further hardship as a result of the project.

h. Dust and Noise Pollution

Construction activities are likely to generate significant dust and noise, impacting the air quality and the overall well-being of nearby residents. This may result in respiratory issues, stress, and discomfort, especially for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, and those with pre-existing health conditions.

i. Soil and Water Contamination

Improper disposal of construction waste or accidental spills of hazardous materials such as oils, fuels, and chemicals could lead to soil and water contamination. This can have adverse effects on agricultural productivity and the health of the local population. The implementation of a waste management plan and strict adherence to environmental standards will help mitigate these risks.

j. Temporary Increase in Crime or Social Tensions

The influx of workers into the project area could lead to a temporary increase in crime or tensions between local residents and migrant workers. The introduction of security measures and community engagement programs will help address potential social conflicts.

k. Disruption of Local Ecosystems

Although the project is focused on controlling erosion, construction activities may disturb local ecosystems. This could result in the loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat, as well as alterations to natural drainage patterns. Environmental monitoring and restoration efforts, such as reforestation or habitat conservation, will be required to minimize these impacts.

l. Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Construction workers may be exposed to risks related to heavy machinery, hazardous materials, and unsafe working conditions. Ensuring the implementation of comprehensive health and safety measures, including personal protective equipment (PPE), training, and regular site inspections, will be critical to minimizing these risks.

A detailed summary of the impacts is presented in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2- 1: Summary of Impacts

S/n	Site	LGA	No.PAP_Crop	No.PAP_Structure	Total
1	Rigasa and Tudun Wada	Igabi/Kaduna south	459	678	1137
2	Zaria	Zaria	583	213	796
3	Total		1042	891	1933

2.3. Impact Minimizing Measures Undertaken

One of the core requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) is to avoid land acquisition that leads to physical and/or economic displacement and resettlement. However, when such displacement and resettlement are unavoidable such as when no suitable alternative project sites are available or the cost of developing those alternatives is prohibitive ESS5 mandates that adverse

resettlement impacts on affected individuals and communities be minimized through project design optimizations, such as adjustments to the routing or siting of project facilities. In the case of the Kaduna ACRoSAL, the following steps were undertaken to mitigate the project's adverse impacts:

- i. **Engineering design adjustments:** The intervention's engineering design sought to minimize damage as much as possible. One key approach was maintaining the alignment of the existing drainage system to reduce major damage to adjacent properties and assets.
- ii. **Clear Communication on Setbacks and Buffer Zones:** Stakeholders were informed of the maximum setback for drainage works, including access and buffer zones, ranging from 2 to 10 meters. In areas where work would affect properties, owners were notified that all impacted structures would need to be removed after they receive fair compensation, allowing for the necessary right of way for construction.
- iii. **Stakeholder consultation and notification:** Regular communication will be maintained with residents and Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding the scheduling of civil works in their respective areas. This advance notice will allow PAPs time to harvest materials from their buildings or collect produce from economic trees and crops before construction commenced.

Despite these impact minimization measures; additional mitigation strategies have been prepared in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5 guidelines. These are designed to ensure that those who experience economic displacement are restored to their pre-project conditions. It should be emphasized that compensation must be fully disbursed prior to any relocation. PAPs are expected to vacate the compensated zone of impact within 12 weeks after receiving compensation, ensuring sufficient time before the commencement of construction activities.

2.4. Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) Identification Method

The identification of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted through a detailed review of engineering designs and field observations along the project corridor by the RAP team. The population groups likely to be impacted by various project activities include the following categories:

- i. **Building/Structure Owners:** Owners of buildings or structures located within 2 to 10 meters of the drainage edge on all sides.
- ii. **Land Owners:** Individuals owning land within 2 to 10 meters along access roadways, which will be permanently acquired as a setback for construction purposes.
- iii. **Residents/Tenants:** Occupants of the identified buildings or structures, whether permanent or temporary, residential or commercial.
- iv. **Economic Tree/Crop Owners:** Owners of trees and crops situated on the land marked as the 2-10-meter setback for construction purposes.
- v. **Tenants in Structures:** Tenants of completed and occupied structures within the 2-10-meter setback area who may face loss of accommodation.

Based on these considerations, the significance of project impacts and the potential need for resettlement, relocation, or compensation were analyzed. These details are summarized in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2- 2: Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential Need for Resettlement

Impact No	Population Group	Identified Impact Description	Impact Significance ¹	Need for Resettlement
1	Owners of buildings/structures within 2-10m of drainage edge	Potential loss/damage to existing buildings/structures is expected	Significant	Compensation required
2	Owners of land within 2-10 meters on drainage corridor to be permanently acquired as Setback for drainage allowance.	Permanent loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Compensation required
3	Residents/tenants of the buildings/structures identified in items (1) above	Potential permanent loss of shelter (whether rental or non-rental) and difficulty associated with finding a new place	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Resettlement/ relocation with compensation required for permanent or temporary displacements in accordance with WB ESS
4	Owners of trees/farm crops within the 2-10m land for drainage construction allowance	Permanent loss of economic trees/farm crops	Significant	Compensation required

¹ “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).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1. Description of the Area of Influence

The intervention sites selected for this project are located in the Rigasa and Tudun Wada area of Igabi and Kaduna South Local Government Areas and Zaria city in Zaria and Sabo Gari Local Government Areas (LGAs), all located in Kaduna State, in North West geopolitical zone of Nigeria. These project areas, despite being major urban centers, have been significantly affected by recurring flooding and erosion issues. Rigasa and Tudun Wada, a densely populated metropolitan area in Kaduna town, are characterized by rapid urbanization, which has strained existing infrastructure, including drainage systems. The area's vulnerability to flooding is worsened by poor urban planning, which has resulted in inadequate stormwater management and the encroachment of structures on natural waterways. Direct rainfall, combined with the absence of well-engineered drainage channels, often leads to waterlogging and flash floods during the rainy season. As a result, residential areas, road, schools, health facilities, offices, cemeteries, and other essential social infrastructure are exposed to significant flood risks, affecting both properties and public health.

Zaria city, another major metropolis in Zaria and Sabo Gari LGAs, faces similar flooding and erosion concern. This ancient city, which holds historical and economic importance to northern Nigeria, has experienced urban growth. However, the city's infrastructure, particularly its drainage systems, has not kept pace with the development. The main sources of gully erosion in Zaria city are also linked to high-intensity rainfall and inadequate drainage networks. The floodwaters often flow through residential neighbourhoods and commercial hubs, increasing the potential for property damage, disruptions to social services, and risks to public safety. Both areas are particularly vulnerable due to the proximity of their water channels to critical social infrastructure, such as homes, schools, hospitals, and markets. This close proximity heightens the concern for human safety and the sustainability of livelihoods in these communities. Erosion in the area not only threatens to damage physical assets but also poses long-term social and economic risks, necessitating urgent and effective interventions.

The primary focus of the project is to optimize the capacity of existing flood channels, drains, and roadside drainage systems to safely convey runoff and mitigate the impact of flooding in the area. Construction waste is expected to include concrete from demolition activities, vegetation waste, silt from drainage systems, and household garbage such as food remnants, plastics, and polythene bags. These wastes will be segregated on-site, with plastics and other recyclables being collected by the Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) for transfer to the state's waste collection and treatment center.

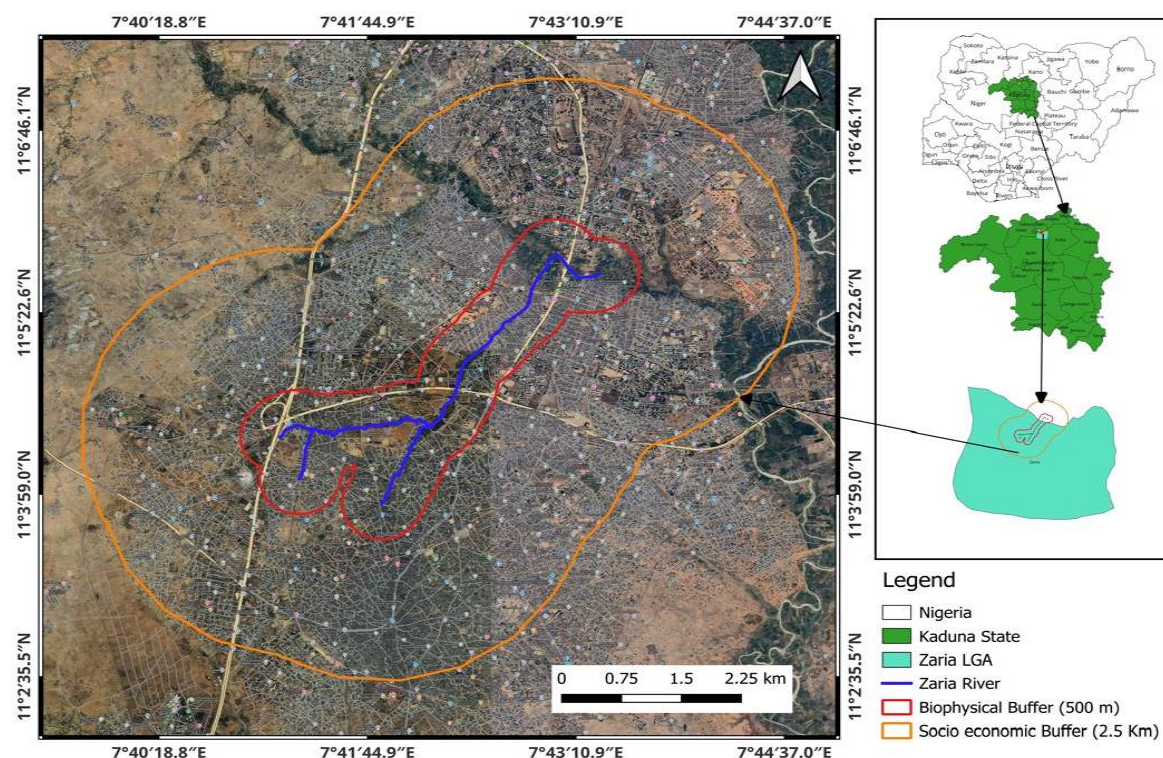


Figure 3- 1: Satellite Imagery of the Zaria Gully Erosion Site

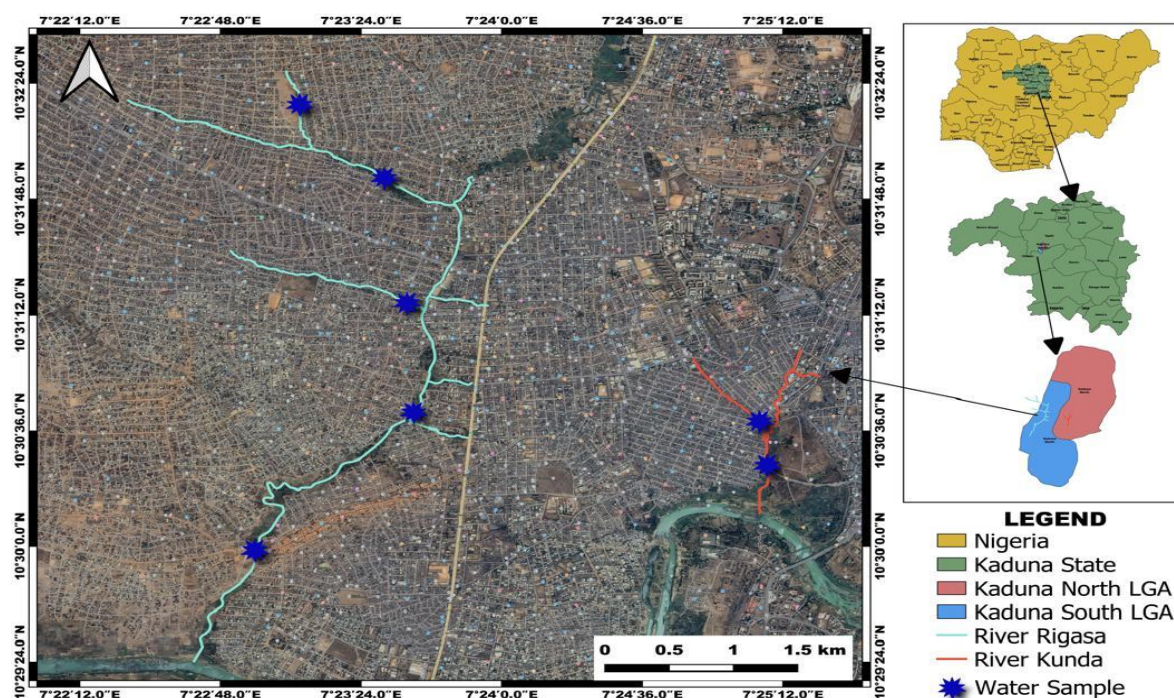


Figure 3- 2: Satellite Imagery of the Rigasa and Tudun Wada Gully Erosion Site

3.2. Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions of PAPs

This section presents analysis and interpretation of socioeconomic realities that are important for the sustainable implementation of the RAP process in context of Kaduna ACRoSAL. This chapter is based on fieldwork conducted in Kaduna and Zaria in September, 2024 during which structured questionnaire (quantitative) were administered and Observation (qualitative) was undertaken in project communities. Simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used for the quantitative method and qualitative methods respectively. Statistical Package of Social Sciences

(SPSS) and Microsoft Excel were used for the quantitative data analysis while Content analysis was adopted for the qualitative methods. Global best practices in research ethics were observed throughout the process.

In this section are strategic information important for successful RAP implementation. The information includes those covering economic, environmental and social and social conditions of project communities.

Most Spoken Language/s

Data analysis shows that Hausa is the most spoken language in the project communities. This is sustainable because the project sites - Kaduna and Zaria - are in Northern Nigeria where Hausa is a very popular language many people speak. This must be noted during RAP implementation. Other languages spoken are: English, Pidgin English and Igbo, among others. All other languages must, however, be noted for social inclusion necessary for RAP success.

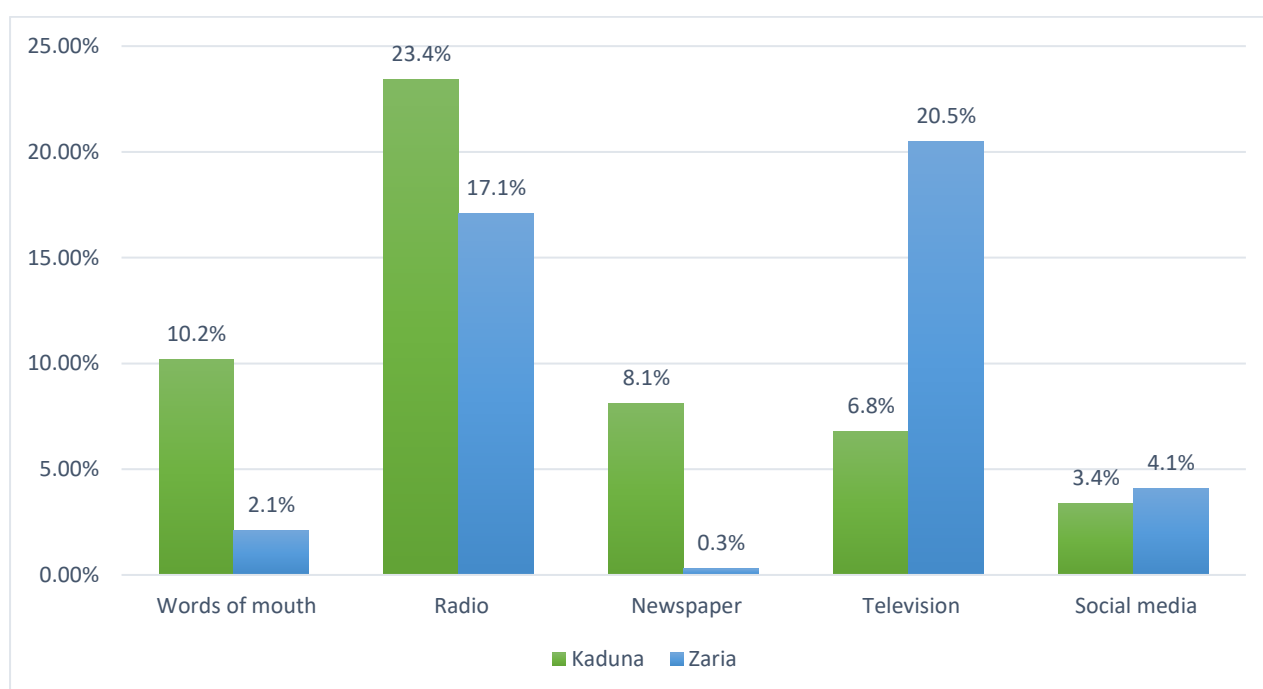


Figure 3- 3: Major Source/s of Information

The major sources of information in project communities of Kaduna and Zaria are Radio, Television, Words of mouth, Newspaper and social media. This finding is very important for sensitization and awareness creation during RAP implementation.

Decision Making Capacity in households

Most of the people interviewed in project sites were people with capacity to make decisions in their households.

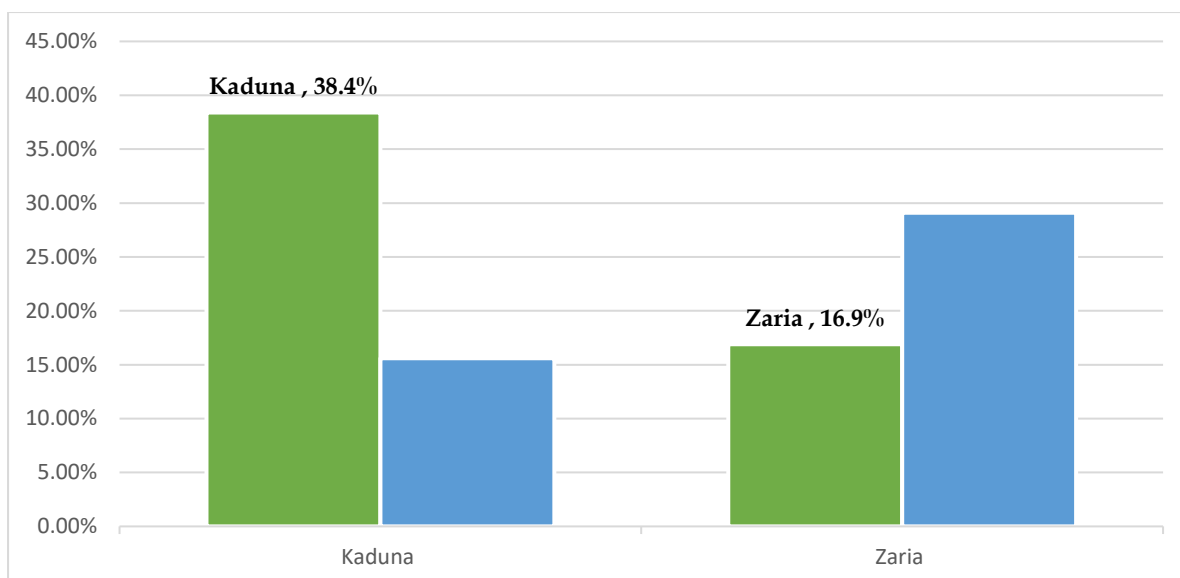


Figure 3- 4: Head of Household (HoH)

16.9 percent of the participants are Heads of Households in Zaria while 38.4 percent are Head of Households in Kaduna.

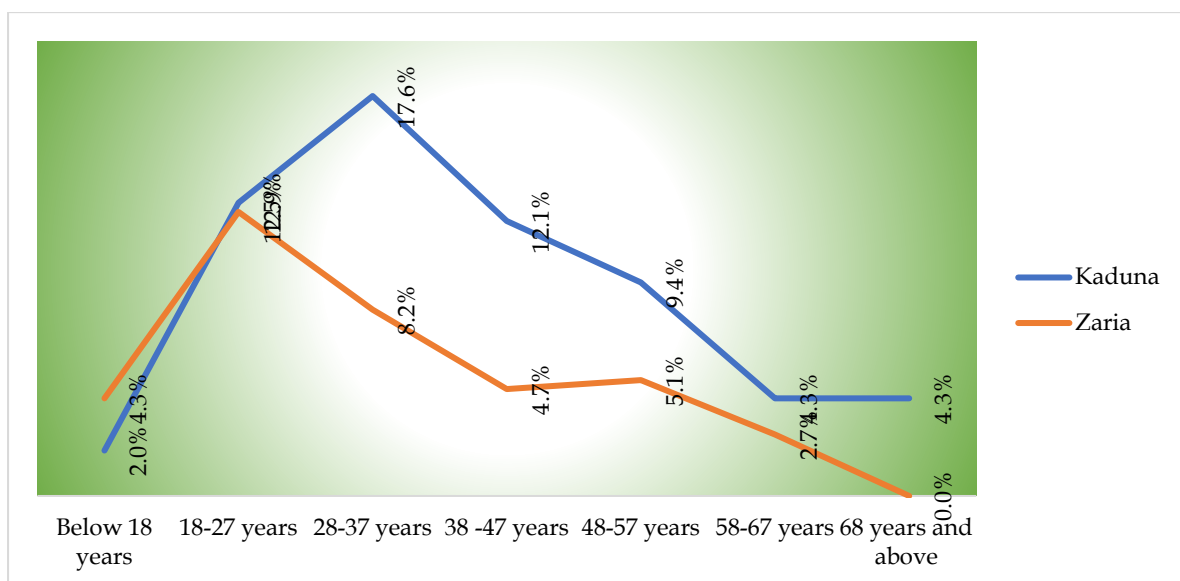


Figure 3- 5: Respondents Age as at Last Birthday

A very striking finding here is that majority of people in the project communities are youths and young people with the most predominant single age category been 28-37 years old in Kaduna and 18-27 years old in Zaria. RAP implementation must consider the youth predominance to prevent youth restiveness and institute RAP approaches that appropriate the positive energies of the youths in project sites and communities.

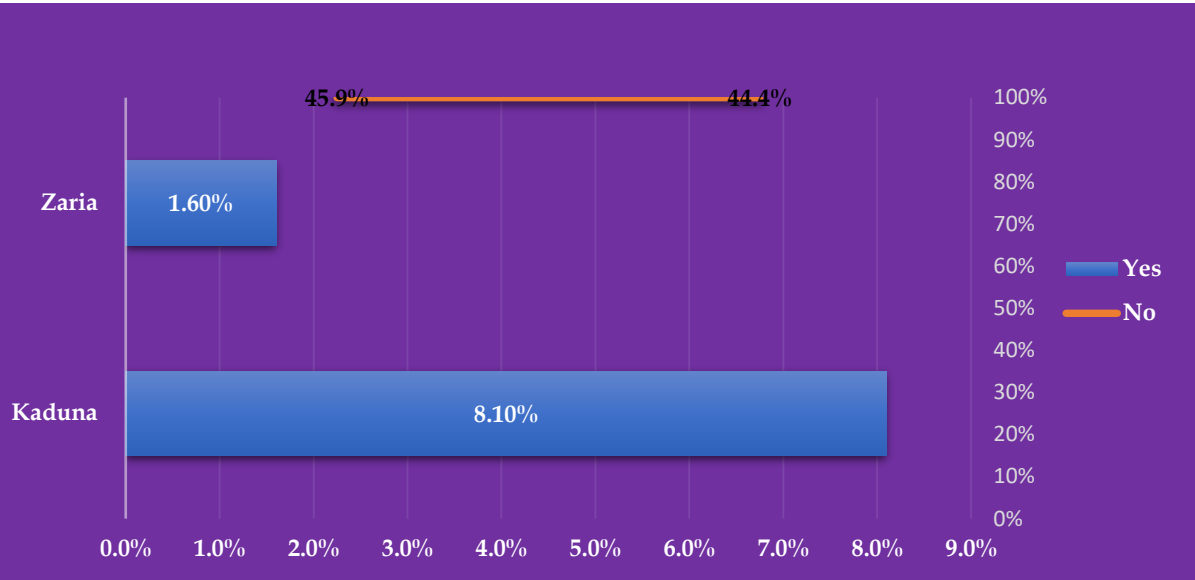


Figure 3- 6: Respondents' Physical Disability

Even though majority of the members of project communities do not have physical disabilities, the few that do must be factored into the RAP processes for important social inclusion.

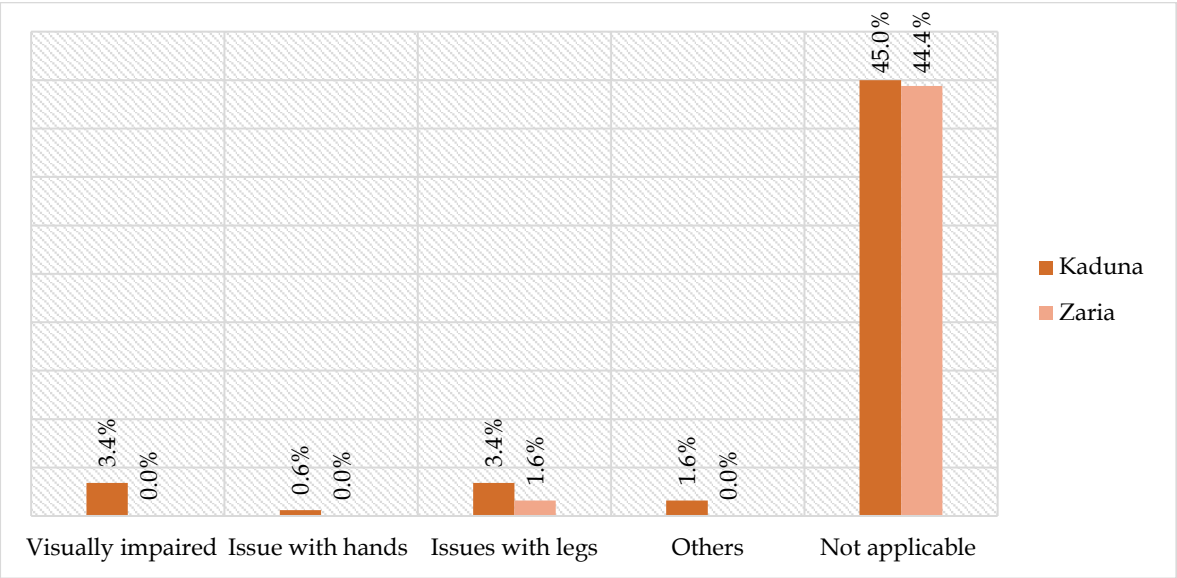


Figure 3- 7: Categories of Respondents with Physical Disabilities

Most of the respondents in the project sites do not have any physical disability. Among those living with disabilities, visual impairment, issues with hands and legs and others are the most common forms of disabilities. The PLWDs must be accommodated in the project implementation and RAP particularly.

Gender Distribution

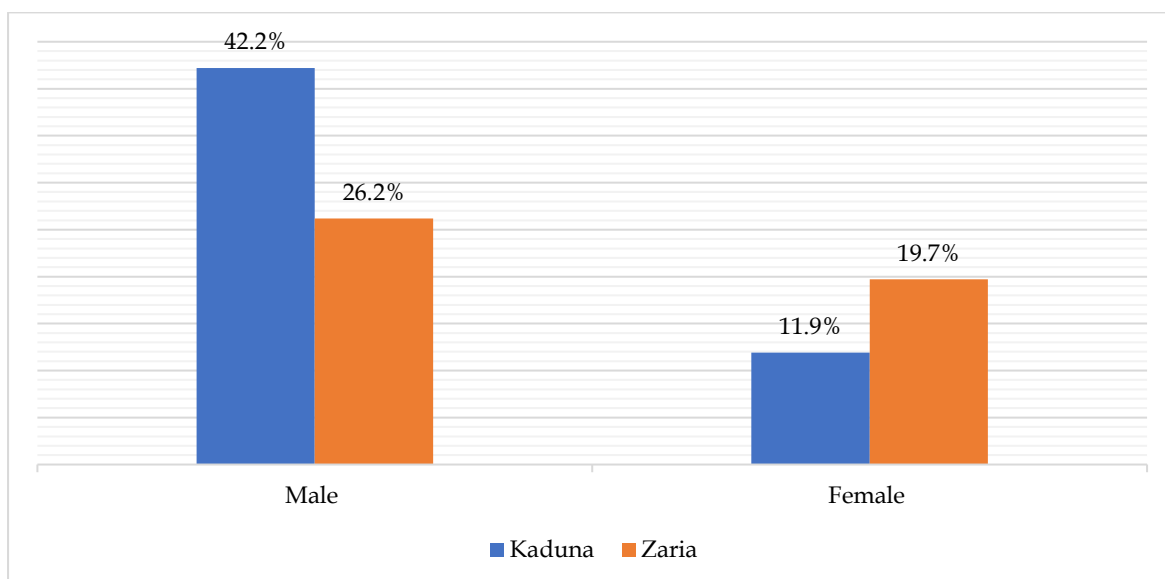


Figure 3- 8: Gender at Birth

Across the project sites, males are the most represented. This shows elements of male dominance in project communities.

Marital Status

In both Kaduna and Zaria, most of the respondents were either married or cohabiting. Over 50 percent of respondents in project sites were married as at the time of fieldwork. Other prominent categories are widowed, divorced and single.

Religion

Majority of the respondents in Kaduna and Zaria are Muslims (more than 90 percent). Other religions account for 10 percent. The other religions include Christianity and others.

Community safety

More than 70 percent of the respondents in Kaduna and Zaria consider their communities to be safe and free of crime and violence.

Family structure

The two most dominant family structures are nuclear and extended families in Kaduna and Zaria. More than 50 percent of the respondents have extended families while over 40 percent have nuclear families.

Ethnic group

Majority of the population are of Hausa ethnic group. More than 70 percent of the respondents described their ethnic identity as Hausa

Level of education

As a single category, the most common category of respondents completed secondary education (>20 percent in Kaduna and >11 percent in Zaria). This was followed by the people who completed tertiary education (> 8 percent in Kaduna and >5 percent in Zaria). Others have primary education, informal education, Quranic education, tertiary education or attended but did not complete secondary school

Employment

In Kaduna, 14.4 percent of the respondents described themselves as employed while only 3.8 percent of the respondents described themselves as employed in Zaria. The greatest percentage of the respondents described themselves as self-employed (> 21 percent in Kaduna and > 17 percent in Zaria). Others are either unemployed or students.

Level of Income

Small proportion of the respondents fall into the category of those who earn ₦100,000 - ₦149,999 (2.50% Kaduna, 0.60% Zaria). There are not much middle income and high income earners in the project communities. Less than 5 percent of respondents in Kaduna and Zaria earn ₦150,000 - ₦199,999. Just a little above 5 percent of the respondents earn ₦200,000 and above. Only a little above 5 percent earn ₦200,000 and above.

Farming and Livelihood.

There are significant number of people who are into farming and agriculture in the project areas. Among the farmers, only very few (< 1 percent) are commercial/large scale farmers. Respondents are mostly small and medium scale farmers. Less than 6 percent of the farmers own their farms as most are employees and assistants on the farms.

Most of the respondents have their farms close to their residences and do not have to travel kilometres to work and harvest from their farms.

Major types of crops cultivated and Length of Farming

The major types of crops cultivated by the farmers are: Beans, Yams, Millets, Soya Beans, Cassava, Onions, Peppers and Tomatoes among others. These crops are cultivated both for subsistence and commercial at various scales. Most of the farmers have been involved in farming in the communities from 0 - > 9 years.

It must be noted that some of the farms are very close to the river channels at the project sites and they will be impacted. These categories of farmers whose farms/livelihood crops will be impacted have been enumerated as part of the RAP process.

Other livelihood activities in the project sites are trading, Civil service and commercial transportation including buses, taxis and motorcycles.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Significant majority of respondents maintained GBV is not a problem in their communities and it is not prevalent in the two sites.

The most common form of GBV, when it occurs, in the project communities is Sexual abuse (> 40 percent in Kaduna and > 30 percent in Zaria). Other forms of GBV in the project communities are; Verbal abuse, Physical abuse, financial abuse and Emotional abuse.

Majority of the respondents across project sites insist there is no gender equality in the communities as patriarchy is deeply entrenched across social systems and relations.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

Across the two project sites, majority of respondents opine that grievances/conflicts are not prevalent in the communities. When conflicts occur, however, the usual causes of conflicts and grievances are; ethnic issues, religious issues, land disputes, verbal abuse and financial issues.

Reporting to community leaders is the most common ways respondents claim they resolve grievances/conflicts in communities. Thus, traditional leaders/institutions are very important in the GRM during RAP implementation. Hybrid GRM (a blend of traditional and modern grievance/conflict redress apparatuses) is very prominently recommended in the RAP implementation. This is particularly so because majority of respondents in Kaduna claim they report grievances/conflicts to police in Kaduna and majority in Zaria claim they report to traditional rulers. In the two project sites, community members rely on both modern/formal and traditional/informal GRM.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RELEVANT POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1. Introduction

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is structured in accordance with the applicable state, national, and international regulations, guidelines, conventions, and best industry management practices. It also adheres to the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) triggered by the project. The legal and institutional frameworks relevant to the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project have been comprehensively outlined in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This ESMP builds upon those frameworks, ensuring compliance with both regulatory requirements and sustainability objectives, while promoting the use of best practices in environmental and social management.

4.2. Relevant WB Environmental and Social Standards

The gully erosion control project is classified as "High" due to its potential significant adverse impacts on both the local population and environmentally sensitive areas. This classification reflects the project's site-specific nature and the likelihood that any negative effects can be effectively mitigated or reversed. As a result, appropriate mitigation measures can be more readily developed and implemented. Table 4.1 provides a summary of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are relevant to this project.

Table 4- 1: Relevant ESS and Applicability to the ACReSAL Project

ESS	Relevance to ACReSAL
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The scope of anticipated civil works and activities will result in environmental and social risks and impacts. Environmental concerns associated with such construction works include waste generation, community health and safety, occupational health and safety of workers, noise, dust emissions etc. However, these impacts are limited, site specific and can be mitigated. The project also poses some social risks, including risks associated with labour influx, grievances, social conflicts and exclusion of vulnerable groups from operationalizing the project. This will be addressed by the mitigation measures proposed in this ESMP in addition to guidelines prepared in the ESMF.
ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions	Proposed project will result in employment creation and involve worker-management relationships. The project will comply with the Labour Management Plan (LMP) prepared for ACReSAL, in addition, mitigation measures for various impacts associated with labour management have been identified in this ESMP.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and	Proposed project activity may generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume resources that may threaten

ESS	Relevance to ACRoSAL
Pollution Prevention.	people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. Mitigation measures to prevent pollution including waste management plan are included in this ESMP.
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Project activities, equipment, and infrastructure may increase community exposure to health and safety risks and impacts. Mitigation measures addressing community health and safety risks are captured in this ESMP.
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. This is addressed in a stand-alone RAP.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources which are fundamental to sustainable development. Project activities may impact on these resources either through material sourcing, destruction of flora and earth excavation amongst others. Mitigation measures to protect biodiversity and conservation of natural resources are captured in this ESMP.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Scope of civil works and activities may result in impacts to the traditions and cultural heritage of the people which is an important economic and social asset for development. A physical and cultural management plan is included in this ESMP.
ESS 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement	Development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. This is addressed in the project SEP and in this ESMP.

4.3. National Legal Framework

The National Legal Framework guiding the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) includes the National Policy on the Environment (1989, revised 2016) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12 LFN 2004, among other relevant regulations, which will be identified in this ESMP.

4.3.1. National Policy on Environment

The National Policy on Environment (1989, revised 2016) establishes a comprehensive mechanism for cooperation, coordination, and consultation among federal, state, and local governments. It emphasizes the need for effective institutions and linkages for the formulation and implementation of environmental policies. The policy outlines guidelines and strategies for managing the environment in the following key areas:

- i. Human population
- ii. Land use and soil conservation
- iii. Water resource management

- iv. Forestry
- v. Wildlife and protected areas
- vi. Marine and coastal resources
- vii. Toxic and hazardous substances
- viii. Energy production and use
- ix. Air pollution
- x. Noise pollution
- xi. Recreational spaces
- xii. Greenbelt movements
- xiii. Cultural property

4.3.2. National Environmental Impact Assessment Act CAP E12 LFN 2004

This Act mandates that no public or private sector projects may proceed without prior consideration of their environmental effects. It makes the EIA process compulsory for all development projects and outlines the procedures for conducting and reporting EIA studies. The preparation of this ESMP complies with the requirements of this Act.

4.4. Other Relevant National Frameworks

4.4.1. Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978

The Nigerian Land Use Act establishes a comprehensive legal framework governing land ownership and usage in Nigeria. This Act empowers the government to take land from individuals and communities when necessary for what is defined as “overriding public interest.” The Act specifies the conditions under which the State can revoke rights of occupancy, ensuring that land acquisition is conducted fairly and transparently.

To protect the rights of individuals affected by such land take, the Act mandates compensation for the loss of land, which must be just and adequate. In light of the potential impacts arising from land acquisition related to the ACRoSAL project, a stand-alone Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed. This RAP outlines the processes and strategies for addressing the displacement of individuals and communities, ensuring compliance with the ACRoSAL Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that has been approved by both the Government and the Bank. The RAP includes guidelines for stakeholder engagement, compensation mechanisms, and support services for affected individuals, emphasizing the need for a participatory approach throughout the resettlement process.

4.4.2. National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health (Revised 2020)

The National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health, revised in 2020 and approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC), serves as a cornerstone for promoting safe working environments across various sectors in Nigeria. The policy provides a framework for voluntary compliance with health and safety standards, which is particularly relevant to development projects like gully erosion control that may expose workers to various risks.

This policy advocates for the establishment of effective occupational health and safety (OHS) programs aimed at preventing workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. The policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, including

government agencies, employers, and workers, in promoting a culture of safety. In line with this policy, an OHS Plan has been integrated into this ESMP. This plan details specific measures to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety regulations, including risk assessments, safety training for workers, emergency response protocols, and monitoring of health and safety practices throughout the project lifecycle. By prioritizing worker safety, the project aims to enhance overall project sustainability and foster a safe working environment.

4.4.3. National Gender Policy (Revised 2022)

The National Gender Policy (2021-2026), revised and approved in March 2022, represents Nigeria's commitment to promoting gender equality and addressing disparities in gender roles. The policy aims to dismantle cultural and religious biases that perpetuate inequality, particularly those that adversely affect women and marginalized groups. Key objectives of the policy include ensuring equal access for women to essential resources, promoting women's participation in decision-making processes, and investing in programs that enhance women's economic empowerment and human capital. The policy recognizes the need to eliminate harmful traditional practices that pose risks to women's health and well-being, such as gender-based violence and child marriage. To operationalize this commitment, the policy outlines strategies for enhancing gender responsive governance and accountability at all levels of government. It calls for the integration of gender considerations into national development plans and programs, as well as the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating gender-related outcomes. For this ACRoSAL project, adherence to the National Gender Policy is crucial. Efforts will be made to ensure that project activities promote gender equality and empower women, including targeted outreach and engagement with women's groups and initiatives aimed at addressing gender-specific challenges in the project areas.

4.4.4. National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030)

The National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030) aims to foster low-carbon, climate-resilient, and gender-responsive socio-economic development in Nigeria. This policy seeks to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change while enhancing its capacity to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate-related challenges across all sectors. One of the key goals of the policy is to improve social, cultural, economic, and ecological resilience, while also lowering greenhouse gas emissions. It focuses on increasing public awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation measures, alongside promoting research, innovation, and technology development. The policy also emphasizes the importance of building national capacity to implement climate change interventions at various levels, ensuring that climate-related issues are integrated into development planning across sectors.

To achieve these goals, the policy outlines several objectives. One major focus is the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures that support low-carbon development. This involves strengthening capacities at the local, state, and national levels to enable effective climate change responses. The policy encourages scientific research and innovation to address climate challenges, while also developing strategies to reduce the vulnerability of Nigerians in different sectors. Additionally, the policy highlights the importance of incorporating gender, youth, and other vulnerable groups into climate change interventions. It promotes sustainable land-use systems to enhance agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and maintain ecosystem health. The development of climate-resilient infrastructure is another

priority, making sure that construction and urban development are prepared for future climate impacts.

Mobilizing resources, both technical and financial, is crucial for the success of this policy. This includes fostering international cooperation and national investment in climate initiatives. Furthermore, the policy seeks to develop a strong climate change communication system to ensure access to accurate and timely information for all stakeholders. Lastly, strengthening national institutions, policies, and governance mechanisms is essential for effective climate change management. Through this framework, Nigeria aims to achieve its climate goals while promoting sustainable development and inclusive growth.

4.4.5. National Guidelines on Environmental Management Systems (1999)

These guidelines mandate that all organizations and facilities in Nigeria must establish an Environmental Management System (EMS). The guidelines also stipulate that the EMS should be audited annually or as necessary to ensure compliance and effective environmental management.

4.4.6. Public Health Law (L.N 47 of 1955, Cap 103)

The Public Health Law provides a framework for executing development projects under guidelines that promote health by protecting the environment and safeguarding human well-being. It empowers Health Officers at the local government level, supervised by state and federal ministries, to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction support a healthy environment. This law is relevant for ensuring that project activities promote public health in line with its provisions.

4.4.7. The Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Act (2015)

Signed into law on May 23, 2015, the VAPP Act prohibits all forms of violence against individuals in both private and public life. It aims to provide comprehensive protection and effective remedies for victims while imposing stringent penalties on offenders. The act reflects Nigeria's commitment to addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). However, despite these legislative efforts, challenges persist in establishing cohesive leadership and securing multisectoral support to tackle this multifaceted issue effectively. There remains a critical need for concerted initiatives among government agencies, civil society, and other stakeholders to ensure the VAPP Act's objectives are met and to create a safer environment for all individuals.

4.5. State Legislations

4.5.1. Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Kaduna State Ministry of Environment is the state regulatory authority in charge of environmental protection. It was established to carry out the following functions:

-  Ensure sustainable development of the Environment of the State.
-  Ensure a serene environment through the protection, conservation and sustainable management of Natural Resources for all development of the state.
-  Establish sustainability in communities and industries in the state.

- ✚ Ensure a qualitative and healthy environment thereby ensuring the well-being of the people of Kaduna State.
- ✚ Conserve and use the environment and the natural resources for the benefit of the people of the State.
- ✚ Cooperate and collaborate with the federal, Local Governments and non-Governmental organizations, private sector and individuals on environmental matters.
- ✚ Conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological processes essential for the preservation of biological diversity.
- ✚ Control and monitor all forms of environmental degradation from Agricultural, industrial and Governmental generation.
- ✚ Ensure that forestry Laws and Regulations control and protect the State Forest.
- ✚ Ensure sustainable management of the forest to meet economic, social and ecological needs of the people of the state.

4.5.2. Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA)

The Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA) was established by edict of 1994 and later revised in 1998 to ensure sustainability in Kaduna State. KEPA is under the supervision of the Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

KEPA is charged with the responsibility of addressing all environmental problems in the state including but not limited to organizing programs aimed at changing people's negative attitudes towards environmental management for sustainable development. Other functions of the Agency are:

1. Enact and enforce State regulations, procedures, guidelines, and environmental standard for effective - prevention, remediation, control and monitoring of point and non - point source of pollution and degradation;
2. Implement, and review environmental policy in the State and in particular to demand and review environmental impact assessment and statement and for new development projects and to also demand review environmental audit reports for existing developments and such other operations which are deemed to have significant impact on the environment;
3. Prepare in accordance with the State policy and Law on the environment periodic master plans for the development and financial requirements for implementation of such plans;
4. Prevent or stop any act omission which consequences are likely to diversely affect environment and to generally del with any discharge either solid, liquid or gaseous materials deposited wilfully or otherwise in the environmental and to deal generally with any violation which the Authority may deem hazardous to the environment and the ecosystem:

They shall in particular: -

- i. Monitor the whole parts of the State for any such discharge.
- ii. Cause the responsible parties to stop or remove such discharge;
- iii. Remove or cause or be removed such discharge at the expenses of the defaulting party;
- iv. Penalty to be paid in accordance with appropriate regulations;
- v. Reinstate, rehabilitate or cause the effect environment to be removed to its original state at the expense of the responsible parties,

- vi. Approve landscaping for all and drainage plans on new developments' and
- vii. Grant final approval for all manner of mining activities in the State;
- 5. Monitor environmental quality, conduct programmes for continuing surveillance and of regular periodic inspection of actual or potential contaminants of point and non-point sources of environmental pollution in accordance with the laid down regulations as the Authority may deem fit;
- 6. To liaise with Federal, State, local Government and other public and private Authorities, agencies and institutions engaged in environmental planning and functions;
- 7. Research, collect information and research findings in various environment disciplines.
- 8. Develop libraries and archives, and to establish and maintain a database on environment;
- 9. Stimulate public interest on environment by public awareness, campaign and generally encourage environmental education programmes in schools, mass media and other formal and informal sector;
- 10. Where feasible, conduct training programmes for industrial, commercial and public institutions and or recruit or train environmental extension workers and staff of the Authority for the purpose of effective mobilization of the public towards environmental education and awareness;
- 11. Issue permits, license, approvals and to issue certification and operation levies for the issuance of such permits, license, approval and certifications as the Authority may from time to time prescribe;
- 12. Establish and maintain close liaison and linkages with major research and scientific institutions, professional associations, experts and consultants as well as government and non - governmental organizations in the field of environment;
- 13. Investigate and ascertain all violation of this law and, or relevant rules and regulations under the law and prosecute or to be prosecuted such violators;
- 14. Demand to access to any public or private property or premises at all reasonable time enter upon for the purpose of inspecting and investigating for ascertaining any violations or potential violations;
- 15. Establish zonal offices in the State and constitute joint consultative committee with the Federal and Local Governments, for the purpose of operating, administering and enforcing the provision of any existing law and regulations and or any enactment relating to environment generally,
- 16. Without prejudice to the provision of any existing law relating to refuse disposal the Authority shall establish operational mechanisms for refuse collection, transportation and disposal in cooperation with the Local Governments of the State;
- 17. Subject to the approval of the Governor, the Authority may borrow money, whether by the way of mortgage or otherwise for the execution and discharge of its functions;
- 18. The Authority may accept gift of land, money, books or other property upon such terms and conditions as may be specified by the person making the gift, provided it shall not be lawful for the Authority to accept any gift if the gift are consistent with functions of the Authority under the law or contrary or any law or regulations for the time being in force;
- 19. Subject to the existing regulations and other legislation, honour, adopt and execute all existing bilateral and multilateral agreements, memoranda of understanding, cultural obligations, including executing project and

programmes with foreign countries non-governmental organizations and individuals; and

20. The Authority shall have the power to delegate some of or any of its functions and conditions as it may be determined.

4.6. Gaps Between Nigerian Legislation and World Bank Policies

The alignment of national legislation with international standards and guidelines is important for effective project implementation, especially when engaging with funding institutions such as the World Bank (WB). For this project, several differences exist between the current Nigerian legislation and the policies set forth by the World Bank. These gaps may affect the project's compliance with environmental and social safeguards, as well as its overall sustainability. Table 4.2 summarizes the identified gaps, highlighting key areas where Nigerian legislation diverges from World Bank policies.

Table 4- 2: Gaps between Nigeria Legislation and WB Policies

Project Triggered Policies	Nigerian Legislation	World Bank ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
ESS1 Environmental Assessment	National EIA Act provides that public or private sector of the economy shall not undertake or embark on or authorize projects or activities without prior consideration of the effects on the environment. The act makes an EIA mandatory for any development project, and prescribes the procedures for conducting and reporting EIA studies. Responsibility for monitoring of EIA activities lies with the FMEnv and State ministries of environment.	An EIA is conducted to ensure that Bank financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable. Any World Bank project that is likely to have potential adverse environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence requires an EA indicating the potential risks, mitigation measures and environmental management framework or plan.	Nigeria currently has a comprehensive framework for assessing and managing the environmental impacts of development projects. However, in comparison with the World Bank ESS1, it would appear that the Nigeria framework lacks the provision of clear requirements or guidance in the assessment of the impact of an activity on public health. In this case the policy of the Bank prevails.
ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions	Labour Act, Chapter 198, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004, was on promoting fair treatment and equal opportunities of project workers. Child Labour Act. 2019 prohibit child labour or their engagement under certain conditions	ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.	Gaps include emerging issues on contractor's requirement in the bidding documents. Separate requirements for direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and community workers. The ESF places responsibility on the proponent (borrower) to take responsibility for ensuring requirements for managing all categories of workers involved in the project. While the Labour Act. Places responsibility only for direct workers (permanent or casual) employed within or outside the community. In this

Project Triggered Policies	Nigerian Legislation	World Bank ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
			case the policy of the Bank prevails. The child labour Act. 2019 essentially satisfy requirements of International Labour Organisation (ILO) on child labour and consistent with ESS 2
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	The policies, standards, legislation and guidelines under the EIA Act in consonance with the NESREA Act set out compliance requirements to address water quality, environmental health and sanitation, including pollution abatement. The legislations provide enforce compliance with guidelines and legislations on sustainable management of the ecosystem, biodiversity conservation and the development of Nigeria's natural resources; The regulations seek to use the most appropriate means to prevent and combat various atmospheric pollution; and to address standards applicable to emission from any new mobile or stationary source which causes or contributes to air pollution and may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare using appropriate means to reduce emission to permissible levels.	ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable	Requirements for pollution prevention and waste management are similar, but the ESF contains additional requirements for improving efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, as well as other resources. In this case the policy of the Bank prevails

Project Triggered Policies	Nigerian Legislation	World Bank ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
ESS4 Community Health and Safety	In consonance with the NESREA Act, Section 20(1), the EIA Act provides the specifications and standards to protect and enhance the quality of Nigeria's air resources, so as to promote the public health, welfare and the natural development and productive capacity of the nations' human, animal, marine or plant life including, in particular, minimum essential air quality standards for human, animal, marine or plant health; and the control of concentration of substances in the air which separately or in combination are likely to result in damage or deterioration of the environmental and human health	ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities. ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.	These issues are not adequately covered in the EIA Act and not often comprehensively assessed because the fragmentation of requirements into various laws. In this case the policy of the Bank prevails
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Chapter 202 of Nigeria Land Use Act, 1990 is the legal basis for land acquisition and resettlement in Nigeria. This is covered in details in the RAP document	The World Bank's ESS5 aims to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement. Where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production level, or at least in restoring them; encourage community. This is covered in details in the RAP	The issues on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement are not adequately covered in the Land Use Act. In addition, the Land Use Act is obsolete and the rates for compensation and eligible categories of affected persons will need to be reviewed by the Government. In this case the policy of the B prevails
ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and	The provisions under the Nigerian EIA Act seek for the protection and	ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and	Essentially, there is no difference between the main

Project Triggered Policies	Nigerian Legislation	World Bank ESS	Gaps Between the Policies
Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources in general.	sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Requirements related to ecosystem services are set out in ESS1. ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the nonliving environment. This ESS also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources	framework of both policies. To the extent of the compliance enforcement provisions, the Nigerian EIA Act and the World Bank ESS6 are similar. In addition, the ESS also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources, including forestry, fisheries, and agriculture, ensuring that such activities are environmentally sound, socially responsible, and economically viable over the long term.
ESS8 Physical Cultural Resources	National Commission For Museums and Monuments Act of 1990, Chapter 242 seeks to protect and preserve any objects of archaeological interest wherever they may be found. Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest in the course of operations permitted under section 19 of this Act shall notify the Commission.	The Bank seeks to assist countries to manage their physical cultural resources and avoid or mitigate adverse impact of development projects on these resources.	No difference in framework, however, responsibility for monitoring of activities and enforcement under this Nigerian Regulations is effectively lacking. In this case the policy of the Bank prevails.

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure	The EIA Act in consonance with the NESREA Act recognize the need to create public awareness and provide environmental education on sustainable environmental management, promote private sector compliance with environmental regulations. The Act also prescribes public disclosure of environmental and social instruments for 21 days in public domain including display centres, newspapers and radio announcement	This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to project design	Gaps include guidelines on the identification of stakeholders and focus groups including the preparation of stakeholders' engagement plans and Grievance Redress Mechanisms and entrenches stakeholder engagement throughout the life cycle of the project. In this case the policy of the Bank prevails
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4.7. Institutional Framework

4.7.1. The Federal Ministry of Environment

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) is the leading policymaking body tasked with addressing environmental challenges in Nigeria. Established under exact legislation, the Ministry is responsible for ensuring that all development and industrial activities, along with their emissions, comply with national guidelines and standards for environmental protection. To achieve this, the Ministry has developed various regulations and instruments, with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act No. 86 of 1992 serving as the primary tool for integrating environmental and social considerations into development projects. This Act mandates that both public and private sectors conduct thorough assessments of potential environmental and social impacts before starting any significant projects.

4.7.2. Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and natural Resources

The Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources operates as a complement to the Federal Ministry of Environment, making sure that public health is promoted, safety is enhanced and environmental quality is upheld at the state level. The Ministry's responsibilities include overseeing the implementation of environmental programs and providing direction on environmental matters. It plays a critical role in monitoring pollution and managing the disposal of solid, gaseous, and liquid wastes generated by various facilities within the state.

4.7.3. Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)

KEPA is tasked with the periodic monitoring of environmental parameters as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) monitoring framework. Additionally, the agency which is under the Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for maintaining sanitation across the state and ensuring the proper disposal of excavated materials and construction debris following construction and repair activities.

4.7.4. Igabi, Kaduna South, Zaria, and Sabo Gari Local Government Authorities

The proposed project spans the jurisdictions of the Igabi, Kaduna South, Zaria, and Sabo Gari Local Government Areas (LGAs), which are governed by the state environmental laws and regulations mentioned earlier. Each LGA has an Environment and Public Health Department responsible for addressing environmental health issues and ensuring compliance with local environmental standards within their respective areas.

4.8. Administrative Framework for the ACRoSAL Project

The implementation of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project is structured around a multi-level administrative framework that ensures efficient coordination between the Federal Government, state-level agencies, local authorities, and project-affected communities. The framework facilitates the seamless flow of information, strategic oversight, technical execution, and stakeholder engagement at all phases of the project. Key roles are distributed among various committees, ministries, and management units, each responsible for

specific aspects of the project's administration and successful delivery. This sub-section outlines the primary actors involved, their roles, and how they collaborate to achieve the objectives of the ACRoSAL Project.

4.8.1. National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee is the highest decision-making body for the ACRoSAL Project. Chaired by the Honorable Minister of Finance and co-chaired by the Honorable Minister of Environment, the committee is responsible for providing strategic direction and ensuring high-level coordination across different sectors. It includes the Honorable Ministers of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Rural Development (FMARD) as key member, along with heads of relevant government agencies and departments. This body ensures inter-ministerial collaboration, aligns the project with national priorities, and addresses any policy or administrative issues that may arise.

4.8.2. Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) serves as the project sponsor and the lead implementing institution for ACRoSAL on behalf of the Federal Government. FMEnv ensures that the project is in line with national environmental and sustainable development goals, and it facilitates cooperation with other key ministries and agencies. The ministry coordinates with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and FMARD to streamline operations and policy implementation. Within FMEnv, several specialized departments play critical roles in executing various aspects of the ACRoSAL Project, including:

- ✚ Federal Department of Forestry (FDF): Oversees afforestation and sustainable forest management activities.
- ✚ Environmental Assessment Department (EAD): Manages the environmental impact assessments (EIAs) to ensure project compliance with national and international standards.
- ✚ Department of Climate Change (DCC): Addresses climate resilience components of the project.
- ✚ Department for Erosion, Flood Control, and Coastal Zone Management (EFC&CZM): Provides technical expertise for gully erosion control measures.
- ✚ Great Green Wall (GGW): Facilitates desertification control and land restoration efforts.
- ✚ Forest Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN): Conducts research and provides scientific support for ecosystem restoration.
- ✚ National Park Services (NPS): Contributes to biodiversity conservation in project areas.
- ✚ National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA): Ensures compliance with environmental regulations.

4.8.3. Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

The Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU), housed within the Federal Ministry of Environment, is responsible for the day-to-day administration and technical coordination of the ACRoSAL Project at the national level. The FPMU's functions include organizing capacity-building programs, managing the procurement of goods and services, and ensuring that project management practices meet international standards. It also serves as the key communication bridge between the federal

authorities and the State Project Management Units (SPMUs), ensuring that project activities are consistent across all participating states. The FPMU is ultimately accountable for the project's success on behalf of the Federal Government.

4.8.4. Kaduna State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

The Kaduna State Project Management Unit (SPMU) is responsible for implementing ACREsAL activities at the state level, under the supervision of the Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The SPMU oversees all administrative, technical, and managerial aspects of the project within the state. It also plays a crucial role in engaging with State Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the communities directly affected by the project.

The SPMU includes several key officers, such as:

- ✚ Public Liaison Officer: Manages communication and engagement with stakeholders and the general public.
- ✚ Project Engineer: Oversees the technical aspects of infrastructure and construction activities.
- ✚ Monitoring & Evaluation Officer: Tracks progress and evaluates project performance.
- ✚ Environmental & Social Officers: Ensure that environmental and social safeguards are implemented in accordance with relevant regulations and project requirements. These officers are also responsible for preparing Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for subprojects within the state, with the support of external technical consultants.

4.8.5. Local Project Committee

At the local level, a dedicated Project Committee will be established in each project area to ensure that community interests are represented and that the project adheres to agreed environmental and social safeguards. The committee will consist of representatives from the project's beneficiary communities, Community Development Associations, Community-Based Organizations, and other selected community leaders. Under the guidance of Local Government Area (LGA) authorities, the Local Project Committee will monitor the quality of project implementation, ensuring that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is followed and that any issues affecting the community are promptly addressed. Their responsibilities also extend to the long-term maintenance and sustainability of the project after construction is completed, with regular reports submitted to the SPMU. Figure 4.1 below shows the implementation organogram of ACREsAL.

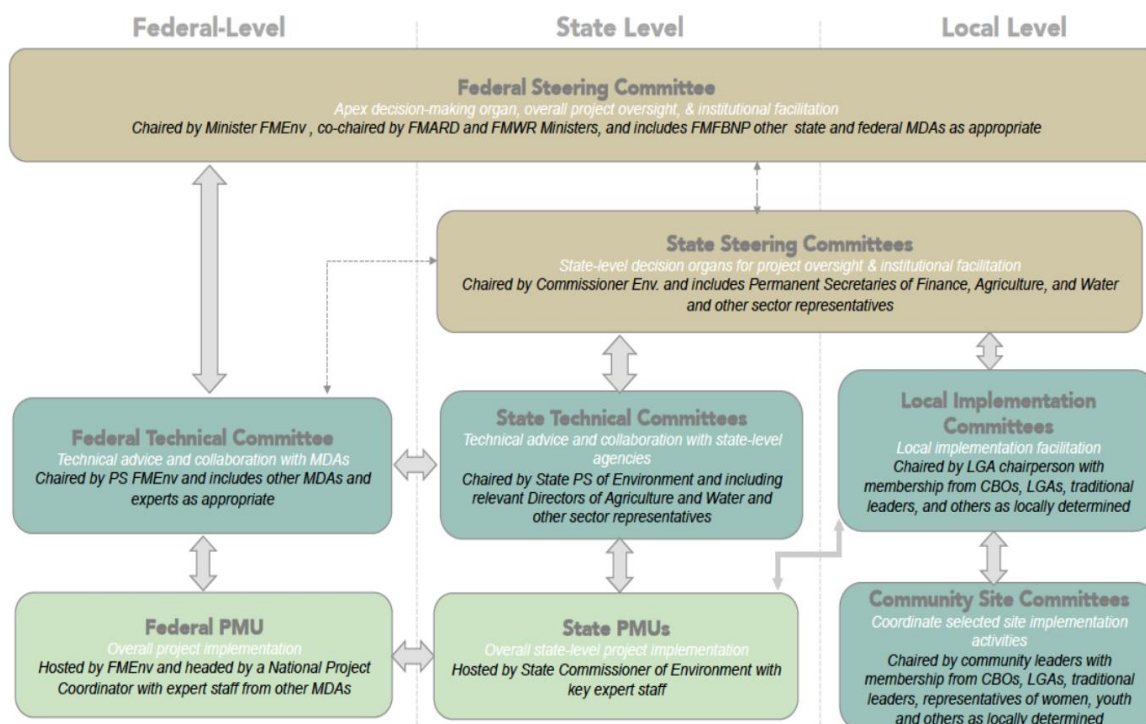


Figure 4- 1: Implementation Organogram of ACRoSAL

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SOCIAL IMPACT COVERAGE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

5.1. RAP Scope and Impact Coverage

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) addresses both permanent and temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use as part of the Kaduna and Zaria gully erosion control project. The scope of this RAP covers the following scenarios:

- a) **Expropriation or Compulsory Procedures:** Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory measures in line with national law.
- b) **Negotiated Settlements:** Land rights or use rights acquired through negotiated agreements with property owners or legal landholders, where failure to reach, an agreement would lead to expropriation or compulsory action.
- c) **Restrictions on Land Use and Natural Resource Access:** Limits on land use or access to natural resources that result in communities or groups losing access to resources they have traditionally or customarily used, or have recognizable usage rights. This includes cases where areas like legally designated protected zones, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are created in relation to the project.
- d) **Relocation of Informal Occupants:** Relocation of individuals or groups who may not hold formal or traditional land rights but who were occupying or utilizing the land before the project-specific cut-off date.
- e) **Loss of Land Usability:** Displacement of individuals whose land becomes unusable or inaccessible due to project activities.
- f) **Restrictions on Communal and Natural Resource Access:** Restrictions imposed on access to communal property or natural resources, including marine and aquatic resources, timber, non-timber forest products, freshwater sources, medicinal plants, hunting or gathering grounds, and grazing or cropping areas.
- g) **Uncompensated Relinquishment of Land:** Situations where land rights or claims to land or resources are relinquished by individuals or communities without receiving full compensation.
- h) **Pre-Project Land Acquisition:** Land acquisition or restrictions on land use that occurred before the project but were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of or in preparation for the project.

This RAP seeks to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all project-affected persons (PAPs) within the outlined impact coverage.

5.2. Inventory of Affected Assets in The Project Area

The project may involve temporary land acquisition for establishing burrow pits or staging areas. Any land acquired for these purposes will be compensated adequately through lease payments, with the expectation that the land will be restored to its

original condition before being returned to the owner. The standalone Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the project provides detailed guidelines on the restoration procedures for burrow pits.

The gully erosion construction work will largely take place within the existing drainage route. However, the project is expected to impact the following:

- ✚ **Structures:** A total of 891 structures, which include residential buildings, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings, fences, soakaway systems, and slab extensions.
- ✚ **Economic Trees and Cash Crops:** 1,042 project-affected persons (PAPs) who own cash crops and economic trees will be affected.

The following table outlines the economic trees and cash crops that will be impacted by the project:

Table 5- 1: Summary of Economic Trees/Cash Crops Impacted

S/N	Economic Trees	Cash crops
1	Plantain	Maize
2	Neem	Millet
3	Baobab (Kuka)	Cabbage
4	Moringa (Zogalle)	Carrot
5	Mango (Mangoro)	Attarugu
6	Chideya tree	Beans
7	Orange (Lemu Zaki)	Bitter leaf
8	Palm tree	Lettuce
9	Danya	Tomatoes
10	Franshana	Cocoa yam
11	Date (Dabino)	Rice
12	Kanya	Irish Potatoes
13	Kalgo	Watermelon
14	Rimi	Hot pepper (Borkano)
15		Cotton
16		Kabewa
17		Ginger

5.3. Performance Indicator for Assessing Livelihood Restoration

Performance indicators are essential for evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan and income restoration measures. The monitoring and evaluation officer, along with the Social Livelihood Officer from the Project Management Unit (PMU), will be responsible for creating a schedule and budget for monitoring the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation. This process will commence before project implementation and will continue throughout the project's life cycle.

Key monitoring indicators will be used to assess the RAP's income restoration progress. These indicators, detailed in Chapter Eleven, will serve as benchmarks to track performance.

- ✚ Positive results or improvements over baseline conditions will signify that the resettlement plan is on track and consistent with its objectives.

- ✚ Underperformance compared to baseline conditions indicates that the resettlement plan has failed to meet its intended objectives.

In cases of underperformance, the Social Livelihood Officer must promptly report the issues to the SPMU and recommend improvements or modifications to the livelihood restoration measures. For the resettlement plan to be implemented successfully, project-affected persons (PAPs) should be given prior orientation during training and enlightenment workshops. Additionally, PAPs must be informed that their activities will be periodically monitored to ensure proper compliance and progress towards livelihood restoration goals.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

6.1. Introduction

This section outlines the Resettlement Plan for the Kaduna and Zaria gully erosion control project. It details the valuation methods used to assess the affected assets, the entitlements proposed for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), and the criteria used to determine eligibility. Specifically, it explains the approach to valuing losses, ensuring the calculation of replacement costs for all impacted assets. Additionally, it provides a thorough description of the proposed types and levels of compensation and resettlement assistance, along with the strategies employed to guarantee full replacement cost for any lost assets, in line with relevant safeguard policies.

6.2. Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

The entitlement matrix outlines the specific categories of PAPs, types of losses, and the corresponding compensation and support measures to be provided under this project. It serves as the framework for determining compensation budgets, resettlement assistance, and income restoration initiatives that will be implemented by the project proponent. This matrix ensures that all PAPs are compensated fairly and in accordance with their entitlements. Further explanation of the entitlement matrix is provided in the following sections, including the eligibility criteria that govern entitlements.

Table 6- 1: Entitlement Matrix Table for PAPs

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/ residential /commercial land	1.1 (a)Legal owners of land (b)Occupancy/ Hereditary tenant (c) Land Owners: customary rights	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid plus a one- time lump sum (5% of the cost of structure) grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.
2, Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site) 2.1. By excavation etc. from borrows for earth for construction. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to preconstruction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill 2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water
3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1. Cultivator occupying land	3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years
3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.	3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers/ squatters (b) /tenant	3.2. (a) 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 for next 15 years to be computed at current market value.
3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating	3.3 Persons (Tenant/User) working on the affected lands	Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Full compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) (c) provide alternative land for farming 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, shortterm or long-term agricultural labour (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) where no alternative land exists.
4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures	4.1. (a)Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied (b) Renters	4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
		materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. (b) Onetime cash assistance equivalent to 4 months' rent moving to alternate premise. Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities	4.2. School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/ installations	4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the SPMU; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable PAPs 5.1. Reestablishing and/or enhancing livelihood 5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless 5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind. 5.2 (a) & (b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
6. Loss of grazing area	Cattle Rearers	Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsman to locate new grazing fields. Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating new grazing area.
7. Loss of access to rivers or lakes/ access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others
8. 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.	

6.3. Valuation Methodology

The valuation of assets and other forms of losses resulting from the project was carried out to identify individuals whose assets or livelihoods would be directly or indirectly affected by project activities. The guiding principle for compensation valuation is to ensure that lost income and assets are valued at their full replacement cost, ensuring that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) experience no net loss. This aligns with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as Nigeria's Land Use Act.

In accordance with this principle, a comprehensive survey and valuation of the assets and loss of income for the PAPs was conducted (refer to Annexure 1 for details). During consultations, the valuation methodology was thoroughly communicated to and discussed with the PAPs. The valuation method for buildings and other improvements is based on the cost of creating a structure with equivalent utility, using current prices and materials in compliance with modern standards of design and construction. This approach, recommended by section 29, subsection 4, paragraph b, of the 1978 Land Use Act, is mandated for compensation assessments in Nigeria, regardless of whether an alternative method may seem more advantageous.

6.3.1. Full Replacement Cost Method

The Full Replacement Cost Method is employed to estimate the value of affected properties and structures. This method assumes that the capital value of an existing asset is equivalent to the cost of reinstating the asset on the same site using current labour, materials, and construction standards. The estimated value represents the cost of the asset as if it were new, with no deductions for depreciation. According to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), it is essential that before any civil works commence, PAPs are provided with compensation that covers the full replacement cost of their lost structures and other impacted assets. This ensures that PAPs can rebuild or replace their structures without facing any financial burdens. Asset compensation rates are calculated based on the full replacement cost, with no consideration of depreciation to guarantee that the affected individuals can restore their livelihoods fully and effectively.

6.3.2. Valuation Procedure Using the Replacement Cost Method

The Replacement Cost Method was applied to ensure fair and adequate compensation for all affected structures. To establish the appropriate rates, we obtained Bills of Quantities (BoQs) from three independent quantity surveyors for constructing equivalent structures within the project area. These BOQs formed the basis for the rates used in the valuation process. The structures affected by the project are located in both urban and rural areas, with most being built using sandcrete blocks. We applied the appropriate rate per square meter for these structures, which was then multiplied by the gross floor area to arrive at the final valuation. The valuation process included the following steps:

-  Estimating the market value of the site as if it were vacant and undeveloped, also referred to as land replacement value.
-  Adding relocation and movement allowances to ensure that PAPs are compensated for the cost of relocating.

- ✚ No depreciation was deducted, in line with the World Bank's ESS5 requirements.
- ✚ Summing the market value of the land and the indicated value of improvements to determine the total value of the affected property.

This approach ensures that PAPs receive compensation at full replacement cost, allowing them to restore their living conditions without financial loss.

6.3.3. Structure/Building Valuation

The valuation of structures and buildings was carried out in accordance with the principle that lost income and assets must be compensated at full replacement cost, ensuring that PAPs experience no net loss. The valuation was conducted using current market prices applicable in the project area.

The following data was captured during the valuation of structures:

- ✚ Type of structure (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.)
- ✚ Dimensions and total floor area
- ✚ Details of building materials, including types of doors, windows, roofing, walls, and foundations.

These elements were used to ensure accurate and fair valuations, aligning with both local construction costs and international resettlement standards.

Table 6- 2: Market Survey for Building Materials Carried Out in Kaduna on 12th September, 2024

S/n	Items	Unit	Unit Cost (₦)	Bulk Cost (₦)
1.	Cement	Kg	92/kg	8,600
2.	Blocks 6"	Inch	200	
3.	Block 9"	Inch	230	
4.	Mud Blocks	inch	50	
5.	Water tanker	piece	22,000	
6.	Nails	Kg	16,000/bag	
7.	Timbers 2x2	in/ft	750	
8.	2x3	in/ft	1,000	
9.	2x4	in/ft	1,250	
10	Sand	Cubic meter		23,000 per 14m ³
11	Gravel	Cubic meter		160,000 per 14m ³
12	Zinc	Bundle	37,000	
13	Raffia Palm	bundle	N/A	
14	Wooden window	Nos	10,000	
15	Metal Window	Nos	15,000	
16	Wooden door	Nos	15,000	
17	Metal door	Nos	40,000	
18	Iron 8mm	Mm	2,600	
19	10mm	Mm	3,800	
20	12mm	Mm	5,500	
21	16mm		9,800	

6.3.4. Valuation of Fruit Trees, Farm Crops, and Woodlots

The Full Replacement Cost Method was employed to estimate the value of economic trees, farm crops, and woodlots affected by the project. This valuation was based on a comprehensive market survey conducted within the project community. The survey captured current market prices for various crops and trees, ensuring that the compensation provided reflects accurate local economic conditions. The resultant figures from this survey form the compensation value for each affected tree or crop.

The cost derivation table for cash crops and economic trees, based on the market survey. This table serves as a reference for calculating the replacement cost of each affected item, ensuring that PAPs receive full and fair compensation for their losses.

A list of the impacted crops and economic trees is presented below:

Table 6- 3: Impacted Cash Crops/Economic Trees

S/N	Economic Trees	Cash crops
1	Plantain	Maize
2	Neem	Millet
3	Baobab (Kuka)	Cabbage
4	Moringa (Zogalle)	Carrot
5	Mango (Mangoro)	Attarugu
6	Chideya tree	Beans
7	Orange (Lemu Zaki)	Bitter leaf
8	Palm tree	Lettuce
9	Danya	Tomatoes
10	Franshana	Cocoa yam
11	Date (Dabino)	Rice
12	Kanya	Irish Potatoes
13	Kalgo	Watermelon
14	Rimi	Hot pepper (Borkano)
15		Cotton
16		Kabewa
17		Ginger

Current market values for the affected farm products were determined through a market survey conducted in local markets within the project area. This survey captured the prevailing prices for various crops and trees, ensuring that the compensation reflects accurate and fair market rates. The results of the market survey are summarized in the table below:

Table 6- 4: Market Survey for Cash Crops and Economic Trees carried out in Kaduna Market on 16th September, 2024

S/n	Items	Unit cost (N)/(per mudu)/basket (1.3kg)	Cost per bag (70-100kg) (N)	Number of bags per hectare
1	Maize		70,000.00/bag	10
2	Guinea Corn		66,000.00/bag	10
3	Soyabeans		72,000.00/bag	15
4	Tomatoes		6,000.00/basket	30
5	Millet	540.00	64,000.00/bag	10
6	Beans	750.00	69,000.00/bag	
7	Potatoes		45,000.0/bag	
8	Moringa tree		5,000.00/tree	
9	Banana	700.00/bunch		
10	Rice		61,500.00/bag	34
11	Orange		44,000.00/bag	
12	Baobab tree		1,000.00/tree	
13	Bitter Leaf		1,500.00/tree	
14	Pawpaw		500.00/head	
15	Guava	1,000.00/mudu	9,000.00/tree	
17	Watermelon	1,000/head	1,000.00/head	15baskets
18	Sugarcane	3,000.00/bunch	3,000.00/20pcs	
19	Chediya Tree		9,000.00/tree	
20	Lettuce		500.00/head	
21	Cocoyam		31,000.00/bag	40
22	Cabbage	500.00/head	500.00/head	30
23	Sesame seed	500.00	50,000.00/bag	15

6.4. Entitlements and Eligibility

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project provides clear guidelines and procedures for determining eligible persons for compensation and resettlement assistance. This section outlines the definition of displaced persons, the criteria for determining their eligibility, and the various entitlements available based on the nature of their losses. It also establishes the cut-off date, which serves as the reference point for eligibility. The census conducted by the project has identified potential Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be impacted by the construction activities and are eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. PAPs who reside or own property within the project corridor fall under the eligibility criteria established by ESS5, paragraph 10 (a), (b), and (c). These individuals are therefore eligible for compensation and assistance under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The main objective of the census and the socioeconomic survey was to identify the number of PAPs and assess the extent of impacts on their assets due to potential economic or physical displacement caused by the Kaduna, Tudun Wada and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project. Additionally, these exercises recorded the socioeconomic status of the PAPs prior to the sub-project intervention, ensuring a baseline for monitoring their post-resettlement conditions. The census began on September 11th and concluded on September 14th, 2024, which was established as

the cut-off date. After this date, any individuals moving into the project area or making improvements to assets will not be eligible for compensation. The census and socioeconomic survey results indicated that a total of 1,042 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) will be impacted by the construction activities. These individuals will receive the necessary compensation and resettlement assistance based on their entitlements under this RAP.

6.4.1. Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria define the categories of displaced persons who qualify for compensation and resettlement assistance under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) who meet any of the following criteria are eligible for resettlement benefits:

- a. Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent under customary law) to the land they occupy or use for their livelihood are entitled to full replacement compensation for their property, along with other resettlement assistance.
- b. Persons lacking legal title but having legal rights that can be ratified through recognized legal processes, such as heirs to an estate, are also entitled to full replacement compensation for their property and other resettlement assistance.
- c. Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy or use are entitled to resettlement assistance, though not for the land itself.
- d. Persons owning cash crops are entitled to full replacement compensation for the loss of agricultural crops at current market value, based on average production yields.
- e. Persons owning fruit trees are entitled to full replacement compensation for the loss of trees, with compensation calculated based on the average fruit production years at current market value.

For individuals with legitimate but unratified rights, such as those without formal legal documents but recognized by local custom or inheritance laws, assistance will be provided to regularize their status, treating them similarly to those with formal legal rights. Those without legal rights to land, such as squatters or encroachers, may not be compensated for the land itself, but will still be entitled to compensation for other assets (such as housing) and resettlement assistance. In practice, this means that non-legal occupants may receive similar entitlements as those with legal rights.

Tenants, whether residential or commercial, may be eligible for resettlement entitlements. These can include either the same compensation as property owners or subsidies to secure new rental properties. Entitlements may also include transitional support, such as assistance with moving expenses, food, childcare, and other needed support during the relocation process. Regardless of their legal status, all PAPs who occupied the project area prior to the cut-off date are eligible for some form of assistance. The cut-off date for this project is September 10th, 2024. All individuals residing, conducting activities, or earning income within the project-affected area as of this date will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance.

6.5. Establishment of Cut-off Date

The cut-off date refers to the point in time when the inventory of project-affected items is finalized. After this date, no new claims, developments, or entrants will be considered for compensation or resettlement assistance. Any new structures, assets, or developments within the project area after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. This includes the planting of crops, establishment of fixed assets, or development of fruit trees after the census has been completed. For this project, the cut-off date is set as September 10th, 2024. This is the day when the final field consultation with the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted. Prior to the census, which began on September 11th, 2024, consultations were held with the PAPs and the wider project community to inform them of the significance of the cut-off date in the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

During an initial consultation meeting held on September 9th, 2024, PAPs were informed about the cut-off date and its implications. The September 10th, 2024 cut-off date was communicated officially to the PAPs and the project community, ensuring transparency and awareness throughout the process. After this date, any new claims will not be considered eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance under the provisions of this RAP.

6.6. Payment of Compensation

Compensation under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will address losses related to land, assets, and livelihoods of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The following principles will guide the payment process for compensation of lost assets to ensure that PAPs can restore or improve their living standards to at least pre-project levels, in compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Involuntary Resettlement. Affected persons must be compensated in a manner that enables them to rebuild their structures in a new location or otherwise restore their livelihoods using the compensation paid for the previous structure, where applicable. No depreciation will be deducted when calculating the value of affected structures.

Key Principles for Compensation:

- ✚ Full Replacement Cost: Compensation will be based on the full replacement value of lost assets, without accounting for depreciation. This ensures that PAPs can rebuild equivalent structures.
- ✚ Inclusion of Ancillary Costs: The compensation package will also include costs associated with moving, such as transport expenses, as well as any land titling or transfer fees that arise due to relocation.
- ✚ Compensation Agreement: Payment will be made in forms agreed upon with each PAP, ensuring flexibility based on individual preferences. All payments, whether in cash or in-kind, will be handled by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and witnessed by an NGO engaged by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU).
- ✚ Timely Payment: Compensation will be fully settled prior to the commencement of the project's construction phase.

Compensation for Different Types of Losses:

- ✚ Immovable Structures: Owners of structures will receive compensation at the full replacement cost of their properties, allowing them to reconstruct or replace their lost assets without suffering depreciation or loss in value.

- ✚ **Agricultural Crops/Economic Trees:** Compensation for crops and economic trees will be based on full market value, considering the replacement cost, tree value, and costs associated with nurturing the tree to maturity. Compensation will also account for any income loss until the tree reaches its pre-project production level.

All compensation will be aligned with both the national legal framework and the World Bank's ESS5 standards on involuntary resettlement, ensuring that PAPs are restored to a position at least equivalent to their pre-project status.

✚ **Payment Process and Procedures:**

1. Verification and Notification: The RIC, in coordination with the SPMU, will verify the eligibility of each PAP as per the official register. All PAPs will be notified in advance about the payment schedule, location (e.g., the district head's palace), and process.

2. Payment Methods:

- ✚ Compensation will be made via cheques to ensure transparency and traceability.
- ✚ PAPs without existing bank accounts will be supported by the RIC to open accounts at the nearest commercial bank. The SPMU will coordinate with the bank to facilitate smooth payments.

3. Documentation and Witnessing:

- ✚ Payments will be formally witnessed by the Local Land/Asset Valuation Committee, representatives from the local government, community leaders, and an independent observer or NGO.
- ✚ Proper receipts and payment documentation will be issued to PAPs, and copies will be maintained by the SPMU for record-keeping.

4. Reporting:

Comprehensive reports on the compensation payments will be compiled and submitted to the SPMU for review and record management.

This structured compensation approach ensures that PAPs are fully compensated and supported throughout the resettlement process, minimizing any adverse impact and facilitating a smooth transition.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

7.1. Budget and Financing Plan

This section outlines the estimated budget and the sources of funds required for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The following factors were considered in the budgeting process:

- ✚ Sufficient budget for resettlement, ensuring it is included in the overall project budget.
- ✚ Funding responsibilities for resettlement costs, which will be handled by the Kaduna State Government. Coordination mechanisms will be established to ensure the proper alignment of disbursements with both the RAP and the overall project schedule.
- ✚ A detailed breakdown of resettlement costs, including planning, implementation, management, administration, monitoring, evaluation, and contingencies.

The budget for compensation and resettlement assistance is based on a comprehensive inventory of all affected assets and project-affected persons (PAPs). This inventory forms the basis for estimating the total compensation costs, and further details on these estimates and funding sources are provided below.

7.2. Financing Plan

The compensation budget for RAP implementation will be fully funded by the Kaduna State Government, with funds drawn from the project counterpart fund account. Since the livelihoods are impacted by the Kaduna ACREsAL (under the State Ministry of Environment, SMEEnv), the responsibility for financing the RAP rests with this ministry. Detailed compensation amounts for each asset are outlined in Annex 1.

The implementation of the RAP will be overseen by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). However, both the RAP budget and the entire RAP report will be subject to clearance and approval by the World Bank. Additionally, the RAP must be finalized and disclosed before any disbursement or implementation can commence.

Key Considerations:

- ✚ Compensation of PAPs: Prior to the commencement of civil works for gully erosion control, all PAPs must be compensated in accordance with the RAP and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
- ✚ Dedicated Account: The funding for the RAP will be deposited into a separate account specifically dedicated to the payment of compensations and resettlement assistance.
- ✚ Financial Record Keeping: A separate financial record will be maintained to track all payments, ensuring transparency. This record will detail payments by line items, as specified in the RAP budget.

7.3. RAP Implementation Budget

The total budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is **₦1,315,163,387.78** (One Billion, Three Hundred and Fifteen Million, One Hundred and Sixty-Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven Naira, Seventy-Eight Kobo). This amount covers various aspects of the RAP implementation process, including the payment of compensation claims to project-affected persons (PAPs) for lost assets and eligible entitlements. It also includes allowances for monitoring, evaluation, and stakeholder consultation throughout the project's lifecycle.

The implementation operating costs are incorporated to account for the daily expenses related to the RAP execution. Additionally, a contingency fund is allocated to address unforeseen circumstances or additional needs that may arise during the implementation phase. The budget also supports the grievance redress mechanism, ensuring that complaints are addressed promptly and fairly. Furthermore, a portion of the budget is set aside for the livelihood restoration program, which aims to help PAPs restore their livelihoods to pre-project conditions or improve them. A detailed breakdown of the budget by cost components is presented in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7- 1: RAP Implementation Budget

S/N	SUMMARY	Amount (₦)
1	RIGASA AND TUDUN WADA GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	950,845,237.76
2	ZARIA GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	364,318,150.02
3	TOTAL (RIGASA AND ZARIA)	1,315,163,387.78

Table 7- 2: RAP Implementation Budget for Rigasa and Tudun Wada

S/N	Element for Rigasa and Tudun Wada	Amount (₦)
1	Crops	14,672,695.23
2	Structures	715,711,451.39
3	Sub-total for structures and crops	730,384,146.62
4	Allow 2.5% contingency for crops	366,817.38
5	Allow 5% contingency for structures	35,785,572.57
6	Allow for Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, for compensation payment (2.5%)	18,259,603.67
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups (1% of crop and structure values)	7,303,841.47
8	Allow for Livelihood Restoration program (5% of compensation cost)	36,519,207.33
9	Allow for demolition and salvage of structures (5%)	35,785,572.57
	Subtotal	134,020,614.98
	Total	864,404,761.60
	RIC professional fee (10% of compensation cost)	86,440,476.16
	GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	950,845,237.76

Table 7- 3: RAP Implementation Budget for Zaria

S/N	Element for Zaria	Amount (N)
1	Crops	32,725,891.40
2	Structures	248,837,619.20
3	Sub-total for structures and crops	281,563,510.60
4	Allow 2.5% contingency for crops	818,147.28
5	Allow 5% contingency for structures	12,441,880.96
6	Allow for Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics, for compensation payment (2.5%)	7,039,087.76
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups (1% of crop and structure values)	2,815,635.11
8	Allow for Livelihood Restoration program (5% of compensation cost)	14,078,175.53
9	Allow for demolition and salvage of structures (5%)	12,441,880.96
	Subtotal	49,634,807.61
	Total	331,198,318.20
	RIC professional fee (10% of compensation cost)	33,119,831.82
	GRAND TOTAL (TCC+RIC)	364,318,150.02

7.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

The compensation payment phase of the RAP implementation is expected to be completed before the acquisition or use of any land. The entire process is projected to be completed within a period of three (3) months. To ensure timely project commencement, it is essential that all compensation payments are made prior to the initiation of construction activities. Compensation can be paid progressively, allowing construction to start in one section of the project while other areas are still being processed.

Monitoring and evaluation activities, which are critical for assessing the success of the RAP, are scheduled to begin six months after the completion of all compensation payments. These activities will be conducted annually to track progress and ensure the objectives of the RAP, including livelihood restoration, are being met.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

8.1. Introduction

Public consultation and participation are vital components of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as they empower Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to engage meaningfully in both the design and implementation phases of project activities. This engagement not only minimizes the potential for conflicts but also fosters community ownership and support for the project. By allowing benefiting communities to voice their observations and suggestions—particularly regarding existing environmental and social sensitivities—the project can achieve greater success.

The consultation process was designed to ensure that all identified stakeholders were actively consulted. Relevant information about the project was disseminated to stakeholders to facilitate informed contributions, ultimately enhancing the project's chances of success.

8.2. Methodology

Stakeholders' engagement (SE) for the RAP was undertaken in September, 2024 through painstaking and dedicated engagement with stakeholders. The SE was undertaken after rigorous Reconnaissance Surveys, transect walks and professional Community Entry in the project communities to identify the real stakeholders. Formal and informal mechanisms were leveraged to identify and engage with the stakeholders in the communities.

The process of Stakeholders engagements included informal interviews and discussions to get very objective, relevant and context-specific information that are important for successful RAP implementation. The engagements were organized in the communities to capture both the spoken and unspoken facts that are critical for successful RAP implementation. Thus, Key Informant Interviews (KIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Observation methods were used as primary data collection methods for the Stakeholders engagement. Observations were mostly covert but overt ones were also done especially in embedded engagements with project actors/officials. Secondary data were also used for data collection. Purposive sampling was used to select stakeholders engaged. Data analysis was done through Content Analysis and Thematic analysis. The Stakeholders engagement process followed best practices in stakeholders' engagement and related researches.

Key stakeholders engaged formally and informally included:

1. District Heads (Hakimi)
2. Village Heads/Community Leader (Mai Gari)
3. Ward Heads (MAI Unguwa)
4. Project actors and officials
5. Women groups
6. Men groups
7. Youth groups
8. State and Non-state actors`

9. Interactions on the essence of the project
10. Attitude of stakeholders to the project
11. Project and community livelihood
12. Loss of structures and impact on common property
13. Grievance and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)
14. Impact on cultural heritage/historical sites
15. Mitigation measures
16. Gender and Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues.

8.3. Key Issues during Stakeholders Engagements

1. Interactions on the essence of the project
2. Attitude of stakeholders to the project
3. Project and community livelihood
4. Loss of structures and impact on common property
5. Grievance and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)
6. Impact on cultural heritage/historical sites
7. Mitigation measures
8. Gender and Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues.

8.4. Interactions on the essence of the project

On Interactions on the essence of the project, findings suggest stakeholders were sufficiently aware and very interested in the project. Immense support, gratitude and enthusiasm were observed relative to the project throughout the engagement process. There was great understanding of the project essence among the stakeholders.

8.4.1. Attitude to the project

Attitudes of stakeholders to the project can be described as very positive and hugely supportive. This is particularly due to the numerous negative impacts that erosions occasioned by Climate change have been having on the project communities.

8.4.2. Project, community livelihood and Impact on common property resource/Loss of structures

Project communities depend on subsistence and mechanized agriculture for their livelihoods. Important livelihood crops in the communities are; Rice, Millet, Maize, Yam, Mangoes, Beans and Oranges among others. Other important means of livelihoods among the people in the communities are trading, Civil service and commercial transportation (buses, taxis and motorcycles). Unemployment is a major problem in the communities and the project has to factor this into RAP implementation activities GRM. Stakeholders expressed concerns about the negative impacts the project will have on their livelihoods and communities particularly during construction because they acknowledged many people have their structures, farms and other livelihood activities close to the river channels.

The stakeholders, therefore, encouraged, and appealed to, project officials to give them sufficient notice before construction and resettlement. They also appealed to be fairly compensated especially since they support the project. Stakeholders were very emphatic on the need to compensate and resettle all the Project Affected

Persons (PAPs) very equitably and fairly. They promised their support and understanding throughout the RAP processes and cycle.

8.4.3. Impact on Cultural heritage/Historical sites

There were no Cultural heritage/Historical sites to be impacted in the communities. Therefore, stakeholders did not express any interest or concern in this direction. However, project actors should be sensitive to any issue that may occur in this direction to prevent problems with communities.

8.4.4. Gender relations in the communities

Peaceful and harmonious gender relations and co-existence were observed and expressed by stakeholders in the project communities. The peaceful and harmonious gender relations and co-existence was however due to the cultural and social normativities that women and men have been socialized into and they have internalized through successful socialization process. Social order is maintained in the communities through gender inequalities that have been traditionally legitimized and accepted by the two dominant genders as *given, important and lived for* for social order.

8.4.5. Gender Based Violence (GBV) Issues

Due to traditionally legitimized and sanctioned gender structures and systems in the communities, GBV issues are not prevalent and not problematic. When they occur however, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are deployed for management.

8.4.6. People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), Vulnerable Groups and Equity

It is very common for some projects not to factor social inclusion into infrastructure project in Nigeria, and Africa. Stakeholders, particularly, emphasized the need to pay close attention to, and implement, social inclusion procedures in the RAP process. This is especially so relative to strategic inclusion, factoring and accommodation of People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs)/Vulnerable Groups. This is to make life easier for the people rather than making life difficult for them. Interests of all vulnerable groups should be accommodated - women, children, excluded youths, minority groups/ethnic minorities, orphans, People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and orphans. Some inclusion approach may include:

1. Employing People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) and Vulnerable Groups during project implementation
2. Parking for People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) and Vulnerable Groups
3. Entrances and exits for People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) and Vulnerable Groups
4. Provision of ramps and steps
5. Special corridors
6. Disability toilets
7. Signs

8.5. Use of Words of mouths, traditional media and social media in information dissemination

Words of mouth is one of the most used methods of sharing information in the project communities. Radio is also very important in the communities. Television is also a veritable means of sharing project related information in the communities. It is, however, noteworthy that there is increasing use of social media in the project communities. Community members, especially the youths and the educated, rely heavily on social media. RAP implementers should, therefore, deploy social media a lot and effectively in project RAP information sharing. Popular social media in the communities are: Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, TikTok and Instagram. The most common ones in the communities are, however, Facebook and WhatsApp.

8.6 Concerns Raised by Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Based on our community engagement, the major concerns raised by PAPs include the demand for adequate, fair, and timely compensation that is free from cheating, politics, and corruption. They emphasized the need for appropriate compensation for all losses, including land, assets, properties, and livelihoods. PAPs also expressed deep concern about displacement from their homes, farms, and sources of income. While they do not object to resettlement, especially as it would protect them from destructive flooding, they insisted that such resettlement must be handled with dignity, ensuring humane processes, suitable land, quality housing, necessary infrastructure, and preservation of community identity. Female PAPs particularly highlighted the importance of gender-inclusive and socially sensitive project arrangements that do not marginalize or disempower them. In addition, PAPs are worried about inadequate participation and representation in the project process; they seek recognition, inclusion, and the opportunity to monitor and make recommendations during implementation. They also strongly emphasized the need for absolute transparency and accountability throughout the project. A major underlying concern is the fear of project abandonment, which they believe would leave the community worse off and more vulnerable. Hence, they called for the acceleration and full completion of the project without delays or abandonment.

8.7 Livelihood Restoration Plan for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

The Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project is designed to address environmental degradation and enhance the climate resilience of communities in Northern Nigeria. As part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation for project-affected persons (PAPs) in Kaduna and Zaria, this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) aims to restore and improve the income-generating capabilities and living standards of PAPs whose livelihoods are impacted by project interventions.

8.7.1 Target Groups

The following categories of PAPs in Kaduna and Zaria are targeted for livelihood restoration interventions:

- i. Farmers losing agricultural land
- ii. Petty traders and artisans displaced by the project
- iii. Vulnerable groups including women, elderly, and persons with disabilities
- iv. Youth and unemployed individuals within the affected households

8.7.2 Livelihood Restoration Strategies

The following measures are proposed to restore and enhance the livelihoods of PAPs:

- i. Agricultural input support (seeds, fertilizer, tools)
- ii. Vocational and skills training (tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, ICT, etc.)
- iii. Access to microfinance and credit facilities
- iv. Establishment of cooperatives and business groups
- v. Provision of start-up kits for business activities
- vi. Linkages to extension services and market opportunities

8.7.3 Implementation Plan

The implementation will follow a phased and participatory approach:

- i. Needs assessment and profiling of PAPs along the river course in both Kaduna and Zaria
- ii. Selection and design of suitable livelihood programs for the PAPs
- iii. Training and empowerment activities that will boost the livelihoods of PAPs in the project areas.
- iv. Monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up support

8.7.4 Institutional Arrangements

The Kaduna State Project Management Unit (KAD-PMU) of ACRoSAL, in collaboration with local government authorities, NGOs, community leaders, and technical partners, will oversee the implementation of the LRP. Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanisms will be mainstreamed throughout the process.

8.7.5 Budget Estimate

An indicative budget will be developed based on the number of PAPs and the type of livelihood interventions selected. Funds will be allocated for training, equipment, monitoring, and administrative costs.

8.7.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring indicators will track the number of PAPs trained, number of businesses established, income changes, and satisfaction levels. Regular reporting and participatory evaluation will ensure accountability and effectiveness.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1. Actors Involved and Organizational Structure

This section delineates the critical institutions and stakeholders involved in the planning and execution of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project. A collaborative approach has been adopted to ensure effective implementation, encompassing a range of actors from federal to community levels. The identified institutions include:

-  **The World Bank:** This key international institution plays a vital role in ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements. The World Bank reviews and approves the RAP, conducts regular project supervision, and monitors the implementation progress. It also provides recommendations for institutional capacity building when needed to enhance the performance of local management structures.
-  **Federal Ministry of Environment - Environmental Assessment (EA) Department:** As the lead coordinating agency, this department hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU). It is responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the project, including the review of the RAP, ensuring compliance with national environmental regulations, and issuing circulars for RAP disclosure to relevant stakeholders.
-  **Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU):** The FPMU provides oversight and advisory support in project management, particularly in resettlement planning and implementation. It establishes and maintains project management systems that reinforce the state-level structures and supervises the overall execution of the RAP through periodic missions to ensure adherence to guidelines.
-  **State Project Management Unit (SPMU):** This unit is the implementing authority at the state level, led by a Project Coordinator who has the authority to make financial decisions within the project budget. The SPMU is responsible for:
 - Developing, implementing, and monitoring the RAP and other safeguard instruments.
 - Driving procurement activities, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and coordinating the activities of various participating Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) at the state and local government levels.
 - Conducting a detailed review of the RAP to prepare a comprehensive action plan and timetable for daily implementation.
 - Organizing necessary training and capacity-building initiatives for itself and partner organizations involved in the project.
 - Establishing local institutions and committees that will play a role in the implementation of the RAP, ensuring they receive adequate training and resources.

- Coordinating compensation activities in line with the RAP's principles and procedures.
 - Implementing income restoration and social development programs as specified in the RAP.
 - Monitoring, reviewing, and evaluating the RAP's implementation and maintaining a database for all collected data and information.
 - Facilitating discussions between Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local communities regarding compensation matters.
 - Organizing orientation and training for SPMU officials to enhance their engagement with communities, particularly in relation to consultations and compensation payments.
- 🚧 Kaduna State Ministries: Various state ministries, including those responsible for Environment, Agriculture, Lands and Survey, and Justice, contribute to the project by providing technical support and facilitating cooperation among different stakeholders involved in the RAP's implementation.
- 🚧 Affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Chiefdoms/Kingships: These entities play a critical role in facilitating communication between the project and local communities, ensuring that community perspectives are considered in the implementation process.

9.1.1. The World Bank

The World Bank acts as a guardian of the ESF, ensuring that all project activities comply with its standards. It undertakes the following roles:

- 🚧 Oversight and Compliance: Monitors compliance with the ESF and provides guidance on fulfilling the necessary conditions for RAP approval.
- 🚧 Review and Approval: Conducts a thorough review of the RAP documents to ensure they meet required standards before granting approval.
- 🚧 Supervision and Support: Conducts regular supervision missions to assess the progress of the RAP implementation, fulfilling community liaison roles, and supporting the SPMU throughout the project lifecycle.
- 🚧 Recommendations for Improvement: Provides recommendations for enhancing the management framework and implementation performance. If deficiencies are identified, the World Bank may require institutional capacity-building measures for the SPMU.

9.1.2. Federal Level

Federal Ministry of Environment - Environmental Assessment (EA) Department

- 🚧 Coordination Role: Serves as the main coordinating body for environmental matters, ensuring that all projects align with national environmental laws and policies.
- 🚧 Hosting the FPMU: The ministry hosts the FPMU, which is instrumental in managing the operational aspects of the project.
- 🚧 Circular Issuance: Responsible for issuing circulars regarding the disclosure of the RAP, ensuring transparency and stakeholder engagement.
- 🚧 Certification Authority: Certifies compliance with environmental regulations before project commencement.

Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

- ✚ Advisory Role: Provides advice on project management, especially concerning resettlement issues, to ensure alignment with national policies.
- ✚ Project Management Systems: Establishes and maintains robust project management systems to facilitate effective oversight of all project activities.
- ✚ Supervisory Missions: Conducts supervisory missions to monitor project activities and ensure that the SPMU implements the RAP effectively.

9.1.3. State Level

State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

The SPMU is the primary authority for implementing the RAP at the state level. Its responsibilities include:

- ✚ RAP Development: Developing comprehensive RAPs that adhere to national and international standards.
- ✚ Capacity Building: Organizing training sessions to enhance the skills of local officials and other stakeholders involved in the project.
- ✚ Local Level Engagement: Establishing local committees that engage directly with PAPs and communities, ensuring their voices are heard and concerns addressed.
- ✚ Monitoring and Evaluation: Conducting regular monitoring of the RAP implementation process and adjusting strategies based on feedback and findings.
- ✚ Compensation Coordination: Ensuring that compensation processes are fair, transparent, and conducted in accordance with the RAP.

Specialized Roles within the SPMU

- ✚ Social and Livelihood Safeguard Officer: Responsible for initiating RAP implementation, reviewing contractors' plans, and monitoring compliance.
- ✚ Engineer: Provides necessary technical support to ensure project activities are executed efficiently and safely.
- ✚ Monitoring & Evaluation Officer: Develops protocols for evaluating the effectiveness of RAP activities, identifies potential issues early, and monitors progress against established targets.

Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

The RIC is established to promote broad representation and minimize conflict among stakeholders. Members include:

- ✚ Affected Local Government Chairman (Chair)
- ✚ Physical Planning/Land Officer
- ✚ Representatives from affected communities, including women and local trade union leaders
- ✚ Coordinated by SPMU staff (Social Safeguards Officer, Project Accountant, Communications Officer, Project Engineer)

The RIC's responsibilities include:

- ✚ Conducting meetings with each PAP to discuss concerns and compensation.
- ✚ Providing necessary information regarding compensation values and calculations.
- ✚ Negotiating final compensation agreements and communicating decisions to PAPs.
- ✚ Ensuring conflict-free RAP implementation through dialogue and collaboration.
- ✚ Establishing a feedback mechanism for PAPs to express concerns and suggestions, relaying these to the SPMU for appropriate action.

9.1.4. Local Level

Local governments are critical in coordinating RAP activities at the grassroots level. Their roles include:

- ✚ Local Coordination: Managing local activities related to RAP preparation, including establishing cut-off dates and addressing grievances.
- ✚ Property Appraisals: Conducting assessments of properties affected by the project and determining compensation.
- ✚ Community Engagement: Leading awareness campaigns to educate local communities about the project and its implications.
- ✚ RAP Information Management: Appointing a Desk Officer responsible for managing and disseminating RAP-related information.
- ✚ Grievance Resolution: Participating in resolving community grievances and facilitating discussions among stakeholders.

Technical Officers in Local Government Areas

These officers act as liaisons between the SPMU and local communities, providing:

- Technical Advisory Services: Offering senior technical expertise and guidance to local stakeholders.
- Community Mobilization: Engaging with affected communities to ensure their participation in the project and address concerns.
- Site Monitoring Support: Assisting in monitoring project implementation at the site level.

9.1.5. Community Level

Site Committees/Community Associations

Community-level committees are essential for project oversight. Their functions include:

- ✚ Project Oversight: Monitoring project activities to ensure compliance with community needs and expectations.
- ✚ Problem Identification: Identifying erosion issues and selecting appropriate solutions in consultation with technical experts.
- ✚ Livelihood Opportunities: Collaborating with communities to select and implement livelihood projects.

- ✚ Physical Works Oversight: Supervising physical works and ensuring they align with the project's goals.
- ✚ Inter-Community Cooperation: Working with neighboring communities for collective action on trans-boundary issues.

Traditional Authority

Traditional leaders play a crucial role in:

- Identification of PAPs: Assisting in identifying rightful PAPs for compensation and support.
- Grievance Resolution: Helping to mediate and resolve conflicts among PAPs and the project management.
- Cultural Preservation: Ensuring that social values and community structures are respected throughout the project.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

PAPs have specific responsibilities to ensure a smooth transition during the project. Their roles include:

- ✚ Timely Movement: Promptly receiving compensation and relocating from impact areas as necessary.
- ✚ Participation in Surveys: Coordinating with survey teams and the Resettlement Committee during the census and implementation phases.
- ✚ Feedback Mechanism: Providing feedback on the quality and effectiveness of the RAP and suggesting improvements.

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

CBOs and CSOs are instrumental in supporting community engagement by:

- ✚ Grievance Assistance: Assisting in resolving complaints from PAPs and facilitating dialogue with project management.
- ✚ Mobilization Support: Mobilizing grassroots groups to participate

CBOs and CSOs serve as vital intermediaries between the project and the local communities. Their roles extend to:

- ✚ Capacity Building: Facilitating workshops and training sessions for community members, enhancing their understanding of their rights and responsibilities related to the project, and equipping them with skills to effectively engage with project stakeholders.
- ✚ Monitoring and Reporting: Establishing systems for monitoring project impacts and documenting issues faced by the communities. They play a role in collecting data and providing feedback to both the SPMU and the World Bank regarding the RAP implementation process.
- ✚ Advocacy: Advocating for the rights and interests of the communities, ensuring that their voices are heard in project discussions. They can leverage their networks to raise awareness of any grievances or challenges faced by the communities, seeking resolution and support from higher authorities.

- ✚ Conflict Mediation: Serving as mediators in disputes arising from the project, especially concerning compensation disagreements or misunderstandings about project impacts. Their local knowledge and credibility can help facilitate constructive dialogue among affected parties.

9.1.6. Others

Contractors

Contractors play a critical role in the successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by ensuring compliance with contractual obligations and fostering positive community relations. Their responsibilities include:

- ✚ Compliance with Contract Clauses on Resettlement Issues: Contractors must adhere strictly to the relevant clauses in their contracts concerning resettlement. This includes following guidelines for compensation, land acquisition, and stakeholder engagement as outlined in the RAP. Non-compliance could lead to delays and conflicts that undermine the project's objectives.
- ✚ Establish Good Community Relations: Building and maintaining strong relationships with local communities is essential. Contractors should engage with community leaders and members to foster trust and transparency. Regular communication about project activities and timelines can help mitigate misunderstandings and grievances.
- ✚ Train the Workforce and Avoid Discrimination: Contractors are responsible for training their workforce to ensure they understand the project's social and environmental responsibilities. It is crucial to promote a non-discriminatory work environment that respects individuals regardless of gender, religion, or ethnicity. This includes implementing diversity and inclusion training to sensitize workers about the local culture and customs.
- ✚ Local Employment and Procurement: Wherever possible, contractors should prioritize hiring local workforce from the project catchment area. This not only supports the local economy but also enhances community support for the project. Contractors should also procure materials and services locally to foster economic development within the community.
- ✚ Provide Local Infrastructure and Services: During project execution, contractors should consider contributing to local infrastructure and services, such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities. This can improve community welfare and demonstrate the project's commitment to the local area.
- ✚ Cultural Sensitivity: It is vital for workers and site staff to be sensitive to the customs, traditions, and way of life of the communities they are working in. Contractors should conduct cultural awareness training to prevent misunderstandings and ensure respectful interactions with community members.
- ✚ Promptly Repair Damage to Utility Services or Infrastructure: Any damage caused to utility services (such as water, electricity, or telecommunications) or community infrastructure during project implementation must be repaired

promptly. Contractors should have a clear plan for addressing such issues, including immediate communication with affected communities.

- ✚ Compliance on Land Acquisition and Compensation: Contractors must ensure strict adherence to the laws and regulations governing land acquisition and compensation. This includes conducting proper assessments to determine compensation amounts and ensuring timely payments to affected individuals.
- ✚ Verification of Selected Sites for Resettlement: Before resettlement activities commence, contractors must verify that selected sites for resettlement are suitable for the affected populations. This involves assessing factors such as accessibility, availability of essential services, and environmental conditions.
- ✚ Meeting Resettlement Requirements: Contractors must ensure that all project activities comply with the resettlement requirements specified in the RAP. This includes monitoring compliance throughout the project lifecycle and addressing any gaps that arise.
- ✚ Making Recommendations in the Resettlement Process: Contractors should actively participate in the resettlement process by providing valuable insights and recommendations based on their observations and experiences. Their input can help refine processes and enhance outcomes for affected communities.
- ✚ Adequate Compensation for Affected People: Finally, contractors are responsible for ensuring that all affected individuals are adequately compensated according to the guidelines outlined in the RAP. This involves verifying that compensation payments are fair, timely, and transparent, addressing any concerns raised by the communities regarding compensation practices.

Through these responsibilities, contractors can significantly contribute to the effective implementation of the RAP, fostering a positive relationship with the communities affected by the project and promoting social equity and sustainability.

9.2. Coordination Mechanisms

The effectiveness of the RAP implementation largely hinges on the coordination among various stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms will be established to ensure smooth communication, timely information sharing, and effective decision-making. Key mechanisms include:

- ✚ Regular Coordination Meetings: Scheduled meetings will take place among the key actors, including the World Bank, FPMU, SPMU, and local governments. These meetings will focus on assessing progress, identifying challenges, and strategizing solutions. Minutes of these meetings will be documented to maintain transparency and accountability.
- ✚ Feedback Loops: Establishing channels for feedback from PAPs and community members will enable continuous improvement in the RAP implementation. Surveys, suggestion boxes, and community forums will be used to gather insights and address concerns promptly.

- ✚ Collaborative Work Plans: Developing joint work plans among stakeholders can clarify roles, responsibilities, and timelines for various RAP-related activities. These plans will be regularly reviewed and adjusted based on the project's evolving needs.
- ✚ Data Sharing Platforms: Utilizing digital platforms or shared databases to manage and share information regarding RAP implementation will enhance transparency and facilitate collaboration among stakeholders. This may include updates on compensation payments, grievances, and community engagement activities.

9.3. Capacity Building for Stakeholders

To effectively implement the RAP, stakeholders must be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills. A capacity-building plan will be developed that includes:

- ✚ Training Workshops: Organizing training sessions on topics such as social safeguards, resettlement principles, community engagement, and monitoring techniques for SPMU and local government officials. Training will also extend to PAPs to empower them to participate actively in the process.
- ✚ Resource Materials: Developing and disseminating resource materials, including manuals, guidelines, and toolkits, will help stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities better. These materials will be tailored to address the specific contexts and needs of different stakeholders.
- ✚ Mentorship Programs: Establishing mentorship opportunities where experienced professionals in environmental and social safeguards work alongside local officials and community representatives to provide guidance and support throughout the RAP implementation process.

9.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. The framework will include:

- ✚ Indicators and Metrics: Developing clear indicators and metrics to measure progress and success. These may include the number of PAPs compensated, community satisfaction levels, and the effectiveness of livelihood restoration programs.
- ✚ Regular Reporting: The SPMU will produce regular reports detailing the progress of RAP implementation, challenges encountered, and lessons learned. These reports will be shared with all stakeholders, including the World Bank, to ensure accountability and transparency.
- ✚ Independent Audits: Conducting independent audits of the RAP implementation periodically to assess compliance with established guidelines and identify areas for improvement. Findings from these audits will inform future actions and adjustments to the RAP as necessary.

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 TIME TABLE OF EVENTS

10.1. Introduction

The successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) hinges on a well-coordinated schedule of activities that must be agreed upon by the Resettlement Committee, Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), and the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). This schedule will define the target dates for both the commencement and completion of compensation payments, ensuring that all PAPs receive their entitlements before any construction work begins.

10.2. Resettlement Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring, and Linkages to Civil Works

Before any civil works can commence, all PAPs must be fully compensated or resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix and budget plan established in this RAP. The compensation process must be completed in full, ensuring that affected individuals are properly resettled or compensated for lost assets as detailed in the RAP. Only after the successful implementation of the RAP will the SPMU or its contractors be allowed to mobilize to the project sites and begin civil works.

A clear linkage between the completion of the resettlement process and the initiation of civil works is crucial to avoid disruptions and ensure compliance with social safeguards. The major tasks and phases involved in the RAP implementation are outlined in Table 10.1, providing a structured approach to guide the resettlement process through its preparation, execution, and monitoring phases. This approach ensures that the RAP is executed in alignment with project timelines and civil works activities, ensuring the protection of PAPs and adherence to regulatory requirements.

Table 10- 1: Show the Indicative Timetable for Implementing the RAP

S/N	Activities	Timelines
1.	Cut Off Date	February 19, 2024
2	Consultations	September 20- 24 th 2024
3	Submission of Draft RAP Report	November 1, 2024
4	Review of Draft Final RAP report	November 14, 2024
5	Finalization of RAP Report	December 9, 2024
6	Clearance of RAP Report	December 16, 2024
7	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	December 23, 2024
8	Disclosure in the World Bank website	January 2, 2025
9	Field verification and validation of claims	January 12, 2025
10	Sensitization of PAPs and Capacity Building/Training	February 2, 2025
11	Payment of compensation and in-kind assistance to vulnerable persons	March 17, 2025
12	Compensation and resettlement assistance completion exercises	March 30, 2025
13	Submission of compensation and resettlement assistance completion report to the FPMU and the Bank	April 14, 2025
14	Commencement of Civil works upon completion report acceptance	May 4, 2025
15	RAP Implementation Monitoring/GRM	June 2025

10.3. Training and Capacity Needs

The successful implementation of this RAP requires that all personnel and stakeholders involved possess adequate knowledge and capacity to manage the resettlement process. During the public consultation phase, a comprehensive assessment of the capacity of the Project Management Unit (PMU), PAPs, and community representatives was conducted, specifically focusing on their understanding of community conflict management, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the overall RAP process. The assessment revealed that there are no significant knowledge gaps among the involved parties. Many of the key members of the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) have experience in resettlement, having previously worked on RAP implementation for the Kaduna NEWMAP project, which recently concluded. They received targeted training on RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and conflict resolution, equipping them with the necessary skills to oversee the current RAP under the ACRoSAL project. As a result of these findings, no additional training or capacity building is required at this time, as the team members are already well-versed in the principles of RAP, monitoring processes, and conflict management within the context of RAP implementation.

10.4. Disclosure of the RAP

This RAP has been prepared in close collaboration with the Kaduna State ACRoSAL project team and with input from the affected community. Upon completion, the RAP will be submitted by the Kaduna State ACRoSAL SPMU for review and clearance by the World Bank. Following this, it will be disclosed at both the national and local levels to ensure transparency and compliance with national legislation as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS5 and ESS10). The disclosure process will include publishing the RAP at the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) in Abuja and making it accessible on the World Bank website. Additionally, to facilitate community-level disclosure, the RAP will be displayed at prominent local venues such as the community center or the Community Leader's Palace. This will allow for easy access by the project-affected communities, ensuring that they are well-informed about the resettlement process and their entitlements.

Once the RAP has been disclosed within Nigeria, evidence of this disclosure will be provided to the World Bank for it to be published on their official website. This final step will guarantee compliance with the relevant national regulations and the World Bank's ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure).

CHAPTER ELEVEN

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1. Introduction

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that the compensation measures outlined in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are effectively restoring the living standards and income levels of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). Monitoring will be undertaken by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), which will continuously assess the efficiency of resettlement actions and make improvements where necessary. The grievance redress mechanism will also be regularly reviewed to improve its accessibility and responsiveness, ensuring that community feedback is efficiently forwarded to the SPMU.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures are essential for determining the success of land acquisition, asset recovery, and resettlement activities. These procedures assess the efficacy of measures designed to mitigate adverse social impacts and ensure that all commitments under the RAP are being fulfilled. M&E activities will be conducted both internally by the SPMU and externally by independent evaluators.

The primary objectives of resettlement monitoring for the project are to verify the following:

- 🚧 Implementation of RAP Commitments: All actions and commitments described in the RAP are carried out effectively.
- 🚧 Compensation Delivery: Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the commencement of construction activities in the project corridor.
- 🚧 Restoration of Livelihoods: Compensation measures, particularly for those opting for cash compensation, have successfully helped restore their lost incomes and maintain or improve their pre-project living standards.
- 🚧 Grievance Redress: Complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are promptly addressed, with corrective actions taken where necessary.
- 🚧 RAP Procedure Adaptation: Any necessary changes in the RAP procedures are implemented to improve the delivery of entitlements to the PAPs.

The Kaduna State ACRoSAL will be responsible for overseeing and ensuring effective M&E activities as described in the RAP. Monitoring will provide an early-warning system for the SPMU and the World Bank, while also serving as a platform for affected persons to voice their needs and concerns regarding the resettlement process. To ensure the successful execution of these monitoring and evaluation programs, they will be adequately funded and staffed.

The findings from these activities will be compiled into quarterly reports, which will be submitted to the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and the World Bank.

There are two levels of monitoring:

1. Internal Monitoring: Led by the SPMU's M&E officer, internal monitoring will focus on the continuous assessment of RAP activities and timely intervention where needed.

2. **External Monitoring:** External evaluators will be periodically engaged to independently assess the progress of resettlement implementation and verify compliance with RAP commitments.

This dual-level monitoring will ensure that the RAP objectives are met, and that PAPs are adequately compensated and supported throughout the resettlement process.

11.2. Internal Monitoring

The Social Safeguard Unit of the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) will conduct regular monitoring of all resettlement activities within its portfolio. This monitoring will assess the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and ensure that all commitments are met in a timely and efficient manner. The SPMU will work in close consultation with appropriate federal and state agencies, such as the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEEnv) and State Environmental Protection Agencies (SEPA), to ensure compliance with social and environmental regulations.

Key monitoring indicators will include:

- 🚦 **Implementation Schedule:** Tracking adherence to the timeline of resettlement activities, ensuring that milestones are met as planned.
- 🚦 **Resettlement Compensation:** Verifying the delivery, adequacy, and proper utilization of compensation provided to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).
- 🚦 **Community Involvement:** Measuring the level of community participation in resettlement planning, implementation, and feedback.
- 🚦 **Agency Performance:** Assessing the effectiveness of the resettlement agencies in meeting their obligations, resolving grievances, and supporting the PAPs.

The SPMU Safeguard Unit will compile its findings into quarterly reports, which will be submitted to the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and the World Bank for review. These reports will serve as a continuous feedback loop, allowing for course correction if any issues arise.

11.3. External/Independent Monitoring

In addition to internal monitoring, the State Project Implementation Units (SPMU) will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct external assessments of the resettlement process. This third-party evaluation is crucial to maintaining transparency and objectivity in monitoring the RAP implementation. The independent firm will be selected based on their expertise in social surveys and resettlement monitoring, ensuring that they bring the necessary experience and credibility to the task. A detailed monitoring work plan will be developed, with specific terms of reference based on the approved RAP and in compliance with World Bank standards.

The responsibilities of the independent firm will include:

- 🚦 **Verification of Compliance:** Ensuring that the resettlement policies and commitments outlined in the RAP are being followed by all parties involved.
- 🚦 **Progress Evaluation:** Monitoring the overall progress of the resettlement activities, from compensation disbursement to livelihood restoration.

- ✚ Consultation and Participation: Assessing the level of effective consultation and participation of local populations in the resettlement process, ensuring that PAPs are adequately involved and informed.
- ✚ Livelihood Impact Assessment: Evaluating the direction and extent of changes in income levels, livelihoods, and overall living standards among displaced persons to ensure they are benefiting equitably from the resettlement.

The independent monitoring firm will develop the necessary questionnaires, inventory forms, research methods, and reporting formats, which will be reviewed and approved by the SPMU to ensure alignment with the project's objectives. Furthermore, the SPMU will engage an independent consultant to conduct a RAP Completion Audit. This audit will assess the effectiveness of the entire RAP implementation, verifying that all objectives have been met and that PAPs have received the full range of entitlements due to them. The audit will also ensure that resettlement processes have restored or improved the living standards of the affected communities. Both internal and external monitoring will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the RAP's effectiveness, helping to ensure that all PAPs receive fair treatment and that any issues are swiftly addressed.

11.4. Monitoring Indicators

To ensure thorough and objective assessment, the monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation will involve a combination of internal and external monitoring. The project has established a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that includes:

- ✚ Internal Monitoring: Conducted primarily through reporting by government officials, field consultants, and participatory monitoring with community involvement.
- ✚ External Monitoring: Independent assessments provided by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and journalists to ensure transparency and objective information.
- ✚ Impact Evaluation: A detailed assessment of the long-term effects of the resettlement process on the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

This multi-tiered system ensures that both quantitative and qualitative data are captured, providing a holistic view of the RAP's effectiveness.

11.4.1. Input Indicators

Input indicators track the human and financial resources allocated to RAP activities. These include:

- ✚ The number of staff assigned to the RAP implementation.
- ✚ Budget and funds allocated to RAP activities.
- ✚ Equipment and materials mobilized for the RAP process.

11.4.2. Output Indicators

Output indicators measure the activities and services produced using the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP context include:

- ✚ A comprehensive database of land acquisition details.
- ✚ Compensation payments made for the loss of land, assets, and livelihoods.
- ✚ The number of PAPs compensated in line with the RAP provisions.

11.4.3. Process Indicators

Process indicators focus on changes in the quality and quantity of access to and coverage of services during RAP implementation. These can include:

- ✚ The establishment of an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism to address complaints and disputes.
- ✚ Stakeholder Engagement Channels, allowing stakeholders and PAPs to actively participate in the RAP implementation process.
- ✚ Information Dissemination Activities to keep PAPs and the community informed about the project timeline, compensation processes, and grievance redress mechanisms.

11.4.4. Outcome Indicators

Outcome indicators measure the effectiveness of mitigation activities and compensation efforts in addressing the losses sustained by PAPs due to the project. These indicators may include:

- ✚ Restoration of agricultural production and compensation for lost income levels.
- ✚ Changes in the income and living standards of PAPs post-compensation.
- ✚ PAPs' attitudes toward the project after receiving their compensation.
- ✚ The extent to which PAPs use compensation payments for sustainable income-generating activities.

11.4.5. Impact Indicators

Impact indicators assess the medium and long-term effects of the resettlement activities on PAPs' behaviors, living standards, and overall well-being. These indicators aim to determine whether the RAP has successfully restored or improved the economic and social conditions of the affected people. Key impact indicators include:

- ✚ The extent to which PAPs' quality of life and livelihoods have been restored or improved.
- ✚ Whether PAPs have experienced any hardship as a direct result of the project.
- ✚ Overall satisfaction of PAPs with the resettlement choices and outcomes.

In addition to quantitative metrics, qualitative indicators—such as PAPs' satisfaction with compensation choices—will be tracked to gain a deeper understanding of the social impact of the resettlement activities. The findings from these assessments will help the SPMU monitor the success of the RAP and determine areas that may need improvement.

Table 11- 1: RAP Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Variable
Consultation Consultation and Reach out	Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and reestablishment PAPs	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
Socio-economic Changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre- displacement levels;
Training	Number of SPMU and RAP committee members trained
Grievance redress mechanism	No. of cases referred to GRC No. of cases settled by GRC No. of cases pending with GRC Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of GRC meetings No. of PAPs moved court No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

Both internal and external monitoring programs will be ended with RAP Completion Audit.

11.5. RAP Completion Audit

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Completion Audit will be conducted to confirm that all aspects of resettlement and livelihood restoration have been fully implemented and that no significant outstanding issues remain. This audit ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have had their living standards restored and sustained after the resettlement process, typically occurring within three years of completion, and only once ongoing monitoring has verified that the primary goals of the RAP—such as full compensation and livelihood restoration—have been achieved. The audit will be performed by an independent, accredited auditor with expertise in resettlement activities to ensure impartiality. The process will be supported by the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), along with assistance from Kaduna ACRSAL, as needed. The primary aim of the audit is to provide a final confirmation that all PAPs have successfully restored or improved their pre-resettlement living standards and that the livelihood restoration efforts are sustainable.

In terms of objectives, the audit will assess compliance with all resettlement and compensation measures outlined in the RAP, ensuring alignment with the Nigerian legal framework governing resettlement and the requirements of the World Bank

Environmental and Social Standards (ESS5). It will also verify that the livelihood restoration measures were effectively implemented, sustainable, and that no further interventions are necessary. Upon completion, the audit will produce a final evaluation report detailing the findings and recommendations regarding the overall success of the resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. This report will be publicly available through various channels, including the SPMU and Local Resettlement Committees (LRC). Additionally, public announcements and media outlets will disseminate the results, ensuring that all stakeholders, including affected communities and external agencies, are informed. This final audit signifies the conclusion of the RAP implementation process, marking the successful fulfillment of the project's social safeguards and providing closure and transparency to all parties involved.

11.6. Reporting

Monitoring reports for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in accordance with World Bank guidelines, focusing on key tasks such as internal monitoring, external monitoring, compensation, and completion audits. The State Project Management Unit (SPMU) will be primarily responsible for all internal monitoring activities, with designated staff collecting relevant data in a standardized format. To assess and present progress on time-bound actions, the SPMU will utilize visual tools, such as bar charts, Gantt charts, or Microsoft Project tables.

11.6.1. Frequency and Audience of Reporting

Monthly performance monitoring reports will be prepared by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and a witnessing NGO for the SPMU, starting with the initiation of any resettlement or income restoration activities. These reports will summarize collected information and compile it into quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports, highlighting key issues that arise during implementation. Monitoring the inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes of RAP activities will enable project management to identify necessary improvements for better implementation.

11.6.2. Type of Information/Data Collected

To measure the project's process and impact performance and assess the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, the SPMU will gather information on all input, process, outcome, and impact indicators. Impact monitoring data will be collected at appropriate intervals through both qualitative and quantitative surveys, including a review of outputs from grievance mechanisms. The SPMU will engage directly with affected populations through regular public meetings and Local Resettlement Committee (LRC) gatherings. Monitoring data will be reported to the SPMU and relevant external agencies on a quarterly basis or more frequently if necessary. This monitoring will continue for approximately two years following the completion of the displacement process, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the RAP's long-term effectiveness.

CHAPTER TWELVE

12.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

12.1. Introduction

The potential for disputes has been significantly minimized due to extensive consultations with the few individuals affected by the road rehabilitation project. However, in the unlikely event that grievances arise, a robust redress mechanism has been established. Affected individuals have been informed about the available provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances, which will be further communicated during the project implementation phase. Major grievances that may require mitigation include disputes between contractors and stakeholders or the host community, misidentification of losses, inadequate assistance, ownership disputes, delays in disbursement and improper distribution of assistance, and exclusion of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from listings.

12.2. Grievance Redress Process

There is no universally applicable model for grievance resolution, as the most effective solutions typically arise from localized mechanisms that consider specific issues, cultural contexts, local customs, and the unique conditions of the project. The grievance redress mechanism can be outlined through several primary steps: receiving and registering a complaint; screening and assessing the complaint; formulating a response; selecting an appropriate resolution approach; implementing the chosen approach; announcing the result; tracking and evaluating the outcome; learning from the experience and communicating findings to all parties involved; and preparing timely reports for management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

For the Kaduna, Tudun Wada and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project, all grievances will be channeled through the Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) at the sector level. Recognizing that formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress can often be lengthy and contentious, an informal grievance redress mechanism will be established through the SPMU Safeguard Units. This unit will collaborate with a committee composed of local government administrative heads, community and village chiefs, NGOs/CBOs, and other relevant government entities to effectively address complaints. To facilitate the grievance redress process, three levels of grievance redress channels have been identified and will be operationalized for the Kaduna, Tudun Wada and Zaria gully erosion drainage control project.

12.2.1. First Level Grievance Redress Mechanism: RCC at the Site/Community Level

Complaints related to project implementation and activities within the project area will be directed to the Village Head, who will convene the Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) to review and address the issue. The community has historically served as an effective channel for conflict resolution in the project area, which reinforces the importance of this localized approach. The Village Head will lead the committee, which will include members outlined in the table below.

Table 12- 1: Membership of Community Level RCC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Community Leader	1	Chairman
2	1 Representative from CBOs	3	Members
3	Representative from Ministry of Land and Survey	1	Member
4	Representative Community development Unit	1	Member
5	Representative from social welfare office	1	Member
6	Environmental Officer (SPMU)		
7	Representative from Focal NGO	1	Member
8	Social and Livelihood Officer (SPMU)	1	Secretary
9	2 Representatives of PAPs (male and Female)	2	Members

This committee will report to the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). To facilitate complaints from Project Affected Persons (PAPs), a complaint box will be placed at the Community Leader's palace, allowing individuals to submit grievances anonymously. Complaints can be received in various formats—written, verbal, or electronic—at multiple community-level points, including a complaint box, a mobile application (such as WhatsApp or Telegram), and toll-free hotlines. At the provincial level, complaints may be submitted through various designated locations, such as local government areas (LGAs), community town halls, specific spots along the road, the Traditional Ruler's Palace, and the Social Livelihoods Officer (SLO) from the SPMU.

Once a complaint is registered in the Grievance Redressal Registration and Monitoring Sheet, the Chairman of the RCC at the community level will thoroughly review the issue and issue an acknowledgment letter within five working days. This letter will include an outline of the complaint review and appeal process. A formal written response will be provided within two weeks. The community-level RCC will organize a meeting with the aggrieved party to discuss the issues raised, and the proceedings and decisions from these meetings will be documented. Typically, resolution at this first tier should be completed within 14 working days, with notifications sent to the concerned parties through a disclosure form. If a grievance remains unresolved after this period, it will be escalated to the next level of the Grievance Redressal process. If the social safeguard officer believes adequate solutions are being developed and additional time is needed, the issue may remain at the first level, provided the complainant is informed. However, if the complainant requests immediate escalation, the issue will be forwarded accordingly. If unresolved after 21 days, it must be referred to the next level.

12.2.2. Second Level Grievance Redress Mechanism: RCC at the SPMU Level

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will receive, review, and address complaints arising from project implementation. The committee will be headed by a representative from the Department of Ecology and Forestry within the Ministry of Environment, with membership details outlined in the table below.

Table 12- 2: Membership of State Level RCC (PMU-RCC)

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Representative from Dept of Forestry, Ministry of Environment	1	Chairman
2	Representative from Ministry of Agric	1	Member
3	Representative from Ministry of Land and Survey	1	Member
4	Representative from Ministry of Water Resources	1	Member
5	Ministry of Local Govt and Chieftaincy Affairs	1	Member
6	Project Accountant in SPMU	1	Member
7	Representative from focal NGO	1	Member
8	Environmental Officer (SPMU)	1	Member
9	SPMU Coordinator	1	Member
10	State Livelihoods Officer (SPMU)	1	Secretary
11	2 Representatives of PAPs (Male and Female)	2	Members

If a complainant is not satisfied with the response from the first-level Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) or has concerns regarding the decision-making process, they may submit their complaint directly to the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). All complaints received at the SPMU will be logged with a unique identification code. Complainants will receive an acknowledgment letter within five working days, which will outline the complaint review and appeal process. The complaints will be organized according to a tracking system that ensures consistent classification and response.

The SPMU will review the complaint and provide a written response within two weeks. If necessary, a meeting with the aggrieved parties will be convened to facilitate discussion. Additionally, the SPMU will conduct a six-month internal review of the complaint handling mechanism and implement any necessary adjustments. The SPMU-RCC will hold meetings with the complainant and relevant officers to seek an acceptable solution. Minutes of these meetings will be recorded, and decisions made by the SPMU-RCC will be formally communicated to the complainant. If the complainant agrees to the resolution, their acceptance will be documented on a disclosure form. Should the complainant reject the solution offered by the SPMU-RCC, the complaint will be escalated to the next level, or the complainant may choose to directly approach the next level. The Chairman of the SPMU-RCC is responsible for forwarding unresolved issues to the Third Level through the Secretary of the SPMU-RCC. If no resolution is reached within 14 days of the case reaching the second level, the case will be escalated. However, if progress towards a resolution is being made, the issue may be retained for up to 21 days.

12.2.3. Third Level GRM: RCC at the State Technical Committee Level

Any unresolved issues from the SPMU level will be directed to the Project Technical Committee (PTC). This committee will be chaired by the Commissioner for Environment, with the Social Livelihood Officer (SLO) serving as its secretary. Unresolved matters may arise due to the complainant's dissatisfaction with responses from the Community or SPMU, complaints concerning the overall ACRoSAL project, or delays exceeding one month in addressing the issue. The PTC will convene on a

case-by-case basis to arbitrate these issues according to established guidelines. If necessary, the committee will invite relevant stakeholders to participate in the discussions.

The Third Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will allow both state and non-state actors to lodge complaints regarding issues that remain unresolved at the second level. Membership of the RCC at this level will include a diverse group, as outlined in the table below.

Table 12- 3: Third Level RCC (TC-RCC)

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Commissioner for Environment	1	Chairman
2	PAP representatives	2	Members
3	Representative from Focal NGO	1	Member
4	FPMU SLO	1	Member
5	Representative from Umbrella NGO	1	Member
6	SLOs FROM 2 SPMUs	2	Members
7	Environmental Officer (SPMU)	1	Member
8	SLO (SPMU)	1	Secretary
9	2 Representatives of PAPs (Male and Female)	2	Members

The Traditional and Community Leaders, along with the Commissioner of Local Government from the project community, will be invited to Committee meetings to ensure that the Technical Committee for Grievance Redress (TC-RCC) is informed about the discussions of the Community Level Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC). The Social Safeguard Officer of the SPMU will gather all relevant details regarding the grievances, including the outcomes of the First and Second Level efforts, and present this information to the TC-RCC. The committee will discuss the issue, provide appropriate recommendations, and document their deliberations. Decisions made by the TC-RCC will be formally communicated to the complainant. If the complainant accepts the resolution, their acceptance will be recorded on a disclosure form.

The TC-RCC's decisions will be final from the project's perspective. However, if the complainant remains dissatisfied, they have the option to pursue legal action or other avenues for recourse. Affected persons will not incur any administrative or legal fees associated with the grievance redress process.

12.3. Awareness of GRM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be widely publicized among stakeholder groups, including affected individuals, government agencies, and civil society organizations. Effective GRM awareness ensures that people understand their options depending on the types of complaints. Awareness campaigns should be initiated to inform stakeholders about the roles and functions of the GRM. The components of awareness should cover several key areas, such as the scope of the project, the planned construction phases, and the types of Resettlement Coordination Committees (RCCs) available. It is important to outline the purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, such as grievances related to construction, physical displacement, and economic displacement. Additionally, eligibility to access the GRM must be clearly defined.

Awareness materials should inform stakeholders how to report complaints, including providing relevant phone numbers, postal and email addresses, and specifying the information that needs to be included in complaints. The procedures and timeframes for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process should also be communicated, alongside the boundaries and limitations of the GRM in handling complaints. Different agencies' roles, such as the project implementer and funding agency, must be made clear. Various communication methods can be adopted to disseminate this information, including the display of posters in public places like government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals, and local clinics. An effective awareness program should also educate the project-affected persons (PAPs) about the following:

- ✚ Members of the RCC and its location
- ✚ Methods of lodging complaints or reporting grievances
- ✚ Whether companions are allowed to accompany complainants in RCC meetings
- ✚ Steps of the resolution process and timelines followed
- ✚ Necessary documents and evidence required to support the complaint

This information should be made available in a simple brochure that explains the different grievance redress options for PAPs, ensuring accessibility and clarity for all stakeholders.

12.4. GRM Jurisdiction

This project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is designed to address concerns raised by project stakeholders directly related to the project. It does not aim to bypass the Government's established redress processes but serves as a supplemental mechanism to address affected persons' concerns and complaints efficiently. The Government's redress mechanism holds priority over the project GRM; however, the project GRM provides an accessible, prompt, and scaled response to manage project-specific risks and impacts.

12.5. Expectations When Grievances Arise

When grievances arise, stakeholders expect to be heard and their concerns taken seriously. Thus, the State Project Management Unit (SPMU), alongside project engineers and other involved personnel, must create an environment where local people feel safe to express grievances without fear of retribution. Local stakeholders anticipate the following responses from the project's grievance management:

- ✚ Acknowledgment of their issue
- ✚ Honest and transparent responses to their questions or concerns
- ✚ Apologies or adequate compensation if warranted
- ✚ Adjustments or changes to prevent recurrence of the issue, as well as other fair remedies as necessary

12.6. Management of Reported Grievances

The following steps outline the procedure for managing grievances:

- i. **Grievance Filing:** An affected person submits a grievance related to any resettlement or compensation issue, either in writing or by phone, to the project's Resettlement and Compensation Committee. Contact numbers for grievance reporting will be provided by the SPMU. If the grievance is

- submitted in writing, it should be signed and dated by the complainant. For phone-based grievances, the receiver documents every detail of the complaint.
- ii. **Project Liaison Officer:** A designated member of the Site Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer, serving as the direct point of contact for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). This liaison will work with an independent agency or NGO representative to maintain objectivity throughout the grievance process.
 - iii. **Assistance for Non-Written Complaints:** If the complainant cannot write, the Project Liaison Officer will document the grievance on behalf of the complainant to ensure that all concerns are recorded accurately.
 - iv. **Documentation of Informal Grievances:** All grievances, including those raised informally, will be documented to ensure that every concern is registered and considered in the grievance resolution process.

This grievance process is designed to ensure that all reported concerns are addressed transparently, with accountability and support for PAPs throughout the project lifecycle.

12.7. Grievance Log and Response Time

To ensure efficient grievance handling and tracking, a grievance log will be maintained by the project, with copies of records stored with relevant authorities. Grievances will be reviewed quarterly during implementation, allowing for the early identification and correction of any systemic issues. For cases where displacement cannot be avoided and project-affected persons (PAPs) are dissatisfied with compensation or rehabilitation measures, the SPMU will set up an informal forum where individual appeals can be presented and considered after the formal administrative process is exhausted. This informal forum will include representatives from local government and other responsible parties as necessary.

The forum's existence, location, purpose, and membership will be widely publicized to inform PAPs of its availability for grievance resolution. If grievances cannot be resolved through this forum, complainants may seek recourse through administrative and legal channels. This layered approach ensures that PAPs have access to both informal and formal grievance resolution mechanisms throughout the project.

The SPMU Social Safeguards Officer will ensure that each complaint is assigned an individual reference number for proper tracking and documentation of actions taken. The complaint log will include a record of the person responsible for addressing each complaint, along with key dates related to the grievance process. These dates will encompass when the complaint was reported, when the Grievance Log was uploaded to the project database, when information regarding proposed corrective actions was sent to the complainant, when the complaint was officially closed out, and when the response was provided to the complainant. This systematic monitoring will help maintain transparency and accountability in the grievance redress process.

Table 12- 4: Implementation Plan for Grievance Redress

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village, nature of complaint, inform the SPIU	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPMU
3	Screen and Establish the Merit of the Grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC including the social safeguard officer & the aggrieved PAP or his/her representative
4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, carry out resettlement redress in line with the entitlement matrix/ESS 5	21 days or at a time specified in writing to the aggrieved PAP	PC-PMU and Social safeguard Officer
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status report	PC-PMU
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
7	Funding of grievance process	GRC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	The proponent

Table 12- 5: Typical Reporting format for Grievance Redress

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

12.8. Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer will be tasked with several responsibilities related to the monitoring of complaints. This includes providing the Grievance Committee with a weekly report that outlines the number and status of complaints, highlighting any outstanding issues that require attention. Additionally, the officer will prepare monthly reports that analyze the types and levels of complaints received, actions taken to reduce complaints, and the individuals or groups initiating these actions. This comprehensive monitoring approach aims to enhance the grievance redress process and ensure timely resolution of issues.

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ANNEXES