RESettlement Action Plan

For

Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme,
Gombe State, Nigeria.

By

Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING)

Plot 1402, Abba Kyari Street, Off Adesoji Aderemi Street, Apo
Abuja.

April, 2020
## Key Data and Information

### Background

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING) project, which is financed by the World Bank. The proposed project aims to achieve improved performance of irrigation and water resources infrastructure and institutions for higher agricultural productivity at the Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme in Gombe State. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, and agricultural service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria.

### Project Impact

In the Pilot and Undeveloped Blocks, no houses, schools, mosques or markets will be affected by this intervention as these have all been excluded from the project design. However, 2 PAPs comprising of 1 family and 1 organisation will lose part of their land (7.261Km) along the proposed left bank Canal. These will be compensated with cash at prevailing market value of N120,000 (One hundred and twenty thousand naira only) (US$ 333.33) to a hectare (since the percentage of individual land loss is less than 5% of the total land holding), which was the PAPs preferred form of compensation.

The intervention work on the scheme is estimated to last 3 years, to be executed in phases; block by block. During this period, some farmers will suffer temporary losses as a result of the rehabilitation work as they will be denied access to their farm lands while it lasts. They will thus be unable to carry out farming activities. While civil work is on-going in selected blocks, farmers in the other blocks shall be cultivating, which vary between the Pilot and the Undeveloped blocks.

### Categories of Impact and compensation

In the Pilot area (171.17ha being part of the proposed Year one civil work schedule), farmers irrigate during the rainy (June to October) and dry season (November to May). Their rainy season cultivation will not be affected in this area because it will focus on canals, drainage and other structures. However, they might not be able to cultivate at certain periods of the dry season due to interruption of water in the supply canal or in other places. For this reason, they will be compensated. Given the rehabilitation work will be carried out in phases, the Pilot block will lose an average of one planting season. A total of 498 farmers will be disturbed due to inability to irrigate during rehabilitation works. These will be compensated for temporary loss of access to their land/irrigation.

In the Undeveloped area (1849.83 ha in 24 months) on the other hand, farmers obviously cannot cultivate during the dry season, as such no compensation would be paid. However, considering that works may be on a continuous basis in these areas which could hinder cultivation during the June-October raining season, farmers will get compensated for the loss of cultivation during the rainy season. This Undeveloped area affects 3304 farmers. Each farmer that loses one season will be compensated with the sum of N 18,000 per 0.40ha per season, while farmers that will be affected for two seasons will be compensated with the sum of N 36,000 per 0.40ha for two seasons unit by unit according to the farmer’s parcel size. These sums have been calculated on a full replacement cost based on the prevailing inflation rate in the scheme. This means that the amount paid to farmers will be enough for their livelihood for the first season. However, this sum will be reviewed every 6 months to reflect inflation reality for subsequent years to determine the amount due to each farmer; and where there is need to review farmers’ entitlement upward due to inflation, this will be done accordingly before compensation is paid.

### RAP implementation arrangements

A Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be created with the participation of the main stakeholders (UBRBDA, WUA, local leaders, TRIMING). The committee will receive the work plan for the upcoming 6 months from the contractor and validated by the supervising engineer. The committee will meet twice a year:

1. In March to evaluate the works to be carried out during the rainy season from June
to October (main impacts on the undeveloped area) and
(ii) in July to evaluate works to be carried out during the dry season from November to May (main impacts on the pilot area).

A list of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be developed by the RIC from the RAP report after its meeting and this will be disseminated at the UBRBDA, with copies pasted at the scheme project office and relevant villages. This list will further be disseminated at the WUA level as well as by radio and other means by the TRIMING communication unit to ensure transparency of the project so that all farmers will know 3 months in advance if the works of the upcoming year will impact their farms or not.

In addition, the RIC will also meet every 6 months to review and re-evaluate the compensation cost in line with the inflation rate in the scheme for subsequent years.

Once the list is disclosed, a simple “PAP form” (Appendix 1.0) for each farmer will be prepared so that he/she can complete it and have it signed by the (i) Project Manager (DKIS), (ii) the WUA representatives and (iii) the relevant traditional leader. This form will be distributed from the DKIS project office to the representative of relevant WUA representative to be distributed to the PAPs within the blocks earmarked for Civil works. The TRIMING Scheme level Safeguards Officer, with support from the UBRBDA, will assist PAPs that cannot read or write, and will also ensure that the forms are properly prepared and signed. The completed form with each PAP’s passport photo affixed will be presented for final verification at the point of compensation payment.

In accordance with Nigerian and World Bank guidelines, people who are considered vulnerable, as identified in this RAP, will be given any additional assistance that is deemed necessary to ensure that they receive the benefits of compensation equitably.

It is estimated that each family has 0.40ha and that the payment would be on average N18,000 per season (approximately 50 US$ per season).

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<td>Payment of compensation will be implemented upon presentation of the completed PAPs form, duly signed by the PAP, the WUA leader, relevant traditional ruler, DKIS project manager (or representative) and the TRIMING project auditor. Each PAPs would be given his or her compensation upon clearance by the TRIMING accountant and auditor.</td>
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As this entails many relatively small payments, disbursement of compensation to farmers will be through a recognized local commercial bank, disbursed to farmers according to their unit and hydrological boundary in the scheme. The exact location of disbursement of compensation shall be determined by the RIC during their meeting which would be communicated to each farmer through their unit WUA representative.

Regarding deceased PAPs, the entitlement shall be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with Islamic injunction as being practised in this locality, likewise entitlement due to orphans will be disbursed to the recognized guardian or the household head responsible for custody of the orphan.

Given that many PAPs do not have bank accounts a series of financial literacy workshops will be delivered to PAPs in order to ensure that people are able to maximise their compensation wisely.

In compliance with World Bank safeguards, farmers must be compensated before civil works start. Therefore:
For the works during the dry season (November – May), farmers should get compensation in August-September.
For the civil works that shall commence during the rainy season (June – October), farmers should get compensation in April.

After disbursement of compensation to PAPs, copies of each PAP’s form and photograph will be kept at the TRIMING office, the DKIS project office and the commercial bank representative.

The estimated compensation cost for the project is N93,824,000.00($260,622.22). This is made up of loss of agricultural resources/temporary displacement from farm land in the 1. Pilot area currently practicing dry season farming via tube wells N7,704,000.00(US$21,400.00), 2. Area currently without Irrigation Facilities but practice wet season farming N83,241,000.00(US$170,984.24, 3. Permanent loss of land and structure resulting from the canal alignment N879,000.00 (US$2,441.67). 4. Grievance Management/Implementation N2,000,000.00($5,555.56). The rate is based on N360 to US$1.

The above cost of Agricultural resources was arrived at by using the rate agreed with the farmers of N18,000 per acre. An acre is 0.4 hectre. For example the pilot scheme has a total of 171.2ha. Therefore 171.2/0.4x18000= N7,704,000.00. for the total cost of agricultural resources we add N7,704,000.00 to 83,241,000.00 to arrive at N90,945,000.00. The cost of land and structure impacted by the extended left back canal is N879,000.00. When the expected cost of grievance management and implementation which is N2,000,000.00 is added to above figures, the total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N93,824,000.00. This sum is expected to cover cost for compensation for economic displacement for dry season (as respect those who cultivate during the dry season), and wet season (as respect those who farm during the wet season), physical displacements resulting from canal alignment and, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of the total budget for contingencies is added to the current budget.

During consultation with the design consultant and the DKIS project team, it was suggested that civil work should commence on as proposed and workplan should follow the RAP guidelines to guard against losing/compensating for two seasons in blocks. This is to avoid total shut down and food shortage for the year, which had earlier been envisaged to lose only one season. However, it is important to note that the breakdown in the table below may still be adjusted during implementation.
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List of Acronyms

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

H-JKYB  Hadejia-Jama’are-Komadougou–Yobe Basin
HNW  Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands
HVIS  Hadejia-Jama’are Valley Irrigation Project
IBRD  International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (official name of The World Bank)
ICT  Information and Communications Technology
IDA  International Development Association
IFC  International Finance Corporation
IFPRI  International Food Policy Research Institute
IMA  Irrigation Management Association
IMF  International Monetary Fund
IPF  Investment Project Financing
ISP  Implementation Support Plan
ISR  Implementation Status Report
ITRC  Irrigation Training Research Center
IUCN  International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWMI  International Water Management Institute
IWRM  Integrated Water Resources Management
IWUA  Irrigated Water Users Association
JICA  Japan International Cooperation Agency
KRIP  Kano River Irrigation Project
LB  Land Bureau
LDP  Letter of Development Policy
LGA  Local Government Area
LGCs  Local Government Councils
LGs  Local Governments
LRC  Local Resettlement Committee
LSMS  Living Standard Measurement Study
LUA  Land Use Act
LUAC  Land Use Allocation Committee
LVO  Land Valuation Office
M &E  Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM  Million Cubic Meter
MDAs  Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MDG  United Nations Millennium Development Goal
MGM  Matching Grant Mechanism
MIGA  Multilateral Guarantee Agency
MIS  Management Information System
MOE  State Ministry of Environment
MOF  Ministry of Finance
MOU  Memorandum of Understanding
MoW  Ministry of Works
MTEF  Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NIMET  National Meteorological Agency
NBA  Niger Basin Authority
NBS  National Bureau of Statistics
NCA  National Council on Agriculture
NCB  National Competitive Bidding
NCWR  National Council on Water Resources
NPC  National Project Coordinator
O&M  Operations and Maintenance
OD  Operational Directives (of the World Bank)
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>OM</td>
<td>Operational Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPs</td>
<td>Operational Policies (of the World Bank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRAF</td>
<td>Operational Risk Assessment Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSH</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVC</td>
<td>Orphans and Vulnerable Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD</td>
<td>Project Appraisal Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Project Affected Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>Project Command Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDO</td>
<td>Project Development Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>Public Expenditure Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>Public Financial Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHRD</td>
<td>Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Project Information Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>Participatory Irrigation Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Project Implementation Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLC</td>
<td>Public Limited Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLWD</td>
<td>People Living With Disability</td>
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<td>PLWHA</td>
<td>People Living With HIV and AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
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<td>PoE</td>
<td>Panel of Experts</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPUD</td>
<td>Physical Planning and Urban Development</td>
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<td>PRAMS</td>
<td>Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREM</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Project Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWD</td>
<td>Public Works Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Development</td>
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<td>RAMP II</td>
<td>Nigeria’s Rural Access and Mobility Project</td>
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<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RBDA</td>
<td>River Basin Development Authority</td>
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<td>RBMC</td>
<td>River Basin Management Commission</td>
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<td>RIC</td>
<td>RAP Implementation Committee</td>
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<td>ROSC</td>
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<td>Review of the Public Irrigation Sector in Nigeria</td>
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<td>RoW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
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<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<td>RRF</td>
<td>Resettlement and Rehabilitation Framework</td>
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<td>RTGS</td>
<td>Real Time Gross Processing System</td>
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<td>SBD</td>
<td>Standard Bidding Document</td>
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<td>SCPZ</td>
<td>Staple Crop Processing Zones</td>
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<td>SDR</td>
<td>Special Drawing Rights</td>
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<td>SESA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFPZ</td>
<td>Staple Food Processing Zones</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Specific Investment Loan</td>
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<td>Statement of Sector Policy</td>
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<td>SPMU</td>
<td>State Project Implementation Unit</td>
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<td>SPR</td>
<td>Small-scale Private Irrigation Schemes</td>
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<td>SRFP</td>
<td>Standard Request for Proposal</td>
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<td>SRRBA</td>
<td>Sokoto-Rima River Basin Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-RSB</td>
<td>Sokoto-Rima Sub-Basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>TAC</td>
<td>Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria</td>
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<td>WUAF</td>
<td>Water User Association Federation</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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<td>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT</td>
<td>HECTARE</td>
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## Definitions of Key Terms

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<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Census</td>
<td>This is 100% enumeration and registration of all people and assets that are affected by land acquisition and resettlement. The census provides vital information for accurate compensation and the RAP.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Payment in cash or kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Cropping System</td>
<td>Pattern of arrangement of crops in the field - sole cropping or mixed cropping</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Cut-off-date</td>
<td>Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. People occupying the area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets, fruit trees etc. established after the date of completion of the census will not be compensated.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
<td>Affected persons by a project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and include any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their; Standard of living adversely affected; Right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or Business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Removal of people from their land, homes, farms, etc. as a result of a project's Activities. Displacement occurs during: (1) involuntary taking of lands resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether the affected persons must move to another location or (2) Involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Economic Resettlement</td>
<td>Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Fadama</td>
<td>Hausa term for low-lying irrigable land subject or seasonal flooding along stream banks or depressions</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Grievance Procedure</td>
<td>The processes established (a) under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement, as well as (b) specific grievance processes put in place as part of the design of a project.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Is the unit which includes all members living under the authority of a household head, they are both family members and other dependants. Under the Land Act, a household would be members of the family whose consent would be required in case of alienation or undertaking any transaction on the family residential land. These members should ordinarily reside on the land. These members typically include the household head, one or several spouses, children and other members of the larger family, tenants, and employee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td>Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power or recourse to refuse resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>The process whereby a person or household is involuntarily alienated from all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of a project for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Land-Owner</td>
<td>An individual/household/institution recognized as owning land either by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of former public land.</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Land tenure</td>
<td>Land ownership arrangements amongst a people - land owned by the community/individual.</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Physical Resettlement</td>
<td>Loss of dwelling or business as a result of project-related land acquisition, which requires the affected person(s) to move to another location. Physical displacement of businesses typically entails economic displacement too.</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Project-Affected Area</td>
<td>Is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and its residents.</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Project-Affected Person</td>
<td>Any person who, as a result of the implementation of TRIMING, loses the right to own use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture) annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rehabilitation activity</td>
<td>The proposed development activities by TRIMING which includes the rehabilitation of the present irrigation system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Assistance</td>
<td>The provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Relocation</td>
<td>The physical movement of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Replacement Cost</td>
<td>The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost. This means the current market value of the assets plus transaction costs. Regarding agricultural land this would mean that compensation for agricultural land is equal to the market value of land of equal productive use or potential of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land plus the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
<td>The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Resettlement Impacts</td>
<td>The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas. Refers not just to the physical displacement of people, but also covers taking land that results in the relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or Loss of sources of income or means of livelihood (OP 4.12, paragraph 3)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
<td>A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12 of the World Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Undeveloped Area</td>
<td>It is used in this RAP to refer to farm lands under cultivation that any form of irrigation infrastructure have not been installed or constructed.</td>
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</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
The Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) is implementing the Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria (TRIMING) project, financed by the World Bank. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, and agricultural service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria. The Dadin Kowa Irrigation Project is one of selected schemes for implementation. The scheme is owned and managed by the FMWR through the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA).

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

Specific environmental and social safeguards documents such as Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) were prepared and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank website.

For the proposed DKIS, it is envisaged that the rehabilitation of existing irrigated land, roads and other infrastructure as well as the construction of the designed undeveloped gravity blocks under the TRIMING project, may require temporary minor land acquisition for site camp, construction yard and working areas etc. Prior to the commencement of construction work all project affected persons including farmers will be eligible for crop and land compensation.

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

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

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

Avoidance/Minimization of Resettlement
The principles of OP 4.12 require that as much as reasonably practicable, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. In line with this, TRIMING attempted avoidance/minimization of some of the impacts through the following considerations:
• Design changes and stakeholder engagement;
• Integration of communities/settlements into project design;
• Creation of grazing area/routes
• Ensuring each scheme size not more than 2,000 ha/scheme to facilitate participation and transparency;
• Ensure reliable water resources without creating major conflict with other users and uses;
• Farmer occupier land tenure system preferred;
Schemes not involving significant resettlement with only minor land acquisition in connection with irrigation infrastructures

**Aim and Objectives of the RAP**

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

**Site Description**

Dadin Kowa Dam is located 5km north of Dadin Kowa village in Yalmatu-Deba Local Government Area in Gombe state. The Dam was constructed across Gongola River for the major purpose of irrigation, hydro power generation, water supply and flood control with a storage capacity of about 2.8 billion cubic meters. The project is to utilize the water releases from the reservoir through the feeder canal, diverted via control structures into a Main Canal that supplies the irrigation scheme.

The system of irrigation is by gravity. Water is conveyed into the irrigation network from the feeder canal into the main canal, distributary canals and finally to the field channels where water is fed directly to farmlands.

Under the TRIMING intervention project at DKIS, 7 blocks which can support surface irrigation within the scheme, listed in Table 1.2 would be rehabilitated. In the survey report, detailed rehabilitation needs for each of these blocks has been identified, documented and reported. Six blocks that have not been irrigated, listed in Table 1.3 will be newly developed. General layouts design already exist for these blocks. The proposed project is a rehabilitation project aimed at enhancing agricultural production. The project was conceived to give employment opportunities and improve livelihood of farmers within the irrigation scheme and extension.

**Major Components of the DKIS**

The major components of the work for Dadin Kowa irrigation scheme have been identified as highlighted below:

- General items which include mobilization, demobilization, provision of engineer's and contractor's facilities, etc.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing canals and structures
- Construction of primary canals
- Construction of secondary canals
- Construction of tertiary canals
- Construction of field canals
- Land Development and Road Infrastructure
- Construction of In-field drainage system
- Construction of Flood Control
- Construction of Night Storage Reservoir
- Supply and installation of Pumps and construction of pump and generator houses etc.

**Special consideration for Herdsmen**

Notwithstanding the conducive environment for cattle survival in the DKIS, some of the farmers also own livestock which they rear in the project site. To this end cattle tracks and crossing have been provided in the DKIS design based on the present routes traversed by the herdsmen to avoid encroachment on farmlands thereby preventing farmers/herdsmen conflict. These infrastructures will provide free movement for livestock and herds from one location to another in the irrigation scheme.

In the sphere of TRIMING intervention at DKIS, the relationship between the herdsmen and farmers have been impressive. Herders usually buy stock fodders from the farmer to feed their cattle. Integration of the herdsmen into the WUA membership is essential as they also use water. Their representation and participation will lead to further reduction/avoidance of conflicts.

**Road, Bridges and crossing**

**Service Roads**

The existing service roads in the scheme area are in poor condition, characterized by eroded and undulating surfaces, and ponding during wet season. The roads were created from inception by the local farmers for movements of agricultural produce and livestock and serve as access routes to their rural areas.
The roads have been proposed for rehabilitation – grading and reshaping. At specific areas, bridges have been proposed as a result of the proposed canal construction and other infrastructural networks which will render parts of irrigation scheme inaccessible. Foot and motorable bridges have been proposed at technically considerable area not further than 500 meters to each.

**Legal Framework for Land Acquisition**

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

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

**Census Cut-Off Date**

The established cut-off date to record the PAPs in the project area was February 29, 2019 which was made known to the PAPs and communities during the stakeholders meeting, and other of channels of communications including messages through their leaders and the town criers. In the event of project delay for more than three years from the cut-off date, there would be needed to update the socio-economic survey that was carried out for this RAP.

During the consultations held between November 29, 2018 and January 30, 2019 meetings were held with Emir of Yamaltu, District and Village heads, the Chairmen and Officials of Yamaltu/Deba Local Government Area in Gombe State and Bayo Local Government Area in Borno State. Others included Women Associations, the Water Users Association both men and women, representatives of government ministries and agencies including the Upper Benue River Basin Development Agency, the cattle rearer and the project affected persons whose farmlands, crops and property will be impacted.

A total of 3804 PAPs were enumerated. They were made up of 3802 farmers (having agricultural resources) and 2 individuals whose structures (uncompleted building and land) will be impacted by the canal on the left bank. Provision is made for the compensation of those affected as shown in table ES4 (land and structure). The farmers have their farmlands located on the Pilot Scheme (498) which will be rehabilitated and others (3304) on the undeveloped blocks where channels are to be constructed.

**Benefit of the Project**

The Project will focus on existing irrigated land and completion of selected undeveloped blocks. The positive project impacts for the primary stakeholders are therefore expected to be far more important than the negative ones. Economic development of the area and region is the long-term objective and is associated with improved agricultural practices through crop irrigation. The economic benefits of the Project will, in turn, have economic benefit for the broader community, and to the zone and region. The main potential positive impacts of the project are listed below:

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

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

Negative impacts of proposed work
Minor land take might happen during civil works in the areas for the provision of camps site during civil works and for irrigation infrastructures in line with irrigation practice. However, upon completion of these infrastructures, the land will be redistributed among the original farmers who were affected.

At both the Pilot and the undeveloped blocks, the assets inventory identified farmlands and the annual seasonal crops on them as the main asset to be impacted by the project. The categories of losses are provided in the table below.

Table ES.1: Category of loss and resettlement measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Asset Affected</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>No of PAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temporarily</td>
<td>Permanently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Pilot practicing dry season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Currently without Irrigation infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>Left bank Canal Route</td>
<td>Structures and Vacant land</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total PAPs in Pilot Area = 498
Total PAPs in Area without Irrigation Infrastructure = 3,304
Total land area in blocks without irrigation infrastructure = 1,849ha
Length of proposed Canal extension = 7.2km

Mitigation measures

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

To adequately mitigate the negative impacts on the PAPs, the costs of the damage to assets have been calculated by generating current market values and estimates for how much it would cost to replace or repair
affected asset based on the replacement value - the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs (over the period until the assets are recovered). Unit costs were primarily calculated using information from the local markets. A Register has been prepared for the PAPs which will indicate their losses and compensation. *The entire mitigation measures will be delivered to the PAPs before start of civil works at any of the blocks whether in the Pilot scheme or Area without irrigation infrastructure.*

The proposed project will require temporary use of private lands for work, access, material storage, borrow pits, work sites, or other purposes, a compensation guideline for all temporary acquisition of assets has been developed.

**Compensation eligibility**

PAPs eligible for compensation shall be those who experience negative impacts on their assets or livelihoods as a result of the proposed irrigation scheme project as shown in table ES1.

In the gravity command area, no houses, schools, mosques or markets will be affected by this redevelopment as these have all been excluded from the design.

At the site, considerable resettlement was said to have been conducted by the Federal Government in the past for those displaced due to the construction of the dam and inundation of the reservoirs though the process was described as unsatisfactory by the farmers. However, farmers have generally adjusted well to their new surroundings following the physical resettlement that took place over years ago. As agreed with stakeholders during consultations, issues related to past resettlement that require mitigation are ineligible in accordance with this RAP and under the Bank’s Resettlement policy. No compensation shall be made for any legacy issues as the stakeholders were made to be aware.

All PAPs must be given opportunity to harvest all their present crops, without planting new ones before civil works commences. If work exceeds RoW in the area, compensation must be paid for all assets affected.

**Resettlement of PAPs and Livelihood Restoration**

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

**Table ES2: Entitlement Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of losses</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Compensation strategy</th>
<th>Other measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of land</td>
<td>Title holder, lease holder, tenants, squatters and other occupants using the land</td>
<td>Provision of compensation alternatives to enable the PAPs to choose the best (cash or in kind compensation)</td>
<td>Resettlement assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Structure</td>
<td>All owners of structure, tenants, squatters and other occupants</td>
<td>Provision of compensation alternatives to enable the PAPs to choose the best (cash or in kind compensation)</td>
<td>Resettlement assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of business</td>
<td>Business owners</td>
<td>Payment of anticipated profit for period of relocation. Replacement compensation for assets which cannot be moved</td>
<td>Provide travelling allowance based on the nature of the business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops and trees</td>
<td>All owners of crops and trees</td>
<td>Cash compensation for lost crops and trees</td>
<td>Provide assistance with accessing farming inputs (seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of wage labour</td>
<td>All employees who lose their jobs as a result of project construction activities</td>
<td>Ensure transfer of jobs/identification of similar jobs</td>
<td>Provision of transition allowance for the intermediate period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

| Any losses incurred by vulnerable groups | Poor orphans, underage, headed family (women or children), people living with disabilities and chronically ill. | Identify vulnerable persons that have become more impoverished as a result of resettlement and provide assistance/support package in collaboration with other support networks that may include education, vocational training, healthcare etc. | Prioritise vulnerable persons for assistance in restoring income and/or finding jobs as well as accessing local services and facilities |
| Loss of communal natural resources | Forest and water sources | Ensure access to equivalent resources or restore these in the new settlement area | Provide the supportive allowance until natural resource livelihood is restored |
| Loss of communal grazing land | Communal and private land | Relocate other grazing places around the new resettlement area | Relocate other grazing places around the new resettlement area |

Public Participation

The essence of consultations carried out in the course of the preparation of this RAP was to ensure public awareness, acceptance and participation. Ideas about the project and concerns of stakeholders and the project designers were shared and considered mutually by affected populations and other stakeholders.

A total of 24 meetings were held between November 29, 2018 and January 30, 2019. Relevant stakeholders met included local government officials, community leaders and other opinion leaders in the communities, PAPs and other individuals and special interest groups such as women associations, CBOs and trade unions. At the meetings the overview of the project, what a RAP entails and other related information were presented to the stakeholders.

Furthermore, at the fora, the potential displaced persons and community members were provided information and consulted on resettlement options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement as well the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs specifically were told that they can air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation of this RAP. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

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

The stakeholders offered opinions on how the process will be hitch free and satisfactory to all. They offered to cooperate in the process of planning and implementation.

RAP Coordination and Implementation

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

Before the commencement of work, the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be set up with the participation of the main stakeholders (RBDA, WUA, local leaders, TRIMING). The RIC will liaise with and receive the work plan for the upcoming 6 months from the contractor as validated by the supervising engineer. The committee will meet twice per year to review this work plan to determine who will be affected by the project for payment, in addition to coordinating the activities of the RAP implementation. The RIC committee will meet in:
• February to evaluate the works to be carried out during the rainy season and determine the farmers that will be affected during the works from June to October in the undeveloped area; and

• July to evaluate works to be carried out during the dry season and determine the farmers to be affected during the works of November to May in the rehabilitation area.

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

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

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

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

**Strengthening Organizational Capability**

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

**Table ES3: Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inauguration of RIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIC Compiles list of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement of Compensation Assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up on assistance to PAPs by RIC/PMU/ Mobilise to site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May/June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works –</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 2020-May, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIC Compiles list of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>February 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangements for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

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

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

Findings from this RAP revealed that an average land tenure arrangement in the scheme is less than 2ha per family, therefore, the compensation payment would be on average of N18,000 per acre per season (approximately US$50 per season) and N36,000 per two seasons (approximately US$100). These sums have been calculated on a full replacement basis, which means that the amount paid to farmers will be enough for their livelihood for the entire season.

In the course of implementing this RAP, special attention shall be given to vulnerable individuals and households such as the elderly, widows, people with disability among the PAPs.

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

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

The cost of Agricultural resources was arrived at by using the rate agreed with the farmers of N18,000 per acre. An acre is 0.4 hectre. For example the pilot scheme has a total of 171.2ha. Therefore 171.2x0.4x18000=N7,704,000.00, for the total cost of agricultural resources we add N7,704,000.00 to 83,241,000.00 to arrive at N90,945,000.00. The cost of land and structure impacted by the extended left back canal is N879,000.00. When the expected cost of grievance management and implementation which is N2,000,000.00 is added to above figures, the total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N93,824,000.00. This sum is
expected to cover cost for compensation for economic displacement for dry season (as respect those who cultivate during the dry season), and wet season (as respect those who farm during the wet season), physical displacements resulting from canal alignment and, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of the total budget for contingencies is added to the current budget.

**Financial Responsibility and Authority**

The Project’s counterpart funding is the source of funds for the payment of the necessary compensations and mitigation measures and overall implementation of the RAP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST (NAIRA)</th>
<th>Total (NAIRA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Compensation for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Land and structure</td>
<td>879,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Agricultural resources (compensation for economic displacement during works at Pilot Scheme &amp; Areas currently without Irrigation facilities)</td>
<td>90,945,000.00</td>
<td>91,824,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Grievance management</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Third Party Witness/Monitor</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93,824,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>+ Contingencies 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,382,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>103,206,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@ N360 to 1$ equivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td>$286,684.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Third Party Witness

As earlier stated above, the estimated compensation cost for the project is N93,824,000.00($260,622.22). This is made up of loss of agricultural resources/temporary displacement from farm land in the 1. Pilot area currently practicing dry season farming via tube wells N7,704,000.00(US$21,400.00), 2. Area currently without Irrigation Facilities but practice wet season farming N83,241,000.00(US$170,984.24, 3. Permanent loss of land and structure resulting from the canal alignment N879,000.00 (US$2,441.67). 4. Grievance Management/Implementation N2,000,000.000($5,555.56). The rate is based on N360 to US$1. The summary of this cost is presented in table ES.5 below.

The area without irrigation infrastructure, also referred to as undeveloped area, is made up of farmlands under cultivation. Unlike the Pilot Area where channels and canals had been constructed as a pilot scheme in the past, there had been no irrigation activities in the undeveloped area. They are now being included to benefit from the proposed project. In the course of the construction, the farmers will not have access to their farmlands hence the need for compensation. The size of the area without irrigation facilities is 1,849.8ha. Using the same N18,000.00 per acre and an acre being 0.4ha, we have the compensation cost of N83,241,000.00.

**Table ES.5 Summary of Compensation Budget for Pilot Area and Areas currently without Irrigation Infrastructure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Area without Irrigation Infrastructure</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>BUDGET (N)</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>PILOT</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>BUDGET (N)</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1A, 1C, 2A</td>
<td>882.5</td>
<td>N39,712,500.00</td>
<td>$110,312.50</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>7,704,000.00</td>
<td>$21,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1D, 2B &amp; 2C</td>
<td>967.3</td>
<td>N43,528,500.00</td>
<td>$120,912.50</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A local Non-Government Organisation is to be used as a 3rd party witness or monitor during implementation
**Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

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

The TRIMING’s GRM process provided an avenue through which affected persons were assisted to appreciate the provisions under the RAP for addressing any complaint, grievance or dispute arising from the RAP implementation in a transparent, credible and culturally acceptable manner. The grievance redress mechanism is localized with active involvement of traditional rulers, WUA leadership, DKIS project and women leaders. It provides a cost effective, affordable and accessible third party settlement of grievance, dispute or complaints.

**Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

A grievance redress committee which is an extract from the Resettlement Implementation Committee and respected leaders in the community will be formed. The committee will hear, receive/record complaint, and suggest corrective measures (through mediation) at the field level and facilitate the implementation of the decision reached to the PAP.

**Grievance Redress Process**

The grievance redress process has been simplified to ensure accessibility to all PAPs. All grievance will be screened and assessed for possible solution approach before implementing the solution. The first point of call for resolving grievance is at the unit level through a volunteer contact person. If redress at this level fails, the block level contact person will intervene to resolve it. If resolution fails at this level, the traditional rulers (in liaison with the GRC) will take it up. If however, all these levels fail, then TRIMING Project Coordinator will deal with the issue. The judiciary will be the last resort if all the above processes fail.

**Expectation when grievance arises**

It is pertinent to note that when PAPs present grievance or complaint, they expect to be heard and their complaint acknowledged honestly and remedied. Thus, project implementers must create an enabling environment that assures PAPs that their grievance can be voiced out and attended to without any form of retribution.

**Management of reported grievance**

An aggrieved PAP files his/her complaint to the GRC in writing or telephone. Written complaint will be signed and dated in a complaint log book. In the same manner, records of all telephone/ informal complaints shall also be kept. TRIMING scheme level social and environmental officer, supported by the WUA representative and DKIS project will ensure the correctness of the complaint / grievance. The scheme level social and environmental officer will also write on behalf of aggrieved PAPs who cannot write. This will be signed / thumb printed by the aggrieved PAP.

**Grievance log and response time**

Redress process starts upon the receipt and registration of grievance/ complaint at the relevant uptake point. A grievance redress form will be filled by every aggrieved PAP, which must contain all information regarding the complaint and the complainant. The response time for each complaint/ grievance will depend on the issue to be addressed. However, all complaint/ grievance should be acted upon within 10 working days. All information regarding the complaint, complainant, response time and resolution shall be uploaded into the project database.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

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

**Disclosure**
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

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

Bayannai Masu Mahimmanci

1 Karin Haske

2 Tasirin Aikin
   Achikin wuraren da aka tsara za’a aiwatar da wadannan aiyuka ba wasu gidaje, makarantu, masallatai ko kasuwannin da wannan aiki zai shafa saboda wannan duk an cire su daga tsarin aiki. Koda yake akwai 2 PAP wadanda suka hada da gida daya (1 ) da ma’aitaka daya (1 ) wandada wannan aiki zai shafi wani bangare na daga chikin filayensu (7.261Km) wanda ke a bangare hagu da bakin rafi da za’a yi wannan aiki. Za a biya diyya na kudi ne ga wadannan wadanda suka rasa filayen su wanda ya kai na naira dubu dari da ashirin( N120,000) wanda yake dai dai da Dalar Amurka dari uku da talatin da uku a farashin wannan lokachi,($333.33) a ko wane hekta daya (wanda bai wuce kashi biyar cikin dari(5%) ne ba na duku filin da mutum ya mallako ko ya rasa) , wanda shine PAP suka ya yafi dachewa da a biya dashi. Dauki da za,ayi a lokacin wannan aiki anyi hasashen yakai shekara uku, wanda za,ayi shi a lokuta danan danan dakuma bangarori daban daban, a lokacin wannan aiki manoma zasu rasa wuraren nomansu saboda irin aiki gyare gyare da akeyi agurin wanda zai hana su samun daman yin noma a lokacin da ake wannan aiki. A lokacin da ake aiki gine gine a wani bangare manoman dake wani bangare wanda ba a fara aiki ba kokuma wanda bai shafa ba zasu iya ci gaba da aiki noma a bangarensu.

3 Tsarin Anfana da Biyan Diyya
   A guraben gwajin (171.17ha kasancewan sa daga cikin tsarin jadawalin aiki gine gine wanda ake hasashen za a gama a cikin shekara daya), manoma suna ba da ruwa lokacin damina daga watan (Yuni zuwa Oktober) da lokacin rani daga (Nuwamba zuwa Mayu). Ba zai shafi aiki noman damina a wannan yankin ba saboda zai mai da hankali ne kan hanyoyin ruwa, magudanar ruwa da sauran bangarori. Koda yake, baza su iya yin noma ba a wasu lokutan lokacin rani sakamakon katsewar ruwa a wurin samar da ruwa ko kuma wasu wuraren. A saboda wannan dalili, za a biya su diyya. Ganin cewa aiki gyan zai gudana ne a mataka; wanda suke a wuraren gwajin zasu yi asaran noma na shekara daya. Kiminan manoma 498 bazasu samu daman noma ba saboda rashin samun daman ban ruwa a yawin wannan aiki. Za a biya su diyya sakamakon rashin samun damar yin amfani da filayen su / ko yin noma. A wuraren da ba’a bunkasa ba (1849.83ha a cikin watanni 24) manoma a daya bangaren kuma, ba za su samu daman yin noma ba a lokacin rani, saboda ba za a biya diyya ba.lura da cewa aiki zai cigaba da gudana ne hakan ka iya kawo cikas ga masu noma lokacin damina wanda akeyi a tsakanin watan yuli-oktoba, wadannan mano da abun yashafa za a biya su diyya na asaran wannan lokaci da basu samu sukiayi noma ba. Wannan yankin daba a bukasa ba zai shafi a kaila manoma 3304. Kowane manomi da ya rasa kaka daya za’a biya shi diyyar Naira 18,000 a kan ko wane 0.40ha a kowace kakar, yawin da manomain da abin zai shafa a cikin lokutan biyu za’a biya su naira 36,000 a kan kowane 0.40ha. An tsara wannan yanayin biyan ne akan hasashen yadda farashin abubuwa ke hauhawa a kasuwanni. A sa ran cewa wnnana diyya da aka biya zai ishi manoman su samar ma kan su da abubuwann masarufu a shekaran farkon na wannan aiki. Koda yake, za a sake duba wannan jimalr'ayan kowane watanni 6 don nuna gaskiyar hauhawar farashin kaya na shekara masu zuwa don kididdige adadin saboda.
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Shiri akan Tsarin Dokar Sauyin Muhalli.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Za a kirkiro Kwamitin Zartas da Tarzai Sauyin Muhalli wato (RIC) tare da halatar manyan masu ruwa da tsaki Kaman su (UBRBDA, WUA, shugabannin karkara, TRIMING). Kwamitin zai karbi tsarin ainin wataanni 6 masu zuwa daga hannya da kwangilin wanda injiyya za zai da kula da ainin zai ba kwamitin Karin bayani.wannan Kwamiti zai dina zama sau biyu a shekara:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) A watan Maris don kimanta ayyukan da za'ayi a lokacin damina daga watan Yuni zuwa Oktober (manyan lamuran yankin da ba a bunkasa ba)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) A watan Yuli don kimanta ayyukan da za'ayi yayin lokacin bazara daga Nuwamba zuwa Mayu (Anfanin shi a wuraren gwaji)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIC zata fitar da List din wandanda ainin ya shafa a cikin rahoton ta bayan sunyi tari su wanda zasu sanar a UBRBDa, tare da manna kwafin kwafi a ofishin ayyukan shirin da kuma gururuwa da suka dace. Za'a kara yadda wannan jerin a matakin WUA da reidiyo da kuma saurun hanyoyin ta hanyar sadarwa ta TRIMING don tattablar da bayyaranc da ainin ta yadda dukkanin manoma zasu sani wataanni 3 kafin fara wannan ayyukan na shekara mai zuwa don gani ko za'i yayin kasance ko babu. Bugu da kari, RIC zasu kuma haduwa abayan kowane wannan 6 don yin bita da sake kimanta kudin biyan diyya kwatankwacin hauhawar farashin kaya a cikin shekaru masu zuwa. Da zaran an bayyana jeri, za'a gabatar da wani tsari mai sauki, wato "PAP form" (Shafi 1.0) ga kowane manomi domin ya / ta cika da kuma sa hannun (i) Shugaban ma’ai katari (DKIS), (ii)Wakilin WUA da (iii) sarakunan garga jiyabda suka dasuka dace. Za'a rarraba wannan fom din a ofishin aikin DKIS zuwa wakilin WUA don rarrabawa zuwa ga PAPs wadanda ke cikin gurin da za a fara aiwatar da ainin gine ginen. Jami'iin Tsare Tsare na Shiri , tare da goyon bayya da UBRBDa, zasu taimaka wa PAPs wadanda ba za su iya karatu ko rubutu ba, kuma za su tattablar da cewa an cika fom din yadda ya kamata. Za'a gabatar da cikakken fom din tare da hoton fasfo na PAP don kafin a biya diyya. A cikin ka'doju Najeriya da Bankin Duniya, mutanen da ake ganin suna da rauni, kamar yadda ake gane su a cikin wannan RAP, za a ba su duk wani karin taimako da ake ganin ya zama dole don tattablar da cewa sun karbi fa’idodin diyya daidai. An kiyasta cewa kowane magidanchi yana da 0.40ha kuma cewa biyan zai kasance a kan naira dubu goma shaa takwas (N18,000) a kowace kakar noma da dai da Dalar Amurka hamsin($50).
Tsarin Biya da Lokachi.

Za’a aiwatar da biyan diyya ne bayan gabatar da cikekken PAPs, wanda ke dauke dasa hannu, shugaban WUA, sarki ko mai anguwa, shugaban hukumar DKIS (ko wakilinshi) da mai duba ayyukan TRIMING. Kowane PAPs za a ba shi diyyar shi/ta idan mai lissafi da mai bincike ya tantsance shi.

Da yake wannan biyan kananan kudade ne, biyan diyya ga manoma za ta kasance ne ta hanyar Bankunan kasuwa da aka amince da su, WUA zata bayyana wuri biyan diyya ga manoma ne bayan hukuma RIC tayi zama ta kuma zabi wurin daya dauce. Game da PAPs da ya mutu, za a biya haƙkin zuwa kotun da ta tace don bayarwa ga danging mamacin daidai da umarnin Islama kamar yadda ake yi a wannan yankin, haka kuma za a ba da haƙkin ga marayu ko sanannen mai kula da su ko gidan shugaban kula da marayu.

Ganin cewa da yawa daga cikin PAP basu da asusun ajiyar banki za’a gabatar da darussan katuttuka na ilimi ga PAPs don tabbatar da ceewa mutane sun iya biyan diyya cikin hikima.

Saboda bin ka’idar Bankin Duniya, tilas ne a biya manoma kafin a fara ayyukan fara. Saboda haka: Don ayyukan yayin lokacin rani (Nuwamba - Mayu), manoma ya kamata su sami diyyansu daga watan Agusta-Satumba. Domin ayyukan za a fara a lokacin damina (Yuni - Oktoba). manoma su samu diyya a cikin watan Afirli. Bayan an biya diyya ga PAPs, za a adana kofin kowane nau’i na PAP da hoto a ofishin TRIMING, ofishin aikin DKIS da wakilan Bankuna.

Kudin da aka kiyasta na biyan diyya shine N93,824,000.00 ($ 260,622.22). Wannan na kunshe da asarar albarkatun gona /rashin samun yin aiki na wani dan lokaci wani I daga gona a cikin yankin 1. Yankin da aka fara a halin yanzu na yin aiken rani ta hanyar rijiyoyi da aka tona ne, N7,704,000.00 (US $ 21,400.00). 2. Yankin da a halin yanzu basu da Kayan Harkokin Ban ruwa amma suna yin noman damina na N83 , 241,000.00 (US $ 170,984.24, 3. Asara na kasa ko gini da aka samu sakamakon canjin canal din N879,000.00 (US $ 2,441.67) 4. Gudanar da kudade / Aiwar da N2,000,000.000.00 ($ 5,555.56). Kudirin ya dogara ne akan N360 ga US $1.

Issafin Kudaden da muka samu a baya na kayan aikin gona ansamu matsaye ne akan yarjejeniya da akayi da manoman na naira dubu shaa takwas (N18,000) ga kowace eka daya watau 0.4 hecta. A misali a gurin da aka fara wannan aiken yana da adadin hecta 171.2ha. Saboda haka 171.2 / 0.4x18000 = N7,704,000.00. ga jimlar kudin albarkatun noma aka kara N7,704,000.00 zuwa 83,241,000.00 aka samu N90,945,000.00. Kudaden da aka kashe domin biyan diyyan kasa da wasu gine gine dake kanal ta hagu yakai N879,000.00. Idan aka kara yawan kudin da ake sa ran gudanarwa da aiwatarwa wanda yawansu yakai N2,000,000.00 da na baya, jimlar kudin aiken aiwatar da RAP shine N93,824,000.00. Ana sa ran wannan jimlar za ta biya diyya don rage radadin talauji tamani ga wadanda basu samu yin aiken a lokacin rani ba(kamar yadda wadanda ke noma a lokacin rani), da lokacin damuna (kamar wadanda ke noma lokacin damuna), tashi da ga wuri sakamakon fadada canal da, kula da korafi da hukumar biyan diyya. Bugu da kari, tanadi na 10% na jimlar kasafin kudin don karawa cikin kasafin kudin.

Yayin tattaunawar tsakanin masana ma aikata ta DKIS, an ba da shawarar cewa ya kamata aiken gine gine hanyoyin ruwa ya fara kamar yadda aka Tsara kuma shirin aiken ya kamata ya bi ka’idodin RAP don kiyayewa daga rash /biyan diyya na lokutan biyu a bangare guda. Anyi hakane don gudawa samun karancin abinci a shekaran, wanda a baya aka yi hasashen cewa za a rasa kakar noma daya. Ko da yake, yana da mahimman cewa za a iya samun sauyi akan bayanan daza su biyo baya a teburin da ke kasa a lokachin aiken.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>Kididdiga</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>Diyya</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>Tsarin Shuke Shuke</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>Lokacin Gama Biyan Diyya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>Mutanen da Suka Rasa Muhallinsu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **6** | Sauyin Muhallinsu | Mutanen da abin ya shafa ta hanyar rasa kasa, gida, ko gonaki da dai sauransu su wanda yafaru lokacin:  
(1) Karban filaye na bazata a sakamakon (i) yin kaaru ko asarar matsuguni (ii) asarar dukya ko samun damar mallakar dukya (iii) asarar hanyoyin samun kudin ko hanyoyin samun koyin masarufi ko waddanda abun ya shafa dolen su sake wuri.  
(2) Haramcin damar amfani da wuraren shakatawa wanda hakan ka haifar da illa ga rayuwar PAPs. |
<p>| <strong>7</strong> | Karayar Tattalin Arziki | Asarar kadororin(gami da kasa) wadda ke haifar da asarar hanyoyin samun kudin masarufi ko hanyoyin samun abinci sakamakon ayyukan da ke da alaka ko kuma koytatawa hanyoyin samun alkarkatun kasa. Mutanen ko masana’antu na iya samun barazana wajen tattalin arzikinsu ba tare ba dafa shagari. |
| <strong>8</strong> | Fadama | Kalman ta hausa ga kasa mara ruwa ko wacce take ambaliyru ruwa a bakin rafi acikin shekara. |
| <strong>9</strong> | Tsarin Korafe Korafe | Hanyoyin da aka kirkira (a) A hukumance, dokokin mazauna guri, ko hukunci hukuncen mahukunta don baiwa masu mallakar da saurun mutateda da suka rasa muhallinsu damar waɗanda batutuwan da suka shafi mallakar, diyya, ko wasu fannoni na sake mado su a su, (b) Tsarin kula da Korafe korafe duk ansaka acikin shirin. |
| <strong>10</strong> | Gida | Wannan rukunin ya kunshi duk mutateda da ke karkashin ikon magidanci, sun hada da yan uwa ne da saurun waddanda suke dogaro akanshi. A karkashin kundin tsarin kasa, iyali na na nufin duk wasu dangi waddanda za a bukaci yanda a kan banun raibo ko aiwata da ma'amala a kan filayen zama na iyali. Waddadon mambo za suyin sama ko gida ko shugaban mazau, matan gida, yaka ko saurin dangi mazaua gida, yana ko mazaua gida ko yana ko saurin dangi mazaua gida. |
| <strong>11</strong> | Sauyin Muhallinsu Bazata | Sauyin mukuma na bazata ya'ta faruwa ne a yayin da ake sauya ma mazaua gurin sama batareda neman shawarin sabu ko kokuma saboda basu da ikon ki/gardama adallilin faruwa hakan. |
| <strong>12</strong> | Mallakan fili/kasa | Kasancewutu mutan ko magidanci ya rasa wani bangare ko duka fili'na wa wanda yake mallakansa ga wani aikin na al'mama ko za'ayi, za'a tattabatar ko ganin anyi adalci wajen biyan su diyya. |
| <strong>13</strong> | Ma mallakin fili/kasa | Duk wani mutum / magidanci / ma’aikatara da aka amincce da ita ta mallaki kasa ko dai a hukumance, ko a’adance, lokacin kyauta, ko kuma lamunin kasa ciki ko waddanda ke rike ko filayen da rake da gwamnati a bayar. |
| <strong>14</strong> | Tsarin mallakan kasa/fili | Tsarin mallakar kasa tuqakkin mutan ko kasa/fili ko mutum ko gari su ko gari su ke mallakansa. |
| <strong>15</strong> | Sauyin Matsuguni na Zahiri | Asarar gurin zama ko kasuwanci sakamakon wananai aikin da za’ayi a gurin, wanda ke bukatar mutateda da abin ya shafa su koma wani wuri. Sauyin matsuguni na na gurin kasuwanci na nuna samun tawar tattalin arziki waddanan mutate ma. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Yankin da Aikin ya shafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mutunen da Aikin ya Shafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aikin Farfado da Wuri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tallaf a Sakamakon Wannan Aikin</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Kaura</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Tsarin Dokar Sauyin Muhalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tasirin Sauyin Muhalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Yankin da Ba a Bunkasa ba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAKAITACCEN BAYANI ZARTARWA.

GABATARWA


Bisa ga wannan aikin da aka nufa, akwai hasashen cewa dawoda nagartar kasar da aka dade ana noman rani akanta, hanyoyi, da sauran ayyuka, tareda gine bangarori masu turu ruwa wanda ba’aka bunkasa ba, na bukatar samarda kananun filaye inda za’ayi zango, gina bangare na kulada gine-gine, wuraren ayyuka da sauran su, duka a karkashin wannan babban aikin “Bunkasa Harkan Noman Rani”. Sannan kafin fara gudanar da aikin, duk wanda aikin ya taba: wanda ya kunshi harda manoma, za’a basu damar karbar diyyar amfani gonzansu da filayensu.

Bukatuwar Tsarin Dokar Sauyin Muhalli


KAUCEWA/TAKAITA SAUYIN MUHALLIN BAZATA

Tsarin Dokoki ta OP 4.12 ta bukaci, matukar yadda zai yiyu, kaceuwa Sauyin muhailin bazata. A wannan layi, shirin “Bunkasa Harkan Noman Rani”(TRIMMING) ta jin kacewa wasu da cikin tasirin sauyni muhallin bazata ta hanyoyi kamar haka:

(1) Tsara canje-canje da sha’anin kula da aiki:  
   (a) Tarkata al’umma/muhalai izuwa tsarin aiki  
   (b) Kirkirar hanyoyin/guraren noma da kiwo  
   (c) Tabbar da kowane fasali da bai wuce hekta dubu biyu (2,000) ba.

(2) Tabbatarda ruwa wanda za’a iya dogara dashi, ba tareda janyo kacaniyya ga sauran masu amfani da ruwan ba.
Filayen manomi mai noma akafi amincewa dashi.
Fasali mai bukatatar takaitaccen fili daidai da bukatatar kayan noman ranin da akeso, wanda bazai ta’aazara sauyin mühalli ba.

MANUFOFIN TSARIN SAUYIN MUHALLIN BAZATA

KEBANTACCEN BAYANI

Manyan Bangarorin Hukumar DKIS
Manyan bangarorin na aikin don fasalgin ban ruwa na Dadin Kowa ya hada da:
- Abubuwa na ba’daya sun hada da: janyo ra’ayoyin jama’a, sallamar ra’ayoyinsu, samarda kayan aikin injiniyoyi da yan kwangila.
- Gyara da kula da tsolaflin magudanai da gine-gine
- Gina magudanan ruwa mataki na daya (na tushhe)
- Gina magudana ruwa mataki na biyu (na tsakiya)
- Gina magudanan ruwa mataki na kololuwa
- Gina magudanan ruwa na cikin filin gona
- Bunkasa kasar noma da inganta tituna/hanyoyi
- Gina tsarin mafitar (malalar) ruwa ta cikin filin gona
- Gina tsarin takaita ambaliya
- Gina tafiikin ajiyar ruwa ta dare
- Samarwa da kafa fanfuna gamida gina gidan ma’ajin fanfuna da janareta

LURA TA MUSAMMAN GA MAKIYAYA

HANYOYI, GADOJI DA MAHADAI
hanyoyin da ake amfani dasu yanzu a wurin aikin suka cikin halin ni kyasu, samansu duk sun farafshe sannan suna tara ruwa lokutan damina. Tun asali, kananun manoma ne suka gina hanyoyin da zirga-zirgar amfani gone da dabbobi, wanda kuma sune hanyoyin shiga kauyuka. An bada shirin gyara hanyoyin, aunasu da kuma sabonta tsaririn.
A wasu kebantattun wuraren, an bada shawarar gyaran gadojin sakamako shawarin gina magudanan da sauran gine-gine, wanda zai sanya wasu sashin tsarin ban ruwan isowa ga kowa. An bada shawarar gina gadojin kafa da na ababen hawa a gurabe na musamman wanda aqalla zai kai tsawom mita dari biyar kowane.

**TSARIN MALLAKAR FILI A SHARI'ANCE**


**KAYYADAJEN LOKACHIN KIDAYA**

Zaunannen lokacin kayyade daukar bayanai kan PAPs a wuraren ayuyukan shine ashirin ga fabara 2019, wanda aka sanarda PAPs dakuma al'ummatan lokacin haduwar gani ta masu ruwa da tsaki, da sauran hanyoyin sadarwa ciki harda sakonnin ta hannun juggalin da masu yekuwa a gari. Yayinda aka samu jinkirin aiki da yafi shekaru uku daga kayyadda rana, akwai bukatar sabonta nazarian yin cikkar arziki da mu'amalar jama’a, a karkashin wannan RAP.


**MORIYAYAR AIKIN**


- Habakar noma sosai ta hanyar samarda banruwa a lokacin rani
- Habakar yaban noma saboda inganta magudanan ruwa, dukuma samun iri da cin ribar noman rani.
- Habakar noman mabanbantan iri sakamakon bunkasa filin noma ta hanyar samarda ban ruwa da magudanai da kuma samun iso izuwa iri masu kyau da kasuwa mai riba.
- Karuwar habakar dabbobi ga makiyaya’i kai madallah da yawan yawa noman rani da yawan yawa noman rani.
- Bunkasa da daidaiton kudin shi a gidaje masu kasuwanchin nakan yawan (kamarsu hatsi, da yawan itatowo), har-ilaye ya samarda ayyukan yi ga jama’a (kamal kulawa da fasalin tsari da gudanarwa).
- Kara bunkasa dammar hukumomin gwamnati wanda ke kula da ruwa da cigaban harkan noman, a matakin kananan hukumomi
- Habaka samun iso ga hanyoyin wanda hakan zai samar da tarin moriya.
- Bunkasar mu’amalar rayuwa, musammann da da kirkir hukomomin gudanarwa ta siyarsar baidaya, da bada yancin jinsi da kuma daidaitattun hukumomin kula da ruwa a duka matakin.
- Takaita illar ambalayya.
- Takaituwar cututtukan da suke haima da filin ruwa kamarsu maleriya, saboda qaddamarda tsarin ban ruwa wanda bazai bar ambalayya a yankunanba balle ruwa ya rinka taruwa.
- Bunkasa samarda ruwa da ttabacin dogaro dashi.
- Bunkasa duk albarkatun filin gonakai.
• Habakar riba daga sana’ar noma.
• Samun tsarai mai tsayi daga yankewar abinci.
• Samun ingantaccen abinci mai gina jiki.


**TASIRIN AIKIN MARASA KYAU**


**Teburin zanen ES1: Kashe-kashen Asara Da Matakan Sauyin Muhalli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ No.</th>
<th>Kashen</th>
<th>Wuri</th>
<th>Abunda Aikin ya taba</th>
<th>Nau’in Asara</th>
<th>Adadin Wanda aikin ya taba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Na wucin Gadi</td>
<td>Matabacci</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>ba’a bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Gurbin gwaji</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>ba’a bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>ba’a bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>ba’â bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>ba’â bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>ba’â bunkasaba</td>
<td>Filin Gona</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Magudan dan ruwa</td>
<td>Magudanar hagu da tafki</td>
<td>Gine-gine da fili fetal</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9.    |        |        |                      | Jimillar wanda aikin ya taba a gurabennsu | 498 |

**MATAKAN TAKAITA KALUBALEN**


**CANCANTAR SAMUN FANSAR**
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

Wadanda suka cancanci fansar sune wadanda kalubaken aikin ya taba kadadorinsu ko rayuwarsu sakamakon aikin tsarin ban ruwa da aka ambata a teburin zane na daya (1). A wuraren majanyan turo ruwa, babau gidaje, makarantu, masallatai ko kasuwan na dasu tababu, saboda an ciresu daga fasalin tsarin baki daya.


Duk wadanda aikin ya taba za’a basu damar girbar abunda suka riga suka shuka, batareda sake sabon shukaba kafun aikin ya fara ba. Idan aikin ya zarce lokacin chire amfanin gona, to za’a bada fansar duk abunda ya tabu.

**INGANTA SAUYINMUHALLI DA RAYUWAR WADANDA AIKI YA TABA**

An sanar da wadanda aikin ya taba maban-
---

Taburin zanen ES2: Jadawalin Cancanta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nau’in Asara</th>
<th>Cancanta</th>
<th>Hanyar Bada Fansa</th>
<th>Sauran Matakai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Fili</td>
<td>Asalin mamallaki, Mai Mallaka ta Aro, Yan Haya, Mazauna alfarma da sauran mazauna (amfanida) filin/kasar</td>
<td>Samarda damar zabin abunda ka iya maye fansa ga wadanda aiki ya taba, don fidda wanda yafi musu (kudi ko fansar kadar a mutunce)</td>
<td>Dauki kan Sauyin Muhalli/Kaura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Gine-gine</td>
<td>Duk mamallaka gine-gine, masu haya, masu zaman alfarma da sauran mazauna</td>
<td>Samarda damar zabin abunda ka iya maye fansa ga wadanda aiki ya taba, don fidda wanda yafi musu (kudi ko fansar kadar a mutunce)</td>
<td>Dauki kan Sauyin Muhalli/Kaura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Kasuwanci</td>
<td>Masu kasuwanci</td>
<td>Biyan ribar da ake tsamani za’a samu ta tsawon lokacinda aikin za dauka. Canjin fansa da kadararda bata motsi</td>
<td>Samarda alawus na tafiye-tafiye bisaga yanayin kasuwancin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Tsirai da Bishiyu</td>
<td>Duk ma’aikatanda suka rasa aikinsu sakamakon ayyukan gine-gine</td>
<td>Fansar kudi ga tsirrai da bishiyunda aka yi asara</td>
<td>Bada tallafi da samarda iso ga kayan amfani (kamar tsirrai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Ayyukan Kudi</td>
<td>Duk ma’aikatanda suka rasa aikinsu sakamakon ayyukan gine-gine</td>
<td>Tabbatadu sauyin aiki ko samarda makamancinsa</td>
<td>Samarda kudin alawus na tsawon lokutan aikin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowane irin Asara ta bangaren Gajiyayyu</td>
<td>Marayu marasa karfi, masu kananun shekaru, mata da yara, gajiyayyu da sauran marasa lapiya mai tsanani</td>
<td>Tantance musu rauninda suka cara tagayyara sakamakon sauyin mahu da kuma samamusa taffa ta kafarawa ta hadin-gwiwa da cibiyoyi taimako, kamar bangaren limini, san’a’o, lapiya da sauranus</td>
<td>Samarda gabaci ga musu rauni wajen tallafi, a wurin maidu musu kudin shiga da kuma samarda ayyukan yi da kananun ayyukan da kawan aiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Tattalin Arzkin Al’umma</td>
<td>Albarkatun ruwa dana Dausayi/lambu</td>
<td>Samarda tabbacin iso izuwaga makamantsu ko kuma dawoda irinsu a sabon mahu</td>
<td>Samarda tallafi har sai tattalin arzkin rayuwa ya dawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarar Wajen kiwo na Al’umma</td>
<td>Fili/kasan al’umma (baidaya) dana mallakan kebe</td>
<td>Samarda wasu guraren kiwon a sabon mahu</td>
<td>Samarda wasu guraren kiwon a sabon mahu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAMAWAR JAMA’A A IKIN
Asalin dallin ganayya da akayi a wajen tsara wannan “Dokar Tsarin Sauyi Muhallin” don tabbatarda wayarda kan jama’a ne, karbar jama’a aikin, dakuma damawarsu a cikin aikin. Ra’ayuka kan aikin, kulawar masu ruwa da tsaki dakuma masu shiryai aikin, duk an nazarcuesu tareda mutanenda aikin ya taba da sauran masu ruwa da tsaki.
(3) Watan fabairu, don tantance ayyukan da za’a gabatar a lokain damina, sannan da tantance manoman da aikin za taba lokacin gukandara aikin daga watan Lyrics da wuraren da ba’a bunkasaba.
(4) Watan Yuli don tantance ayyukan da za’a gabatar a lokain rani, sannan da tantance manoman da aikin za taba lokacin gukandara da aikin watan Lyrics a wuraren da za’ayi gyara.

Har-ila-yau, kwamitin zasu rinka haduwa duk bayan wata shida don kara tantance fansar manoman atare da dabi ga tashin darajar kaya na lokacin, sannan su kara kudin fansar yayi daidai da tashin darajaru a lokacin, a cikin kundin tsarin.
Babu wani aikin da za’a fara wanda ya shafi jama’a a karkashin tsarin nan, har sai an samarda fili wanda babu wani matshi tattareda aiki dashi. Manyan ginshikan ayyukan da fasali na wannan dokar tsarin sauyn muhallin, an bunkasasu a wannan kundin.

**KARFAFA IKON KUNGIYA**

Bisaga alaka, tsakanin masu ruwa-da-tsaki dake da alaka da aikin, aunawa da tabbatarda duk alamomi na ayyukan wadanda aikin zai taba, auna darajar kayan da za’a bada fansa, tareda una ikon duk hukumoninda keda hannu wajen aiwatarda aikin, bangarorin wayarda kai da gogarda ma’aiikata, duka wadannan an bayyanasu a teburin zane 2 dake biye.

**Teburina ES3: Manyan Ginshikan Ayyuka Fasalin Aiwatarda Dokar Tsarin Sauyn Muhalli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayyuka</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bayyana Tsarin aikin RAP</td>
<td>Feb 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rantsarda kwamitin Zatarwa</td>
<td>Mar 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwamiti su hada sunayen PAPs</td>
<td>Apr 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayarda Tallafin Fansa</td>
<td>May 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin sawun kwamiti da PMU ga fansar da aka baiwa PAPs</td>
<td>May/June 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayyuka</td>
<td>Nov. 2020-May, 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwamiti su hada sunayen PAPs</td>
<td>February 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirya bada tallafin fansa</td>
<td>Mar 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayarda kudin fansa da sauran Tallafin Dauki</td>
<td>Mar/Apr. 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin sawun kwamiti/UMU ga biyan fansa ga PAPs, da hada kansu zuwa bangaren aiki</td>
<td>May 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fara Gudanarda ayyukan Daukin/gyaran</td>
<td>June-October 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarin aiki</td>
<td>Nov. 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TSARIN FASALIN BIYAN FANSA

Ga ayyukan da aka shiyya farasu a lokacin rani (daga watan nuwamba zuwa watan Mayu), manoman da aikin zai taba za’a biyasu fansarsu a watan Ogusta zuwa Satumba watanni biyu kafin fara ayyukan rani. Sannan manoman da ayyukan damina za tabasun (watan Yuli zuwa watan Oktober), za’a biyasu fansarsu a watan Afirlu watanni biyu kafin fara ayyukan rani.

Ganin cewa bayardata fansar ya kunshi kananun biya a duk wata shida, saboda haka an yanki biyansu daki-daki ta Bankin Kasuwa (Commercial Bank), dai dai da fadin iyakar filin manomani, wanda kwamiti zasu tabbatar a wuriin tari/mitin dinsu. Za’a sanarda dukkan manoma Bankin da za’a biyasu dashi kafin lokacin fara biyan fansar. Saboda sanin dayava dayawa da cikin manoman basu da asusun Banki, za’a shiyya tarukan karawaju-nan saboda tabbatar da sun bunkasa kudin fansarsu a kan basira. Bisaga dokar tsarin babban Bankin Duniyan, ya zama wajibi a biya manoma kafin fara aikin.

Bincike daga wannan dokar tsarin sauyin muhallin na nuni da cewa, matsakaiacin fadin fili a tsarin bai wuce hectar biyu (2ha) ga kowane gida ba, wanda kowanne mutum za same kudin fansa a takaiace N18,000 (wanda za zai kuma kwatan-kwacin dala Amurka US$50); sannan N36,000 ga duk mutum biyu (wanda za zai kuma kwatan-kwacin dala Amurka US$100). Wannan liissafi anyishine bisa tabbacin mayewa darajar kowanne fili, wanda akan za samar da yalwar rayuwa a gabadayin lokacin ayyukan ga manoman.

A yayin aiwatarda wannan tsari, za’a bada kulawu ta musaman ga musu raun da mazauna gida kamar tsolfaffi, zaurawa, masu nakasa, da sauransu dasu cikin watan aikin za suha. Za’a ayije fom da daso na kowane manomi a hannun ofishin ayyukan TRIMING ta Hukumar DKIS, da hannun wakil an Bankin Kasuwa da zasu bada kudi a hukumar ayyuka ta DKIS.

### KASAIFI DA ABUNNDA ZAI IYA CI

Gamsassun bayanai kan duk naunin kadar da aikin zai taba, ya bada damar kiasacce kudin fansa dana tallafin dauki, wanda kowane zai cewa.

Kudinda kayan aikin noman zai cewa, ya samun ta amfani da gwadabe na yarijiniya wanda manoman suka amince dafi ta naira dubu goma shi un Katie (N 18, 000) ga kowace eka. Itadai eka da hektar sifiri da digo hudu ce (0.4), a misali, filin zara terister aikin nada fadin hektar 171.2ha, saboda haka, 171.2/0.4*18,000 = N7,704,000.00. Ga jimillar kayan amfani gona kuma, mun tara 7,704,000.00 da 83,241,000.00 wanda suka cada N90,945,000.00. kudin fili da gine-gine wadanda aikin magudana ta taba yakama N879,000.00. idan Ankara kudin da ake tsammani na rage radadin bacin rai/kunci da kudin zarta wara (wanda shine N2,000,000,000) akan kudaden da aka ambata a bayu, jimillal kudaden don zara terister aikin RAP din za kama N93,824,00,000.00. wannan jimilla la ya kutata zaton za hada harda kudin fansa don wadanda aikin noman ranin ya tabasun tattalin arziki (dama wadandasukayi girbi lokacin ranin), sannan dukuma lokacin damina (dama wadanda suka da noma lokacin damina), da kaurace-kauracen muballih na zahiri biyu bayan gyan magudanai, kalada al’amuran rage kunci da kuma abubuwan da suka shaf fansa. Bugu da kari, an samarda kasa goma (10%) daga daukacin jimillar fasalin kudin domin abubuwan da ka-iya-zuwa-ya-dawo a wannan sabon fasalin.

### DAWAINYAR KUDI DA MAHUKUNTA

Hukumar aikin TRIMING ilace zata dau naunin kudin da za’a biyau dunkan fansa, matakan rage radadi, da aiwatarda suarau ayyukan tsarin wannan kundi.

**Teburin Zane Na ES4: Kasafin Kudin Aiwatarda da Aikin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Kaya</th>
<th>Tsada (NAIRA)</th>
<th>jimilla (NAIRA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Fili/qasa</td>
<td>879,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Kayayyakin noma (fansa domin wadanda aikin yatabawa tattalin arziki a wurolun da aka fara aikin da wadanda busu da kawan noman ranin faraba)</td>
<td>90,945,000.00</td>
<td>(83,241,000.00 + 83,241,000.00) + 7,704,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimillarsu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91,824,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Sarrafa ‘Kuncin manoma’</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Jimilla</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ABUNDA DA AIWATARDA AIKIN ZAI CI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

Shaidu daga wajen hukumar bada fansa da bada kulawa/lura 500,000.00

Bayyana dokar tsarin sauyin muhalli ga jam’aa 500,000.00

Jimilla 1,000,000.00

D Jimillar bai daya 93,824,000.00

E + kaso goma ta ko-ta-kwana (10%) 9,382,400.00

Babnna jimillarsu duka 103,206,400.00

N360 a matsayin dalar Amurka 1$ $286,684.44***

1 shaida daga waje

Kamar yadda aka zanta a bayaa, fasalin kudin fansar aikin yakama N93,824,000.00 ($260,622.22). Wannan ya kunshi rashi irinna kayan amfanin gona da kuma kaura daga gona, ta wucen gadi, a zane na 1. Sukuma wuraren aiki wadanda suke noman rani tunda ta hanyar tiyo da kankan magudanai sun kunshi N7,704,000.00 (US$21,400.00), a teburin zane na biyu (2). Wurarenda basu da kayan noman rani amma suna noman damina zasu kunshi kudi N83,241,000.00 (US$170,984.24), teburu na 3. Tabbatattun asarar filaye da gine-gine biyo bayan gina magudanai yakama kudi N879,000.00 (US$2,441.67) wanda shine a teburu na 4. Saikuma matakann rage radadin xunci da zartarwa N2,000,000.00 ($5,555.56). Wannan duka a bisa N360 a matsayin dalar amurka daya ne. Takaitaccen bayanar wannan fasali an samrdashi a teburin zane dake biye na ES.

Wurinda babu kaya kayan noma, wanda akewa lakabi da wurin da ba’a buncasaba, ya kunshi gonakai dake tsakiyan girbi. Ba kamar wuraren da aka bunksasa ba, wadanda aka rika aka gina magudanai da hanyoyi a bayaa, babu wani harkar noman rani a wuraren saboda babu kaya kayan aikin noman ranin. Ammana yanzu an shigardasun cikin wannan aiki da su amfana. A yayin gine-gine, manoma bazasu samu dammar shiga gokansu ba wanda hakan ya janyo biyan fansa. Fadin yankin wurinda babu kayan noman rani shine hekta 1,849.8ha; sanna ta amfanida maa’unin N18,000 ga kowane eka sannan da kuma cewa eka shine 0.4ha, mun samu jimilla dake fansa da yakama N83,241,000.00.

Jawabi: za’a samu wata zaunniyari kungiyar tazama shaida ta waje ko don lura da aikin lokacin zartanwa.

Teburin zane na ES 5: Takaitaccen Bayanan Fasalin Kudin Fansar Gura ren Da Aka Fara Aiki Da Inda Ba’a Fara Ba

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shekaru</th>
<th>Inda ba’a fara aikiba</th>
<th>Fadin fili</th>
<th>Fasalin kudi (N)</th>
<th>Dalar Amurka US$</th>
<th>Inda aka ffara aiki</th>
<th>Fadi fili</th>
<th>Fasalin kudi (N)</th>
<th>Dalar Amurka US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1A, 1C, 2A</td>
<td>882.5</td>
<td>N39,712,500.00</td>
<td>$110,312.50</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>7,704,000.00</td>
<td>$21,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1D, 2B &amp; 2C</td>
<td>967.3</td>
<td>N43,528,500.00</td>
<td>$120,912.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>1849.8</td>
<td>N83,241,000.00</td>
<td>$231,225.00</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>7,704,000.00</td>
<td>$21,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATAKAN RAGE RADADIN XUNCI DA KORAFI

Hatsaniya da bacin rai sanannu ne a al’amuran taron jama’a; saboda haka za’a iya samunsu a wannan aikin. Anfi hasashen cewa, za’a iya samun wani/wasu daga cikin mutanenda zasu ci moriyi kudin fansar, da zai nuna ba’a kyauta masa ba, ko ba’a mar yadda yake so ba, a yayin gudanarda ayyukan wannan kundin tsari. Sabida haka, an tanadarda matakann sarrafa kuncin/bacin rai/korafi, wanda suyayi daidai da al’adu da tsarin mutanen (manoman), wanda za’a yi amfanidasu a wajen zartarda ayyukan. An dau matakanne don takaita matsaloli da cikas wajen gudanarda ayyukan.


KWAMITIN KULA DA KORAFE-KORAFE

Wannan kwamitin an cirosu ne daga kwamitin zartarwa da kuma shuwagabanin al’umma. Kwamitin zasu karbi korafe-korafe, su saurara, su magancesu da matakann gyara (ta hanyar sulhu); sannan su tabbatar an aiwatar da duk wani hukunci wanda ya shafi masu cin moriyar kudin fansar.

HANYOYIN MAGANCE BACIN RAI

An samar da waddanann hanyoyine a sauraxe don kowa ya samu iso garesu. Dukkan wani xorafi, za’a tantanceshi, a sammansu malitar da ta dace dashi, kafin a zartarda matakani akansu. Matakani farko na kira zuwaga
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

warware matsala zata farane daga wurin aiki, ta hanyar kowane mai rahoto acikin mutate. Idan wannan matakki ta kakare, jami’in yanki zai shiga lamarin don warware matsalan. Idan anamma ba’a samu mafitaba, to shuwagabannin gargajiya tareda hadin’kan kwamiti zusu dauki lamarin. Idan duka waddanni matakai suka cije, to sai jami’in gudanarda aiki ta hukumar TRIMING ya warware lamarin. Ammana akan kotu, sune matakkin karshe idan matakkan farno sun gagarinstagram.

ABUNDA AKE TSAMMANI IN BACIN RAI YA TASHI
Yanada mukimmanci mu san ceawa, idan wani daga cikin manoman ya kawo korafi ko bacar ransa, yanaso a saurareshi, sannan kuma a kula da korafinshi bil-hakki; sannan kuma a magancemasa. Saboda haka, masu gudanarda aiki dole su samarda wani yanayi, wanda zai tabbatarwa mai korai cewa zai iya isarda da korafinsa kuma abi kadunsa, batareda wani kauce-kauceba.

KULADA RAHOTANNIN KORAFE-KORAFE

SHIGAR DA KORAFI DA LOKACIN DAUKAR MATAKI

KULA DA NAZARTAR KORAFE-KORAFE

BAYANI
Bayan tantancewa daga Babban Bankin Duniya, za’a bayyana takaitattun bayanai wannan dokar tsarin sauyin muhallin bazata (RAP) a najeriya da shafiin bayanai yanar gizo ta Babban Bankin Duniya, a harshen Hausa da Turanci.
CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction
A general background to the report, giving a brief description of the project and the components requiring land acquisition and resettlement is provided in this chapter. It also includes a summary of the approach and methodology adopted for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1.1 Background
In order to attain food sufficiency in the country, the Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the TRANSFORMING IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA (TRIMING) project, which is financed by the World Bank. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to irrigation and drainage services and to strengthen institutional arrangements for integrated water resources management, and agricultural service delivery in selected large-scale public schemes in Northern Nigeria. The Dadin Kowa Irrigation Project is one of those selected schemes for implementation.

1.2 Project Components
As explicated, the TRIMING project consists of four components, namely:
1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement
2: Irrigation Development and Management
3: Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Support Value Chains Development

Table 1.1: Detailed Description of Triming Project Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Main Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement</td>
<td>This piloting of anticipated provisions for separation of government regulatory and operational powers and responsibilities for integrated water resources management (IWRM) of river basin-wide water allocation, control, and river channels maintenance needed for sustainable bulk public irrigation scheme functioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
<td>Investments for sustainable operational safety improved operational practices and increased dam safety of selected dams and reservoirs including: Bakolori, Zobe, Goronyo, Tiga, Challawa Gorge, and Dadin Kowa dams (i.e. 6 dams), and Ruwan Kanya operational reservoir, Hadeija Barrage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcomponent 1.2: Dam Operations Improvement and Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Irrigation Development and Management</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of 27,000 ha to improve the performance of a total of 47,000 ha irrigation area in five schemes downstream of the existing storage reservoirs and major investment in irrigation civil works and related studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcomponent 2.1: Irrigation Infrastructure Investments</td>
<td>Aims to ensure long-term viability of the irrigation and drainage services delivered on public irrigation schemes by implementing a progressive management transfer to Water Users Associations (WUAs) and to autonomous professional operators, either public or private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcomponent 2.2: Improving Irrigation Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3: Enhancing Agricultural Productivity and Supply Chains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

| Subcomponent 3.1: Support to agricultural productivity and market linkages | Provide resources to enhance farmers’ productivity in the rehabilitated schemes and improve their participation in value chains through a mating grant mechanism; and the establishment of Farmer’s Management and Services Delivery Centers on each scheme, supported by extension and marketing agribusiness professionals. |
| Subcomponent 3.2: Support to Innovation and Research & Development. | Technical assistance for farmer water schools, applied research such as improving irrigation agronomy, and introduction of innovations such as crops or production techniques as part of emerging commercial partnerships. |

Component 4: Institutional Development and Project Management

| Subcomponent 4.1: Institutional Development and Governance | This subcomponent includes five activities: capacity building and training of FMWR staff; support to RBDAs; consensus building and supporting the change process; generation, feedback and dissemination of data, and strengthening supervision and accountability in the sector. |
| Subcomponent 4.2: Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation | The activities here will support the establishment of the Project Management Unit and other key coordination institutions within Government and will provide guidance on change management processes. The M&E activities will develop an Information System for project purposes, studies and analytical work and records and document management system. |

1.3 Description of Components Needing Temporary/Permanent Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The construction and rehabilitation of the Dadin Kowa scheme which would require suspension of activities for individuals and organization within the project area. Component 1 and 2 will trigger the need for land acquisition and resettlement. For the Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS), the proposed intervention will include but not limited to the following:

- Desilting of existing main canal
- Rehabilitation of surface cracks on the main canals
- 11 number secondary canals of approximate length of 41.3km
- Extension of the left bank canal to approximate length of 7.2km
- Construction of inlet and outlets from the night storage reservoir
- Construction of additional 11 night storage reservoir

The proposed activities will directly impact on the farmers as they will be carried out on the designated project area. During the construction period affected farmers might temporarily lose their livelihood and will be eligible for compensation based on the season of irrigation. As the farmers will not have access to their farm land hence the need to ensure the impact is mitigated. The objective of the measures to mitigate the temporary displacement of the PAPs is to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. No fresh land acquisition will be required for these components. Following the completion of physical works most of the available land will be re-allocated to the farmers. Therefore each farmer will be contributing towards ensuring that all farmers have land to farm with no one permanently losing land or permanently displaced. Therefore no one needs to be resettled outside the area.

There are a total of seven blocks. One of them is under the old pilot scheme and physical work will focus on rehabilitation of the old scheme while there will be direct construction of irrigation structures. A total of 3802 PAPs will be affected and the compensation is estimated at N90,945,000.00.

The extension of the left bank canal to approximate length of 7.2km has been carefully designed to avoid many structures along the route. Only two PAPs are affected. An old mud structure belonging to an individual will have to be removed permanently. Similarly the canal will be passed through the premises of Vegfru Industries leading permanent land take. The compensation is estimated at N879,000.00
1.4 Proposed Project Location
Dadin Kowa irrigation scheme command area is located at the borders between Gombe and Borno states, at about 38km East of Gombe town and 536km North East of Abuja. It covers an area immediately below the Dadin Kowa Dam towards the left and right sides of Gongola River. The scheme lies between latitudes 10°16' North and 10°20' North and longitudes 11°30' East and 11°33' East; between altitudes of 215 to 270. (Fig 1.1). The area is bounded by two local government; Yemaltu Deba and Bayo Local Government in Gombe and Borno state respectively. However, Yemaltu Deba is the host to the project, which is characterized with an area of 1,981 km² and a population of 255,248 at the 2006 census, while Bayo LGA has an area of 956 km² and a population of 78,978 at the 2006 census.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of DKIS

1.4.1 Gongola River
The Gongola River is the principal tributary of the Benue River in the northeastern Nigeria, which in turn is the water host to the Dadin Kowa dam. It rises in several branches (including the Lere and Maljuju rivers) on the eastern slopes of the Jos Plateau and cascades (with several scenic waterfalls) onto the plains of the Gongola Basin, where it follows a northeasterly course. It then flows past Nafada and takes an abrupt turn toward the south. Its lower course veers to the southeast, and, after receiving the Hawal (its chief tributary, which rises on the Biu Plateau), it continues in a southerly direction before joining the Benue, opposite the town of Numan, after a journey of 330 miles (531 km). During the dry season, however, the upper Gongola and many of the river’s tributaries practically disappear, and even the lower course becomes unnavigable. Almost all the Gongola Basin lies in a dry savanna area. The basin has been enlarged by the Gongola’s capture of several rivers that formerly flowed to Lake Chad; the sharp southerly bend east of Nafada is
the result of the capture of the upper Gongola, and the Gungeru, another tributary from the Biu Plateau, is also a captured stream. The Gongola’s floodplains are covered with a fertile black alluvial soil. Cotton, peanuts (groundnuts), and sorghum are grown for export to other parts of the country, and millet, beans, cassava (manioc), onions, corn (maize), and rice are also cultivated. The government built the Kiri Dam on the river near Numan to provide irrigation for a sugar plantation. The basin is also used as grazing ground for cattle, goats, sheep, horses, and donkeys.

1.4.2 Description of the Proposed Project at Dadin Kowa

The proposed project is a rehabilitation project aimed at enhancing agricultural production. The project was conceived to give employment opportunities and improve livelihood of farmers within the irrigation scheme and extension. The project is to utilize the water releases from the reservoir through the feeder canal, diverted via control structures into a Main Canal that supplies the irrigation scheme.

The system of irrigation is by gravity (Fig 1.2). Water is conveyed into the irrigation network from the feeder canal into the main canal, distributary canals and finally to the field channels where water is fed directly to farmlands.

The TRIMING Project proposed the rehabilitation of Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS) which is under the Upper Benue River Basin Management Authority. The scheme is owned and managed by the FMWR through the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA).

Furthermore, the following excerpts on the envisaged DKIS was understood and considered in the study and design of the scheme obtained from TRIMING:

- Lined Main Canal with a total length of 2.7 km and with 10m$^3$/sec flow, for conveying the water to the command area has also been constructed, along the Dam. At the end of the Main Canal, there is a bifurcation structure that divides the flows of the Main Canal into the Right and Left Bank, which serve the irrigable areas, located at the right and left banks of River Gongola, respectively.

- For the Left Bank Canal (LBC); there exists a bifurcation structure, a conveyance structure crossing River Gongola via a 394m long inverted siphon is constructed to convey irrigation water to the LB side. Apart from this, no section of the LBC has been constructed so far. Thus, the LBC, under this study, is designed for a capacity of 3m$^3$/sec based on an irrigation duty of 1.2 liters/sec/ha. The canal will follow the contour elevation of 230 meters and will be lined in its entire length of 7.2 km.

- For the Right Bank Canal (RBC), the construction of the first 2.22km (1.51 km lined and 0.715km conduit) length of the canal has been completed so far. Due to the insufficiency to pass the design discharge, redesigning of the existing conduit, and the remaining section of the Right Bank Canal (between chainages 1+510 and 3+650), which passes through Dadin Kowa village has been proposed. This shall to be buried and covered to avoid hazards.

- Land leveling is required to move a lot of earthen materials over several hundred meters. Application of rough grading on selected areas is satisfactory and economical. Detail of the selected area under gravity and pump is presented in appendix-5 of this report enviplans feasibility report.

- A surface drainage system was proposed; which will be used to remove the water before it has time to infiltrate and saturate the soil profile, considering that the soils are heavy clay with a low hydraulic conductivity. There are 11 interceptor drains (ID-1, ID-2, ..., ID-11), the excess water arising either from irrigation or from excessive rainfall over the irrigated land will be collected by a network of infield drainages from field drains up to secondary drains.

- Dykes shall be constructed to fill lower ground elevations up to the top bank level of the interceptor drain there after protects the irrigable land from flood. The dike is constructed...
along the boundary of the area only on one-side of the drain embankment to prevent the spread of floodwater over the adjoining irrigable land.

Fig 1.2: DKIS Layout.

1.5 Need for Resettlement Action Plan
For World Bank (WB) supported projects, any project that has the potential to cause displacement must be subjected to the requirements of its Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12).

The Policy of the World Bank is to ensure that persons involuntarily resettled caused by the taking of land in the context of a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their level of living to at least the pre-project level or better off. Project affected people should participate in the benefits of the project and they should be given options regarding how they restore or improve their previous level of living. In the TRIMING project, it is not enough for communities to passively accept project works and the impacts of these works. Rather they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project design and implementation and to maintain the works following implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization with a view to ensuring social inclusion in project implementation.

This RAP specifies the procedures to follow and the actions to be taken to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. The RAP identifies the full range of people affected by the project and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement.

It also outlines eligibility criteria for affected parties, establishes rates of compensation for lost assets, and describes levels of assistance for relocation and reconstruction of affected households. Consequently, the RAP protects the sponsor against exaggerated claims from anyone who has
spurious eligibility for resettlement benefits. If not checked, the mediation of spurious claims can contribute significantly to project implementation delays. Therefore, the RAP preparation is in compliance with the World Bank (WB) Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) as the project affected persons and all relevant stakeholders were involved in the process through active consultation.

1.6 **Aims and objectives of the RAP**

The aim of the proposed RAP is to identify and assess the human impact of the proposed rehabilitation works at the TRIMING Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme site and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in accordance with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

The assignment includes, *inter alia*:

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

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

Specifically, the RAP is designed to:

- identify the full range of people affected by the project and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement and
- Prepare an Action Plan to be implemented to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws.

1.7 **Scope and Task of the RAP**

The following subjects which have been expounded in the TOR in Appendix 1.2, correspond to the scope of work for the preparation of the RAP: Description of the project, Cadastral Survey, Socio-economic studies, Legal Framework, Eligibility and entitlements, Valuation of and compensation for losses, Resettlement Measures, Site selection, site preparation, and relocation, Housing, Environmental protection and management, Community Participation, Grievance procedures, RAP implementation responsibilities, Implementation Schedule, Costs and budget, Monitoring and evaluation, Capacity Building and Training

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

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

1.8 Guiding Principles for the RAP
The following guiding principles were adopted in the course of preparing this RAP to ensure it complies with the World Bank’s Policy OP4.12 and the Nigerian legislation:
➢ Resettlement must be avoided or minimized
➢ Genuine consultation must take place
➢ Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data
➢ Assistance in relocation must be made available
➢ A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated
➢ Resettlement must take place as a development opportunity that ensures that PAPs benefit
➢ Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for
➢ Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost
➢ An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place
➢ World Bank’s Operational Procedure on forced Resettlement must apply

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

Table 1.2: Phases for Preparing the RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Literature and Policy/Legal Review | • Obtain the project RPF, ESMF, ESIA and design for the project from the TRIMING
|     |                         | • Obtain the Project Implementation Management Manual for the Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria Project
|     |                         | • Obtain the Project Appraisal Document
|     |                         | • Obtain and review maps and proposed design layout covering the project area to better understand the project route.
|     |                         | • Develop data gathering Instrument and Checklist in preparation for detailed field survey
|     |                         | • Initial Consultation                                                   |
| 2   | Field Investigation and Data Collection | • Reconnaissance Survey/visits to sites between November 21st - 27th, 2018.
|     |                         | • Commence definitive field investigation
|     |                         | • Socioeconomic Survey of activities on the sites
|     |                         | • Census of Affected properties and Businesses
|     |                         | • Consultation and focus group discussions; This included interactions with government authorities at national, state and local government level (Yalmatu/Deba and Bayo local governments), traditional leaders in all the communities within the DKIS scheme, Water Users Associations (WUA’s), Herders, with representatives of relevant institutions, e.g. Ministries of Environment, Land and Survey, Jewell Environmental Initiative (NGO), Hinna Development Association, FAIDA Community Based Organisation (CBO) and with PAPs. |
### Implementing the Resettlement Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1 Getting Ready for Implementation** | - Draw up RAP implementation plan with budget and timeline  
- Identification and provision of adequate PMU staff to participate at the various implementation stages when necessary  
- Training for key project staff and all staff working in the resettlement implementation agency on key features of the resettlement plan.  
- Activation of implementation coordination mechanisms  
- Continue consultations with displaced persons  
- Update census and socio-economic surveys, if necessary. |
| **2 Payment of Compensation** | - Payment of compensation through the following process:  
  - Pay compensation to PAPs.  
  - Inform all households' members about compensation payments.  
  - Offer of resettlement sites for occupation by PAPs.  
  - Offer of jobs, if provision of alternative employment is part of the resettlement package.  
  - Offer of training, seed capital, credit, and other agreed entitlements, if the resettlement package includes assistance for self-employment,  
  - Payment of cash compensation for economic rehabilitation, if a cash option is selected  
  - Prepare and submit RAP implementation report |
| **3 Civic Infrastructure** | Civic Infrastructure, Upgrade infrastructure in host communities, Construct new infrastructure, Maintenance arrangements preparation |
| **5 Monitoring and Evaluation** | Finalization of internal and external monitoring arrangements  
Establishment of systematic tabling of the results of internal and external monitoring implementation, monitoring, supervision, and evaluation, etc |
| **6 Grievance Redress** | Activate and ensure adequacy in use of mechanism in the RAP with regard to procedures for handling grievances |
| **8 Documentation** | Development of relevant documents for implementation, monitoring grievance redress, etc. |

### Analysis of Social Data

- Assess data from the field instrument against the checklist.  
- Census and asset inventory assets/ cut-off date.  
- Calculation of compensation rates/values  
- Findings and Recommendations from analysis

### RAP Preparation

- Identification of impacts  
- Develop entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria for compensation.  
- Design mitigation and management plans  
- Development of RAP Implementation process and Schedule

### 1.10 Effort made to Avoidance/Minimization of Resettlement or Restricted Access;
To minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation a number of measures have been taken as outlined below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10.2 Cost, Social and Technical Considerations

Earlier study for DKIS, 2014/15, revealed the extent of gravity and pumping command areas; the required number of pump stations and night storage reservoirs; lengths and number of canals. But the proposals of the previous study have been revised depending on the planning of irrigation and drainage infrastructure layout which has been produced.

The surface irrigation method /Furrow irrigation/ is proposed as it is less expensive, simple to implement and easy to operate. As a traditional method, it was wholly accepted by farmers after several consultations and would not create conflicts and inequitable water supply. Accordingly, the “quick wins” activity, the gravity commanded area, has been prioritised for implementation.

Under the TRIMING intervention project at DKIS, 7 blocks within the quickwin command area has been proposed. The condition survey report, detailed rehabilitation needs for each of these blocks has been identified and documented. Table 1.2 contains list of blocks proposed for rehabilitation as well as location of farmers cultivating each block. These blocks constitute areas that have been technically carved/mapped out to support irrigation under the quick win, though there exists a pilot block which is operational, constructed to test run the possibility of gravity irrigation within the scheme. General layouts design already exist for these blocks and the interlinked canals.
Table 1.3: List of Blocks to be Rehabilitated/Developed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/no</th>
<th>Block Name</th>
<th>Area (Ha)</th>
<th>Location of Block Farmers</th>
<th>Coordinates (M)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>87.47</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>10.305362 11.49774</td>
<td>Gombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>171.17</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa, Tunga, Hinna</td>
<td>10.294199 11.515734</td>
<td>Pilot Scheme, Gombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>143.59</td>
<td>Tunga, Hinna</td>
<td>10.287946 1.517845</td>
<td>Gombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>187.61</td>
<td>Jangarigari, Gedaba, Dumbulum</td>
<td>10.28697 11.574006</td>
<td>Gombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>651.48</td>
<td>Kanti, Tashan Hinna, Hinna, Garindala, Jauro Garga</td>
<td>10.286117 11.505907</td>
<td>Borno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>643.15</td>
<td>Jauro Shehu, Garin Maidawa</td>
<td>10.297135 11.549516</td>
<td>Borno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>136.57</td>
<td>Daki, Maigana, Dakin Gassi, Tela Musa.</td>
<td>10.296746 1.579744</td>
<td>Borno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.11 Proposed Project and Process Description

1.11.1 Civil Works Components of DKIS

Figure 1.3 shows the general layout of the major components of the work for Dadin Kowa irrigation scheme have been summarized as described below:

- General items which include mobilization, demobilization, provision of engineer’s and contractor's facilities, etc.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing canals and structures
- Construction of primary canals
- Construction of secondary canals
- Construction of tertiary canals
- Construction of field canals
- Land Development and Road Infrastructure
- Construction of In-field drainage system
- Construction of Flood Control
- Construction of Night Storage Reservoir
- Supply and installation of Pumps and construction of pump and generator houses etc.

1.11.2 Flood protection works

As part of the flood control works, the main natural drainage channels such as the natural channel at Nono, Jajaye, and Bayo will serve as the outlet for the interceptor and infield drainage systems to drain excess runoff during the rainy season and mitigate inundation and water logging in the project command area.
Avoidance of Conflict between Farmers and Herdsmen

a. Cattle Track

The DKIS environment provides an abundance of features such as water bodies (rivers, canals and drains) and fodder (grass and greens) in the farms that are necessary for the survival of the cattle. This accounts for the high presence of Fulani herdsmen and their cattle around and within the area. No provision was made in the initial design of the project for cattle routes, troughs and crossing to be carved out within the DKIS project area. For ease of movement for livestock from one location to another without disturbance to the agricultural activities of the farmers, it is imperative that consideration be given to it. During sessions with the herdsmen, they drew attention to the fact that there is no grazing reserve provided at the scheme area. It was suggested that each block should have at least one grazing reserve area for cattle to prevent conflicts between the farmers and herdsmen as well as boost cooperation among the groups.

Special consideration for Herdsmen

Notwithstanding the conducive environment for cattle survival in the DKIS, some of the farmers also own cattle and livestock which they rear in the project site. To this end cattle tracks and crossing have been provided in the DKIS design based on the present routes traversed by the herdsmen to avoid encroachment on farmlands thereby preventing farmers/herdsmen conflict. These infrastructures will provide free movement for livestock and herds from one location to another in the irrigation scheme.

In the sphere of TRIMING intervention at DKIS, the relationship between the herdsmen and farmers have been impressive. Herders usually buy stock fodders from the farmer to feed their cattle. Integration of the herdsmen into the WUA membership is essential as they also use water. Their representation and participation will lead to further reduction/avoidance of conflicts.

Road, Bridges and crossing Service Roads

The existing service roads in the scheme area are in poor condition. They were domestically constructed from inception by the local farmers. These roads are used for the movements of agricultural produce and other activities such as livestock and access routes, but they also serve the rural areas.

These roads are presently in poor conditions as most sections have eroded, surfaces undulating, and
onding during wet periods. These roads have been proposed for rehabilitation – grading and reshaping. At specific areas, bridges have been proposed as a result of the proposed canal construction and other infrastructural networks which will render parts of irrigation scheme inaccessible. Foot and motorable bridges have been proposed at technically considerable area not further than 500 meters to each.

1.12 This RAP Reporting Format
This RAP consists of the following chapters:
- Chapter One: General Background
- Chapter Two: Project Location and Socio-Economic Survey
- Chapter Three: Existing Legal Framework
- Chapter Four: Impact of the Project
- Chapter Five: Valuation and Compensation and other Resettlement Assistance
- Chapter Six: Public Participation and Consultations
- Chapter Seven: RAP Implementation - Institutional Arrangement
- Chapter Eight: Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Chapter Nine: Monitoring and Evaluation
CHAPTER TWO
PROJECT LOCATION, CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

2.0 Introduction
This Chapter highlights the general description of the affected areas, the result of the socio-economic survey and the census of PAPs conducted.

2.1 An Overview of the Location and the Proposed Project
From the proposed project design, it was deduced that the scheme layout comprises canals to provide and distribute the irrigation water; drains to collect and remove excess irrigation water and surface runoff; roads to facilitate mobilization within the farm area by the farming community, to supply inputs and collect harvests and the implementation and supervision of the structures. Naming and numbering of canals according to their locations and sizes has been made, which is assumed to be helpful for identification during design, construction, operation and maintenance stages of the system.

The irrigation interval, which is an important factor in determining the operation of the system, especially the on-farm operation, has been deduced for different crops and different soil types. The minimum interval for shallow rooted crops is computed to be 6 days, hence considering 12hr irrigation time in a day, the area that can be irrigated with the discharge of 100l/s is 48ha. Therefore, a tertiary canal with capacity of 100l/s can serve four field canals by rotation.

There are total of seven primary canals, the first two primary canals offtake from the main canal and convey water for 24hrs.

To protect the command area from damaging internal and external floods, proper drainage facilities have been arranged. The infield drainage systems collect excess irrigation water and runoff from the command area and dispose them in to the natural gullies used as collector drains. The external flood coming from the catchment area is protected by the interceptor drains. There are eleven interceptor drains which are aligned nearly parallel to the primary canals to divert the external flood to the natural drains. The interceptor drains are made of dykes and/or excavated channels depending on the topography of the respective alignments.

The option “quick wins” and its activity, (i.e. the gravity commanded area), is proposed as priority for implementation, on which this RAP premises. These include activities aimed at receiving water and ensuring maximum flow minimizing loss the process. The construction of secondary and tertiary canals, field canals, in - field drainage system, flood Control and Night Storage Reservoir are part of such actions.

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

2.3 Objectives of the Survey and Census of PAPs
The survey which is a sample of all the PAPs had several primary objectives which include:
• To inform the affected population about the proposed intervention work
• To announce the cut-off-date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact
• To obtain feedback from the affected population about the Intervention work
• To establish the social profile of the affected population out along the corridor.
• To record/update the base line situation of all affected people
• To identify the affected households and individuals
• To identify vulnerable individuals or groups

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

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

At the initial consultations with all the relevant stakeholders held on December 11, 2018, it was announced that census of inventory will be taken. Details of the census process and the cut-off date were declared at that forum. Since the Census will focus on the PAPs and the extent of impact, the exercise commenced as soon as detailed design was made available.

It was further stressed that the cut-off date shall be declared to be the last day of the survey and census of all Project affected assets and inventory of PAPs began on December 12, 2018 and ended February 29, 2019 as declared.

In addition, at the various fora of meeting with the communities it was emphasized that the cut-off date will mean that no newly arrived persons or families will be eligible for resettlement benefits. In addition, improvements to housing, or other assets made after the date will not be eligible for compensation (repairs, such as fixing a leaky roof, are permissible). The cut-off date was announced and made known through appropriate traditional means of reaching-out during the community awareness campaigns at site/scheme level and through the local government. The cut-off date was declared to be February 29, 2019.

2.5 Land Holding in the Project Area
The present occupants/landholders on the project site can be categorized into four groups based on the legal status of their landholding, viz:

i) Formal title holders (by Government acquisition or Certificates of Occupancy)
ii) Sub-Leases deriving possessory rights from formal title holders (irrigation lessees)
iii. Holdings anchored upon native law and custom (customary rights)
iv. Squatters (no legal rights; also called tenants at will)

The DKIS area is utilized mainly for agricultural activities, animal grazing and housing for the communities. Table 2.2 shows the Various Stakeholders Land Holdings of DKIS Environment structurally depicted in Figure 2.1.
Table 2.1: Main Categories of Interest by Area in the Proposed Gravity Command Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of landholder</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Comment on tenure type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College of Horticulture</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>COC issued but not in possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Benue RBDA</td>
<td>298.59</td>
<td>COC issued – not in possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah Farms (VegFru)</td>
<td>1166.43</td>
<td>COC in possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. acquisition</td>
<td>11.71</td>
<td>Land for future Government use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Farmers</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>Customary tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2021</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Triming Cadastral Survey & Field Survey 2018

Fig 2.1: Land Holding Map for Dadin Kowa

2.6 Land Tenure in Dadin Kowa

The land tenure system in the scheme area is multifaceted and with significant variations. Information from local farmers, council members, and other interested stakeholders indicate that land was publicly owned as there were no major agricultural activities in the past.

2.7 Land Ownership in Dadin Kowa

Within the existing land ownership system, some of the following land acquisition mechanisms have earlier been recognized by the Pre – Feasibility Study of Dadin Kowa that was conducted in 2014. They identified the following types of land ownerships:

- Land acquired through farmer occupier system;
- Land acquired through family inheritance system;
- Land acquired through the purchase of land;
- Land acquired through user allocation system;
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

- Land acquired through share cropping system;
- Land acquired through re-leasing of leased land (commercial farms);
- Land acquired through gift; and
- Land acquired through loan arrangements

2.7.1 Leased land under the user allocation scheme
The key stakeholders owning piece of land within the gravity command area are; the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority, School of Horticulture, and the Savannah Integrated Farms Limited. Similar process is adopted by these stakeholders in allocating or leasing land to the rural farmers. Portions of land in most cases not exceeding 1 hectare are leased to farmers which often is renewed at the end of the farming season and even then, the same farmer is usually not allocated the same plot. Title remains in the name of the lessor and the possessor rights of the lessee terminate after the agreed farming season. This category includes the existing Dadin Kowa irrigation pilot scheme, where farmers are documented with their lessors (UBRBDA) but only have only possessory rights (ie. the right to exclusive use of, but not ownership of, the land for a set duration).

2.7.2 Land Use Type in Dadin Kowa Scheme
In describing the land use type in the DKIS, it became clear that the main criterion to consider in establishing a typology of the farmers would be their main economic activity. Indeed, the strategies of the farmers and their access to the factors of production depend on this criterion.
The people in DKIS are characterized by the fact that Crop farming is their main activity. They reside around the DKIS area and on a large extent, own the area they cultivate.

Fishermen are also present as their land tenure and use patterns is similar and because fishing activities do not compete with agricultural activities in term of labor availability. The difference resides in a daily steady source of income from fishing activities, however similar strategies are observed.
The absentee farmer refers to a person who does not consider farming activity (neither rearing activities) as his major source of income and/or who does not reside in the surrounding of the irrigation scheme. These categories of persons are very few in DKIP scheme.
The pastoralists is defined by any respondent who practices cattle rearing activity and considers it as its main interest. Pastoralists in the DKIS context are Fulani people.

2.8 Settlement and Governance Structure
The settlement patterns are mostly linear. Few of the communities have houses from clay/mud materials while majority of the settlements are made from concrete materials.
The Hausa’s and Tera’s are the dominant ethnic group. They have a well-established traditional leadership heritage. Among them, the Emir is the apex traditional ruler, but palace chiefs and Emirate council represent the Emir in the daily traditional governance as well as roles of the district heads in the communities.

2.9 Economic activities
Though people from other communities have settled in the area, the socioeconomic classification still clearly shows that most of the occupants are largely farmers, herdsmen and fishermen. Consequently, the most frequent socio-economic activity is farming, fishing, cattle rearing and petty trading in agricultural produce. Now several crops and vegetables like maize, millet, rice, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra and guinea corn are being planted, harvested and packed by the farmers.
Largely, the men are actively involved in the planting, harvesting, fishing with few children seen around herding the cattle. Uniquely, there are women farmers though comparably few of them own parcel of lands within the command area. Plate 2.1.
Plates 2.1: Condition of Infrastructures within the irrigation area

2.10 Features around the Irrigation Scheme
Prominent features noticed include residential buildings, barns, wooden foot bridges, hand push borehole as well as the variable road networks. Prominent features noticed include electric poles and residential buildings. Most of the buildings are made of earth materials for the walls and thatched grasses for the roofing with very few along the road being made of concrete and aluminum roofing.

One major characteristic of the Dadin Kowa people is the uphold to the market days. Thursdays is the common market days in Dadin Kowa. The Dadin Kowa market host sellers and buyers from neighboring villages, Local Government and State.

2.11 Social Amenities in the DKIS Area
The presence of the Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme have attracted social amenities such as; schools, health centres, research centres and portable drinking water have been supplied to most of the surrounding villages.

2.12 Farm Governance
Various leadership structures exist within the scheme to ensure effective use and management of resources. The Water Users Association (WUA) is one of the key leadership structures with the scheme. In DKIS, Other than Block 1B, farmers in other blocks are not in the umbrella of the existing WUA management. DKIS, women also have their own executive. Presently, the WUA basically handles maintenance of the On-farm level of irrigation and drainage system, organize tractors to be used by farmers where they pay lesser due to group rentage as well as resolution of conflicts. The WUAs sometimes participate in decision making on the workings of the scheme.
It is cognizance to note that farmers in DKIS prefers to own fractional size of land at different blocks compared to having one sizable land on a particular block to enable them cultivate different crops at various locations.

The Chairman of the WUA group provides leadership and direction for the group. His responsibilities include representing the association at meetings convened by the UBRBDA management and other matters. There is a need to specifically build the capacity of WUA and its officers to understand their roles and responsibilities, and construct offices around the irrigation scheme if they are to make impact.

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**Map 2.1: The Dam and Engineering Design Layout of Dadin Kowa Irrigation Site**

2.13 Data Analysis and Interpretation
The determination of the socio-economic conditions of the PAPs and how the potential impact of the project on them, was the primary focus of the socio-economic survey.
Hence the thematic socio-economic indicators included in the survey were the following: gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of vendor/PAPS; income category, etc. The data analysis and interpretation focus on the socio-demographic background information of respondents, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and/or PAPs within the radius of the scheme.

2.14 Analysis of Persons (Respondents) Interviewed
A total of 4,500- questionnaires were administered to the project affected persons during the survey. These include identified Project Affected Persons across the scheme. The respondents refer to any person/s considered to live or do businesses within the proposed project sites who may not necessary be affected. Project affected persons are those affected by the project. It is important to note that the impact of project activities on the sources of livelihood of PAPs in the project area varies among them and these have been captured.

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

2.14.1 Age Distribution of PAPs
The average age in the survey was 40.5±0.79 within a range of 36 - 45 years. The predominantly affected age group was 26 - 35 years and which comprises 27.4% of the PAPs, followed by 27.2% at 36 – 45years. In this corridor 15.9% was recorded for 46 - 55years and 11.4% were between the age brackets of 18 – 25. Age brackets within 56 - 65 and ages above 65 are all recorded at 11% and 5.6% respectively, while 1.5% was recorded for less than 18years. This depicts that a very young, active and productive group of the labour population being dominant within the project sites.

![Age Distribution of PAPs](image)

Fig. 2.1: Age of Respondents

2.14.2 Sex and Gender roles of Respondents
The survey indicates that 89% of the respondents were male, while the remaining 11% were female, revealing the preponderance of men over women around the irrigation. This also implied the existence of gender disparity in the land tenure and criteria for land allocation in the areas. Traditionally women in the area have no place in the leadership structure of the communities but are involved in farming. Household headed by female usually get support or engage young men in the family or close relatives to cultivate their farmlands. In some Muslim dominated areas, women own the land through inheritance but in DKIS Pilot scheme, only small proportion of women have allocated land. During this RAP survey
in DKIS, it was found that, there is huge gap between men and women’s participation in the irrigated agriculture,

It was established during the survey that women mostly perform active roles in processing of agricultural produce in the areas, especially post-harvest processes. On the other hand, men dominate ownership of land and farmland as well as utilization of farming equipment.

![Gender](image)

**Fig. 2.2: Sex of Respondents**

### 2.1.4.3 Occupation of Project Affected Persons

Figure 2.3 shows that majority of the PAPs were into agriculture as farmers (86.4%) which depicts the primary occupation of the respondents, 4.1% were petty traders, 3.3% and 3.7% were gainfully employed in either government or private sector as public and civil servant while the remaining 2.5% were Skilled labour or carry out non-farm labour.

The people in DKIS are characterized by the fact that Crop farming is their main activity. They reside around the DKIS scheme and on a large extent, own the area they cultivate.

Apart from farming there are fishermen in the area. While they do not compete with the farmers, they also rely on the river and the dam for their livelihood.

It was observed that certain persons who have interest in farming but are engaged in other activities contract others to run their farms on their behalf. These are referred to as absentee farmers. Such persons in most cases do not reside in the community. These categories of persons are very few in DKIS scheme.

The pastoralists are those practicing cattle rearing activity and consider it as their main interest. They are mostly concerned with the availability of water and vegetation for their cattle. Their access to the project area to feed their cattle will be limited during project construction. Pastoralists in the DKIS are mostly Fulani.
2.14.4 Marital status of respondents
Majority of the respondents were married (80%), while (19%) were single. The remaining 1% were either widow/widowers as shown in Figure 2.4.

Majority of Muslim married women observe the Muslim cultural tradition of purdah which restrict their movements and labour activities outside their home. For this reason, married women are not able to carry out active agricultural activities at the field. Nevertheless, muslim married women do have a role in agriculture; in assisting their husbands by carrying out processing of the crops at home. Generally, many of the married women are land owners and while not able to directly cultivate their land themselves, they receive family assistance or pay labourers to cultivate their lands and in doing so are the farm managers. Older married women and widows encounter less restriction and can leave the home to go to their fields.

2.14.5 Religion of respondents
Majority of the respondents (87%) are Muslim, 12% are Christians and 1% do not practice any religion. (Fig. 2.5).
2.14.6 Household head/Number of children of respondents

Most of the respondents are heads of household (82%). Majority (60%) of the farmers within the scheme have more than one wife with an average of 6 – 15 children. This greatly varies in the number of years of marriage. Averagely, farmers with only one wife are recorded to have below six children. 4% of the household heads are recorded not to have any offspring. This was attributed to factors such as couples that are newly married, childless couples, etc.

2.14.7 Average income of respondents

It was observed that the price of a bag of locally produced rice had risen from N8,000 to N14,500. The increase was attributed to the Federal Government ban on importation of rice which is to the advantage of local farmers and the processing companies. However, the farmers also claim that the introduction of irrigation in the area had led to increased farming activities.
The survey on income reveals that average income is relatively low, as 50% of respondents earn N15,000 and less monthly. Those who earn N15,000 but not more than N30,000 make up 12% while those earning above N30,000 and up to N60,000 form 24% of the PAPs.

![Average Income Chart]

**Fig. 2.7: Average Income of Respondents**

### 2.14.8 Base value for respondent property

Respondents were also asked to state their preference for the method of valuing their property. While 87% of respondents prefer that their property be valued based on the going rate/current market value, 13% would like to have them valued based on resources on their land, e.g. crops, trees. (Fig. 2.8).

![Base Value Chart]

**Fig. 2.8: Base value for respondents Property**

### 2.14.9 Respondents legal or title right to property

Different means of ownership of property/asset were recorded. 85% of the properties (farmlands) were leased to the farmers wherein, 20% were still rented out to third party, 7% of the properties were inherited and 5% were outrightly purchased while only 3% were family owned. Majority of the landed properties were leased to respondents.
2.14.10 Type of persons affected

Different categories of affected persons were identified and categorized. Majority (71%) of persons affected are household, 5% of affected persons were vulnerable which refers here as the aged, widow/widowers, and physically challenged while the remaining 24% are individual persons as shown in Figure 2.10. There was no squatter or land occupier found around the corridor.

2.14.11 Identity of Affected Asset

98% of the affected assets are land primarily used for Agricultural purposes, basically farming, livestock rearing. Other affected assets were recorded during the survey towards the proposed Left Bank Canal. Affected structure recorded was 1%, while other assets such as land for proposed building and dwarf fence was recorded as 1%. Fig 3.11.
2.14.12 Conflict in the Communities
In DKIS, conflict between the farmers and the herdsmen are not pronounced, as there appears to be a good level of understanding among the separate groups. However, in the event of conflicts, usually, local leaders and law enforcement agents are involved in the resolution of such conflicts. Less recorded conflicts exist among fellow farmers and between farmers and herdsmen.

2.14.13 Vulnerability Status
During the conduct of the survey various categories of vulnerable persons were identified which include widows, elderly and the under-aged. Among the categories of the vulnerable recorded, 85% were elderly. While the widows constituted 15% of the vulnerable category.

2.14.14 Sale of Farm Produce
One major characteristic of the Dadin Kowa people is the uphold to the market days. Thursdays is the common market days in Dadin Kowa. Notable markets bordering Dadin Kowa market is the Biyerel market in Bayo LGA, Borno State and the Kwadon market at Kwadon, Gombe state both at
approximately 10 kilometers to the right and left respectively. The Dadin Kowa market host sellers and buyers from neighboring villages, Local Governments and States.

2.14.15 Literacy
The literacy level in DKIS is relatively fair. The findings show that significant proportion 15% and 38% among the male and female respondents respectively had no formal education though literate in Quranic and Islamic religious texts. Among the male respondents, 43% had tertiary education, 28% had secondary education while only 14% had primary education. However, there appears to be fairness among the female respondents. Among the female respondents, 28% attained tertiary education, while 18% had their education firstly at secondary school level, 16% attained primary education. The interest in education can be attributed to the presence of a tertiary institution, Federal College of Horticulture in Dadin Kowa. Fig 2.13

Fig 2.13: Education attainment among the male and female respondents

2.15 Farm Holding
The average farm holding per individual farmer is less than 2 hectares. This indicates that the farmers do not engage in large scale farming but in subsistence.

2.16 Land Acquisition at the Scheme
The most common modes of land acquisition at the scheme is via land lease. There are three major land holders in Dadin Kowa (see Fig 2.2), who lease farmlands to farmers annually. Farm records are kept through memory recall and farmers do not make budgets. Within the scheme land, labour and technology are readily available. However, credit facilities, extension visits and farm inputs (in that order) are scarcely available.

In DKIS, women are entitled to own/cultivate land parcels through lease, inheritance, gift or purchase. However, these farmlands are not cultivated by the women, the survey revealed that, the women only involve in the process of harvesting and also give their sons and husbands farmlands to cultivate or lease to others.

2.17 Impact of the Scheme on Farmers Activities
Other than the Pilot scheme, (block 1B), farmers in other areas have negative impact and high expenditure on water for irrigation farming except at the wetland areas. Water is now more available for irrigated agricultural blocks and fishing. The irrigation water has yielded increase in the produce of
farmers and the fishermen. However, the dam and the bifurcation zone is used mostly in this area for fishing. About 74% of the respondents claimed that the dam construction impacted on fishing activities.

2.18 Access to Finance/Credit by Farmers
Farmers have expressed difficulties in obtaining credit from financial institutions for agricultural activities. Most farmers’ source funds for irrigation activities through personal savings i.e. savings. However, majority of them express difficulty to access credit facilities from the Commercial banks.

2.19 Enablement of Farmers by the Scheme
Farmers are able to start some off-farm business and own means of income as a result of irrigation farming. Trend in children’s school enrolment, improvements in standard of dwelling places, pilgrimages to holy land among farmers and improved livelihood to their families have increased.

2.20 Income from irrigation agriculture vs. other sources
Most of the farmers claimed that income from irrigation agriculture is much greater than income from other sources such as trading, riding of commercial motorcycles, driving taxis, rendering labour services, providing technical services etc. However, this is determined by the amount of resources and time invested on the farm which impacts on the expected yield.

2.21 Transportation Modes
The farmers in DKIS use various means to transport their harvest due to nature of the roads which are narrow around the irrigation corridor. Predominantly, animals are utilized as beast of burden in moving their produce from the farm to the nearby road (Plate 3.1).
Plate 2.2: Modes harvest are transported
CHAPTER THREE
EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

3.1 Land Tenure Arrangements in the Project Areas
With minor exceptions, most of the land in the project site is government-owned land that is leased back to farmers through relevant agencies. There is however the little involvement of the Water Users Association (WUA) in terms of encouraging land management by farmers and production improvement activities. It is envisaged that the Project will not be engaging in activities that involve fundamental changes to existing land tenure arrangements.

In the DKIS area most farmlands are allocated to the farmers on renewable basis. However, in some area people are found to have ‘inherited’ their fathers’ farmlands. Some farmers also sublet their farmlands to others for use. However, in assessing land tenure at the project sites, it is important not to interpret the term “owner occupied” too literally. While the term does accurately signify that most land remains in private hands as opposed to government control, there are a growing number of cases where parcels are occupied and used by persons other than the “owner.” There is, for example, an increasing incidence of land being leased or loaned to others, or subject to share-cropping arrangements. Thus, the land tenure situation within the schemes is dynamic, and project implementation, including support to the establishment of WUAs, will need to be sensitive to the flexibility of the situation. Key to this is to ensure that detailed design and stakeholder engagement at each of the project sites is accompanied by in-depth analysis of land relations in and around the scheme.

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

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

The strategies for the achievement of the above objectives are as follows:
   o Government will control the process of acquisition of land in such a way that peasant farmers
are not dispossessed in favour of large scale farmers. Where existing farmlands must be acquired for overriding public interest, the government will pay for the improvements on the land in addition to economic crops and/or agricultural activities. Also, government will provide alternative farmland for the displaced farmers;

- State governments will where necessary establish Agricultural land Banks consistent with the spirit of the Land Use Act to cater for all categories of farmers;
- As much as possible government will encourage a free flow of information on land potentials as well as promote massive enlightenment on land policies, including management practices;
- Government will harmonize compensation for economic crops and structures on acquired land as well as the cost of land clearing and preparation.

3.2.1 Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978 (Now Cap 202 LFN 1990) and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the key legislation that has direct relevance to the project. Relevant sections of these laws as may relate to this project with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

The Land Use Act is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while the latter is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all land irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

3.3 Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank OP4.12 – A comparison

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

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

In comparison and bridging the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 (Table 5.1), it is emphasized that the higher of the two standards/instruments (the more beneficial to the project affected persons) should be followed as it also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.
### Table 3.1: Land Use Act and World Bank OP 4.12 - A comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Nigerian Law</th>
<th>World Bank OP 4.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: Statutory Rights</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on market value</td>
<td>Preference for land-for-land compensation of equal productive use or potential, located in the vicinity of the affected land, including the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes. If not, cash at full replacement value, or assistance with the identification and allocation of suitable replacement cultivation land if available. Any transfer costs the responsibility of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners: Customary Rights</td>
<td>Cash compensation for land improvements; compensation in kind with another village/district land</td>
<td>Preference for land-for-land compensation, land of equal or equivalent value. If not, cash at full replacement value, including transfer costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land: Tenants</td>
<td>Compensation based on the value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement. <strong>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.</strong></td>
<td>Compensation based on value of residual rights held under the tenancy agreement, plus disturbance allowances, are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land users</td>
<td>No compensation for land; compensation for standing crops according to values established from time to time by State governments. <strong>Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops.</strong></td>
<td>Compensation in kind or cash for value of land; compensation at full replacement value for lost crops and economic trees and perennials, fully verifying or updating state lists of values, entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of structures</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation <strong>Cash compensation based on market value for Owners of &quot;Non-permanent&quot; Buildings</strong></td>
<td>In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of &quot;Non-permanent&quot; Buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation based on market values, taking account of depreciation. <strong>market value for Owners of &quot;Permanent&quot; buildings</strong></td>
<td>In-kind compensation or cash at full replacement value including labor, relocation expenses, and transfer costs. Added disturbance allowances. Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement for Owners of &quot;Permanent&quot; buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of livelihoods (farmers, business people, employees)</td>
<td>No consideration other than cash values for assets as described above by asset category</td>
<td>Key objective is restoration of capacity to generate incomes at least at levels prior to losses. Programs of assistance to achieve this objective. Compensation for periods of lost income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
<td>No specific requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism</td>
<td>The grievance redress mechanism will be set up as early as possible, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rejection of Compensation</strong></td>
<td><strong>No categorical statement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Where compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan has been offered, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the project owner has deposited funds equal to the amount offered as compensation plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit satisfying the Bank’s fiduciary requirements. The project owner must also provide a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning the offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manners.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adapted from the Resettlement Policy Framework for the TRIMING Project, Feb. 2013*
3.4 Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAPs

Based on the above comparison between Land Law of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank OP4.12, an entitlement matrix has been designed in an attempt to bridge the gaps between the requirements under Nigeria Law and the World Bank OP4.12 and to ensure that the higher of the two standards is followed, knowing that the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied in the process. The Entitlements Matrix (Table 5.2) provides a summary of the types of impacts, PAPs who shall be eligible for compensation, what their entitlements shall be, and includes comments on implementation issues.

3.5 Eligibility Criteria

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

The following criteria, which are contained in OP/BP 4.12(Para 1), are adopted for this RAP.

- Those who have formal legal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by law of the country); documented in the form of certificates of occupancy, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, among others. Those with unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not be barred from being eligible for compensation. Procedures for confirming authenticity of such documents will be established in the RAP.
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such lands or assets - provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.
- Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or building they are occupying.

Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
- Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants for affected assets.
- Witnessing or evidence by recognized trade union heads, traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads, elders and the general community.

For appropriate documentation, an enumeration of all categories of losses and PAPs was carried out based on the categorizations in the entitlement matrix provided herewith. To avoid spurious claims and misuse of the compensation policy, the last date of the census (January 29, 2018) served as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new PAPs were eligible for compensation after this date.

3.6 Unit of entitlement

To ensure that entitlements target those adversely affected, it is vital to understand the Unit of entitlement as used in this instrument.

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

The unit of loss determines the unit of entitlement. That is, as a rule, those losing assets are compensated for their losses. For instance:
- If an individual loses a small business or access to income generating resources, the individual is entitled to compensation or rehabilitation.
- If more than one person owns or customarily uses expropriated resources, then they are entitled to share in the compensation.
- Household entitlements are payable to the head of the household. Household headed by women are entitled to the same resettlement benefits as those headed by men.
- If wives in polygamous households loses a small business or access to income generating resources such shall be compensated as individuals if they are losing land rather than just part of the household.
### Table 3.2: The Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of PAP</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners</td>
<td>Loss of land</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of structures, Full replacement Cost. Land replacement at new site, plus land clearing by the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Users/Tenant</td>
<td>Temporary Loss of access to farm land</td>
<td>No Loss, Assistance for temporary loss of income from farm, For loss of Income from farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encroachers (using Land)</td>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
<td>None, Where possible Assistance in securing other access to land for Crops growing subject to approval of local authorities/communities, Crops at market Rates in scarce Season. For street vendors on right of ways possible access to other sites/location where they can Legally work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squatters (living on site)</td>
<td>Loss of shelter</td>
<td>Compensation at full replacement, None, Payments in lieu Of wages while Rebuilding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ENTITLEMENTS:*
- Compensation for loss of structures
- Compensation for loss of land and other assets
- Compensation for loss of income
- Moving Allowance
- Other assistance

*PMU: Project Management Unit*
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle Rearers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Loss of grazing area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Relocation to new grazing sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>Where possible assist the cattle herdsmen to locate new grazing fields</strong></td>
<td><strong>No immediate loss of income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value for structure, relocation to resettlement site, with payment of site rent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7 Eligible Parties
The eligible parties for the purpose of this project are identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This term refers to a collective unit of entitlement and is used in this document to refer to individuals and businesses and any other group affected by the project. PAPs eligible for compensation shall be those who experience negative impacts on their assets or social/economic livelihoods due to the Project. Generally, measures will be incorporated in Project design to minimize adverse impacts.

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

- Those who have formal legal rights to land [compensation]
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets [compensation]
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they are occupying [resettlement assistance]

In compliance with the World Bank Policy, the vulnerable groups are given special attention/protection to ensure equitable consideration. These persons include orphans, widows and the aged whose assets are affected.

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

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

3.7.2 Claims to Land
The Project Affected farmers who have recognized claims to land will be entitled to compensation at full replacement value at open market rate. The TRIMING project will discuss and agree with local government authorities and the affected people and communities the types of claims to land to recognize. The RAP makes clear the claims that will be recognized, and how to establish whether someone has right to make such a claim.

People who have legitimate claims to land have a right to compensation, at full replacement value (without depreciation), for the land and other assets that they lose due to projects. It should therefore be clear that if people who have rights or claims to land are physically relocated, they are eligible for the other forms of assistance.

3.7.3 Eligible Communities
It is pertinent to note that where applicable, eligibility may be claimed collectively as a community or religious group for instance. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory/customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation includes schools and places of worship. The basis for this is to ensure that the socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored.

3.8 Non-Eligible PAPs
Any farmer who occupies the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) have been concluded, will not be eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, except for moving expense. In the same vein, assets built after the cut-off date is not eligible for compensation.

For those who might have been missed during the enumeration, it may be possible that such APs be considered if they are able to demonstrate or prove their eligibility. They will therefore be included during implementation.
Similarly, if works are not initiated and two years or more pass after declaration of the cutoff date, a new census and evaluation of properties shall be carried out.

3.8.1 No Rights or Claims to Land
No person who does not have legitimate claim is entitled to compensation if the project causes them to lose the land. However, if such ones are forced to relocate physically because of the subprojects, they will be entitled to other forms of resettlement assistance to help re-establish their previous standard of living and income. This assistance could take the form of cash or in kind (land or other assets, employment, and so forth), depending on the specific situation.

People who move into the affected area just for the purpose of getting compensation and assistance, or after the cut-off date has been established, do not have a right to either compensation or assistance.

3.8.2 In-eligible legacy issues
At the site, considerable resettlement was conducted in the past due to the building of the respective canals, dykes and other infrastructures. The Resettlement was carried out by the Federal Government of Nigeria during the construction of the Dam and Irrigation scheme in the ‘80s. During the literature review of documents on the project area, no documentation regarding a previous RAP was available for assessment. In the eye of this RAP no compensation shall be made for any legacy issues. This was disclosed to the stakeholders. The previous resettlement process is deemed to have been concluded. During the consultations, no person identified himself/herself as being owed or a legacy PAP.

3.9 Adult offspring and entitlements
It is considered expedient to outline the followings as part of this RAP in order to avoid or lessen frictions during implementation of the plan:

1. **Adult offspring in the household are not eligible for separate entitlements.** As a general principle, Bank policy does not make adult offspring residing within the household individually eligible for the complete household entitlement. For instance, if in the household of eight include two adults still residing with their natal family, giving each of them entitlement to a house and 2 hectares of land would go far beyond compensation for losses. This is not acceptable in this RAP.

2. **Adult offspring are entitled to compensation for lost assets they own.** Adult offspring (sons and daughters alike) residing within a household are entitled to compensation for loss of any productive assets in their name, assuming the losses are directly attributable to the project.

3. **Adult offspring are eligible for rehabilitation assistance for loss of employment income.** Adult sons and daughters residing within the household are entitled to rehabilitation assistance for any direct loss of employment income. If household entitlement packages are sufficient to restore household labor arrangements (for example, an agricultural household receives replacement agricultural lands), adult offspring living within the household are not automatically eligible for alternative rehabilitation assistance. A good practice is to extend such eligibility, if direct replacement of household assets is not feasible or sources of household income are expected to change as a result of resettlement.

3.10 Women and children entitlement
It is pertinent to note that in the affected areas, women play a very active role in the on-farm and off-farm income generating and other economic development orientated activities, in addition to performing household duties. Consequently, that have been identified as vulnerable. Women shall therefore receive special attention and support to maintain their sources of livelihood and [traditional] production patterns

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

Children also provide income in many areas for the sustenance of household. Children’s wage incomes and subsistence production are counted in calculating household entitlements. (However, children, as legal wards, are not entitled to separate compensation.) In line with good practice,
households dependent on child labor can benefit from alternative income earning opportunities for adults while the children's access to educational opportunities is improved.
CHAPTER FOUR
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

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

4.1 Components Or Activities That Require Resettlement Or Restriction Of Access
The TRIMING project has four components which are outlined below with a brief description of the main activities described in Chapter 2
1. Water Resources Management and Dam Operation Improvement
2. Irrigation Development and Management
3. Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Support Value Chains Development

4.2 Number and Type of Affected Persons
A total of 3804 PAPs were identified, 498 persons were captured in the Pilot command area, 3304 persons were inventorised in the proposed undeveloped area and 2 persons were recorded along the proposed canal. These have been identified as project affected persons (PAPs). These PAPs will lose their land temporarily or suffer some disturbances. These are made up of different categories as outlined in Table 4.1.

4.3 Delineation of Impact Zone
The socio – economic survey was conducted on the affected persons within and along the impact zone based on the zone of impact as indicated in the layout design. Thus, a detailed delineation exercise and inventory of all features/assets in the project area was carried out for any possible resettlement.

Other than the proposed left bank canal route, the project as designed is not envisaged to acquire new land. The rehabilitation of the existing infrastructures and construction of the undeveloped areas will not extend beyond the required area for civil works within the 8 metres set back from the proposed routes of the canal. Equipment and materials will be stored at a centralized location which will necessarily not be inside the command area. In order to avoid impacting on the social means of the community, care must be taken in selecting the site camp for equipment.

PAPs within the impact zone that will be temporarily disturbed have also been identified and appropriate and adequate compensation shall be delivered to them accordingly to the levels of impacts. It is recommended that the mitigation measures be delivered to those PAPs before start of works.

Based on the engineering designs for the specific areas of activities, the potential assets that shall be impacted are further delineated as per households; farm plots using aerial satellite maps at a minimum scale of 1-5000. Each farm land, household, economic trees and crops have been allocated identification number. Fig 3.1 shows the dam and engineering design layout of Dadin Kowa irrigation site.
## Table 4.1: Number and Type of Affected Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Areas without Irrigation Infrastructure</th>
<th>Pilot Scheme</th>
<th>Others (canal etc)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Individual</strong></td>
<td>Individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the rehabilitation</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unmaintained mud structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Households</strong></td>
<td>one or more persons - men, women, children, dependent relatives and, tenants; vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others; insofar as displacement due to the sub-project activities creates challenges for which these people are ill prepared.</td>
<td>2978</td>
<td>453</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Persons/Groups:</strong></td>
<td>Persons/groups considered vulnerable due to their inability to cope with and participate in decision making with regard to resettlement in the course of work such as widows, elderly, underage, etc</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 widows, 99 Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Corporate Entity/Organization</strong></td>
<td>Government/Authority</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegfru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3304</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 4.1: The Dam and Design Layout of Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme
4.4 Benefit of the Project
The positive project impacts for the primary stakeholders are therefore expected to far more outweigh the negative ones.

The long-term objective of the project is the economic development of the area and region through improved agricultural practices and crop irrigation. The economic benefits of the Project will have positive impact to the broader communities, and to the zone and region. The key positive impacts will include:

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

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

4.5 Negative Impact of the Project
While it is obvious that there are positive impacts which justify the need for the development of the project, there are negative impacts also. The project will impact on the social life of people. Some of their ‘normal’ activities will be altered. The ‘normal’ activities include daily social and economic activities, visitations, cooperative work and education. They may have restricted access to farmlands. There are settlements within and around the periphery of the project area, including infrastructural facilities for the operation of the irrigation scheme and for the beneficial use of the settlements that may be stretched. It is anticipated that the rehabilitation exercise of the irrigation scheme might cause restriction of movement and activities in and around the project area.

Minor land take might happen in the case of rehabilitating the undeveloped blocks for the provision of irrigation infrastructures in line with irrigation practice. However, upon completion of these infrastructures, the land will be redistributed again among the affected farmers. The redistribution here refers to the reallocation of land back to the original farmer after installing irrigation infrastructures less the portion of space for provision of irrigation infrastructures. PAPs will have a quantum of their land temporarily used, for the purpose of irrigation rehabilitations in the area.

Also, along the route of the canals, few structures will be impacted. Efforts will be made to minimise the number of such structures. This was jointly agreed with the PAPs during the field survey.

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

The following Maps (4.1 and 4.2) show the extent of impacts due to the project in BLOCK 1B and 1C respectively. Others farm parcel and inventory maps are contained in appendix 4.2.
Map 4.1: Farm Parcel and PAPs inventory mapping in Block 1B
Map 4.2: Farm Parcel and PAPs inventory mapping in Block 1C.
4.7 Potentially Affected Assets

In the project design, construction work is proposed to be carried out in a total of 7 blocks in the quick win area impacting assets (Farmlands) consequently. Farmers shall be temporarily displaced during civil works, hence inability of farmers to cultivate during construction which is expected to impact one season cultivation. Inventory of all the assets has been taken and the PAPs identified. It is to be noted that the 8 metres setback of all the constructed canals and roads. Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Type of Assets Affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Loss Type</th>
<th>NO of persons</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical Assets</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanently affected PAP with Mud Building as a result of the proposed left bank canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>3802</td>
<td>Temporary affected PAPs within the undeveloped and pilot command area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant Land holding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial use</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Part of Vegfru where proposed canal shall transverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ancillary Buildings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fence walls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Others- pavements, concrete kerbs, concrete wells or reservoirs, etc</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8 Categories of Losses/Impact

In the Pilot command area, the potential losses due to the project include an inventory of PAPs to be disturbed. This is not so in the undeveloped blocks as all farmers will be impacted during the course of work and have been carefully documented. The farmers in the undeveloped blocks shall be impacted for one season due to the current practice of rain-fed, and compensation for rain season civil work. On the other hand, the farmers in the Pilot block shall be compensated for dry season due to inability to irrigate as a result of rehabilitation work on the infrastructures.

4.9 Inventory of Impacted Assets

The affected assets include farmlands essentially, then few structures and fence. These have been identified as shown in this subsection.

4.9.1 Impact on Land

In the whole command area, a total of 2,021ha of land shall be rehabilitated in the course of the civil work and 8m width shall be acquired as setback for the proposed canals with existing road proposed to be rehabilitated for the project to achieve the objectives of installation of the various amenities for the irrigation scheme as outlined in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 outlines the number of PAPs per location and the proposed mitigation measures. A Register of the PAPs prepared with their entitlements shall not be displayed to the public for security reasons but kept in the offices of UBRBDA and the TRIMING office.
Appendix 4.1 shows list of PAPs and assets affected while Appendix 4.1 shows the register of PAPs and their photo ID.

Table 4.3: Impact on land (ha) by block and PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Area without Irrigation Infrastructure</th>
<th>Total PAPs</th>
<th>Area/Length (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>87.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>143.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>187.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>651.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>643.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>136.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SubTotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3304</strong></td>
<td><strong>1849.83ha</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Pilot Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Pilot Area</th>
<th>Area/Length (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SubTotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>498</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Canal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Canal</th>
<th>Area/Length (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Left bank</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SubTotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3804</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.9.2 Impact on Structures

The engineering design was aimed at minimal permanent displacement of PAPs in the course of implementation of the project. However, 1 structure shall be impacted by the project. The affected structure, is an abandoned mud house while the other is a pathway through VEGFRU facility.

4.9.3 Impact on Agricultural Resources (Crops)

Table 4.4 presents an outline of the categories of losses in relation to the number of PAPs impacted per the assets. Their assets are agricultural resources which include Rice, beans, groundnut, potatoes, guinea corn, Vegetable, Maize, Mango, Sweat Yam, Okro, water melon and soya-beans.

Table 4.4: PAPs and Agricultural Resource Impacted (Ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Category of Loss</th>
<th>Type of Loss/Use</th>
<th>NO. OF PAPs</th>
<th>Total Asset Affected</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Loss of Income and Livelihood Land Resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1323</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>3119</td>
<td>9,856</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1657</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes/Pepper</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>3145</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water melon</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea corn</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuka</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7651</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structures</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.9.4 Impact on Utilities
Construction of the canals and laying of pipes will have impact on road users. Alternative routes have been identified for ease of movement. The section where pipes will be laid along the major road shall be added to the contractors’ bill of quantity.

4.9.5 Impact on Social Networks
The restriction/physical disturbance of PAPs will result in the disruption of some social networks. It should be noted however, that work in the scheme will be by blocks which may give limited opportunity to some farmers to make use of other parts of their land not affected. They will generally retain the position of their farms even after the rehabilitation work. However, the temporary displacement will affect their social connections.

4.9.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage and Worship Place
There were no cultural sites, grave, place of worship or other cultural assets identified as affected within the intervention area during the exercise.

4.9.7 Impact on Vulnerable Groups
The vulnerable groups include those less able to care for themselves such as the underage, widow (ers) the elderly, and those with physical or mental disabilities. Specific efforts were made to ensure that their issue received priority attention. For the vulnerable groups, assistance in form of delivery of compensation to their residence should be encouraged if they are not able to present themselves for compensation.

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

Table 4.5: Vulnerable Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ No</th>
<th>Vulnerable PAPs</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>No Identified</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The elderly</td>
<td>Physically weak and cannot relocate to new shelters nor restore their livelihoods without support from others. It is more difficult for the female elderly.</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>65 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Underage</td>
<td>People below the decision - making level</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Single mothers &amp; female heads of household</td>
<td>Faced with multiple tasks of being breadwinners; mothers; providers of shelter; and providers of security for those under their responsibility. Shelter relocation and livelihood improvement will be huge tasks for single mothers. The same is true for female heads of households, probably more so because some of them will also have to deal with irresponsible husbands.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Widows;</td>
<td>Have lost their breadwinners and are suddenly faced with the reality that they have to provide for themselves, their children and other dependents. Resettlement will be an additional responsibility, which will need outside support. The need becomes bigger where the widow is elderly.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PWDs</td>
<td>People Living with Disability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.10 Response on willingness to volunteer space
The outcome of the survey carried out shows that most of the PAPs (91%) gave their consent and are willing to temporarily vacate their farmland for the rehabilitation work in support of the project. Those at
the route of the proposed canal also agreed to permanently vacate the ROW for the civil work for the project to be executed for common good (Fig. 4.3). Those that expressed unwillingness to vacate the site (9% of the respondents) needed assurances that adequate consideration will be given to PAPs in the mitigation measures developed for the project in the event of displacement.

![Fig. 4.3: Response on willingness to volunteer space](image)

### 4.11 Choice of Assistance
The PAPs expressed their preferred measures aimed at restoring their living conditions as depicted in Figure 4.4. Those in support of provision of agricultural plot were 19%, respondents who prefer provision of new plot for other economic purposes were 5%, while those who chose training for self-employment were 3%, and the majority 73% desire cash grant.

![Fig. 4.4: Choice of assistance](image)

### 4.12 Potential Relocation Areas
No relocation is expected as the impact on the assets is considered minimal. There will be temporary loss of use/restricted access to the use in the area where the actual work will take place. The PAPs shall make use of their lands in other location as it was revealed that the majority of the farmers have farmlands in than one location pending the completion of work. As part of ongoing consultation and information dissemination, they have been made to understand the situation.
CHAPTER FIVE

VALUATION AND DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION

5.0 Introduction
This chapter presents the methodology used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs. It also describes the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with international, national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates).

5.1 Valuation methodology
Outlined below is the valuation methodology used in the course of the exercise:

5.1.1 Replacement cost and damage & loss assessment methodology
“Replacement cost’ refers to the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard”

In the process of assessing damage and losses of economic assets identified, the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) Methodology was employed. DaLA is a flexible, comprehensive damage and loss assessment methodological tool presently used by the World Bank for the estimation of overall impacts such as that caused by disaster. The tool which captures the closest approximation of damage and losses is in line with World Bank OP 4.12 provisions on involuntary resettlement.

DaLA as a tool was initially developed by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) in 1972, has been modified and strengthened over more than three decades of application in post-disaster contexts around the world. The improvement has been through close cooperation of World Bank, WHO, PAHO, Inter-American Development Bank, UNESCO, ILO.

The DaLA Methodology bases its assessments on the overall economy of the affected country/project area. It uses the national/project location accounts and statistics as baseline data to assess damage and loss. It also factors on the impact of disasters/projects on individual livelihoods and incomes to fully define the needs for recovery and reconstruction.

The tool analyses three main aspects:

- **Damage** (direct impact) - impact on assets, stock, and property, valued at agreed replacement (not reconstruction) unit prices. The assessment considers the level of damage (whether an asset can be rehabilitated/repairs, or has been completely destroyed).
- **Losses** (indirect impact) - flows that will be affected, such as reduced incomes, increased expenditures, etc. over the time period until the assets are recovered. These are quantified at present value. The definition of the time period is critical. If the recovery takes longer than expected, losses might increase significantly.
- **Economic effects** (sometimes called secondary impacts) - fiscal impacts, implications for GDP growth, etc. This analysis can also be applied at sub-national/local levels.

To determine the compensation for economic trees, the DaLA methodology was employed because of its robustness and advantage over the traditional method of assessing the cost of an economic tree. DaLA method states that market value of yield per tree for the current season (agricultural season) and cost of
re-planting and nursery should be used to determine the compensation rate for the economic tree while the traditional method equates the capital of the existing structure/tree to the cost of reinstating the structure/tree on the same type of plot at the current labour, material and other incident costs.

Likewise, the Current market value of asset within the DKIS project area was used to determine the compensation rate for crops and land. This was determined via market survey carried out of land per square meter and the market prices of the affected crops in the project areas.

5.1.2 Valuation of Land
The World Bank OP 4.12 requires that displaced owners of land be provided with an area of land equivalent to their displaced land. It states that land restoration should be in a location that has similar value as the one displaced to the project. However, land resettlement will not occur since land take is small and will not warrant a physical displacement of persons.

It should be noted that the issue of land take by the project has been addressed and agreed upon by the stakeholders during the public consultation, that compensation be given to PAPs for their land resources. The value of the land is arrived at using the current cost of land in the area taking note of the guidelines of the State Government.

5.2 Valuation – Cost of agricultural/Crop production
Basically, different crops are cultivated in the DKIS scheme. Their valuation is determined based on the rate and farming practice/procedure commonly utilized for the various farms by farmers in their cultivation as well as anticipated gains in the project area for each crop and tree observed in the irrigation. Table 5.1 is an outcome of survey carried out in the area in the course of this RAP. It shows volume of input and associated costs.
Table 5.1: Market survey of an ha. for a planting season in Naira (#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Guinea Corn</th>
<th>Millet</th>
<th>Beans</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Water Melon</th>
<th>Groundnut</th>
<th>Potatoes</th>
<th>Tomatoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost Per Bag (naira)</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>Grade1-30,000 Grade2-15000</td>
<td>Canal 2500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number Of Bags Per ha</td>
<td>14 Bags</td>
<td>16 Bags</td>
<td>12 Bags</td>
<td>70 Bags</td>
<td>11 Bags</td>
<td>65 Bags</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No. Of Times For Fertilizer Application</td>
<td>2 Times</td>
<td>2 Times</td>
<td>1 Time</td>
<td>2 Times</td>
<td>3 Times</td>
<td>1 Time</td>
<td>2 Times</td>
<td>3 Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Weeding By Chemical</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cost of Chemicals</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Size of chemical</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
<td>7Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of labour for weeding by chemical</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manual Weeding Number of times</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost of Labour for Manual Weeding</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cost of Labour for farm water irrigation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Number of times for farm water irrigation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Land preparation cost</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cost of Labour for Dyking</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Duration through Cultivation</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
<td>120 Days</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cost of Labour for Transplanting</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Weeding Number Of Times</td>
<td>2 TIMES</td>
<td>2 TIMES</td>
<td>3 TIMES</td>
<td>3 TIMES</td>
<td>3 TIMES</td>
<td>2 TIMES</td>
<td>2 TIMES</td>
<td>2 TIMES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cost Per</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>N 25000</td>
<td>N 25000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

#### Table 5.2: Compensation rate - Guidelines for temporary acquisition of assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Loss</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Basis/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Land**   | • Compensation equivalent to the net average income that would have been obtained from the land during the period of temporary acquisition; and  
• Restoration of the land to its original productive use or full compensation for the cost of restoration.  
• Explicitly delineate in contractors’ agreements the responsibility for restoring the land to its former productive use. | Temporary acquisition of agricultural land for all the Blocks have been scheduled for one planting season. |
| **Structures** | • Compensation based on the remaining extent of access or use.  
• If temporary land acquisition produces only minor inconveniences (for example, periodic destruction of access), compensation to restore the structure to its original condition and an inconvenience | Calculation for structures has been made as few abandoned structures will be affected. |
allowance can be paid.

- If structures themselves are temporarily acquired, or if use of the structure is precluded, alternative comparable accommodations, a rental allowance for equivalent temporary housing, or payment for constructing temporary of a reasonable standard can be provided. Compensation should be paid for any moving or restoration expenses.

**Businesses**

Temporary loss of access to facilities, suppliers, or customers can diminish business income significantly. PAPs receive:

- Compensation equivalent to the estimated net loss to the owner of business. Because estimating may be avoidable when planners are determining losses (or income), compensation amount are usually negotiated with business owners. If an affected business cannot continue in its current location, provide new premises or a rental allowance for new premises (including the cost of relocating business personnel and equipment to and from their new premises).

Businesses in form of temporary displacement have been captured in the report as detailed out in the PAPs list and entitlements.

**Wages**

- Allowances, equivalent to regular wages, to workers temporarily losing employment.

the entitlement for all blocks were calculated for one season.

### 5.4 Resettlement measures - Options

This RAP has been designed to fit the specific project circumstances, as well as the preferences of the PAPs. Consultation with the PAPs shows that they prefer replacement land. Thus, all PAPs who lose productive land have the option of obtaining comparable replacement land through alternative land. The category of loss and the resettlement measures is shown in table 5.3. However, as OP 4.12 notes, “if the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken”

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

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

#### Table 5.3: Category of loss and resettlement measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S / N</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Asset Affected</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>No of PAPs</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Without Irrigation Infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Pilot (practicing dry season farming)</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>498</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Without Irrigation Infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>Without Irrigation Infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>316</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Without Irrigation Infrastructure but practice wet season farming</td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compensation will be paid for replacement value for asset on Land equivalent to loss. The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling / improvement or transfer cost where applicable.

5.5 Specific consideration on resettlement measures in the Pilot area
The bulk of the civil works within this area is the rehabilitation of the canals and ensuring that the drains, access roads and troughs with bridges are installed or repaired. The setback from the farmlands has been designed to form the access roads and is also serve as the foot or cattle tracks.

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

However, this RAP highly recommends that all PAPs must be given opportunity to harvest all their present crops without planting new ones before civil works commences. If work exceeds the stipulated workplan of the contractor, compensation must be paid for all assets affected especially when civil works elapse to wet season. However, if civil work extends to the dry season, they will be compensated for two seasons.

5.6 Specific consideration on resettlement measures in area without irrigation facilities
A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible affected persons to achieve the objectives of the plan have been designed. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages are seen to be compatible with the cultural preferences of the affected persons and prepared in consultation with the PAPs. The RAP Implementation Committee shall make the offer to the PAPs during the implementation, the identification of the PAPs are indicated in Appendix 4.1.

In the Pilot and the undeveloped blocks, the areas vary significantly, it is envisaged that all the blocks within this zone will be compensated for one season. Those at the undeveloped blocks shall only be compensated for one season provided the civil work commences during the dry season as described in the timeline of this RAP. However, if civil work extends to the raining season, they will be compensated for two seasons.

Table 5.4: Categories of loss for each blocks/compensation acquisition guideline for PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/no</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (Ha)</th>
<th>Community Name</th>
<th>Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>87.47</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>143.59</td>
<td>Tunga, Hinna</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1D</td>
<td>187.61</td>
<td>Jangarigari, Gedaba, Dumbulum</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>651.48</td>
<td>Kanti, Tashan Hinna, Hinna, Garindala, Jauro Garga</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of special consideration for this RAP is:
1. where this agricultural project have brought un-irrigated land under irrigation, the PAPs who are losing land have the option of obtaining irrigated land as a direct land replacement.
2. The PAPs downstream should be entitled to more land space as their farms are expected less well drained

5.7 Modes of Restitution
In this RAP emphasis is placed on “prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project” in line with the World Bank OP 4.12.

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

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

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

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

5.8 Compensation payment and procedures for delivery of compensation
The following guidelines should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets
➢ Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;
➢ Compensation will be at full replacement cost
➢ Compensation of all the PAPs shall be done adequately for asset and income lost accordingly.
➢ Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) to be inaugurated by the PMU. This committee will include members of the PMU and selected traditional leader / community leaders from the affected location with representatives from DKIS/the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority and WUA.
➢ Compensation benefits shall be settled before the construction phase of the project works.
Therefore, before works start the resettlement committee will review the work plan from the
The contractor to determine farmers that will be impacted by the upcoming works. The farmers that will be impacted during upcoming season will be compensated before works start. This means that farmers that will be impacted by the works of November – May should be compensated in August/September.

➢ The RAP implementation committee will verify the appropriateness of each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made at agreed locations and adequate information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made, dates, venue etc.

➢ The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:
   ❖ Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites;
   ❖ Formally make offers to affected persons and allow them to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim and seek redress under the established grievance procedures;
   ❖ Resettlement Implementation committee communicates the compensation package to the PAPs;
   ❖ PMU shall make arrangements with a commercial bank to effect payments at project site without any challenge to the PAPs;
   ❖ Necessary document of payments (PAP form) to the affected persons should be presented to PAPs in the presence of other independent witness of the affected person and leaders of the communities;
   ❖ Each PAPs form and photograph shall be taken at the point of payment, the Finance Department of the PMU the Dadin Kowa project office and the commercial bank shall have copies each for record keeping;
   ❖ Comprehensive reports on payment made submitted for review by PMU.

![Flowchart of compensation process]

**Fig 5.1: Process for payment of compensation**

### 5.9 Income restoration strategy - Alternatives

The key objective of the resettlement plan is to ensure that the economic and social future of the affected persons/households/communities is at least as favourable as it was prior to the project. Therefore, the affected people shall receive assistance in rehabilitation (Box 5.1). A participatory approach has been utilized in the development of the income generation program in order to ensure that the ideas, wishes and needs of the stakeholders are included.

**Box 5.1: Options for Livelihood Maintenance**

*To restore people’s income earning opportunities after land acquisition and resettlement, OP 4.12 specifies that “displaced persons are...... provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures….. such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities”*
OP 4.12 maintains the preference for land-based solutions, where appropriate.
“Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land..., or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement on public land..., or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken.”

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

The income restoration strategy is a program that supports training in income generating activities with commercial potential in the agricultural sectors. Such measures could include any of the following:

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

5.9.1 Livelihood Restoration
The PAPs’ livelihood restoration program will target areas of improving agriculture/farming activities and small-scale business development as well as enhancement of income generating ventures.

Livelihood Enhancement and Community Empowerment Program
It is essential to have a program that is focused on enhancing PAPs’ capacities in the areas of health, nutrition and education to improve their quality of life. The overarching goal is the improvement of their livelihood with a feeling of security and contentment. Such programmes could include:

➢ Agricultural Training in crop and animal production, post-harvest loss reduction and inputs support.
➢ Micro Enterprise Development Training: including: entrepreneurship development skills; business management; marketing; technical skill training in appropriate technologies (including rice, millet and guinea corn processing, baking, soap and pomade, mushroom production); and, input support.
➢ Vocational & Technical Skill Training: in carpentry; masonry; welding; electrical installation; catering; and dress making.
➢ Micro Credit Training: Program beneficiaries are trained in credit access and establishing linkages with financial institutions.
➢ Community Resilience Development: involving building the capacities of community members, particularly the youth in service provision.
➢ Capital Support - programmes for income replacers incorporated in the project.
➢ Employment at Construction - local people whose livelihood get preference in jobs associated with the project construction. Female affected people could form labour contracting groups with the help of the Project Management and be deployed by the contractor in simple excavations, bush clearing, re-vegetating programmes (e.g. tree planting and watering). PAPS should get preferential employment in project civil works based on their eligibility in the semiskilled and unskilled category. A clause should be incorporated in the contract document requiring contractors to give employment, if available to PAPS in preference to other persons.
➢ Small business development - This will be accomplished through training in improved income-generating covering such topics as selecting optimal business alternative, managerial training for businesses among others.
5.9.2 Agricultural Improvement Program

It is important to establish an Agricultural Improvement Program to assist farmers affected by land acquisition and resettlement activities. The main objective will be to facilitate and incentivize access to agricultural land for farmers, and to increase levels of production, crop yields, and market access, as well as developing crop diversity. This will effectively distribute agricultural assistance to compensate farmers directly impacted by land acquisition activities in the Area. The Process could include:

- Income restoration for the land based component through agricultural improvement will be accomplished through training in improved crop varieties, fertilization, and post-harvest grain conservation; provision of fertilizers and improved seeds, extension services and related monitoring.
- Compensated farmers are registered and receive business training
- Farmers receive cash inputs for land acquisition and clearance
- Farming inputs are distributed with extension support from Ministry of Agriculture extension officers
- Further cash assistance is provided for weeding
- Farms are monitored regularly

5.10 Vulnerable Group Programme

Assistance will be provided to the vulnerable PAPs to help them overcome any difficulties encountered in the process of land acquisition. Such will also provide a safety net until they become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses as they were pre-project or even better, psychological preparedness of the entire resettlement process. Also, priority should be given to this group in all mitigation measures related to them. To avoid transfer of stress to vulnerable groups who include the elderly (65 and above years old) and widows, assistance must be provided through physical preparation of farm land (clearing, leveling, creating access routes, and soil stabilization); agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings) etc. Ultimately, each affected vulnerable PAP should have means of income, access to medical care, and ability to feed himself/herself as well as monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community (where actual physical relocation takes place).

The Program Assistance should involve the following as appropriate:

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

5.11 Gender-specific actions

The following gender – specific actions should be taken to ensure participation and security for the women:

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

- Both the compensation and land redistribution Grievance Committees will include at least two women members;

- Women’s Affairs committee to strengthen women’s involvement with specific training and awareness raising activities targeting women such as imparting financial literacy and other skill development or enhancement activities.

5.12 Protection of cultural heritage and worship place

Though no such cultural assets or worship places were identified, it is pertinent to note that in The World Bank EA, physical cultural resources management plan that includes (a) measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources; (b) provisions for managing chance finds; (c) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of physical cultural resources; and (d) a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities shall be brought to bear. The protocols to mitigate any adverse effects include continual consultation with traditional authorities and local communities.

5.13 Provision of amenities for the community

In support of the communities and as part of the social responsibility of TRIMING project, assistance could be given to the rural poor communities as may be requested by the various communities such as the provision of drinking water alongside rural electricity.

5.14 Environmental Protection and Occupational Health Management

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

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

Therefore, this section of the RAP should be read and understood as well as applied considering the ESIA document.
CHAPTER SIX
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

6.0 Introduction
Consultation of and participation of stakeholders is a major requirement in the RAP preparation process. Thus, according to OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement requires that displaced persons be “(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.” (World Bank, 2008).

Therefore, in order to provide timely and relevant information, public involvement for the RAP began early during the site reconnaissance. Relevant stakeholders had to be consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. This was built on the stakeholder participations established during the preparation of previous Safeguard documents (ESMF, RPF, and ESIA) for the project. Public involvement as used in this RAP includes public consultation (or dialogue) and public participation, which is a more interactive and intensive process of stakeholder engagement.

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

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

The stakeholders will begin to feel a sense of ownership with the project and would be inclined to make ‘sacrifices’ for its success. Thus, issues that could cause delays in implementation would be minimised.

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

6.2 Core Values for Public Participation
For this RAP, the following represented the core values of public participation:
- Stakeholders, especially PAPs have a say in decisions about the actions that could affect their
  lives.
- The promise that the public’s contribution will influence the decision.
- Seek out and facilitate the involvement of PAPs or those interested in the decisions.
- Seek input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Provide participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Communicate to participants how their input affected the decision.

6.3 Basic Principles for the Public Consultation
There are several acceptable models for undertaking consultation. However, what is vital is that the one
adopted must be applied in the manner that makes the process credible. It was therefore necessary to
ensure that consultation carried out for this RAP involved a process that was context-specific. This
means that the techniques, methods, approaches and timetables were tailored to meet the local situation
and the various types of stakeholders consulted.

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

6.4 Public Consultation and Management process
For purpose of credibility and trust in the process, public consultation for this RAP was not seen as a
one-off activity. Rather, it was regarded as a continuous interactive process, one that begins at the
planning stage and continues till it is completed and into the life of the construction and operation
phases (Fig. 6.1).

The management process was structured to:
➢ **Identify** the relevant stakeholders, i.e., all those individuals, groups and organizations potentially affected by or interested in the project?

➢ Map the impact zones. Many methods are available to help project sponsors identify stakeholders. One practical technique is impact zone mapping. Mapping can help identify the full range of project-affected groups. By mapping environmental and social impacts, the project sponsor can begin to assess different levels of impact for geographically distinct groups and to prioritize stakeholders.

➢ **Inform** these people about the project and its potential impacts on their lives and activities in a timely manner and in a way, they can understand?

➢ **Provide opportunities and time** for people to voice their concerns; identify local conditions, benefits and risks, and mitigation measures; and, where necessary, propose alternative approaches?

➢ **Respond** to the concerns and ideas raised?

➢ **Communicate** these responses back to those individuals and organizations consulted, and to the wider public?

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**Box 6.1: Some Questions that Assisted Stakeholders identification**

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

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**Source:** IFC, 1998

*Fig. 6.1: Actions Adopted for managing Public Consultation*
6.5 The Stakeholders
Stakeholders for the purpose of this project have been defined as all those people, groups, communities and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project. All those therefore who are directly positively and negatively affected by the project are referred to as the key stakeholders.

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

Thus in addition to the PAPs, other interested parties who may be able to influence the outcome of the project, either because they can contribute knowledge or ideas to improve project design or mitigate negative social impacts, or because they have political influence in the project that needs to be considered. Based on the analysis, the following categories of stakeholders were identified, namely:

a. Primary stakeholders: individuals and groups who are affected directly by the project (people whose livelihoods need to be re-established, people whose access to natural resources is affected; people who may suffer adverse socio-economic impacts as a result of the project and are not covered by Bank safeguard policies.

b. Secondary stakeholders: those parties which have influence on, but are not necessarily directly impacted by the project (Project Local communities, elected public representatives, local and village councils, Traditional representatives, such as village headmen, or tribal and religious leaders, Leaders (chairmen) of local cooperatives, other community-based organizations, herders and local women's groups.

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

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

6.6 Gender considerations in Consultation
In the project area, both men and women are engaged in various activities. This RAP aimed to ensure gender equality and enhance women's participation in the project. Experience has shown that men and women often have different priorities, different perspectives on key issues, and may be differently impacted by a project– with women bearing disproportionate negative impacts. In the project area, men and women virtually play different roles within the private and public spheres. With these different and complex roles comes differential access to resources and finances, to contacts and relationships, to personal skills development, and to opportunity and power. It therefore means everyone must have opportunity to express his or her opinions unhindered.

Suffice it to say that women have an important role in household management and in economically productive activities, especially by making nonwage contributions to household subsistence. As the women are more often likely to be excluded from participation and yet exposed to greater risk of impoverishment, the consultation process for this RAP integrated women’s perspectives. They are in position to provide a more complete picture of the potential risks, impacts, and opportunities relating to the proposed project. Their views were considered of crucial in the process of designing employment,
compensation, and benefits programs, as these could influence special targeting in order to facilitate more equitable distribution. Efforts were specifically made to consult the women through interactive sessions.

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

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

6.7 Stakeholder engagement

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

The stakeholders’ consultations were held between November 21 2018 to January 30, 2019 with all the affected villages in Yamaltu/Deba Local Government in Gombe State and Bayo Local Government Area in Borno State. The Emir/ Emirate councils and the Local Government Chairmen/representatives in the two affected Local Government Areas were also consulted. The meetings interacted with the security agencies, NGOs, opinion leaders in the host communities of these PAPs and intimate them with the proposed project.

Table 6.1 outlines an inventory of the stakeholders consulted and the dates of consultation. Further information are contained in appendix 6.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community/organization/Association</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Purpose of Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS), Upper Benue River Basin Development Association (UBRBDA)</td>
<td>UBRBDA Office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the organisation as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>29th November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS), Upper Benue River Basin Development Association (UBRBDA)</td>
<td>UBRBDA Office</td>
<td>To plan for the organization of the stakeholder’s public forum</td>
<td>30th November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emir of Yemaltu</td>
<td>Emir’s Palace</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional rulership institution as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>30th November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Head, Hinna</td>
<td>Palace of the District head (Hinna)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional rulership institution as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>30th November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Users Association (Dadin Kowa) (Apex)</td>
<td>Water Users Association office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a major stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>1st December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Users Association (Dadin Kowa), Women’s’ Wing</td>
<td>Water Users Association office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a major stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>1st December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/organization/Association</td>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Purpose of Meeting</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah Integrated Farms Limited (Borno State)</td>
<td>Savannah Integrated Farms Limited Premises</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the company as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum and also seek their cooperation in reaching out to the farmers in their area.</td>
<td>1st December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadin Kowa Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>Dadin kowa Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the security agency as a stakeholder, invitation to the public forum and seeking their support in ensuring a peaceful environment for the project implementation.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Provost, College of Horticulture (Dadin Kowa)</td>
<td>College of Horticulture (Dadin Kowa)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the educational institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum and seek their cooperation in reaching out to the farmers in their area.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemaltu Deba Local Government Chairman</td>
<td>Yemaltu Deba local government area office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the local government as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the support of the Local Government is needed for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biryel-Bayo Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>Divisional Police Hqrs, Borno</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the security agency as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum as well as seek their support in ensuring a peaceful environment for the project implementation</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayo Local Government Chairman</td>
<td>Bayo Local government office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the local government as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the support of the Local Government is needed for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Head, Biryel, Bayo LGA</td>
<td>Palace of the District head (Biryel)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of Dadin Kowa Fishermen Association</td>
<td>Dadin kowa Fishermen</td>
<td>Brief on the general layout of the proposed intervention work and clarifications for proposed rehabilitation and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>5th December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members and Leaders of Miyetti Allah association of Cattle herders</td>
<td>Residence of the local Chairman of Miyetti Allah</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the association has a major role to play toward the smooth implementation of the project.</td>
<td>5th December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General stakeholders’ Forum</td>
<td>UBBRDA Dadin Kowa Office</td>
<td>To inform stakeholders of the project and the need for RAP and seek their buy in</td>
<td>11th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIMING Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme level safeguard</td>
<td>UBBRDA Dadin Kowa Office</td>
<td>Briefing and planning for the Public Forum</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress FM</td>
<td>Progress FM station, Gombe</td>
<td>To inform of the RAP exercise and seek the support in creating awareness about the project as a whole and the public forum in particular</td>
<td>4th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Defence force</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the agency as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum. Also, to seek their cooperation in ensure a secure environment for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td>4th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Tree planting Association (NGO)</td>
<td>Gombe Jewell Suites</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>7th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewell Environmental Initiative (NGO)</td>
<td>Gombe Jewell Suites</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>7th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIDA Women Cooperative Association (Dadin Kowa) (NGO)</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum as well as seek their cooperation in ensuring women’s active participation</td>
<td>4th December, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jangerigeri</td>
<td>Jangerigeri, Gombe</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and briefing on the census in the community</td>
<td>December 20, 2018 &amp; January 25, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jauro Shehu</td>
<td>Jauro shehu, Bayo LGA</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and &amp; briefing on</td>
<td>December 21, 2018 &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/organization/Association</td>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Purpose of Meeting</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borno State</td>
<td>the census in the community</td>
<td>January 26, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jauro Ganga</td>
<td>Jauro Shehu, Bayo LGA, Borno State</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder &amp; briefing on the census in the community</td>
<td>December 18, 2018 &amp; January 29, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.8  Providing Stakeholders Opportunity to Participate
It was instructive that the views representative of a broad spectrum of the stakeholders including those in disadvantaged positions be obtained. To do so, a multi-pronged approach was followed by reaching out to every segment of the identified stakeholders announcing the project and the opportunity to participate both verbally and in writing, electronically and in print media. In other words, the opportunity to comment and to raise issues for evaluation was announced to the broadest range of stakeholders.

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

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

6.9  Engagement strategies
Identifying and consulting with stakeholder representatives, especially community leaders, served as an efficient way for the project sponsor to disseminate information to large numbers of stakeholders, and receive information from them. However, it is essential that these people be the genuine advocates of the views of their constituents without ulterior motives.

As a pointed approached with the objective to reach the hearts of the stakeholders, appropriate engagement approaches were employed in the process. The approach chosen reflected the engagement objectives, stakeholder capacity, cost and time constraints, and whether qualitative or quantitative information was required. Methods employed varied according to the target audience and these which includes:

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

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

6.9.1  Entry into the community
In order to ensure a warm welcome into the communities and elicit their support, the efforts were made to first identify their leaders both traditional and democratically elected representatives. Consultative fora were arranged and held with them, hence it was possible to have unhindered exercise in the communities. Those met included leaders of women’s groups, religious groups or
youth groups, Water Users Associations (through the DKIS project office). These are the best
guarantors for public interest, especially the village heads who are held in high esteem in the local
communities. It was discovered that some are inadvertently part of the potentially project affected
persons.

As the exercise progressed, those who were later identified in the communities were given opportunity
to participate as they would want to, through private visits, media and especially radio announcements
and announcement in public places like the mosques.

6.9.2 Private visits and telephone calls
Consultation began through separate contacts with the different blocks of society, small groups or
individuals before they were exposed to a multi-party situation such as a public meeting. With this
they were able to be provided with upfront/initial information to stakeholders on the opportunity to
participate in the RAP preparation process.

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

Before letters were dispatched to the communities and advertisement placed in the media, key
stakeholders were contacted by telephone. Courtesy visits were also paid to some relevant key
stakeholders to get them informed first hand. For some who could not be reached on phone, they
were visited in person

6.9.3 Person-to-person or small-group/focus group consultation
In recognition of the degree to which stakeholders are affected, person-to-person consultation were
also used to obtain people’s issues.

6.9.4 Letters of invitation
The letters of invitation contained some background information on the project and RAP. Such were
specifically addressed using their names in the case of those already known. (Appendix 6.2)

In the case of those who could not be reached personally, their copies were dropped for them to pick
up at strategic locations. The DKIS project office, Yalmatu/Deba and Bayo council offices, Hinna and
Dadin Kowa community halls, the palaces of the Emir and District Heads as well as the local offices of
community-based organizations served as points of contact. In addition to mailing, it was sent
electronically to organizations to forward to their members and additional copies were sent to
community leaders to distribute to community members.

Advertising and media announcements. In order to ensure that the information to be conveyed to
the people and clearly understood, the following factors were considered:
➢ Their preferred newspaper/radio in terms of patronage
➢ The language most understood (English & Hausa)
➢ The reach of the paper in terms of spread
➢ Geographic scale of the/radio project
➢ The public sensitivity scales

Advertisement was made in a local newspaper (see appendix 6.3). The aim was to ensure that
perhaps, unidentified stakeholders are aware of the opportunity to be part of the overall intervention
process as early as possible. Since some of the areas are rural, announcements in form of radio
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

**6.9.6 Public events**

To drive trust, create a shared vision and promote a partnership between the proponents and the public, public meetings was held at an agreed centralized location.

The public meeting was held to

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

**6.9.7 Obtaining issues for evaluation and suggestions for alternatives**

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

Efforts were made at the outset to help the stakeholders, particularly the PAPs, understand the proposed project and the process, and especially the ways proposed for their involvement.

During consultations, in addition to focusing on potentially negative impacts that would be avoided or reduced/mitigated, potentially positive impacts that should be enhanced and where there could be mutual benefits for all stakeholders were emphasized.

**6.9.8 Verification that issues have been captured and considered**

As a measure towards ensuring that issues discussed at meetings were clearly captured, opportunity to verify issues were provided as announced during the public fora. Consequently, proceedings for the meetings were produced immediately after the meeting and recorded all the issues raised, verification that issues raised previously have been captured. The proceedings were distributed to leadership of key stakeholders who attended the meeting, with a request to cross-check the way in which their contributions were recorded and an invitation to raise further issues within a week of receiving the proceedings. The comment period and due date for comment were clearly indicated.

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

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

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

**6.10 Discussion with Stakeholders and Summary of Outcome Conclusion**

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

At the fora, the affected persons and community members were provided information and consulted on mitigation options available to them, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring mitigations as well as the grievance redress mechanism. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were told that they can air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the extent possible in project design and implementation. They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They also discussed their concerns and views about the intervention work.

It was emphasized that compensation will only be for those who are affected in the course of the intervention work and not before.

Furthermore, the stakeholders were informed of the need to make available qualified local labour during the intervention works as may be requested by the contractor.

Stakeholders and affected persons expressed happiness and willingness to support the project. Stakeholders were commended for their willingness to support the project. Table 6.2 provides a summary of the concerns raised by the stakeholders’ and how the project addresses them as well as responses to the concerns expressed during the consultations conducted between November 29, 2018 and January 30, 2019. Those met included the Emir in Council, District Heads and community leaders, PAPs, Women associations, and Water Users Associations.
Table 6.2: Queries/Observation Raised by Stakeholders and Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Stakeholders Forum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inventory Concerns Raised by Farmers During Stakeholders’ Forum on December 11, 2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Will there be disturbance during the rehabilitation process?</td>
<td>❖ Yes, there will be disturbance during the rehabilitation process hence the need for this RAP Exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Is there any stipulated time for the construction work to start, and how long?</td>
<td>❖ The construction work will soon commence. As soon as all requirements are met, civil work shall proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Will the inventory of the PAPs be taken before civil work commencement and when?</td>
<td>❖ Yes, hence plans have been made to start inventory soon. All those affected will be duly informed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Are we going to lose all our land? We heard it is a way Government wants to collect our land.</td>
<td>❖ The project does not intend to take anybody’s farmland but inventory taken will make redistribution of farmlands easier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Relocation concerns Raised by Farmers During Stakeholders Forum on December 11, 2018** | |
| ❖ If I want water and the person next to my farm doesn’t want irrigation, what will I do not to affect the other farmland? | ❖ Canals will be assessed separately as it will pass through/beside all farmlands. All blocks shall be grouped in units, such that if a farmer in a unit does not pay, they shall be prevented from water supply till they comply through the WUA. |
| ❖ In case of relocation, will there be space for relocation of the affected persons? | ❖ The project has given commitment towards this. However, the project envisaged a temporary disturbance/loss for proposed one season farming of either wet or dry. |
| ❖ If the space required of us is minimal, we will not require compensation and can we shift to accommodate the project? | ❖ Thank you. However, According to World Bank OP 4.12, which in parts summarizes that all affected person shall fully be compensated at full replacement cost. This shall be applied. |

| **Hopes and Expectation concerns Raised by Farmers during stakeholders Forum on Dec. 11, 2018** | |
| ❖ Our access roads are bad and we have difficulty in transporting our farm produce. Some of the roads waterways that have been encroached, what will happen to the farmers farming in such areas? | ❖ Access roads and other infrastructures have been proposed for rehabilitation and considered as discussed with the design team and PMU for this project. |
| ❖ We hope that it is not when we have invested in seeds and planted that the engineers will show up to commence construction. | ❖ PAPs will be properly informed and construction will be planned to be carried out at a time when harvesting would have been done to minimise any loss. The contractor is expected to submit a workplan which will be disclosed to stakeholders and updates will be communicated effectively. |
| ❖ The job entails over 2000 hectares, how do you intend to take inventory of each farmland looking at the large expanse of land? | ❖ We shall start first by meeting/consulting with each community and we understand farmers are grouped by hydraulic boundaries/association into blocks. Census will be carried out according to blocks. |

<p>| <strong>General Queries and Concerns Raised by Farmers During Stakeholders Forum on Dec. 11, 2019</strong> | |
| ❖ We pay water charges to WUA (The Agency), will this continue after civil work? | ❖ Yes, the WUA with the support from UBRBDA shall be responsible for the collection of irrigation service fees, however, fees will be collected in groups. |
| ❖ After the redistribution, will UBRBDA still allow us to | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Stakeholders Forum</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>use the land</td>
<td>❖ Based on your tenure status with the UBRBDA and the mode of operation, redistribution to PAPs is envisaged and hence ‘owner’s occupier’ system is to be applied or alternatives ‘farmers occupier’ as the case may be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who will be in charge of maintaining the canals?</td>
<td>❖ The canal will be built for your good. However, once the WUA have been equipped, they will be responsible for maintaining the canals with the aid of the water fee and support assistance from the UBRBDA maintaining the headworks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must they farm rice after rehabilitation or anything</td>
<td>❖ It will be the choice of each farmer. It is however expected that the most viable and profitable crop will be planted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they want to plant?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Part of the Project also falls within Borno State. So it is proper that we visit the police divisions in communities both in Gombe and Borno States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Only PAPs, if a banker cultivates within the command area, the person will be inventoried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❖ There is a procedure which will be outlined in the RAP report, which will proffer ways to Safely implement. There also exist a grievance redress mechanism by TRIMING.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❖ PAPs will be rendered assistance based on clear terms and transparent process which will pose no challenge. Should there be any challenge you have been categorized as a stakeholder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security Agency/Financial Institution**  
**Security Issue Raised by the Police at Biryel, Bayo LGA, Borno State on Dec. 3, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments/Questions</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ Why are you visiting us in Borno state while the Project is located in Gombe?</td>
<td>❖ Part of the Project also falls within Borno State. So it is proper that we visit the police divisions in communities both in Gombe and Borno States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Is it only Farmers that are your targets?</td>
<td>❖ Only PAPs, if a banker cultivates within the command area, the person will be inventoried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ How do you intend to go about implementing/controlling the farmers without grievance</td>
<td>❖ There is a procedure which will be outlined in the RAP report, which will proffer ways to Safely implement. There also exist a grievance redress mechanism by TRIMING.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ If assistance will be given, don’t you think it will create security challenges in the area?</td>
<td>❖ PAPs will be rendered assistance based on clear terms and transparent process which will pose no challenge. Should there be any challenge you have been categorized as a stakeholder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WUA Men and Women Met on Dec 1, 2018 at WUA Office, Dadin Kowa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions raised by WUA Executive Members</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Stakeholders Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ How do we get equipped since we have great responsibility thrust to us?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ The Project is for 3yrs, why is the assistance just within the season of the project?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ How do you want the WUA to assist in order to cover the 2000 hectares?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Will the project carry everybody, including those not directly affected in terms of employment benefits and all?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Hope women will be carried along in the process. We always want to be making decisions just like the men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ The TRIMING intervention will include capacity building of project beneficiaries. All those who will play key roles in the implementation of the project and the project sustenance will be trained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ The RAP will develop a schedule within the three years, where the scheme will be rehabilitated in phases. Displacement of any farmer will be for one season only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ WUA representatives is expected to work in collaborating effort in obtaining data that is devoid of error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ The overall project is geared towards improving or restoring livelihoods. This project will carry all stakeholders involved along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Women are major stakeholders in every World bank project. This is another reason we have had a separate consultation with your women wing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**College of Horticulture, Dadin Kowa. Provost and Academic Team met on Dec. 3, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments by the Provost</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ Different groups have come to take inventories but we don’t know the exact time this project will kick off.</td>
<td>❖ We understand the out weigh of consultations, all is geared towards making a better plan and a smooth overall project implementation kickoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ We give lands to farmers on lease, so how do we take care of that?</td>
<td>❖ Assistance shall be given to farmers who cultivate these farmlands during the civil work which shall be well documented in the RAP Schedule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meeting with Savannah Integrated Farms on Dec. 1, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments Farms Officials</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ It is a welcomed development and we are patiently waiting for the implementation</td>
<td>❖ After due consultations and efficient database of farmers inventory, the Project will commence soon afterwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ If there is any way you want us to contribute, even in your meeting or upliftment of farmers, we will be available to discuss and work with you</td>
<td>❖ All stakeholder will be carried along in decision making and matters of related issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meeting with Herdsmen – Miyeti Allah Met on Dec. 3, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerns/Questions by Herdsmen</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ Do you not think there should be routes that are clearly marked out for cows?</td>
<td>❖ The engineering design especially for phase two of the rehabilitation has taken care of that as it incorporates cattle routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Will there be concrete demarcation for cows to avoid encroachment by farmers</td>
<td>❖ Yes there will be demarcated routes for cows to reduce encroachment by farmers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Will there be spots for planting grasses for our cows to reduce reliance on grasses within the farm area.</td>
<td>❖ Though defined spots for growing grasses for cows have not been designed, it will be noted for specific attention in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Can the government sponsor the growing of grasses (high yielding) to be cultivated by farmers which herders can buy from them?</td>
<td>❖ The Government representatives present have noted the concerns and will pass same to the State and Local Governments as applicable for definite action to be taken. This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ We are glad that the project will be of benefit even to us (herdsmen) as there will be flow of water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S/N | Stakeholders Forum | is remarkable and we will take it as positive remark from the herds community.
--- | --- | ---
1 | leading to growth of grasses and grazing of harvest remains. |  

** AGREEMENTS WITH FARMERS/HERDSMEN DURING CONSULTATION **

1. The farmers acknowledge their support to the development and rehabilitation of the project block by block.
2. They collectively agreed, with the understanding that portions of lands shall be used for field canals and then redistributed.
3. The herdsmen plead their support and readiness to offer any assistance toward the success of the project and wished that separate areas of grazing without interference be made available.
4. Anticipation of the project kickoff in terms of carrying out the civil work is envisaged, and the youth emphasized and pleaded that the contractors should reduce the use of foreign expertise for labour in other to inculcate them into the civil work engagement plans.
5. Collectively at the public gathering, it was agreed to shift backwards if they are found to have encroached the right of ways.
6. Structure Owners also agree for their assets to be impacted with assurance of getting full compensation for the overall benefit of the people.
7. Issues relating to past resettlement have been put behind, regarded as settled and will therefore not be raised during this project.
8. After Valuation and survey, taking into consideration the average yield/income per acre, it was agreed with WUA leaders that N18,000 per acre of farmland, shall be the average entitlement for a farmer who shall loose one planting season. This was to ensure the PAPs receive what is equitable and consequently reduce agitation.

Pl see appendix 6.2 for details of consultations at some locations

6.11 ** RAP Implementation - Communication Strategy **

6.11.1 ** Information Dissemination **

The following implementation activities shall be undertaken:

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

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

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

6.11.2 ** Communication Strategy **

This subsection lays out the consultation and communication process to continually reach out to the various stakeholder groups as at when due in the course of the project. Consultation and Communication are concepts frequently confused with each other. For purpose of clarity, Consultation with affected populations and other stakeholders is basically a two-way process in which the ideas and concerns of stakeholders and the project designer are shared and considered. Communication involves dissemination of information from the project proponent to the concerned public. These concepts should be kept separate.

Table 6.3 describes the stakeholder engagement program and communication process by providing contact details of certain stakeholders, as well as by addressing communication methods and specific media that will be used to notify stakeholders of information. Any suggestions for improvement of proposed communication methods or media are welcomed and can be submitted via the contact information at the end of this document.

6.11.3 ** Documentation of Stakeholder Involvement and other Evidential Indication **
The record of consultation and participation for this RAP are attached as an annex to this RAP. For future reference all documentations and other evidential indications for future consultation and participation process for this RAP implementation and subsequent monitoring are most relevant and should therefore be kept on file.

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

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

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

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

### Table 6.3: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Budget (N)&amp; USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs); | • The FAQs sheet will anticipate questions that are likely to be raised by stakeholders and information that does not need regular updating such as Project design features. They will contain photos and diagrams to visually represent Project components/progress.  
• Information sheets will contain information about Project milestones and be updated to provide the most recent information.  
• These materials will be written in clear and simple English and Hausa languages for a non-technical audience.  
• made available where appropriate such as on the website and other strategic locations in the project area | 360,000.00/ Year  
$1000 |
| Website;                    | • Websites allow information to be readily available, as well as providing the opportunity for the information to reach a wider audience. A dedicated webpage will be established on TRIMING’s main website to provide information on the Project.  
• This will include updates on the Project, as well as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), advice for stakeholders on how to engage with the Project and a feedback form or inquiry service for stakeholders to provide comments on the Project. | Create a section in the existing publication of the project |
| Newsletters and Direct Mail; | • Direct mail is an effective way of informing specific people regarding the proposed Project and will be used throughout the consultation process. | As part of the normal annual |
| Annual Reports.             | • As part of the annual report of the organization, a summary of the implementation of its environmental and social | |
management program shall be included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel. Number</th>
<th>Toll-free Telephone numbers will be included on information associated with the Project and provided for the local community and stakeholders.</th>
<th>360,000.00/year $1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Tours</td>
<td>Site tours are a valuable mechanism for providing a deeper understanding of the Project. Site tours will be organized at appropriate times throughout the Project and will include government, traditional land owners or other key stakeholders; however, they will generally not be made available for the broader public.</td>
<td>720,000.00/ Annum $2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefings/Meetings</td>
<td>Briefings/meetings are methods of providing information on a specific issue to a targeted audience such as industry or government, and are typically followed by detailed discussions, using a question and answer format.</td>
<td>360,000.00 $1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1$ equals N360
CHAPTER SEVEN
RAP IMPLEMENTATION - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction
This chapter provides the institutional framework governing the RAP implementation. It includes a
description of the parties responsible for delivery of each item/activity during implementation of income
restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the
resettlement action plan. It further identifies the external (non-project) institution involved in the
process. In addition training for the relevant members of institutions and the budget to ensure smooth
implementation of the RAP are also covered in this Chapter.

7.1 Organisational Arrangement
Coordination is a critical part of resettlement design. Thus, as much as practically feasible, this report
has made clear the implementation process and responsibilities for the implementation of this RAP.

7.2 Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)
A resettlement implementation committee (RIC) RIC will be created with the participation of the main
stakeholders in the DKIS Irrigation Scheme (which are the UBRBDA, WUA, local leaders, TRIMING),
after the disclosure of this RAP report. The RIC will have the responsibility to receive the work plan for
the upcoming six (6) months from the contractor, which must be endorsed by the supervising
engineer. This committee will meet twice per year to review the work plan to determine who will be
affected by the project for payment, in addition to coordinating the overall activities of the RAP
implementation.

During its first meeting in July, the RIC will appraise the works programmed to be carried out during
the dry season to determine the farmers that will be affected during the works from November – May
and secondly in February to appraise the works to be carried out during the raining season to
determine the farmers to be affected during the works of June – October in the rehabilitation area. In
addition, the RIC will also meet every 6 months to review and re-evaluate the compensation due to
each farmer to reflect inflation reality for subsequent years

From the result of the enumeration exercise already carried out, the RIC will develop a list of the
farmers who will be affected by the project block by block. In order to ensure transparency and for the
PAPs to have access, the list will be disclosed publicly at the UBRBDA, with copies at the DKIS
scheme project office and appropriate villages. Also, it will be circulated at the WUA level, through
community radio and other means by the TRIMING communication unit. This will enable the farmers
to be aware three months in advance and assess the impact on their farms.

After the disclosure of this list, a simple ‘PAP form’ for each farmer will be prepared and distributed to
affected farmers. This form will be filled by the PAP and signed by the DKIS project manager, the
WUA representative and the relevant traditional ruler of each PAP. This form will be distributed from
the DKIS project office with the assistance of the RIC committee to representative of the applicable
WUA, to be distributed to the PAPs within the blocks earmarked for rehabilitation. The TRIMING
scheme safeguards officer with support from the UBRBDA will ensure that this form is properly filled
and assist PAPs who cannot read or write in filling the form. The completed form with each PAPs
passport photo affixed would be presented at the point of compensation payment, signed or thumb
printed

A properly constituted structure for administration and implementation of this RAP is imperative and
agreement must be reached from the onset with the relevant parties.

7.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the RIC
The roles and responsibilities of the RIC are outlined in the section below.

➢ Carry out meeting with all PAPs.
➢ Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for
calculation of amount due.
Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict
Ensure that the project work plan adequately reflect the recommendations of the RAP
Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to the PMU for appropriate response and management
Provide any other support where necessary during RAP implementation

Member of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) should be notable persons of integrity who can utilize local mechanism to settle grievances and ensure that all cases are justly treated without fear or favour. They must be able to satisfy legitimate claims without incurring additional cost and eliminate unjust demands.

7.3 Composition of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)
After due consultation with the PAPs and the DKIS project office based on trade and/or leadership in the community, members that could be part of the Community Resettlement Implementation Committee were identified with inclusion of representative of the RAP consultant and TRIMING safeguards team. The names and contacts are outlined in Table 8.1

Table 7.1: Suggested Names of Resettlement Implementation Committee members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>Representation</th>
<th>Community/organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Representative of Yamaltu-Deba District</td>
<td>Representative of Yamaltu-Deba District</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa, Gombe State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Representative of Bayo District</td>
<td>Representative of Bayo District</td>
<td>Bayo LGA, Borno State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Alh. Musa Sambo</td>
<td>Farmers Rep</td>
<td>Chairman WUA Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Alh. Idi Shehu Kabiru</td>
<td>Farmer Rep</td>
<td>WUA Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Alh. Muhammad Gwani</td>
<td>Farmers Rep</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ibrahim Sadiq</td>
<td>Land Officer</td>
<td>Yalmatu/Deba LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hassana M. Adamu</td>
<td>Land Officer</td>
<td>UBDRDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mairo Felix</td>
<td>APEXWomen Farmers Leader</td>
<td>Apex WUA Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Failliat Abolari</td>
<td>Women Rep</td>
<td>WUA Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Saratu Amos Sani</td>
<td>Women Rep</td>
<td>WUA Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Musa Argungu</td>
<td>TRIMING Social Safeguards</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Oyebankole Agbelusi</td>
<td>TRIMING Environmental Safeguards</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Musa Chiroma</td>
<td>DKIS Scheme Level Social Safeguards Officer</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Engr. Caleb Terkuma Tyowuah</td>
<td>Area Manager</td>
<td>DKIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Engr. Ahmed A. Bekaji</td>
<td>Apm (Services)</td>
<td>DKIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Engr Babayo Bekaji</td>
<td>UBRBDA Yola Representative</td>
<td>UBRBDA Yola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>MDS Safeguards</td>
<td>RAP Implementing team</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>TRIMING Project Accountant</td>
<td>TRIMING Account</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>TRIMING Project Auditor</td>
<td>TRIMING Auditor</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>DKIS</td>
<td>DKIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Representative of Borno State Government through Bayo LGA</td>
<td>Government of Borno</td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>TRIMING Communication Officer</td>
<td>TRIMING Project</td>
<td>TRIMING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Coordinator, Non-Government Organisation</td>
<td>Jewell Tree &amp; Environmental Initiative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.2: RIC members Roles and Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE ACTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coordination of Activities</td>
<td>PMU, safeguards unit, communication and DKIS project manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provide support during PAPs identification and collation of compensation dossier of PAPs.</td>
<td>PMU safeguards, DKIS project manager and WUA rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Validate and identify the right PAPs with proof of eligibility and Consultations.</td>
<td>Traditional leaders, PM DKIS, WUA Representative,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coordinates, supervise the implementation of RAP in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP.</td>
<td>TRIMING safeguards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Receive, assess and process and decide on complaints related to compensation assistance and report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions regarding them</td>
<td>WUA, DKIS PM, TRIMING safeguards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disseminate information on date, venue and process of RAP implementation to PAPs through community radio, town hall meetings etc.</td>
<td>TRIMING communication, Safeguards, DKIS PM and WUA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Disbursement of compensation payment</td>
<td>TRIMING Audit &amp; Account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Existing capability and proposed capacity building for RIC

An effective implementation of a project depends on the right application of technical knowledge and skills as well as discipline and appropriate degree of commitment to resettlement objectives.

As noted in the chapter three of this report, the Federal Government carried out a resettlement of those affected during the construction of the Dadin Kowa dam/scheme in the 80s. That process however was not in conformity with OP 4.12. It was said to have created considerable social tensions then. However, those affected have since settled in and adjusted. As agreed with the stakeholders during the consultations; issues related to legacy resettlement that require mitigation are ineligible in accordance with this RAP and under Bank resettlement policy. No compensation shall be made for any legacy issues as the stakeholders were made to be aware.

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

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

Based on the above, a plan of capacity building activities has been designed to ensure that all those involved in the implementation of the RAP are well equipped to carry out their assignment satisfactorily thereby avoiding issues that could arise to threaten the process. Table 7.3 shows the identified programs to meet the need.
Table 7.3: Awareness and Capacity Building Needs for RIC and other Relevant Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ n</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Target Audience</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Budget (N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | 120mins  | Introduction to Social and Resettlement Issues  
  - Basic Concepts in Resettlement Issues  
  - Main issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement  
  - Nigeria legal and statutory requirements and World Bank Safeguard policies  
  - Awareness and capacity building development for farmers | UBRBDA Staff, DKIS, WUA, RIC | • PowerPoint presentation  
  • Associated handouts | Part of PMU running costs |
| 2    | 1days    | Involuntary Resettlement and Relevant Safeguard tools  
  - RAP Planning Requirements  
  - Implementation Requirements  
  - Grievance and Conflict Management and Resolution  
  - Documentation and Disclosure Requirements  
  - Eligibility and Entitlements  
  - Resettlement and Compensations packages  
  - Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP | UBRBDA/D KIS and Staff, RIC, WUA | Full text of OP 4.12 for each participant  
  • PowerPoint Presentation | Part of PMU running costs |
| 3    | 2days    | Public Involvement and Consultation in RAP  
  - RAP Overview  
  - Community Participation and Consultation  
  - Monitoring and Evaluation | PMU, DKIS office, RIC Community leaders/PA Ps representatives (WUA) | • Associated Handouts with Hausa version | Part of PMU running costs |
| 4    | 1day     | Financial Literacy workshops for PAPs  
  - Basic Accounting Principles  
  - Managing Income & Expenditures  
  - Documentation & Records | PAPs | PowerPoint presentation & handouts | Part of RAP |

No additional provisions is made for these activities as they will covered by PMU running costs in the case of items 1 – 3, while item 4 has been cared for as part of the RAP preparation.

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

- Budget for resettlement is enough and included in the overall project budget.
- Resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the Government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
7.5.1 Budget and Cost Estimate
A detailed inventory of all affected assets provides the basis for estimating the compensation and assistance costs.

The cost of Agricultural resources was arrived at by using the rate agreed with the farmers of N18,000 per acre. An acre is 0.4 hectre. For example the pilot scheme has a total of 171.2ha. Therefore 171.2/0.4x18000= N7,704,000.00. for the total cost of agricultural resources we add N7,704,000.00 to 83,241,000.00 to arrive at N90,945,000.00. The cost of land and structure impacted by the extended left back canal is N879,000.00. When the expected cost of grievance management and implementation which is N2,000,000.00 is added to above figures, the total cost implication for the implementation of the RAP is N93,824,000.00. This sum is expected to cover cost for compensation for economic displacement for dry season (as respect those who cultivate during the dry season), and wet season (as respect those who farm during the wet season), physical displacements resulting from canal alignment and, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of the total budget for contingencies is added to the current budget

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

Table 7.4: Budget Estimate for the RAP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST (NAIRA)</th>
<th>Total (NAIRA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Compensation for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Land and structure</td>
<td>879,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Agricultural resources (compensation for economic displacement during works at Pilot Scheme practicing wet season &amp; Areas currently without irrigation facilities but practicing wet season farming). Rate was calculated at 18,000 naira per acre. See section 7.5.1</td>
<td>90,945,000.00 (83,241,000.00 + 7,704,000.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>91,824,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Grievance management</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Third Party Witness/Monitor</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>93,824,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>+ Contingencies 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>9,382,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@ N360 to 1$ equivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td>$286,684.44***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As earlier stated above, the estimated compensation cost for the project is N93,824,000.00($260,622.22). This is made up of loss of agricultural resources/temporary 2

2 Third Party Witness

2 A local Non – Government Organisation is to be used as a 3rd party witness or monitor during implementation
displacement from farm land in the 1. Pilot area currently practicing dry season farming via tube wells N7,704,000.00(US$21,400.00), 2. Area currently without Irrigation Facilities but practice wet season farming N83,241,000.00(US$170,984.24, 3. Permanent loss of land and structure resulting from the canal alignment N879,000.00 (US$2,441.67). 4. Grievance Management/Implementation N2,000,000.00(US$5,555.56). The rate is based on N360 to US$1.

The summary of this cost is presented in table 7.5 below.

The area without irrigation infrastructure, also referred to as undeveloped area, is made up of farmlands under cultivation. Unlike the Pilot Area where channels and canals had been constructed as a pilot scheme in the past, there had been no irrigation activities in the undeveloped area. They are now being included to benefit from the proposed project. In the course of the construction, the farmers will not have access to their farmlands hence the need for compensation. The size of the area without irrigation facilities is 1,849.8ha. Using the same N18,000.00 per acre and an acre being 0.4ha, we have the compensation cost of N83,241,000.00.

Table 7.5 Summary of Compensation Budget for Pilot Area and Areas currently without Irrigation Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Area without Irrigation Infrastructure</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>BUDGET (N)</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>PIL OT</th>
<th>Ha</th>
<th>BUDGET (N)</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1A, 1C, 2A</td>
<td>882.5</td>
<td>N39,712,500.00</td>
<td>$110,312.50</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>7,704,000.00</td>
<td>$21,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1D, 2B &amp; 2C</td>
<td>967.3</td>
<td>N43,528,500.00</td>
<td>$120,912.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB TOT AL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1849.8</td>
<td>N83,241,000.00</td>
<td>$231,225.00</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>7,704,000.00</td>
<td>$21,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During consultation with the Design consultant and the DKIS project team, it was suggested that work plans be adjusted to suit this RAP document to guard against losing two seasons (closure of water) in blocks which hitherto had earlier been envisaged to lose only one season. However, it is important to note that the breakdown in table 7.6 may still be adjusted during implementation. It is vital that the resettlement program be coordinated with the timing of the civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared Blocks to project contractors.

Consequently, the timing mechanism of this RAP ensures that before any project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the RPF earlier prepared. To ensure a hitch free process, the schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Implementation Committee, the PAPs and the supervising engineer. The schedule will include the target dates for commencement and completion of all compensations before the start of the civil works.

RIC will first review the proposed civil work plan for the upcoming six (6) months endorsed by the supervising engineer to determine the farmers that will be impacted by the works. Compensation of all the PAPs (farmers) that will be impacted during upcoming raining season of June – October will be compensated in April, while those that will be affected during the upcoming dry season work of November – May in the rehabilitation area will be compensated in August/September. This means that compensation for each block will be concluded at least 2 months before the commencement of rehabilitation work.

Findings from this RAP revealed that the average land tenure arrangement in the scheme is about 0.4ha per family, therefore, the compensation payment would be on average of N18,000 per 0.4ha of
land in a planting season (US$42 per season) and N36,000 per two seasons (US$84) for the affected planting season. The above amounts were calculated on a full replacement basis, which means that the amount paid to farmers will be enough for their livelihood for the first planting season. However, the amount is subject to review every 6 months to reflect inflation for subsequent years and to determine the amount due to each farmer. When the need to review arises this will be done accordingly before compensation is paid.

Considering that the entitlement payment entails a large number of fairly small payments of about 42 US dollar payments every six months to families with 0.4 ha of farmland, it is advisable to effect the payment through a suspense account opened in a commercial bank. Eligible PAPs will be paid unit by unit according to the farmer’s block in batches each day at a location to be determined by the RIC during their meeting. This location will be adequately communicated to all farmers in the scheme to guard against overcrowding. Entitlement for deceased PAPs will be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with Islamic injunction.

It is recommended that the TRIMING PMU engage the services of a local bank to make compensation payments to all eligible PAPs. This bank will be recruited through a fair and transparent tender process where the best quality and best value proposal will be chosen. Any administrative or bank fees that are incurred will be borne by the TRIMING project. PAPs will receive their full compensation payment with no deduction for charges, fees or interest. The RIC should witness and closely monitor the payment process to guard against overcrowding. Entitlement for deceased PAPs will be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with Islamic injunction.

A series of financial literacy workshops will be conducted to assist the farmers to make wise use of their compensation especially where they do not operate bank accounts. For safety of documentation, each compensated farmer’s PAP form and his/her picture shall be kept by TRIMING project account and DKIS project office. After completing payment to PAPs in each block, the commercial bank will send the list of paid PAPs to TRIMING/RIC for reconciliation. The reconciled list of paid PAPs will be signed off by RIC/TRIMING and sent back to the bank for record keeping.

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

Particular attention will be given to payment issues involving vulnerable groups such as elderly, widows, women, people living with disabilities etc. who were identified. Upon completion of payment of compensation, a certificate of payment of each PAP will be kept by the TRIMING office and the DKIS project office.

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

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

Fig. 7.1 Flowchart for Compensation Payment Arrangements & Schedule

1. Pre-qualification of Eligible PAPs by TRIMING/RIC
2. Registration/Opening of “TRIMING Suspense Account” with commercial banks
3. Communications between TRIMING & World Bank on the readiness to receive first money inflow
4. Treasury Credits the internal account opened in the branch
5. Advice commercial banks with information of eligible PAPs, with regards to units, block and location for payments
6. Cash payment to PAPs at least two months before commencement of civil works
7. Beneficiary PAPs completes form with signature/thumbprint before payments, witnessed by third party
8. Submit list of beneficiaries to RIC to review, sign and send a copy to commercial bank for their records.
9. TRIMING shall send to World Bank confirmation of payment to PAPs and no objection for civil work at the compensated blocks.
### Table 7.6 Major Component Tasks and Schedule for the RAP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inauguration of RIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIC Compiles list of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement of Compensation Assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up on assistance to PAPs by RIC/PMU/Mobilise to site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May/June 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works –</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 2020- May, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIC Compiles list of PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>February 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangements for disbursement of Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement of Compensation and any other Supplementary assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar/Apr. 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up on compensation payment to PAPs by RIC/PMU &amp; Mobilisation to site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/Civil Works – Commencement of project operations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June-October 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Restoration Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Throughout project implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig: 7.2. Flow Chart of RAP Implementation
7.6. Coordination with Civil Works – Principles of RAP implementation
The project will adhere to the following important principles in its implementation:

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

7.6.1 Green Light Conditions
Green light conditions refer to the specific RAP activities that must be completed before physical works commence. They include:
· Preparation of work plan based on the construction schedule given by civil works contractor for the various blocks,
· Issuance of signed entitlement certificates indicating compensation amounts; and
· Payment of compensation for all affected assets including annual compensation to PAPs for loss of crop production for the number of years considered for the entitlement.
· Block by Block management of the resettlement activities and civil works

7.7 Prolonged Implementation Delays
Delayed implementation can have some adverse effects. Prolonged moving delays from the time of project identification to actual implementation of this RAP may lead to distortion of normal household patterns (for example, lack of investment, land divestiture, or inheritance). It would be necessary to update the census surveys so as to identify for instance, children who have reached adulthood in the interim, as well as families within households who may have lost productive opportunities because of the project, but well before displacement.
CHAPTER EIGHT
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.0 Introduction
In every process involving many people, there is the likelihood that some persons will feel aggrieved or dissatisfied. This Chapter reflects the adoption of TRIMING’s step-by-step process considered credible for registering and addressing grievances. It provides specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes. It also describes the mechanism for appeal and the provisions for approaching civil courts if all options fail.

8.1 The Need for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) can be described as the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances to the project management in a culturally appropriate manner, for consideration and redress. It is regarded as dispute resolution and conflict management mechanism and in practice, it is seen as one of the social accountability mechanisms.

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

Specifically, the grievance resolution mechanism has the following objectives:
➢ Preventing and addressing community concerns,
➢ Providing an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for the communities,
➢ Promoting a mutually constructive relationship.
➢ Providing a way to reducing risk for the project,
➢ Assisting larger processes that create positive social change.

The Grievance mechanisms designed herewith is aimed at solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which is in the interest of all parties concerned. It clearly discourages referring such matters to the law courts for resolution, which is time consuming. As much as possible, clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population have been designed.

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

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

Benefits of GRM to the Project
➢ Provides information about project implementation
➢ Provides an avenue to comply with government policies
➢ Provides a forum for resolving grievances and disputes at the lowest level
➢ Resolves disputes relatively quickly before they escalate to an unmanageable level
➢ Facilitates effective communication between the project and affected persons
➢ Helps win the trust and confidence of community members in the project and creates productive relationships between the parties
➢ Ensures equitable and fair distribution of benefits, costs, and risks
➢ Mitigates or prevents adverse impacts of the project on communities and produces appropriate corrective or preventive action
➢ Helps avoid project delays and cost increases, and improves quality of work.
Benefits of GRM to the stakeholder
➢ Provides a cost-effective method to report their grievances and complaints
➢ Establishes a forum and a structure to report their grievances with dignity, and access to a fair hearing and remedy
➢ Provides access to negotiate and influence decisions and policies of the project that might adversely affect them
➢ Facilitates access to information

8.2 Potential Causes of Grievances in Resettlement
Without prejudice and based on past experiences, as a project that involves displacement, it is not out of place to anticipate dissatisfaction that could generate grievances. Anticipation of this will assist in the preparation of adequate response with a view to avoiding unnecessary delays in terms of time spent on dispute resolution and cost overrun of the project.

The followings are areas where dispute or grievances could arise:
➢ where identity of individual is disputed;
➢ inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
➢ dispute about ownership;
➢ delay in disbursement of assistance;
➢ Improper distribution of assistance

8.3 Grievance Redress Process
There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs and project conditions and scale. Therefore, for simplicity, accessibility, affordability, and accountability, the following components make for a good grievance mechanism:
➢ Establishment of the mechanism for hearing a complaint
➢ Receiving and registering a complaint.
➢ Screening and assessing the complaint.
➢ Formulating a response.
➢ Selecting a resolution approach.
➢ Implementing the approach.
➢ Settling the issue
➢ Announcing the result.
➢ Tracking and evaluating the results.
➢ Learning from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.
➢ Preparing a timely report to management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

As much possible, localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale have been adopted for this RAP. The Grievance procedures highlighted in this Chapter fall into four steps as outlined in Table 8.1.
### Table 8.1: Grievance Procedures Steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.   | Establishing Channels for Receiving Grievances | • Choosing offices, departments where Desk are to be established  
• Publishing the designated offices and officers responsible  
• Channels for receiving grievances including in-person, suggestion box, etc |
| 2    | Reception and registration | • PAP files complaints or grievances about any aspect of the resettlement project verbally, in writing or through a representative in English or local language.  
• The PAP first instance where to complaint is the “unit WUA”. If the Unit WUA cannot resolve the complaint, then the Unit WUA will bring it up to the block WUA. If the grievance can be solved at “Block WUA level”, then it stops at that level. If the grievance is not resolved at the “Block WUA level”, then the “Social and Environmental officer” of the scheme would be notified.  
• Complaint recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the aggrieved person, address and location information, the nature of the grievance and the resolution desired.  
• Grievance made must be acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances |
| 3    | Resolution | • All grievances referred to the appropriate party for resolution  
• Resolution must be made within 15 days after receipt of grievance.  
• If additional information is needed, project management can authorize additional 15 days for resolution.  
• Results of grievances disclosed to the aggrieved persons in writing with an explanation of the basis of the decision.  
• The resolution of the grievances will be handled by the “Social and Environmental officer” with the support of the rest of “RBDA Scheme Management team”, the Local Authorities and the Social Safeguards of TRIMING PMU. |
| 4    | Appeals | • Aggrieved persons dissatisfied with the response to their grievance may file an appeal.  
• In such cases, the responsible authority assembles “the PMU” (Project Coordinator) to hear such cases including at least one disinterested party from outside the agency responsible for the resettlement project.  
• There will be no further redress available outside the resettlement project. In such cases, grievances would need to be pursued through the legal system. |
| 5    | Monitoring | • During project implementation and for at least 3 months following the conclusion of the project, monthly reports will be prepared by the scheme safeguards officer regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management. |

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

The judicial system will be the last resort to redress the issues if informal conciliation fails. This admittedly is a costly and time-consuming procedure. Nevertheless, affected persons will be exempted from administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to this grievance redress procedure. Besides, such grievances requiring higher level resolution will be facilitated by the scheme level safeguards officer.
8.4 Management of Reported Grievances
The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

a. Each person responsible at its own level (unit WUA and Block WUA) should disseminate their phone number for SMS complaints.

b. The TRIMING scheme level social and environmental officer will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with the WUA representative and DKIS project office to ensure to objectivity in the grievance process.

c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the scheme level safeguards officer will write the note on the aggrieved person’s behalf and duly thumb printed by the complainant.

Any informal grievances will also be documented

8.5 The Grievance Redress Committee
The GRC is to be selected from among key stakeholders committed to the project and are disposed to treating issues promptly, ensuring fairness and justice. As the GRM is a core component of managing operational risk and improving a projects results, it can be an effective tool for early identification, assessment, and resolution of complaints on projects. When everyone understands when and how a GRM helps to improve project outcomes, both project teams and beneficiaries will be committed to use it to improve results.

The Committee will include representatives from the local communities and their leaders. By hearing complaints and facilitating solutions through mediation it promotes dispute settlement in a peaceful manner thereby reducing people’s recourse to litigations which are usually costly and time consuming. The main functions of GRC shall include:

- Provision of support to PAPs on problems arising out of eligibility
- Record the grievances of the PAPs, and categorize, prioritize and resolve them within one month;
- Inform PIU of serious cases within one week; and
- Report to the parties about the developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the Triming, within one month.

The committee as part of its responsibilities shall suggest corrective measures at the field level itself and fix responsibilities for implementation of its decisions. To avoid wastage of time and resources every effort has to be made to first resolve complaints received from PAPs at the field level. This will engender trust and elicit support of the affected persons.

The suggested composition of the GRC is as follows:

- The Emir –as Chairman of the Committee,
- PAPs Representative,
- TRIMING Safeguard Specialist
- Community Representative
- WUA Representative
- Women Association Representative
- Project Manager

8.6 Grievance Log and Response Time
The process below refers to any grievances that were not able to be solved at Unit and Block WUA. The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus, a Grievance Form will be filled with the “Environmental and Social Officer” by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Table 8.2) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and take appropriate records as follow:

- date the complaint was reported;
- date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database;
- date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate),
- the date the complaint was closed out and
- the date response was sent to complainant.
The Project scheme level “Social and Environmental Officer” in recording all grievances will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed. In the case of a PAP not being satisfied by the “social and environmental officer” resolution, the PAP can appeal to the PMU (Project Coordinator) that would be the last instance to take decision.

Table 8.2: A Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community project &amp; Name of Complainant</th>
<th>Type of Grievance</th>
<th>Grievance Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected, but not informed about impacts and options</td>
<td>Compensation awarded inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation not paid before assets</td>
<td>Resettlement benefits awarded other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date of complaint</td>
<td>Date received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case referred to the Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.7 Expectation When Grievances Arise

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

➢ acknowledgment of their problem,
➢ an honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
➢ an apology,
➢ adequate compensation,
➢ modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and
➢ some other fair remedies

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously.

8.8 Monitoring Complaints

The Project scheme level Safeguards officer will be responsible for:

➢ providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
➢ any outstanding issues to be addressed
➢ Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.
CHAPTER NINE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.0 Introduction
While a good institutional design makes implementation easier, effective monitoring ensures it stays on track. To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed for the Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme.

9.1 Distinction Between Monitoring and Evaluation
It is important to understand the distinction between Monitoring and Evaluation as used in this RAP:

- Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are implemented as planned. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the programs on schedule. It also assists to identify trends, common or recurrent claims that may require structural solutions or a policy adjustment, and it enables the company to capture any lessons learned in addressing grievances. Subsequently monitoring and reporting facilitate establishment base level of information that can be used by the company to provide feedback to communities
- Evaluation on the other hand is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities achieved their intended aims.

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

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

9.2 Purpose of Monitoring
The monitoring process for the Dadin Kowa irrigation scheme will provide answers to the following question: Are project compensation, resettlement and other impact provided with mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects? The monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. Monitoring verifies that:

- Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the RAP are implemented fully and on time
- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of the main project activities on the corridors;
- RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project-Affected Persons and communities
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; if necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary
9.3 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)
For the Dadin Kowa project implementation to succeed, effective monitoring is crucial. To ensure that the monitoring is effective, it will cover both internal (carried out by the project agency) and external (conducted by a qualified independent agency). While internal monitoring would primarily consist of a follow-up on the quantitative aspects of resettlement implementation and focus more on processes and delivery of inputs, external monitoring focuses more broadly on outputs, outcomes, and the qualitative aspects of implementation. Both internal monitoring and external monitoring cover the agreed benchmark indicators in this RAP. This requirement prevents reporting against some local guidelines or other vague standards, a practice that sometimes reduces the validity and applicability of the findings of the monitoring program.

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

9.3.1 Internal Monitoring
This process involves the following:

➢ Establishment of an internal monitoring unit within the PMU and which personnel may include representatives from the government agencies and other relevant agencies. The Unit communicates with field offices, and coordinates with other implementing agencies. Internal monitoring is carried out in accordance with detailed, specific terms of reference.
➢ Staff of the internal monitoring units are are kept abreast with the design of the resettlement program.
➢ Staff receives adequate training in the framework and methodology of internal monitoring.
➢ The Unit regularly receives information and data updates from field offices.
➢ The Unit ensures that Resettlement data are collected under both household and impact categories and entered into a computer to make processing easier.

The internal monitoring programme will be implemented to:

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

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

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

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

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

➢ RAP project resettlement requirements as defined by this RAP;
➢ Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators to be used;
➢ Design and implementation of basic techniques to be used for collecting information and feedback from project affected people; and Reporting requirements and formats.
Regular progress reports will be prepared and submitted to PMU management by the social safeguard Officer. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures. Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.

Process monitoring will:
- Assess program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs
- Document lessons learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP
- Output monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time:
- Communication with the affected communities
- Agreed resettlement and compensation policy, procedures, and rates
- Compensation for crops, buildings, and lost business
- Construction and occupation of infrastructure and housing
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake
- Grievance resolution
- Attention to vulnerable people
- Outcome (or effectiveness) monitoring will determine the degree to which the program objectives and performance targets have been achieved.

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

Annual External Audit
This is to be carried out by an external body. The main objective of Annual External Audit is to assess, to the extent possible, implementation of the compensation and restoration of the livelihoods of PAPs. It will focus on:
- implementation progress;
- the effectiveness of compensation and resettlement policies, and of the operation of Project mechanisms such as grievance procedures;
- delivery of entitlements;
- the adequacy of compensation, and changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs;
- consultation with and participation of PAPs and other stakeholders; and
- Dissemination of information as an indication of the general transparency of the entire process.
- recommend any corrective measures that may be necessary

Internal monitoring reports will be a source of information. On the other hand, External audit will be involved with impact monitoring, and requires the generation of new data to compare against baseline conditions. It is envisaged that data generation will occur at two levels:
- at the level of households, using quantitative (standardised) socio-economic survey instruments; and
- at group/community level, using qualitative (participatory) monitoring and evaluation techniques.
The Annual External Audit as the name implies would be conducted annually. It shall be undertaken by an independent agency, annually till the end of the RAP implementation. The audit will also describe any outstanding issues that require attention prior to the closing of the Project’s compensation programme for Terms of Reference for External Audit of RAP Implementation of Irrigation Project. (Appendix 7.1). However, the final External Audit is to be conducted about 4-6 months after the completion of RAP implementation. The overall aim will be to verify that compensation, land redistribution, market linkage activities have been undertaken in compliance with the objectives and principles of the RAP. The final audit will be used to:

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

This should be seen in the eye of Compliance and Impact Monitoring. For Compliance Monitoring, the PMU will appoint a consultant to work closely with the project-affected persons to track the progress of RAP Implementation. The consultant(s) will be a person(s) with; deep experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in this project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impacts of resettlement.

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

Compliance monitoring will:

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

Impact Monitoring/Concurrent evaluation will be carried out simultaneously with the monitoring. For concurrent Impact Evaluation the M&E consultant who should have resettlement and social development experience shall:

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

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

Impact monitoring will cover issues such as:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9.1: RAP Monitoring Plan for DKIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion Audit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4 Indicators to Monitor
Indicators will be established for the RAP implementation and grouped into the categories as outlined in Table 9.2:
Table 9.2: Categories of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input indicators</td>
<td>measure the resources (financial, physical and human) allocated for the attainment of the resettlement objectives, such as livelihood restoration goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include compensation disbursements for acquired assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicators</td>
<td>measure the extent to which the outputs are accessible and used, as well as how they are used. They also measure levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include the ways in which recipients used compensation. Although not measures of livelihood restoration in themselves, they are key determinants of well-being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact indicators</td>
<td>measure the key dimensions of impacts to establish whether the goals of the RAP have been achieved. Examples are restoration and diversification of income levels and the sustainability of income-generating activities, as dimensions of livelihood restoration and well-being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process indicators</td>
<td>measure and assess implementation processes. Examples are the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different social categories/interest groups, and the processes by which conflicts and disputes are resolved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicators will also be disaggregated, such as in terms of age and gender, to ensure that social variables are properly accounted for. A set of indicative Indicators are presented in Appendix 9.3.

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

Specifically, some monitoring Indicators for this RAP are outlined in Table 9.3.
### Table 9.3: Monitoring Indicators during and after resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Consultation and Reach out</td>
<td>Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised, etc Number of local CBOs participating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and reestablishment PAPs</td>
<td>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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic Changes</td>
<td>Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>Physical well-being, especially women’s and children’s health status. “Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women, infants, the disabled and the elderly, where there is relocation to prevent increase in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and the increased risk of disease”. Because resettlement can be stressful for people and can have adverse consequences on nutrition, health, and even mortality rates, baseline surveys in Bank practice now include a section on the health status of DPs, for monitoring the physical repercussions of resettlement. In addition, resettlement operations usually construct infrastructure to address problems such as child malnutrition and waterborne disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Number of PMU and RAP committee members trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance redress mechanism</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Management</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Quantitative Monitoring**

In view of the need to assess the whether and how the project has affected PAPs and their households for better or for worse, the changing socio-economic status of affected households will be monitored over time after the rehabilitation exercise. A number of objectively verifiable (impact-related) indicators will be used, with information obtained through employing quantitative methods such as surveys.

**Qualitative Monitoring**

A community-based participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) programme will be implemented to gauge the effectiveness of Project measures in meeting the needs of displaced households, involving affected people themselves in the collective examination and assessment of implementation processes and outcomes which is to be reported basically by the social safeguard persons of the PMU.
9.5 Reporting
RAP monitoring reports will be prepared for the following tasks: Internal monitoring, Expert monitoring, Completion audit & Compensation. PMU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or MS Project table to assess and present information on progress of time bound actions.

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

9.6 Completion Audit
To conduct a Completion Audit, the PMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP’s physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The exercise will be carried out after RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure PMU’s liability for resettlement.
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• Accountability & Business for Social Responsibility (2004): Business & Economic Development Mining Sector Report, December,


Appendix 1.0

DADIN KOWA RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN – PAPs Information Form

Name: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Address (residential): ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Age: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
Gender: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Marital Status: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Tel. No.: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Occupation: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Affected property/ Assets……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Size of Affected Asset (Ha):………………………………………………………………………………………………
Location: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
LGA: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Compensation sum received (in words): ………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………….. ( N…………………………)
Form of Identification: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
(ID No………………………)
Next of Kin………………………………………………………….Phone……………………………………

Beneficiary                      Chairman WUA                  Traditional Ruler

Project Manager                      Chairman RIC                  TRIMING Auditor
### Appendix 6.1: Outline of Consultations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Community/organization/Association</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Purpose of Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Phone number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS), Upper Benue River Basin Development Association (UBRBDA)</td>
<td>The Project Manager (Engr. Caleb T. Tyownal)</td>
<td>UBRBDA Office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the organisation as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 2018</td>
<td>07064601036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme (DKIS), Upper Benue River Basin Development Association (UBRBDA)</td>
<td>The Project Manager and Team</td>
<td>UBRBDA Office</td>
<td>To plan for the organization of the stakeholder’s public forum</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 2018</td>
<td>07064601036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Emir of Yemaltu</td>
<td>H.R.H Abdulwahab Umar</td>
<td>Emir’s Palace</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional rulership institution as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 2018</td>
<td>08107873479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District Head, Hinna</td>
<td>Alh. Abubakar Aliyu</td>
<td>Palace of the District head (Hinna)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional rulership institution as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 2018</td>
<td>07032520202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water Users Association (Dadin Kowa) (Apex)</td>
<td>Idris k. Shehu</td>
<td>Water Users Association office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a major stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; December 2018</td>
<td>08134064046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Water Users Association (Dadin Kowa). Women's' Wing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Users Association office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a major stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; December 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Savannah Integrated Farms Limited (Borno State)</td>
<td>Nasiru Umar</td>
<td>Savannah Integrated Farms Limited Premises</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the company as a key stakeholder and invitation to the public forum and also seek their cooperation in reaching out to the farmers in their area.</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; December 2018</td>
<td>08032886973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>ASP Mohammed Usman</td>
<td>Dadin kowa Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the security agency as a stakeholder, invitation to the public forum and seeking their support in ensuring a peaceful environment for the project implementation.</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; December 2018</td>
<td>08123434523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Provost, College of Horticulture (Dadin Kowa)</td>
<td>Prof. Fatima B.J. Sawa</td>
<td>College of Horticulture (Dadin Kowa)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the educational institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum and seek their cooperation in reaching out to</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; December 2018</td>
<td>08035723799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Community/organization/Association</td>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Purpose of Meeting</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Phone number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Yemaltu Deba Local Government Chairman</td>
<td>Ababi Saleh</td>
<td>Yemaltu Deba local government area office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the local government as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the support of the Local Government is needed for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
<td>08067558194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Briyel-Bayo Divisional Police Headquarters</td>
<td>SP Matthew Zida</td>
<td>Divisional Police Hqrs, Borno</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the security agency as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum as well as seek their support in ensuring a peaceful environment for the project implementation</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
<td>08036705249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Bayo Local Government Chairman</td>
<td>Hussaini B. Umar</td>
<td>Bayo Local government office</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the local government as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the support of the Local Government is needed for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
<td>07087930858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>District Head, Biryel, Bayo LGA</td>
<td>Alh.</td>
<td>Palace of the District head (Biryel)</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>3rd December 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Members of Dadin Kowa Fishermen Association</td>
<td>Garba Kattekat</td>
<td>Dadin kowa Fishermen Chairmen leadance</td>
<td>Brief on the general layout of the proposed intervention work and clarifications for proposed rehabilitation and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>5th December 2018</td>
<td>08086226965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Members and Leaders of Miyetti Allah association of Cattle herd</td>
<td>Sarki Fulani Dabo</td>
<td>Residence of the local Chairman of Miyetti Allah</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum. As a key stakeholder, the association has a major role to play toward the smooth implementation of the project.</td>
<td>5th December 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>PAPs, UBRBDA, Traditional Rulers, Community Leaders, NGOs, Security Agents &amp; Other Stakeholders</td>
<td>UBRBDA</td>
<td>UBRBDA Public forum to inform stakeholders of the project and the RAP study which would involve enumeration survey and seek their buy in to the project thus making the exercise hitch free</td>
<td>11th December, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Community/organization/Association</td>
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<td>Venue</td>
<td>Purpose of Meeting</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Phone number</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIMING Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme level safeguard</td>
<td>Musa Chiroma</td>
<td>UBRBDA Dadin Kowa Office</td>
<td>Briefing and planning for the Public Forum</td>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>08103368381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress FM</td>
<td>News/Commercial</td>
<td>Progress FM station, Gombe</td>
<td>To inform of the RAP exercise and seek the support in creating awareness about the project as a whole and the public forum in particular</td>
<td>4th December, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Defence force</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the agency as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum. Also, to seek their cooperation in ensure a secure environment for the implementation of the project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Tree planting Association (NGO)</td>
<td>Musa Adamu Haruna</td>
<td>Gombe Jewell Suites</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>7th December, 2018</td>
<td>08034136828</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewell Environmental Initiative (NGO)</td>
<td>Founder/Coordinator</td>
<td>Gombe Jewell Suites</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum.</td>
<td>7th December, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAIDA Women Cooperative Association (Dadin Kowa) (NGO)</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Dadin Kowa</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the association as stakeholders and invitation to the public forum as well as seek their cooperation in ensuring women’s active participation</td>
<td>4th December, 2018</td>
<td>08067570161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jangerigeri</td>
<td>Traditional Head and Members</td>
<td>Jangerigeri, Gombe</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>December 20, 2018 &amp; January 25, 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jauro Shehu</td>
<td>Traditional Head and Members</td>
<td>Jauro shehu, Bayo LGA, Borno State</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>December 21, 2018 &amp; January 26, 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Head, Jauro Ganga</td>
<td>Traditional Head and Members</td>
<td>Jauro Shehu, Bayo LGA, Borno State</td>
<td>To inform about the RAP exercise, identification of the traditional institution as a stakeholder and invitation to the public forum</td>
<td>December 18, 2018 &amp; January 29, 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DKIS RAP STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

Meeting at Upper Benue River Basin Authority - DKIS Office, Dadin Kowa, Gombe State

Meeting at the Emir of Yamaltu Palace, Dadin Kowa
Meeting at the Palace of the District Head of Hakimin Hinna (Santurakin Yamaltu) Alh. Abubakar Aliyu

Meeting at the Palace of the District Head of Bayo, Borno State
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

Meeting with WUA in Dadin Kowa
Meeting at Savanah Integrated Farms, Borno State with the Farm Manager

General Stakeholders’ Forum

Bayo Market
Resettlement Action Plan for Dadin Kowa Irrigation Scheme

The Dadin Kowa Dam
PLEASE OTHER REFERED APPENDICES IN THE REPORT ARE CONTAINED IN A SEPARATE DOCUMENT