



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) REPORT (LOT 1)

FOR

- **Ejio (Arigbajo) – New Abeokuta 132kV D/C Transmission Line (35.2km)**
- **Olorunsogo – Ejio (Arigbajo) 330kV D/C Transmission Line (12.4km)**
- **Ejio (Arigbajo) – Ikeja West /Osogbo 330kV D/C Turn in-out (6.95km) at Sojuolu**



November 2018

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DC	Double Circuit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESC	Environmental and Social Considerations
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Agency
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GCNL	Godirra Chemicals Nigeria Limited
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
LGA	Local Government Area
LR	Line Route
LUA	Land Use Act
MC	Multi –Circuit
NCC	National Control Center
NEPA	National Electric Power Authority
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPP	National Integrated Power Project
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROI	Return of Investment
ROW	Right of Way
SC	Single Circuit
TCN	Transmission Company of Nigeria
TL	Transmission Line
UN	United Nation
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WB	World Bank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	14
1.1 Background Information.....	14
1.2 Aims and Objectives of the RAP.....	15
1.3 Justification for Preparation of RAP.....	16
1.4 Scope of Work.....	16
1.5 RAP Methodology.....	17
CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	20
2.1 The Proponent.....	20
2.2 Description of the project.....	21
2.3 Descriptions of the Transmission Lines.....	22
2.4 Project Components.....	27
CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL.....	29
3.1 Introduction.....	29
3.2 GAP analysis between national and international standards and gap filling measures.....	36
3.3 Country Location and Administrative structure.....	39
CHAPTER FOUR: CONSULTATIONS.....	42
4.1 Introduction.....	42
4.2 Stakeholder Identification and Method of Participation.....	42
4.3 Stakeholders Method of Participation.....	42
4.4 Outcome and Gains of the Stakeholders Consultation Process.....	43
4.5 Highlights and Gains of the Consultations.....	44
CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE.....	60
5.1 Introduction.....	60
5.2 Socio Economic Baseline.....	60
5.3 Demographic Overview of project area.....	65
CHAPTER SIX: PROJECT IMPACTS ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT.....	93
6.1 Introduction.....	93
6.2 Impact on Farmers.....	93
6.3 Impact on Gender.....	93

6.4	Impact on Vulnerable Group	94
6.5	Impact on Minority Groups.....	94
6.6	Impact on Owners of affected Structures.....	94
6.7	Impacts on Renters	94
6.8	Impact on Owners of Shrines, archaeological and sacred properties	95
6.9	Impact on Social Affinity and Trust in the community	95
6.10	Impact of Compensation on lifestyle, Welfare and Security	95
6.11	Impact Avoidance Measures taken.....	96
6.12	Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts.....	96
6.13	Summary and Categories of Affected Assets (Lot 1)	97
CHAPTER SEVEN: METHODS OF VALUATION OF ASSETS		100
7.1	Census Cut-off Date	100
7.2	Method of valuation of assets	100
7.3	Valuation Method for Land.....	100
7.4	Valuation Method for House structures	101
7.5	Valuation method for Economic Tree.....	102
7.6	Valuation method for farm crops	103
7.7	Valuation Method for Shrines, archaeological structures and sacred properties.....	103
7.8	Payment of Compensation	104
7.9	Entitlement Matrix.....	104
CHAPTER EIGHT		110
8.0	INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGIES	110
8.1	COMMUNITIES Within THE TRANSMISSION LINE's ROW	110
8.2	INCOME Restoration AND IMPROVEMENT	111
CHAPTER NINE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM		115
9.1	Introduction	115
9.2	Objective of the GRM	115
9.3	Existing Grievance Redress System in the Locality	115
9.4	Composition of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under this Project	116
9.5	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	116
9.6	Training of the Grievance Redress Committees	118
CHAPTER TEN: RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY		119
10.1	Introduction to Institutional Arrangement.....	119
10.2	Institutional Arrangement	119

10.3	Training, Capacity Building and Sensitization of PAPs.....	127
10.4	Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration.....	128
10.4	Proof of Eligibility.....	129
CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....		130
11.1	Introduction.....	130
11.2	Purpose of M & E.....	130
11.3	131
Arrangements for monitoring by Implementing Agency.....		131
11.4	Internal and External Monitoring.....	134
11.5	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.....	136
APPENDICES.....		139
Appendix 1: LAGOS AND OGUN STATE TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT.....		139
Appendix 2: Harmonize Rate for Compensation in South Western Nigeria.....		144
Appendix 3: Compensation Budget for PAPs (Details in the Valuation Report).....		145

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Introduction

The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) has planned a project targeted at improving power supply to Lagos and Ogun States, in line with the Transmission Lines network capacity development of achieving transmission capacity of 20,000 MW by 2020. This transmission line project in Lagos and Ogun States (“Lagos and Ogun States Transmission Project” or “the entire project”) is to be financed through a loan (Japanese ODA loan) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) is the implementing agency and owners of the project when completed. This entire project plans reinforcement of transmission capacity, improvement of credibility of electricity supply and reduced electricity loss by installing transmission systems in southwest area Nigeria. It contributes acceleration of economy and development of the communities.

The entire project consists of about 203km high voltage transmission lines and 5 high voltage substations. In view of the need to ensure environmental sustainability and social acceptability, TCN has therefore mandated Godirra Chemicals Nigeria Limited (GCNL) to conduct Line Route (LR) Study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan for Lot 1 of the project area consisting of about 67 communities and villages grouped into the following routes:

- *Ejio (Arigbajo) – New Abeokuta 132kV D/C Transmission Line (35.2km).*
- *Olorunsogo – Ejio (Arigbajo) 330kV D/C Transmission Line (12.4km).*
- *Ejio (Arigbajo) – Ikeja West /Osogbo 330kV D/C Turn in-out (6.95km) at Sojuolu.*

This study is for the Resettlement Action Plan which fulfills the requirement of JICA, Nigerian Government and international best practices for implementing involuntary resettlement which is triggered by this project as a result of land acquisition and displacement of persons from their land or places/sources of livelihood.

ES 2: Justification for Preparation of RAP

This RAP is prepared as a requirement that fulfils the guideline of JICA and the Nigerian government, as an instrument to addressing involuntary resettlement triggered by the project because the TCN Line Route and Sub-station activities will involve acquiring a Right of Way

(ROW) which is about 50m width for the 330kVA line over a length of 12.4km, and 30m width for the 132kVA line that covers over a length of 35.2km. Land will also be required for campsites / logistics bases which shall be located at and adjacent to the substation locations at Ejio, Olorunsogo and New Abeokuta.

ES 3: Adverse Social Impacts of the Project

The involuntary land acquisition and displacement will deplete available scarce agricultural farm lands and forests. It will affect/pollute rivers/streams and displace homes, shops and important cultural properties such as shrines, grave yards, wells and economic trees as well as farm crops. The implication is far reaching and includes causing unemployment, poverty, increased vulnerability and dislocation of family affinity due to disjoint that resettlement brings.

ES 4: Impact Avoidance Measures taken

The steps taken to avoid or minimize impacts include:

- 1. Ensuring that proper engagement of community and PAPs is undertaken early in the RAP preparation and implementation process in order to ensure that those identified are the real owners of the affected assets. This is a step in the right direction to ensuring that feuds are avoided or reduced amongst community members.*
- 2. This RAP preparation was carefully planned in consultation with TCN and JICA, thereby, ensuring that the line route option chosen is one of the least encumbrances. It was also agreed that during construction, TCN will stick to the ROW setback which has been stipulated in this report and shared with all stakeholders.*
- 3. The Project proponent will ensure that compensation payment is implemented before construction activities to minimize income loss and economic displacement.*
- 4. Prior to compensation, project proponent will carry out enlightenment campaign and sensitization of PAPs on involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration and use of compensation benefits*

ES 5: Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts

This RAP is guided by the process of robust consultation, identification of PAPs, adequate valuation of assets, announcement of cut-off date and establishment of grievance redress channels. To ensure that PAPs do not suffer net economic loss, this RAP in line with the guideline of JICA will ensure that compensation payment is carried out prior to land acquisition and commencement of work in the project area. Project proponents will also notify the community on its work plan to enable them remove and secure their belongings and assets in safe conditions. This RAP has also mainstreamed income restoration and special consideration for vulnerable PAPs into the implementation programme of this project to ensure that those made worse off by the project are restored to their pre-project socio-economic status and assisted to have improved living conditions. 20% (129 persons) of households were covered in income and livelihood survey so as to assure the livelihood restoration is properly addressed.”

ES 6: Analysis of Affected Assets and Categories

s/n	Description	Frequency
1	Number of communities affected	67
2	Number of PAPs	2327
3	Total Affected structures/number of PAPs	451
4	Total number of PAPs for Economic trees	1440
5	Total number of PAPs for annual crops	771
6	Number of vulnerable people	129
7	Total number of House hold size	2197

ES 7: Vulnerability Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Vulnerable people were identified based on the following criteria:

1. *Female headed household/widows*
2. *Physically and mentally disadvantage persons*
3. *Aged persons (65years and above) on income less than N50,000 per month*
4. *Child headed household*

In sum, 129 vulnerable persons were identified across the project area. It is therefore recommended that 2.5% of the total compensation budget of N11, 201,182.825 be set for a livelihood support programme for the vulnerable.

Further to this, we recommend strongly that TCN should engage the services of qualified firm or an NGO with experience in livelihood needs assessment to carry out a survey of the vulnerable group to identify their needs and livelihood conditions including alternative livelihood menu for their livelihood sustainability.

The list of vulnerable are attached in appendix 5

ES 8: Compensation Budget for Structures, Economic trees and crops by Packages and communities.

CATEGORY	NAMES OF COMMUNITIES ALONG THE ROUTE	AMOUNT FOR STRUCTURES	AMOUNT FOR ECONOMIC TREE AND CROPS	TOTAL (N)
PACKAGE 1	EJIO	80,844,655.00	12,021,140	92,865,795.00
PACKAGE 2	ABESE	25,755,500.00	14,321,322	40,076,822.00
PACKAGE 3	SODERU, SEPETI, AYEYE, ADUBIARU, BAASE, AKINBORE, IFADA, ONIKOKO, OLUKE	32,609,724.00	63,079,970	95,689,694.00
PACKAGE 4	SOWUNMI, OGUMOLA, ABEREMETA, MOLAJA, OREKE, ELEGBATA, AJEGUNLE, JITADU, MOSHE	12,073,269.00	28,687,681	40,760,950.00
PACKAGE 5	APENA, OLOWOFELA, OBASA, IKEREKU, LERIN, FENOPA, ITA-ALAJI, OLORUNSOGO	36,572,786.00	21,916,565	58,489,351.00
PACKAGE 6	ELEYELE, ILAO, ITORI ALASE, AKE, OGIDI, AKAKUN, ONIBOTUJE, PANKERE	1,736,208.00	32,207,530	33,943,738.00
PACKAGE 7	GBANGBA, AJADE, OBOLONTI, IJUMOH, OTEGBOLA, OLUWO, IKIJA, IKIJA-OLOSHE	4,834,975.00	62,049,970	66,884,945.00
PACKAGE 8	ODANA, INUDANE, APANIGUNGUN, AGOYON, EREGUN, LUKOSI	2,188,692.00	36,134,750	38,323,442.00
PACKAGE 9	IJEMO, AGBOKE, TOOLU, AWADO, BAMUKUN, IJEUN, OTOTO, MORISA-OKO, OKWURI	4,737,955.00	58,193,340	62,931,295.00
PACKAGE 10	IJOMOKO, ISOTA, KEREBE, LISA, ODOFIN, OWODE, OYA, AGBANGBA	464,033.00	57,414,875	57,878,908.00
	GRAND TOTAL COMPENSATION AMOUNTS	201,817,797	386,027,143	587,844,940

The total sum for compensation is Five Hundred and Eighty Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Forty four Thousand, Nine Hundred and forty Naira (N587,844,940) made up of Two Hundred and One Million, Eight Hundred and Seventeen Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven Naira (N201,817,797) for structures, and Three Hundred and Eighty Six Million, Twenty Seven Thousand, One Hundred and forty Three Naira (N386,027,143) for economic trees and crops.

ES 10: Rap Implementation Budget Summary

A. Crops	386,027,143.00
B. Structures	201,817,797.00
Sub-Total	587,844,940.00
C. Support to vulnerable groups (2.0% of A+B)	11,201,182.83
D. Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistic for compensation payment (2.5%) for crops	9,650,679.58
E. Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics for compensation payment (2.5%) for structure	5,045,445.93
F. Demolition and salvage of structures (5%) of B	10,090,889.85
G. Contingency (5%) of A+B	29,392,247.00
H. Livelihood restoration & Training for PAPs	13,777,454.87
Sub –Total	79,157,898.05
TOTAL AMOUNT	667,002,838.05

ES 11: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

S/No	Stakeholders/ Institution	Responsibilities
1	TCN-PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States; • Ensure that RAP is implemented fully in line with JICA/WB OP 4.12 standard as prescribed in this report • Establishment of resettlement implementation committee • Appointment of an NGO that will work with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), • Engaging the services of a consultant to carry out preparation and implementation of RAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the RAP implementation. • Approval of payments to consultants for RAP activities carried out under the project. • Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.
2	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP. • Ensures that its guideline /approved entitlement matrix is followed in the implementation of RAP • Monitors RAP implementation
3	State Ministry of Environment ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors RAP compensation implementation; • Responsible for displaying RAP within their domain for public view • Ensure environmental safety of sites where PAPs are been relocated to
4	Ministry of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate alternative land acquisition as may be required for resettling PAPs • Assist TCN resettlement committee with site preparation including land mapping and authentication • Be responsible for the preparation of Certificates of Occupancy which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary landholders.
5	Ministry of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementing agency with information of rates for

	Agriculture	<p>compensation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical support to TCN on the agro-based livelihood support;
6	LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors RAP implementation in their LGAs; • Assist with the acquisition of rural land for agriculture for PAPs under land resettlement for agriculture
7	Resettlement Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for coordinating RAP implementation under the supervision of TCN • Works closely with the Consultant to ensure the consultation, enlightenment and participation of PAPs in the implementation activities, • Responsible for instituting the grievance redress committee in collaboration with TCN-PIU
8	Community Baales and Obas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for mobilization of PAPs and their interface with TCN • Anchors and Supervise the working of the grievance redress committee at community level
9	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitled to be heard, make inputs and participate in RAP implementation processes • Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this RAP; • Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful RAP implementation and livelihood restoration
10	Environmental and Social Desk Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the various committees (resettlement committee and grievance redress committee) with necessary documents and support • Advice on JICA/World Bank policies on OP 4.12; • Ensures coordination between the implementing committees and TCN, • Write periodic reports on RAP implementation for submission to the TCN and JICA; • Monitors and reports RAP implementation including livelihood restoration of PAPs
11	RAP implementin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in resettlement process

	g consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake training on livelihood restoration to PAPs and vulnerable; • Work with TCN to ensure revalidation of PAPs • Ensure that all legible PAPs are compensated based on their entitled values • Write report on RAP implementation
9	Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area. • Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; • Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and, • Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) is one of the companies unbundled from the defunct Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), and the only one wholly owned by the Government. TCN is charged with the responsibility of transmitting electric power from the various power stations to the load centres across the country and beyond, ensuring efficient and cost-effective transmission, system operation, and improved service delivery. TCN is also responsible for the management of assets of the High Voltage Transmission System Operations, generation dispatch functions, as well as the development of the network through the construction of new transmission lines and substations for efficient transmission and system operations.

The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) has planned a project targeted at improving power supply to Lagos and Ogun States, in line with the Transmission Lines network capacity development of achieving transmission capacity of 20,000 MW by 2020. This transmission line project in Lagos and Ogun States (“Lagos and Ogun States Transmission Project” or “the entire project”) is to be financed through a loan (Japanese ODA loan) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) is the implementing agency and owners of the project when completed. This entire project plans reinforcement of transmission capacity, improvement of credibility of electricity supply and reduced electricity loss by installing transmission systems in southwest area of Nigeria. It contributes acceleration of economy and development of the communities.

The entire project consists of about 203km high voltage transmission lines and 5 high voltage substations. In view of the need to ensure environmental sustainability and social acceptability, TCN has therefore mandated Godirra Chemicals Nigeria Limited (GCNL) to conduct Line Route (LR) Study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan for Lot 1 of the project consisting of the following components as described in the TOR;

- *Ejio (Arigbajo) – New Abeokuta 132kV D/C Transmission Line (35.2km).*
- *Olorunsogo – Ejio (Arigbajo) 330kV D/C Transmission Line (12.4km).*
- *Ejio (Arigbajo) – Ikeja West /Osogbo 330kV D/C Turn in-out (6.95km) at Sojuolu.*

The execution of the LR Study, ESIA, ESMP and RAP is funded by Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), as a pre-requisite for project implementation.

1.2 Aims and Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the RAP is to identify and assess the impact of the TCN transmission line work activities on the affected communities and population and to prepare an Action Plan for implementing resettlement/compensation to project affected persons (PAPs). RAP is to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with JICA guideline and Nigerian LUA. This will entail to design methods and schemes for resettling or compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose lands and other social and economic resources will be affected, including those whose access to common productive natural resources will be denied or obstructed within the area due to the intervention. The goal is to improve decision-making as regards the resettlement and compensation of persons that would be affected by the proposed project.

The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- *Conduct a census survey of impacted persons and valuation of assets;*
- *C o n s u l t with the would be impacted Persons(PAPs) and communities;*
- *Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.*
- *Describe compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; and*
- *Prepare a budget and time table for resettlement action.*

This RAP covers direct economic and social impacts that result from project funded by JICA and are caused by:

(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

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

(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

1.3 Justification for Preparation of RAP

This RAP is prepared as an instrument to address involuntary resettlement triggered by the project. The TCN Line Route and Sub-station activities will involve acquiring a Right of Way (ROW) which is about 50m width for the 330kVA line over a length of 12.4km, and 30m width for the 132kVA line that covers over a length of 35.2km. Land will also be required for campsites / logistics bases which shall be located at and adjacent to the substation locations at Ejio, Olorunsogo and New Abeokuta. The direct implication on human environment is that agricultural farm lands, communities, forests, rivers/streams and other important cultural properties will be displaced or affected. In line with the Nigerian extant law, the Land Use Act, 1978 and international policies and guidelines on involuntary resettlement, such as the World Bank and JICA, the proposed project triggers involuntary resettlement, World Bank OP 4.12.

1.4 Scope of Work

The scope of work underlying this RAP is the identification of project impacts and affected population through the following:

- *Consultation;*
- *Line route map and Engineering Drawings*
- *Census that enumerates project affected persons(PAPs) and registers them according to location;*
- *An inventory of lost and affected assets at the house hold, enterprise, and community level;*
- *Analysis of surveys and studies to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives;*
- *Identify baseline monitoring indicators*
- *Consultation with affected populations regarding mitigation of impacts and development opportunities*
- *Establish a “cut-off date” after which any new structures or arrivals within the project*

area will be barred from benefitting from the re-planning or resettlement exercises

- *Provide a definition of displaced persons and compensation eligibility criteria*
- *Valuation of and compensation for losses*
- *Provide a description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities*
- *Provide a detailed budget and implementation schedule*
- *Provide description of provisions for redress of grievances*
- *Provide a description of organizational responsibilities and,*
- *Provide a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.*

1.5 RAP Methodology

This RAP study involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored to addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The RAP team took the following steps and approaches:

1) Initial meetings with the TCN Project Implementation Unit and Stakeholders

One of the meetings was held in Msquare Hotel, Ikeja-Lagos in December 2017. It was strategic and convened by the proponent for our firm to present her work plan and approach for conducting the proposed RAP study. Stakeholder ministries connected with RAP implementation were present, including Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Power, Work and Housing and Federal Ministry of Agriculture. A follow up meeting also took place at TCN Project Office in Maitama Abuja in February 2018. This meeting was convened by TCN and JICA to listen to the Consultants Interim Report after field work in the project area. The meetings offered the opportunity to clarify relevant issues in the terms of reference, examine preliminary findings from project area, and agree on impact avoidance measures for critical flash points, including taking a decision to create an alternative route, with minimal encumbrances to avoid impacts at Ajade community that reported significant displacement of community.

2) Literature Review

The consultants duly reviewed all relevant documents including the Land Use Act (1978), JICA guideline (2010) for Environmental and Social Considerations, World Bank Safeguards Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, TCN EIA Sectoral guideline, Electric Power Sector Reform Act No 6 of 2005, the Ogun State Urban and Regional Planning Law No 20 of 2005 and the Crops

Harmonized Rate Gazette for South-West Nigeria. The review exercise on land laws and involuntary resettlement were helpful in understanding the relationship and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. Also, the review of the TCN EIA Sectoral guideline and Electric Power Sector Reform Act No 6 of 2005 showed that there is a strong policy guiding the activities of the TCN in the areas of procedures and responsibilities in the acquisition of right of ways (ROW). This underscores the TCN capacity and legislation to implement this RAP. Similarly the review of the Crops Harmonized Rate Gazette for South-West Nigeria was very helpful in ascertaining the adequacy of compensation rates applicable in the project area in terms of acceptable international best practices.

3) Field work and Stakeholder Consultation

Field work started on the 15th of January 2018 with initial preparations, reconnaissance survey and engagement and training of local adhoc staff. The need for engagement of local adhoc staff was because of their local understanding of the project area and their capacity to communicate in the local language. It was also targeted to provide temporal employment to the youths of the area. At least, 3 local staff were recruited from each major community and trained on the use of the survey instruments and the necessary procedures.

Quality assurance measures taking in the recruitment of the local adhoc staff (enumerators) include setting a minimum educational standard of OND/HND or BSC for those enumerators that were recruited. Another measure was to ensure that all were trained and passed the mock survey exercise test conducted after the training.

4) Consultations

Consultation as tool for social survey engagement was given priority at every stage of the fieldwork. The approach was to identify the head of each major community, known as Baale in the Yoruba language. The Baales were visited individually and collectively. Meetings with the Baales as the custodians of culture and heads of the traditional institutions were germane and helpful in providing them first-hand information on the PDO of TCN-JICA project and the RAP purpose and procedure. Based on that, it was easier to coordinate the town hall public consultation, identification of PAPs and census of the affected persons. Chapter 4 is devoted for details on public consultation.

5) Identification of PAPS and Affected Assets

Identification of project-affected persons (PAPs) was facilitated in conjunction with TCN PIU and the Heads of the Communities (Baales). The Baales ensured that their respective community members were mobilized for public consultation and for the enumeration/census of the PAPs. To ensure that all genuine PAPs were identified and enumerated, inventory of all affected items was thorough and systematic. This implies that for each property/asset identified to be affected by the project, identification of the owner/PAP was done, and where the PAP was not available, note was taken including the GPS coordinate of the place. At the end of every working day, the names of unavailable PAPs were compiled and sorted out in conjunction with the community leaders who provided assistance on how to reach/invite the PAPs on subsequent dates for completion of their census.

Thus, PAPs were identified as: 1) those whose lands will be affected, 2) those whose structures might be potentially affected 3) those whose farms, crops and economic trees might be affected, 4) those whose sacred cultural properties such as shrine and Tombs will be affected and 5) those whose fences /walls, wells will be affected.

6) Market price enquiry of affected items

Current market prices of the affected items were conducted within the locality.

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 The Proponent

Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), wholly owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria and having its headquarters at 14, Zambezi Crescent, Maitama, Abuja, is the project proponent. The company was incorporated in November 2005, emerging from the defunct National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) as a product of the merger of the Transmission and Operations sectors on April 1, 2004.

TCN has eight Transmission Regions and a National Control Centre, NCC. Each of these is headed by a General Manager (Transmission), who is responsible for the running and maintenance of transmission and transformation facilities in their areas of operation. The Transmission Regions are Lagos, Osogbo, Kaduna, Bauchi, Benin, Shiroro, Enugu and Port Harcourt and the National Control Centre (NCC) located at Osogbo.

Being one of the 18 unbundled Business Units under the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), TCN was issued a transmission license on 1st July 2006 by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) to carry out electricity transmission, system operation and electricity trading which is ring fenced.

The mandate of TCN includes the following:-

- *Management of assets of the High Voltage Transmission System Operations as well as generation dispatch functions;*
- *Operate as the provider of open access transmission service based on regulated transmission tariff and non-discriminatory system operations and economic dispatch services within a regulatory framework provided by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), the Grid Code and the Market Rules.*
- *Load forecasting and system expansion planning;*
- *Acquiring the necessary ancillary service for defined reliability and quality service standards;*
- *Managing the market settlement system;*

- *Development of the network through the construction of new transmission lines and substations for efficient Transmission and System operations, hence all stakeholders should observe the Grid Code, Distribution Code and Market rules.*

2.2 Description of the project

The entire project consists of about 203km high voltage transmission lines and 5 high voltage substations located in Lagos and Ogun State. The entire project is divided into three (3) Lots and the proposed project subject to this RAP is Lot 1, which is a linear project crossing three LGAs of Ogun State (Ewekoro, Ifo and Obafemi Owode). The transmission lines has a total length of 54.55 km, consisting of 35.2km from Ejio (Arigbajo) – New Abeokuta 132kV D/C Transmission line which will traverse some communities, forest, farmlands, river/streams etc. and terminate at New Abeokuta substation in Kobape area Obafemi Owode LGA. Then 12.4km from Olorunsogo – Ejio (Arigbajo) 330kV D/C Transmission Line will emerge from Olorunsogo Power Station in Ifo LGA traversing Agricultural farmlands, railway line, Gas pipeline, major road etc. and terminates at the proposed Ejio (Arigbajo) substation in Ewekoro LGA. Finally 6.95km from Ejio (Arigbajo) – Ikeja West/Osogbo 330kV D/C turn in- turn out transmission line will traverse few communities, major road, forest etc. and terminates at Sojuolu also in Ewekoro LGA.

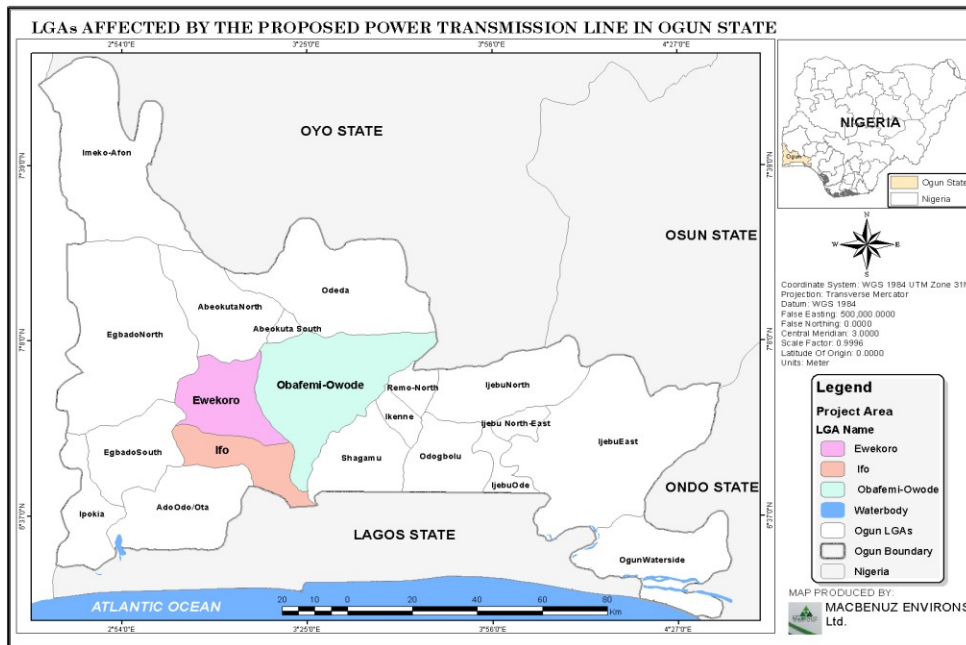


Figure 2.1: Map of Ogun State Showing the LGAs

2.3 Descriptions of the Transmission Lines

The description of the coordinates used in this report is based on the UTM MINNA-NIGERIA DATUM ZONE31. Furthermore, angle points and turning points are described in number of degrees it turns away from its rectilinear direction.

2.3.1 330kv DC line: Ikeja West to Osogbo Line Turning In-and-Out Of Ejio Substation (6.95km)

This section of the line is the shortest part and is designed to Loop-In-and-Loop-Out (LILO) of the proposed Ejio substation. The total distance of this transmission line is 6.95km with ten (10) angle points. This transmission line will proceed to the breaking point (Existing Ikeja West-Osogbo SC line) from the western side of Ejio substation. The major crossings by this transmission line are the existing 132kV DC NIPP line from Otta to Papalanto, Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway and a railway line which is out of operation. The communities affected by this transmission line are Ejio, Arigbajo, Apomu, Ayeye and Sojuolu Communities.

The transmission line commences from the Ejio substation at point (523223.522 mE, 756723.323 mN) and move towards the East along a bearing of 285.5° for about one kilometre, where it took a right turn of 30.62° from its rectilinear direction, in order to avoid the densely populated Arigbajo Town. Furthermore, to avoid a Shrine in the Arigbajo Forest, an angle point of 15.34° to the left was introduced at point AP-002. About 700 m from this point another angle point of 65° to the left, to avoid crossing over a Mobil Petrol Station and the Lafarge Housing Estate. This transmission line crosses the Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway (Trunk A5) at 6.853224° N, 3.192264° E between AP4 and AP5, after about 2.3km from the Ejio substation. This transmission line crossed the existing 132kV DC NIPP line from Otta to Papalanto and a railway line between AP6 and AP7. From AP7 which is 214m away from AP8, the transmission line turned right at a bearing of 275° to avoid the built up areas in Sojuolu/Apomu community before heading to AP9.

The existing single circuit transmission line from Ikeja West to Osogbo is to be cut at AP 10. The Osogbo-Ikeja West line will be looped in and out of the Ejio substation. The transmission line from Ejio S/S to the crossing point is four circuit; double circuit x 2 (consist of two circuit going to Ajegunle, two circuits from Osogbo-Ikeja West going in and out of Ejio). The cutting

point is located at Latitude 6.838162° N, Longitude 3.154384° E and about 6.95km from the Ejio substation.

The altitude of Ejio S/S site is approximately 80m and the altitude of the distance of 5km Westward is approximately 110m, transmission line is gradually upslope from Ejio S/S to the Westward. The route map is shown in Figure 2.2.

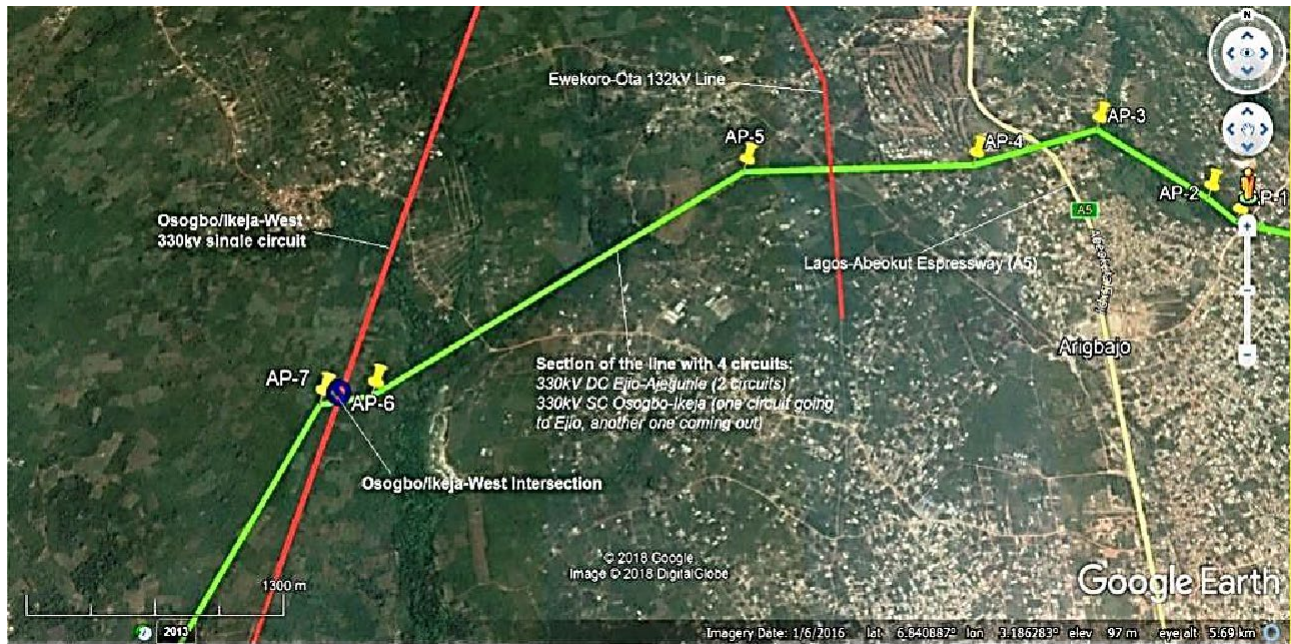


Figure 2.2: Ejio to Ikeja West-Osogbo line showing the breaking point

2.3.2 330kV DC line: Ejio To Olorunsogo Substation (12.33km)

This transmission line runs majorly along Papalanto – Sagamu road. The total distance of this transmission line is 12.4km. It is worthy to note that this road is in a very poor state, this makes the movement on this axis to be very slow. The vegetation of the line route is relatively light bush with a lot of cassava, corn and Sugarcane farmland with few dense forests with Bamboo and some forest trees. The right of way along this line route is almost totally free of any obstruction except with few low medium structures in few places. The lists of villages affected by this line route are: Ejio, Iludun, Abese, Shoderu, Sowunmi, Ajitadun, Mose, Olowofela, Oreke, Ajegungle, Lerin, Elegbata, Aberemeta, Ogunmola, Ikereku, Ita Alhaji and Olorunsogo. This transmission line route is divided into ten (10) Angle Points (AP). The line starts from AP1(523849.750mE, 756688.905mN) with a bearing of 61 degrees to AP2, turning left at AP2

towards AP3. The communities between AP1 and AP3 are Ejio, Ilundun and Abese communities (lightly populated) in Ewekoro Local Government Area, Ogun state. The major Agricultural activities in the communities are cassava, Sugar cane and Plantain plantation. At about 213m from AP2, there exists a marshy area in Iludun community which spanned about 200m along the line.

At AP3, this line is running parallel with the existing 330kV Ejio – Olorunsogo line route and the proposed 132kV DC Ejio – New Abeokuta line route. These three lines run parallel from AP3 towards AP4. Between AP3 and AP4, the line has three major crosses. It crosses the High pressure pipeline, a railway track and Papalanto – Sagamu road. The High pressure pipeline is the pipeline that supplies gas to the Olorunsogo Power Plant while the railway line is coming from the back of Ewekoro cement factory and heading towards Osoosun Railway Station. After the railway crossing, the line crosses a major road (Papalanto – Sagamu road) before having a right turn at AP4. The community covered by this AP3 and AP4 are Abese and Soderu communities. There is a sugarcane plantation at about 513m from AP3 in Abese community, this farm spanned for about 500m along the line route. A river is located at about 400m from AP4 (525570mE, 758698mN) in Soderu. From AP4, the line heads 94 degrees to AP5. This line route runs parallel with the existing 330kV transmission line turning in-and-out of Olorunsogo Substation by the Right. There is a seasonal season at about 395m from AP4 (526163mE, 759036mN) in Sowunmi community and a swampy area which spanned for 180m under the line and started from about 182m from AP4. After AP5, there is a pond with coordinates 528016mE, 759043mN which is about 690m from AP5. There also exist a swampy area between AP5 and AP6 which started at (528157mE, 759065mN) and ended at (528485mE, 759110mN). There may not be need for construction of access road along this section as the access road for the existing transmission line would be used. However, for areas where the existing access road may not serve, new access roads will be constructed by means of driving over the vegetation where possible to avoid permanent removal of the existing vegetation.

The line made a 66 degree turn from the North pole at AP6 heading to AP7. At AP8, the line made 65 degree turn to AP9. From AP9, the bearing about 85 degrees to AP10 (534599.8mE, 760856.9mN) in Olorunsogo power station switchyard.

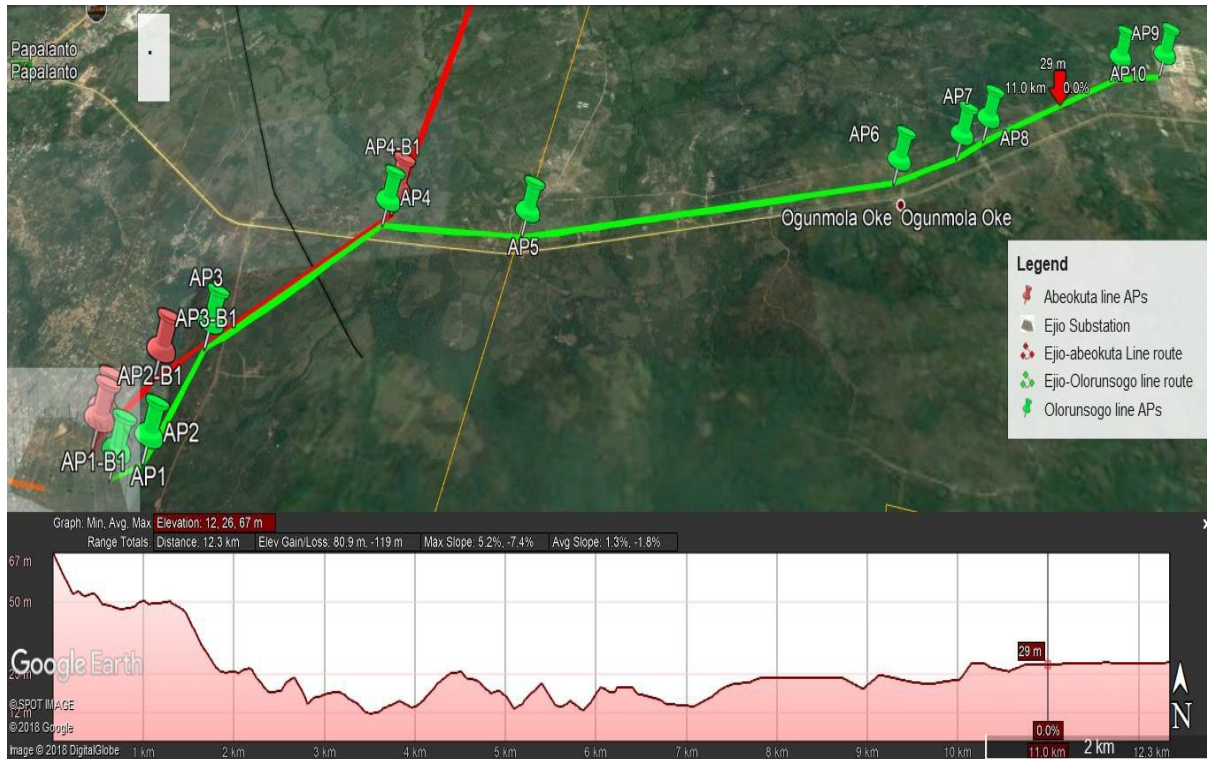


Figure 2.3 Ejo to Olorunsogo Line showing line route

2.4 Project Components

The Lagos and Ogun Transmission Projects involve the construction of:

Lot 1 –

- *Arigbajo – New Abeokuta 132kV D/C Transmission Line (37.8km)*
- *Olorunsogo – Arigbajo 330kV D/C Transmission Line (12.9km)*
- *Arigbajo – Ikeja West / Osogbo 330kV D/C Turn in-turn out at Sojuolu (5.9km)*

Lot 2 –

- *Ogijo – Arigbajo D/C Transmission Line (43.7km)*
- *132kV Quad Line (2.3km) from Ogijo – Existing Ikorodu/Shagamu 132 kV 2x D/C Transmission Line*
- *132kV D/C Transmission Line (10.3km) from Ogijo – Redeem.*
- *MFM – Existing Benin (Omotosho)/Ikeja West 330kV 2 x D/C Transmission Line (4.2km)*

- *2x300MVA 330/132kV + 2 x 100MVA 132/33kV Transformer capacity at Ogijo, Lagos*
- *2x60MVA, 132/33kV Substation at Redeem.*
- *2x150MVA, 330/132kV + 2x60MVA 132/33kV Substation at MFM*

Lot 3 –

- *Arigbajo – New Agbara 330kV D/C Transmission Line (30.6km)*
- *New Agbara – Agbara 132kv D/C Transmission Line (20.8km)*
- *New Agbara – Badagry 132kv D/C Transmission Line (34.2km)*
- *2x150MVA, 330/132kV + 2x60MVA 132/33kV Substation at New Agbara*
- *2x60MVA, 132/33kV substation at Badagry.*

However, this RAP covers only the Lot 1 routes and communities while Lot 2 and Lot 3 are handled separately by other consultants engaged by TCN and JICA.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The consultant reviewed a collection of documents pertinent to the preparation of RAP in Nigeria. The list of instruments reviewed included: 1) the Land Use Act (1978), Ogun State Urban and Regional Planning Law No 20 of 2005, 3) Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005; 4) JICA guidelines on Environmental and Social Consideration amongst others. The brief account of the reviewed instruments is discussed below.

3.1.1 JICA Guideline (2010) for Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC)

In the past, the guidelines of former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) had been applied for Loan Aid, while the guidelines for the former JICA were applied for Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation. These have now all been integrated into a single set of guidelines known as the JICA guideline (2010) for Environmental and Social considerations

The new guideline has a higher degree of compliance with the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank, by confirming that there are no major disparities with these policies. ESC in a JICA project must be in line with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), and other relevant policies.

Pertinent specific clauses in the JICA (2010) ESC are denoted as follows:

- *Compliance with host country laws, standards and plans: ESC in a JICA project must comply with the laws, standards, policies and plans of the host country. If the standards set by the host country differs from the international standard, the project proponents are advised to adopt the standard that better serves the purpose of attaining a higher ESC;*
- *Information disclosure: Information disclosure is key in ESC. Project proponents must proactively release relevant information to the public. By sharing information with a wide range of stakeholders from the early stage, the project proponents can utilize their feedback to improve the plan/project. In addition, the project proponents can ensure that unnecessary concerns and misunderstandings among the stakeholders are ameliorated.*

- *However, information disclosure excludes personal information that may compromise the privacy of project-affected peoples when disclosed or information that requires confidentiality for commercial reason;*
- *Participation of Local stakeholders in resettlement process: The ESC Guidelines defines „local stakeholders“ as local residents (including non-titleholders) who could be affected by the project, and local NGOs. By involving local stakeholders from the early stage of the project, the project proponents can receive their inputs and plan appropriate measures to address their concerns, avoid conflict, and achieve higher results with their support. For this reason, the project proponents should conduct a series of consultations with local stakeholders in an interactive and meaningful manner. During this process, appropriate consideration must be given to socially vulnerable or different people such as women, children, the elderly and ethnic minorities.*

3.1.2 Ogun State Urban and Regional Planning Law No 20 of 2005

The Urban and Regional Planning Law No 20 of 2005, established the Ogun State Urban and Regional Planning Board as the agency responsible for development control in the state. The substation sites as well as the ROW in Ogun State needs to be approved by the board as part of the process for granting right of occupancy by the Governor. The State Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning also derives its statutory functions from section 3 line 246 of this law as the policy arm of the government related to physical planning in the State.

3.1.3 Electric Power Sector Reform Act No. 6, 2005

The Act established the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) as an independent regulatory agency. NERC was inaugurated in October 2005, and is mandated to carry out:

- *The monitoring and regulation of the electricity industry*
- *Issuance of licenses to market participants, and*
- *Ensure compliance with market rules and operating guidelines.*

This Act also deals with acquisition of land and access rights. Section 77 of the Act empowers the NERC to make a declaration that land is required by a license for purpose of generation or distribution of electricity. Section 77 (9) states: “where the President issues a notice under subsection 6, the Governor shall in accordance with the provisions of section 28(4) of the Land Use Act, revoke the existing right of occupancy respecting the land and grant a certificate of occupancy in favour of the concerned licensee in respect of the land identified by the

commission in such notice who shall be entitled to claim compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Land Use Act”.

3.1.4 Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978

The Land Use Act of 1978 now Cap L5 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, is the key legislation that has direct relevance to this project. Relevant sections of these laws that 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 parcels 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”.

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

The Local Government Councils may grant customary rights of Occupancy for agricultural (including grazing and ancillary activities), residential and other purposes. But the limit of such grants is 500 hectares for agricultural purposes and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The Local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land (**Section 2 (2) (c)**).

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

If Local Government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (**Section 6**) (7).

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as: anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any occupier or any person acting on his behalf, and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings plantations of long-lived crops or trees, fencing walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.

Developed Land is also defined in the generous manner under **Section 50(1)** as follows: land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes.

It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour.

The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act may appear confusing as it raises the following question: Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different parties entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act.

First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of **section 6(5)** of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again the Act provides in **section 30** that where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of **section 29**, such disputes shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee. It is clear from **section 47 (2)** of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his own cause.

The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

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

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

officer.

- *In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.*

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated in relation to the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner.

Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow that outlined in paragraph (ii) above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

This project will require acquisitions of land for the substation sites and ROW for the transmission lines, hence triggers involuntary resettlement.

[3.1.5 International requirements for land acquisition and resettlement: World Bank Operational Policy 4.12](#)

Based on lessons learned from early investments that caused significant resistance, public and private actors in Nigeria gradually started to use international standards and approaches to access and value assets and land involving compulsory acquisition or displacement. The World Bank OP 4.12 has become common and popular as guideline for international requirements for addressing involuntary resettlement.

The OP 4.12 applies to all components of this Project including activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are (a) directly and significantly related to the project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the investments.

The OP 4.12 covers direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. RAPs are prepared to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically

and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the investment.

Where the impacts include physical relocation, the RAPs include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. Where necessary, the RAPs also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living and (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures outlined above such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

The implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities shall be linked to the implementation of the investments to ensure that displacement does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets according to OP 4.12, shall take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. As indicated for displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based, OP 4.12 states that preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies and resettlers provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons 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.

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

Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- *those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);*
- *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--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and*
- *those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.*

Persons covered under para. (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under para. (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

3.2 GAP analysis between national and international standards and gap filling measures

Table 3.1 below provides assessment of key relevant clauses in the Nigerian extant law (LUA 1978) regarding involuntary resettlement/land acquisition and that of the principles of operational Policy 4.12 of the World Bank, and provides solutions to existing gaps.

Table 3.1: Comparison of Nigerian Law and WB Operational Policy 4.12

Category	Nigerian Law	World Bank OP4.12	Measures to Filling the Gaps
Minimization of resettlement	No requirement to consider all options of project design in order to minimize the need for resettlement or displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs	Re-alignment of Design of Line Route ROW will be undertaken where necessary so as to minimize resettlement.
Information and Consultation	It's lawful to revoke or acquire land by the governor after issuance of notice. No consultation is required.	PAPs are required to be meaningfully consulted and participate in the resettlement process	PAPs shall be meaningfully consulted and engaged in the resettlement process
Timing of Compensation	The law is silent on timing of payment	Compensation implementation to take precedence before construction or displacement	Compensation and resettlement implementation to take place before construction or displacement
Livelihood restoration	Makes no proscription on livelihood restoration measures	Requires that vulnerable PAPs be rehabilitated	Livelihood restoration measures will be put in place for vulnerable PAPs
Grievance Process	The land use and allocation committee appointed by the Governor is vexed with all disputes/grievances and compensation matters	Requires that a grievance redress mechanism be set early constituting the representative of PAPs and, prefers local redress mechanism. The law court is the last resort when available mechanism or outcome is unsatisfactory to PAP	A grievance redress committee (GRC) shall be established early and existing local redress process shall be considered to address issues of project induced grievances. PAPs or their representatives shall be members of the GRC.

Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
Community land with customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ¹	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Fallow land	No compensation	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Statutory and customary right Land Owners	Cash compensation equal to the rent paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.	Recommends land-for-land compensation or other form of compensation at full replacement cost.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Squatters settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no

	crops.	compensation for land	compensation for land
Owners of “Non-permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value of the building (that means depreciation is allowed)	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Owners of “Permanent” buildings, installations	Resettlement in any other place by way of reasonable alternative accommodation or Cash Compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.

3.3 Country Location and Administrative structure

Nigeria lies between latitudes 4° and 14° north of the equator and longitudes 3° and 15° east of the Greenwich meridian on the west coast of Africa. It covers a total area of 923,766 square kilometres consisting of 910,768 square kilometres of land and 13,000 square kilometres of water with the coast line stretching up to 853 kilometres. The entire country is divided into 36 states and federal capital territory. These are further sub-divided into 770 local government areas which form the third tier of government while the central and state governments form the first and second tier respectively. The third tier consists of the Local Government Areas. The country practices a presidential system of government consisting three arms of government: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary (Nigerian 1999 Constitution). The executive consists of both elected and appointed members, while members of legislature, both at federal and state levels are elected. This pattern is similar to what obtains at the Local Government level, except that there is no third arm (the judiciary) at the LGA level. Another major difference between the central government structure and that of the state is the presence of two legislative chambers at the center (i.e. the Senate and the House of Representatives), while the states have just one.

The LGA administration is run by an elected Executive Chairman and appointees of the Chairman representing the executive arm of local government administration. There is also the legislature made up of ten Counselors elected from the wards in the LGA. The Chairman is the chief security officer of the LGA and the office is important in the operations of the proposed project.

The communities have a well-defined hierarchical political structure with traditional leadership through Kings (Oba) or *Baale*, chiefs and community Heads. The traditional authority structures are similar in all the communities. This governance structure is graphically represented in Figure 3.1

At the community level, the traditional authority structure hardly varies from one community to another with the traditional head (King or *Baale*) and chiefs jointly administering their political, economic and social affairs. Authority in each community is at two levels. The first is the traditional ruling council composed of the village chiefs and headed by the village head (the “*Baale*”). The second is the Community Development Association (CDA) comprising of an elected Chairman and some Executive Members. All CDAs operate under the leadership of one Community Development Secretary (CDS) who is coordinates the activities of all CDAs in the area. The Community Development Association (CDA) mobilizes the different sections and interest groups in the Community for development purposes. The CDA reports to the CDS who takes issues to Council of Elders. There is also a Youth Organization with elected Chairman and members in each community.

Three broad groups are identifiable in each of the communities – male elders, youths and women. The role of male elders is traditional governance of the communities. They dominate the political arena and the decision-making positions, while the youth leaders are usually at the bottom rungs of the ladder of authority. The traditional role of the youths includes constituting a labour force in development projects, security of the community and to enforce law and order. Traditionally, there is a limit to the involvement of women in the political governance of these local settlements. Generally, women play a subdued role in the communities, usually placed at the background. Each of the communities has a patriarchal familial arrangement. There is also the women group led by the women leader (*Iya Olode*) who organizes and co-ordinates the activities and role of women in the community. The children as well as the non-indigenes or visitors are at the base of the governance system. The system rewards good and hardworking

people and reprimands troublesome and unprogressive individuals. The communities have very high respect for the *Baale* who is the overall ruler.

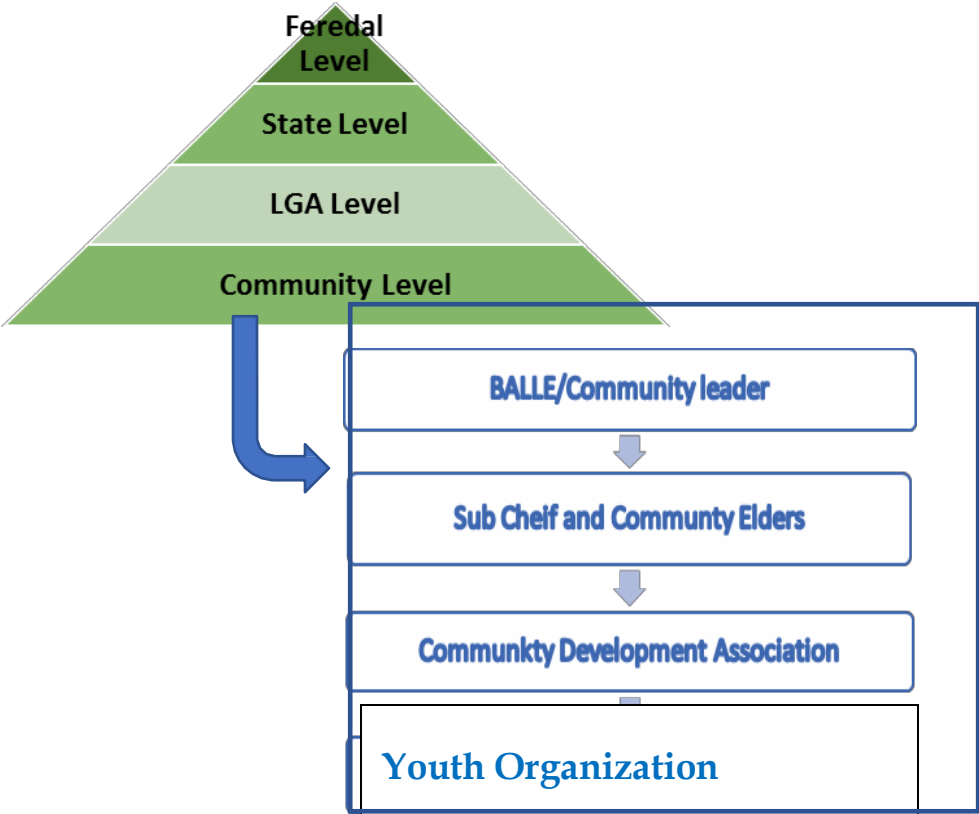


Figure 3.1: Governance Structure in the Project Area

CHAPTER FOUR: CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

In compliance with JICA and World Banks guidelines on requirement for local stakeholder's engagement, our organization in planning and conducting this RAP survey engaged the affected communities and groups in consultations. Consultation mainstreamed all stakeholders including Baales (community leaders), farmers, women, youths and Ministries, Department and Agencies such as State Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land and Survey. The engagement which started at the planning phase will still continue at different stages of the RAP implementation and post implementation. Public consultation and engagement was not only helpful in informing, sensitizing and harvesting inputs of the communities and groups about the TCN project and RAP purpose and processes, but was hugely helpful in achieving a socially acceptable, smooth and inclusive exercise. The lists of attendees are attached as appendix 4.

4.2 Stakeholder Identification and Method of Participation

The consultant in conjunction with TCN mapped out the potential stakeholders and categorized them as primary and secondary stakeholders.

Primary stakeholders

These are groups and persons that will be directly affected either by the positive or negative impact of the transmission line project. They include Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Affected LGA Councils, Communities and notable groups such as community leaders, women, youths, vulnerable and minority groups within the communities.

Secondary stakeholders

Those classified as secondary stakeholders are people and institutions that have some form of rights, interest and roles to play/protect within the project and/or project area. Secondary stakeholders identified and contacted included Federal Ministry of Environment, Ogun State Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Power, Work and Housing and Ogun state Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development, NGOs.

4.3 Stakeholders Method of Participation

The participation process of the stakeholders is multifaceted. Letters were written officially to the various Ministries that have statutory functions to play in the project, detailing them about

the project and requesting for their involvements. This was also followed up with visits to some ministries for collection of relevant documents at their custodies that are relevant for the RAP study.

In response to the request for participation, the Ogun state Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development were present to work with the consulting team on daily basis to ensure that the exercise complied with their standards and policies.

Similarly, primary stakeholder's involvement started with courtesy call on the heads of the communities. Initial meetings with heads of communities paved way for wider consultations with communities and affected groups. The heads of the communities (Baales) gave unwieldy support by mobilizing their wards for consultations at given dates of meetings. To ensure inclusive and robust participation, our approach to consultations entailed holding focus group discussions with smaller groups such as the vulnerable, women and minority groups in addition to general community consultations which were held across centers. Tools of information gathering also included RAP survey instrument and In-depth interview.

4.4 Outcome and Gains of the Stakeholders Consultation Process

This section discusses the summary of the consultations held at community and group levels. Generally, the consultations dwelled on informing the participants on the project development objectives of the TCN-JICA Transmission Line Project, including the expected benefits and adverse impacts, which may result from construction and implementation work activities. Our scope of consultation covers hearing the perception of stakeholders on the project, to issues of concerns to them, their experience with past development donor funded projects and their experience with involuntary resettlement and livelihood. The people of the project area were sufficiently informed about their rights to participation in the RAP process, and were ensured that their entitlements will be paid before commencement of civil works in line with international best practices. They were also informed that the project will establish Grievance Redress Mechanism where aggrieved persons can channel their grievances for speedy and fair hearing and redress. Highlights of the consultations are presented in section 4.5 while details of the specific consultations held across the communities follows.

4.5 Highlights and Gains of the Consultations

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCERNS: Gratitude from the community leaders was shown towards the project as their livelihood source is not worsened after counting losses as a result of the impact of the project. Promises were made as well as their input to support the project. Their concerns were as follows;

- *Employment of locals should be put into consideration prior to the commencement of civil works*
- *Dates of commencement of fieldwork exercise at respective communities should be communicated to them on time*
- *Shrines should also be put into consideration for compensation as it is one of their historical values*
- *Cost of relocation should be the responsibility of the project proponents.*

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES:

The following questions were also raised by the PAPs:

- *Will PAPs be permitted to be identified by proxy in case of recorded absentees?*
- *How would a PAP who has land elsewhere be captured if the data capturing exercise is done simultaneously at different communities?*
- *If PAPs who have more than one assets located within the community be captured separately?*
- *Who is the rightful claimant eligible for entitlement for land that has been leased out for crop farming?*
- *How would a compensation plan between a land owner and a crop farmer on affected portion of land be captured and reconciled?*
- *What happens to owners of fallow lands in terms of compensation entitlement?*
- *Will the project consider compensating land owners with statutory rights only or all owners of land irrespective of title holding?*
- *Will the project create employment opportunity to engage the youths who are not gainfully employed?*
- *Is there a time limit to which PAPs are given to open a valid and functional bank account if compensation will not be paid in cash?*
- *Is there some provision or entitlement from the RAP for community leaders who may not be PAPs*

RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONS:

The above questions were addressed as follows:

Questions/Concerns	Answers to Questions
Will PAPs be permitted to be identified by proxy in case of recorded absentees?	A 2 nd party can only be captured as PAP upon receiving a consent (written or phone confirmation) from the 1 st PAP that authorizes the second party to act as PAP, and also substantiated by the witnessing of the community leaders that the person representing an absentee PAP is known by them.
How would a PAP who has land elsewhere be captured if the data capturing exercise is done simultaneously at different communities?	Census exercise is continuous; even if the enumerators have worked in the location where a PAP has not been captured, they are subject to revisiting for the sake of any PAP who was not available.
Will PAPs who have more than one assets located separately within the community be captured separately?	Yes
Who is the rightful claimant eligible for entitlement for land that has been leased out for crop farming?	The land owner is eligible for his land, while the farmer on the land is entitled to compensation for his/her crops

How would a compensation plan between a land owner and a crop farmer on affected portion of land be captured and reconciled?	As explained in above
What happens to owners of fallow lands in terms of compensation entitlement?	Owners of fallow land are not entitled for compensation, except they hold some statutory rights
Will the project consider compensating land owners with statutory rights only or all owners of land irrespective title holding?	Land owners without statutory rights are only entitled to compensation for the value of improvement on the land.
Will the project create employment opportunity to engage the youths who are not gainfully employed?	The project will try to create employment directly and indirectly
Is there a time limit to which PAPs are given to open a valid and functional bank account if compensation will not be paid in cash?	PAPs will be screened for bank account during implementation of RAP. Those without bank accounts will be requested and assisted to do so
Is there some provision or entitlement from the RAP for community leaders who may not be PAPs?	No provision is made in this RAP
CONCLUSION:	
Inputs from the consultations have been noted and integrated into the RAP for informed decision as it is hoped to ensure successful RAP implementation.	

Outcome of specific consultation processes across project communities is presented below:

Table 4.1: Consultation Proceedings at Abese Community

Meeting date	18 th January, 2018
Meeting venue	Abese community town hall
Attendance	The meeting was attended by the Community leaders, Community members, PAPs within the project area, Representatives from Ministry of Lands and Urban Survey, State Ministry of Agriculture, RAP Consultant and his team
Preamble	<p>The project coordinator of Godira Chemicals Ltd introduced the RAP consultant and his team who have been engaged to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the transmission line network project. Thereafter, the lead consultant, Mr. Daniel Okoh gave a brief introduction of the RAP study, in which he stated that involuntary resettlement is triggered by the TCN line route and sub-station activities. The ROW for the 330kVA is 25meters while 132kVA is 15meters. The project intends to as much as possible avoid land acquisition and other forms of displacement that have adverse impacts on the community. However, where impacts cannot be avoided, TCN is prepared to carryout resettlement and/or compensation to the project affected persons and to restore their livelihood to ensure no net loss.</p> <p>Resettlement or compensation implementation shall take place before the actual line route project implementation, in line with global best practices. According to the consultant, PAPs have right to participate in the resettlement process and therefore, will be consulted from time to time. This project will also establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at various levels, beginning with the village level where aggrieved PAPs can go and lodge their complaints for redress. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall include members of the community who have good reputation to ensure that matters of complaints received fair hearing and quick processing. PAPs that feel dissatisfied with the judgment of the GRC can exercise their rights by approaching the court of law.</p> <p>Members of this community are therefore, requested to support this project and make inputs and ask questions as deemed appropriate that will help for</p>

	<p>project sustainability.</p> <p>The RAP Lead consultant also requested for the nomination of site representatives who are conversant with individual’s boundaries to help in identification of claimants assets to avoid impersonation.</p>
Responses and Expectation	<p>The community head, Baale Oluwale Babayemi .Aikulola, on behalf of the community members expressed his gratitude towards the initiative taken by the TCN and GODIRA to take into cognizance the need to compensate PAPs for their land and assets that will be acquired or displaced by the project.</p> <p>According to him, the recent RAP that was carried out as a result of the ongoing railway line project was successful and therefore wished that same should be the outcome of the TCN-JICA transmission line project.</p> <p>He introduced the community site representatives who he nominated to participate in the enumeration exercise.</p>
Questions raised	<p>The following questions were also raised by the PAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If PAP would be permitted to be identified by proxy in case of recorded absentees • How would a PAP who has a land elsewhere be captured if the data capturing exercise is scheduled to be carried out at different communities simultaneously? • If PAPs who own more than one asset will be captured Separately for claims on different assets located within the same community • Who is the rightful claimant of land that has been leased out for crop farming
How questions were addressed	<p>The RAP lead consultant addressed the questions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That relative of PAPs / representative of the PAPs would be captured only when identified by the community head or affidavit of consent sent by the PAP • With reference to the RAP instrument for survey, a PAP should notify ownership of land elsewhere that would be affected as a result of the project • PAPs who own more than one asset will be captured Separately for claims on different assets located within the same community hence it is within the transmission line route • According to the Nigeria Law on Land Use Act, compensation

	is paid for development on land but whereby a land has been leased to a crop owner, then a landowner will be considered and captured for his economic trees and crops.
conclusion	January 21 st was scheduled for commencement of census of PAPs.

Table 4.2 : Consultation with Group of Baales from Project Areas held at Sowunmi

Date of Consultation	20 th January 2018
Venue	De Kuns Global Hotel , Sowunmi Community
Start and End Time	Started by 10:20 am and Ended by 12:30pm
Participation Distribution	The meeting was attended to by 26 community leaders from 20 communities along the Olurunso Transmission Line Axis, made up of 20 Baales (heads of communities) 2 Women leaders and 4 youth leaders.
Introduction	The Project Coordinator of Godirra (the Consultant) introduced the RAP team to the community leaders present and informed them that they were on a mission to carry out studies that will lead to the preparation of RAP report which is necessitated by the proposed Transmission Line Project in the area.
Key Information	The RAP expert thanked the community leaders for responding to the invitation. In addressing them, he reiterated the importance and economic benefits of the TCN-JICA Transmission Line Project. He was however quick to add that certain persons with land, crops, structures and economic trees will be unfortunately displaced/affected by the project. To protect the interest of these groups, the project has commissioned the preparatory of RAP which involves the consultation of affected communities and groups, identification of PAPs, determination of their compensation entitlements and the need to engage them meaningfully as much as possible in the process of the implementation of the RAP and through the project implementation. The RAP expert, explained to the leaders

	<p>the national and international laws guiding the preparation and implementation of RAP in Nigeria. He therefore, appealed for support and cooperation of the Baale's and all leaders of the communities especially, to disseminate the right information to the members of the community about the census exercise and the procedures being followed. He wants them to mobilize all potential PAPs to be available at their sites at designated date and delays to be given to their community. He stated that, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to hear and resolve all grievances as much as possible to avoid lengthy court processes associated with litigation. He hinted that the GRM will be such that is built around the principles of existing GRM in the local communities. He persuaded the community leaders to warn their subjects against going to erect structures on land after the census must have been taken as PAPs who are late entry PAPs (those that encumbered the land after cut-off date will not receive compensation).</p>
<p>Response from leaders</p>	<p>The responses from the Baales and other leaders are as follow: The project was adjudged a welcome development. They promised to support the project and help contractors to succeed in their tasks. However, the following observations/concerns were made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous RAP exercise from Railway Project in the community was marred with unfulfilled promises (e.g in employment of locals); • They want this project to carry the community along by ensuring that their people are employed, giving sub-contracts and supply
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaders want information communicated early to them on the day/date of census or field work in their respective communities to enable them mobilize their wards for the exercise. • The leaders also requested that the project should factor into consideration for consultation and compensation, affected shrines (local altars) that might be

	affected by the project.
Questions that came up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What happens to owners of fallow lands? • Will the project consider compensating land owners without statutory rights?
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners of fallow land are not entitled to resettlement/compensation in line with LUA and international laws and policies guiding involuntary resettlement • Land owners without statutory rights are only entitled to compensation for the value of improvements on the land

Table 4.3: Consultation at Ogidi and Ake Communities

Meeting Date	26 th January, 2018
Meeting Venue	Ogidi community town hall
Attendance	The meeting was attended by the Community leaders, Community members, PAPs within the project area, RAP Consultant and his team.
Preamble	<p>The meeting started with a word of prayer by one of the community leaders after which the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) lead consultant who introduced himself as Mr Daniel Okoh thanked the audience who had gathered at the instance of ongoing transmission line project as the consultation was scheduled based on the meeting held previously with the community leaders who their communities have been mapped out as one of the project encroached areas. He also enlightened the community members on the essence of the data capturing exercise which will be carried out to enable Resettlement Action Plan to be prepared successfully. He emphasized on the need for all PAP to ensure access to a valid bank account details as BVN is the trending banking system. He solicited for the cooperation of the community heads, especially the project affected persons (PAPs) in achieving the goals for the TCN-JICA project.</p> <p>The lead consultant clarified the community members on the following issues of their concerns:</p> <p>According to the Nigerian land use Act which clearly states that all land belongs to the government therefore compensation is only applicable when there is development on land such as structures, economic crops, trees etc. and cases whereby a land owner has a backup document or title for the land which he or she has acquired then compensation will be considered.</p> <p>Also, for individuals who are identified as vulnerable including widows, aged persons above 65 years on low income, physically disadvantaged persons and mentally disadvantaged persons will be considered.</p> <p>He further emphasized that the project is void of any form of middlemen as grievance redress mechanism will be adopted to resolve cases where PAPs are omitted or not properly identified and captured as this mechanism is people</p>

	<p>oriented and simple.</p> <p>He requested to know the concerns of the people towards the project and gave opportunities for questions and contributions</p>
Responses and Perception of the community	<p>The community leader expressed his gratitude towards the upcoming development and initiative taken by TCN-JICA to ensure that their livelihood source is not worsen off after counting losses as a result of the impact of the project during civil work.</p>
Questions raised	<p>The following questions were asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the project is such that will create employment opportunity to engage the youths who are not gainfully employed • If there is a time limit to which PAPs are given to open a valid and functional bank account since compensation will not be paid in cash • How would the compensation plan between a land owner and a crop farmer on affected portion of land be captured and reconciled? • If the project and the capturing exercise grants special allocation and preferences to community leaders
How questions where addressed	<p>The RAP lead consultant addressed the questions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of youths will be recommended to the RAP implementers as RAP document is abiding to further review, consideration and approval • PAPs who has no access to functional bank accounts are advised to process a valid account as soon as they have been identified and captured as the PAPs bears the risk of affidavit of consent • Compensation will be paid only for development on land such as (economic crop, farm land, structures etc.) but not to the land owner except if the economic crop belongs to the land owner then he or she will be considered for capturing • The project has no special provision for the community leaders rather restricted to only Project Affected Persons PAPs)
Conclusion	<p>A date was scheduled for the enumeration exercise to take place while the community promised to grant adequate support needed to ensure a successful capturing exercise.</p>

Table 4.4: Consultation at Ajade community

Meeting date	31 st January, 2018
Meeting venue	Ajade community
Attendance	The meeting was attended by the Traditional ruler, Community leaders from Ajade and Pankere village, Community members, PAPs within the project area, representative from the state ministry of agriculture and the RAP Consultants
Preamble	<p>The meeting commenced with an opening remark by the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) lead consultant, Mr. Oliver Nwuju who thanked the communities who had gathered for the scheduled consultation and also commended their effort so far having cooperated with the enumerators in achieving the goals for the TCN-JICA project.</p> <p>A critical issue of concern regarding the involuntary resettlement of most of the community members was raised by the RAP lead consultant to be dialogued as this will affect a wholesome number of persons.</p> <p>He probed for the opinion of the community members especially the PAPs on their decision to be totally resettled as the ongoing transmission line route cuts in between their various residence and farm land thus, this project is such that considers the safety and livelihood of people living within the project encroached area.</p> <p>He also inquired to know if they have any choice of location for their resettlement as this will help during the RAP preparation and further requested to know the concerns of the people as their suggestions, questions and contributions will be highly appreciated.</p>
Response and Perception of the community	<p>Mr Samson Gbenga Fashola reacted to the negative impact of the project on their community as the 15meters taken side by side from the center point of the transmission line route corridors has divided the community into two sought relocation as a best option.</p> <p>The traditional ruler suggested that relocation should not be limited to only the PAPs because of loss of historical values, archives and other inheritances including the shrine and wa⁵s⁴of the opinion that the relocation should affect</p>

	<p>the entire Ajade community.</p> <p>He further suggested that since Gbangba, Ajade and Ijumo communities are under his royal supervision, then relocation to Gbangba should be considered as an option.</p> <p>A member of the community leaders craved the indulgence of the project proponents including the government to be responsible for the cost of relocation as most the land which has been mapped out during the transmission line route survey where acquired by inheritance while some affected portions were bought by individual families therefore he suggested that compensation and relocation should be appropriately carried out to avoid grievance and conflict.</p>
<p>Concerns and questions raised</p>	<p>A major issue of concern was if the relocation will affect only the PAPs or the entire Agade community and who will be responsible for the cost of relocation?</p>
<p>How concerns were addressed</p>	<p>The RAP lead consultant addressed the questions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the inventory of the project affected area will be properly taken to be used in preparation of the Rap document as the project proponent will be responsible for the cost of relocation • Relocation will affect only the PAPs and not the entire Ajade community

conclusion	<p>An inventory was taken on the affected area with the outcome as follows:</p> <p>NUMBER OF AFFECTED HOUSES – 14</p> <p>SIZE OF AFFECTED AREA- 10957m2 (2.7076 acres)</p> <p>The RAP lead consultant requested for the provision of a key in-depth history of the community including their system of operation, cultural values, socio-economics, method of land acquisition etc.</p> <p>According to him, the size of the area of relocation to be mapped out will be same as acquired by the project from their previous location after all necessary survey has been carried out.</p> <p>He encouraged the traditional ruler to schedule a meeting with his community to harmonize on the area of relocation after which a time frame of one week was agreed to send a feedback and other necessary documents as requested.</p>
------------	--

In a meeting with TCN and JICA on 6th day of February, 2018 held at TCN project office in Abuja, the outcome of the public consultation and issues of concern in Ajade was discussed. It was agreed that a site visit will be necessary to reconsider the issues raised about Ajade and the possibility of re-aligning the transmission line route to at least minimize impacts.

The Joint inspection and monitoring exercise was led by TCN Project Manager Engr. Ajibade on the 8th day of February, 2018. At end of the field inspection/monitoring, TCN/JICA Experts, the Project consultant and the project affected community (Ajade village) reached a consensus to re-align the TCN power transmissions line so as not to transverse the middle of the village. The RAP Project consultant however, considered it appropriate to hold another community consultation meeting following completion of the re-alignment by the line route consultant.

Below is the summary of the outcome of the community consultation meeting with Ajade community on March 2, 2018:

The meeting started at about 2.20p.m at Ajade Community. The RAP team leader in the Person of Mr Okoh Daniel welcomed participants from various communities and especially people of Ajade Community. He thanked the head of the Community for cooperating with Government in ensuring development in the power sector. He informed the community that, the power line will no longer pass through the village as earlier proposed.

The Baale of Ajade Community and PAPs present at the meeting demanded to know reasons for the Power line not to pass through the community as earlier proposed. In response, the team leader informed the community that the decision was reached after the Joint inspection and monitoring exercise by TCN and JICA Experts led by TCN Project Manager Engr. Ajibade on the 8th day of February, 2018. The RAP team leader explained that option 1 was preferred after critical evaluation of two options available which includes:

- *Re- alignment of the TCN line to avoid passing through AJADE Village*
- *Relocation of Ajade Village as earlier recommended during community consultation*

The team leader further explained that, the decision was reached after weighing the two options following request by the community for TCN to shift the power line away from the village. He maintained that Federal Government through TCN respect the wishes of the people in carryout any developmental project. According to him, the visit and consultation meeting with the community on the 8th day of February 2018 informed the decision made by TCN and JICA which favored option one (1) in line with the community choice.

In response, the Baale of Ajade Community made it clear to the RAP team that, he has no right to obstruct the decisions made by the owners of the project and furthermore, has communicated to the families that the realignment would affect. The Families to be affected by the new line were also present at the meeting according to the Baale.

Further questions were asked by Ibrahim Aderibigbe Fashola, who wanted to know the date for commencement of the exercise, Mr. Kolawole responded, saying that it will begin immediately after the meeting. Mr. Michael Taiwo asked if there is compensation for those whose houses were marked before the realignment. One of the community members, Mr. Adekunle reacted to the question by saying that since the assets on ground will no longer be affected, there will be no any form of compensation. Mrs. Adekunle Abeni asked if fallow lands will be compensated for, Mr. Kolawole responded by saying that compensation is only for assets that were on ground and that would be affected during the cause of carrying out the project be it a structure, cash crops, economic trees or any source of livelihood, and that fallow lands are not compensated for. Mr. Taliatu asked why the project was shifted to outskirts of the community; Mr. Okoh explained that, it was in line with people choice and International Best Practices.

In retrospect, Mr. Jolaoso showed concern on the previously marked structures, asking if they will be affected, Mr. Okoh made him to understand that since the power line project has taken another route, the previously marked structures will not be affected and therefore, no compensation will be paid to them.

In conclusion, the community leader and the youth leader further appreciated the consultant (RAP team) for the community consultation meeting. The meeting ended at about 3:10 pm.

Table 4.5 Summary of Public Consultation at Ikereku Community

Meeting date	3 rd February, 2018
Meeting venue	Ikereku community
Attendance	The meeting was attended by the Community leaders, Community members, PAPs within the project area, RAP Assistant Coordinator and the Team Consultants
Preamble	<p>The meeting commenced with an introduction by the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Assistant coordinator, Mrs. Edna Okoh who thanked the communities who had gathered for the scheduled consultation. She sensitized them on the essence of the project in which their community has been identified for total resettlement.</p> <p>According to her, critical issue of concern regarding the involuntary resettlement community is as result of the transmission line route which has positioned the community in between an already existing power line and the proposed power line. She probed for the opinion of the community members especially the PAPs on their decision to be totally resettled as the ongoing project is such that considers the safety and livelihood of people living within the project encroached area.</p> <p>She also inquired to know if they have any choice of location for their resettlement as this will help during the RAP preparation and further requested to know the concerns of the people as their suggestions, questions and contributions were addressed accordingly.</p>
Response and Perception of the community	One of the PAPs said that they have a place to be relocated but the cost of relocation should be accrued to the responsibility of the project proponents.
Conclusion	An inventory was taken on the affected area and structures in which the PAPs comprise of three families. The RAP Assistant coordinator suggested that a meeting should be held among the PAPs in order to come up with a concrete resolution regarding the process of their relocation.

CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE PROJECT AREA AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

5.1 Introduction

This socio-economic data in this section is largely derived from our Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study which field work took place in the month of December 2017. Other sources of information are also referenced.

5.2 Socio Economic Baseline

Methodology

Data gathering for the baseline information as reported in this RAP was carried out by our firm during the field work for ESIA. The socio-economic baseline study starts with some reviews and desktop studies of various reports on Nigeria. This provides the context within which the baseline information about Ogun State, the affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) and the immediate settlements around the project site will be appreciated. Finally, mostly data in statistical representation and charts, reflected in this ESIA, were obtained from structured consultations with the traditional rulers, community heads, and officials of the LGAs as well as members of the affected communities.

Human environmental baseline data was gathered using a combination of desktop studies and field surveys. It covers the following social components: demography, land uses, land ownership, administrative and socio-cultural institutions, infrastructures, economics and livelihood, cultural heritage and health.

The baseline socio-economic and health status of the project area was assessed using questionnaires distributed to not less than 50% of the people in the affected communities (because members of the affected communities were quite few). The data was supplemented by interview of selected adults and youths in each community. A total of five hundred (500) community members and health personnel within each community were interviewed between 16th and 23rd of December 2017.

a. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

The communities were first visited and the Chiefs, Elders, Youth leaders and women leaders were contacted. Various meetings were held with these groups on the need for the studies. They were then mobilized to co-operate and participate in the survey. The process of consultations with members of the communities continued throughout the study and is even to continue in the course of execution of the transmission power line plant project in the communities.



Olorunsogo, Lerin, Ita-Alaji, Akilagun consultation

Abese, Soderu Consultation

Plate 5.1: Socioeconomic Consultation with the affected communities



Oba Eerin consultation

Ijumo Ologbomi consultation



Women group consultation

Youth group consultation

Plate 5.2: Socioeconomic Consultation with the affected communities

Recruitment and Training of Field Assistants

With the approval of the community leaders, educated and literate members of the communities were recruited and trained as field assistants in the administration of questionnaires and to conduct the study team round the communities.

Socio-economic data collection

This was done mainly by the use of a well-structured questionnaires which addressed all the socio-economic issues e.g. occupation, income, marital status and marriage practice, educational status, historical data, Natural resources management, social groups, land use and on infrastructures like housing, markets, schools, hospital type of water, electricity, roads and other baseline socio-economic data.

Health Data Collection

The administered health questionnaires contained questions addressing the socio-demographic data; housing; infrastructure and physical environment; health and well-being including current prevalent communicable and non-communicable diseases; health seeking behaviours, nutritional status; occupational health, lifestyle and social habits as they affects health. Adults, children and infants in the surveyed households were physically examined. Some of the parameters assessed were weight, and height (with which the Body Mass Index was calculated) hair quality and colour, the eyes, skin, ear, mouth, breath and heart sounds, breasts and abdominal examinations. The various disease ailments seen were recorded. Other parameters assessed were common adult and childhood diseases, immunization status, physical body assessment and general appearance of the individuals.

Assessment of Available Health Care Facilities

The local hospitals/clinic and other orthodox health establishments where available in the communities were visited and their health data and records were obtained. Some of the parameter obtained are as follows:

- *Types and number of health professionals*
- *Types of available equipment*
- *Types of health services available for the communities*
- *In-patient and Out-Patients records*

- *Types and conditions of health infrastructure*
- *Administrative structure*
- *Logistic /accessibility of the health facilities to the community members*
- *Utilization of the facilities as well as baseline health parameters.*

Sampling Technique:

The socio-economic and health questionnaires were administered to the households. A cross sectional stratified random survey method was employed. Questionnaires were administered to 15% of the adult population (i.e. 39% of the total population). A total of 500 questionnaires were randomly administered to adults in the different communities. The study team ensured that the entire communities were covered.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

These were held separately with male elders, youths and women groups. All socio-economic and health issues and how they have been affected by previous development projects as well as what is to be expected in the current project were discussed. The felt needs of the communities, and possible ways of mitigating against the identified possible negative impacts due to the negative environmental effects that may arise in the transmission line projects in all the neighbouring communities were also discussed.



Plate 5.3: Focus Group discussion with adult men and women Source: Godirra Chemicals Fieldwork, 2017/2018

Study of infrastructures and other environmental Issues

A walk-through the communities was conducted and all infrastructures that can be seen e.g. Electricity, Schools, Roads, Hospitals and markets were located geo-referenced using the GPS location of its latitude and longitude and studied. Also observations were made on the environmental living conditions, noting the following: types of housing, environmental sanitation, source and quality of water supply, evidence of erosion and flooding and general environmental degradation.

Social and Health hazards:

The social and health hazards identified during the studies and the overall possible impact of the transmission line project on the communities were assessed and rated in accordance with Hazard identification and inventorization (HAZID) and Hazards and Effects Management process (HEMP) practices in development projects. Recommendations of the possible environmental management to mitigate the observed hazards as well as the negative impact remediation measures were accordingly proffered.

5.3 Demographic Overview of project area

The official population figure in Nigeria is the 2006 national population census. According to the population figure, Ogun state has a population of 3,751,140 people made up of 1,864,907 for males and 1,886,223 for females. Table 5.1 depicts the population of the project areas.

Table 5.1: Population Distribution of the project area

LGA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
IFO	269,206	269,964	539,170
EWEKORO	28,212	26,881	55,093
OBAFEMI OWODE	118,574	116,497	235,071
Total	415,992	413,342	829,334

Table 5.1 above shows that the three (3) LGAs that constitute the project area have an aggregated population of 829,334 in which about 65% are from Ifo, 28% are from Obafemi- Owode while 7% are from Ewekoro.

Host Communities

It is expected that there would be over 60 communities and villages within the spatial boundary of the proposed project. The information and location of affected communities is presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Affected Communities and LGAs

	Sections	LGA/ State	Communities
1	Ejio – Shojuolu	Ewekoro, Ogun State	Ejio
2			Arigbajo
3			Apomu
4			Ayepe
5			Sojuolu
6	Olorunsogo – Ejio	Ifo, Ogun State	Olorunsogo
7			Ita – Alaji
8			Fenopa
9			Lerin
10			Ikereku
11			Obasa
12			Olowofela
13			Mose
14			Ajgunle
15			Ewekoro, Ogun State
16		Ajitadun	
17		Elegbata	
18		Oreke	
19		Aberemeta	
20	Ogunmola		
21	Sowunmi		
22	Soderu		
23	Abese		
24	Iludun		
25	Ejio		
26	Ejio – New	Ewekoro, Ogun State	Ejio
27	Abeokuta		Iludun

28		Abese
29		Soderu
30		Adubi-Aro
31		Ayeye
32		Sepeti
33		Baase
34		Akinbore
35		Ifada
36		Onikoko
37		Oluke – Orile
38		Afowowa Eleyele
39		IlaO
40		Itoiri – Alase
41		Awado
42		Ate
43		Ogidi
44		Akakun
45		Onibotuje
46		Pankere
47		Gbagba
48		Ajade
49		Obolonti
50		Otude
51		Ijumo
53	Obafemi Owode,	Igboti
54	Ogun State	Ikija
55		Otegbola
56		Oluwo
57		Ikija – Olose
58		Odana

59			Okuri
60			Inandan
61			Opanigangan
62			Iregun
63			Aganyan
64			Lukosi – Kenta
65			Ijemo – Efon
66			Ijeun
68			Kerebe
69			Tolu
70			Ototo

5.3.1 Household Characteristics

A total of 500 household questionnaires were administered, 488 retrieved representing a success rate of 98%, and 2% of health personnel from the various health centres.

The 2017 projected population estimates of all the communities within the project area of influence from 2006 population figures at 2.83% growth rate was about 12,500 consisting of about 6,150 males and 6350 females. The study population profile comprised of 10% infants (between 0 – 4yrs), 25% in the primary school age (5 – 11yrs), 20% in the adolescent group (12 - 21), 36% in the mature adults and elders group (22 – 59yrs), while the least of 3% were in the very elderly group (60yrs and above). The family size is moderate with an average of about 7-8 persons per house

a. Age and Gender Distribution

Based on the interactions with members of the communities, it was observed that majority of the people residing in the communities are between 45 and 65 years (>25%) while those above 65 year of age were the least (<19%) represented in the project area . According to participants in focus group discussions, a significant number of youths have moved to urban area to work in the factories, to school in better education facilities and to look for white collar jobs. However, the proportion of youth in various area is still fairly large which indicates a general likelihood for future growth of the populations in the communities.

The field survey revealed that the household population structure is made up of 46.5% male and 53.5% female.

Table 5.3: Age and Gender Distribution

Age Brackets	Ifo		Ewekoro		Obafemi	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1-18	10	14	11.4	14.6	10.9	10.1
19-39	9	10	16.3	17.7	18.2	21.8
40-65	20	18	10.6	12.4	7.7	11.3
>65	8	11	7.4	9.8	9.9	10.1

Source: GCNL, 2017

b. Marital status of head of household

The total adults sampled consisted of 280 males and 208 females. Among them, 11% were single, 81% were married, 8% widowed. The marriage practice in the community is mainly polygamy (45%) and monogamy (55%) which is only evident mostly among the elderly members of the community. Monogamy is fast becoming more dominant due to increase in the Christian faith and the poor economy making it difficult for a man to care for more than one wife and several children. However members of the communities marry at an early age of about 19years old. The older men claimed that the several wives and children enabled them to maintain their farms and to support their farming and fishing occupations to feed and maintain the family.

Table 5.4: Nature of Marriage in Households

Nature of marriage	Ifo	Ewekoro	Obafemi	TOTAL	PERCENT (%)
Monogamous	47	104	41	192	55%
Polygamous	37	90	32	159	45%
TOTAL	84	194	73	351	100%

Source: GCNL, 2017

Table 5.5: Marital Status of Heads Of Household

Martial status	Ifo	Ewekoro	Obafemi Owode	TOTAL	PERCENT (%)
Single	8	16	0	24	11%
Married	42	100	32	174	81%
Widowed	3	8	5	16	8%
Divorced/Separated	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	53	124	37	214	

Household size

Information on household size of the communities in each of the LGAs is presented in Table 5.6

Table 5.6: Household Size of Project Area

Members of household	Ifo		Ewekoro		Obafemi Owode		TOTAL		Percentage (%)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1-2	3	4	9	8	0	0	12	12	2.7
3-5	44	45	83	117	2	1	151	192	38.3
6-10	40	54	128	148	6	7	205	239	49.7
11-15	25	35	10	13	0	0	35	48	9.3
>15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	112	138	230	286	8	8	403	491	

Source: GCNL 2017

As could be seen in Table 5.6, the dominant household sizes in the project area are those made up of 6-7 persons, accounting for 49.7% of the households. This was followed by those made up of 3-5 persons (38.3%). About 9.3% and 2.7% households have family sizes of between 11-15 persons and 1-2 persons respectively. Also, the population of females in households of all the LGA was higher than the males, except in Ifo LGA where both sexes shared equal numbers.

Ethnic Composition

The over 60 communities studied belong to the Yoruba ethnic group and speak the Yoruba language with the Egba dialect. The communities are located in Ifo, Ewekoro and Obafemi Owode local government areas (LGAs) in Ogun state, Nigeria. The inhabitants claimed that they were born in their communities and have lived all their life in the communities. The settlements appear nucleated with houses facing each other along the road which tends to bend round and round enclosing the communities. The houses are also crowded together living very little spaces between them. This kind of settlement affords the people the necessary security making it difficult for thieves, invaders and outsiders to single out a house for an attack. At one call, the whole community can rise almost at once. In almost all cases there are no fences separating one building from another. Whatever affects one household immediately affects the whole community. The communities clearly demonstrate a very good example of communal living.

The communities also have the same culture and tradition of the Yoruba people in general. This is clearly demonstrated in their marriage, burial, traditional religious practices and in their general living habits and conditions. Festivals and ceremonies are marked with eating of pounded yams and rice (called “*Ofada* rice”), drumming and dancing by masquerades or people wearing masks and with tattooed bodies as well as people wearing various apparels. Some of these apparels distinguish the celebrants and their relatives from other people in the ceremony.



Plate 5.4: Ofada rice processing at Opanigangan Community



Plate 5.5: Burying family members in front of their homes at Abese community

Eight ethnic groups were observed to be present within the project area. These ethnic groups and their respondent populations in each affected LGA are presented in Table 4.48.

Ethnicity	Local Governments			Average (%)
	Ifo	Ewekoro	Obafemi	
Yoruba	40	75	30	48.3
Egun	40	12	55	35.7
Igede	5	4	2	3.67
Ogoja	3	2	3	2.67
Aja	1	2	1	1.35
Ihori	1	2	2	1.67
Ibo	5	2	5	4.0
Hausa	5	1	2	2.67

Religion

The inhabitants in all the communities of study practice three religions namely Christianity, Islam (Muslim religion) and Traditional religion. In some communities Christianity is dominant while in others Islam is dominant. On the average only about 10% are the traditional religion worshippers in all the communities, studied and these traditionalist maintain and still retain the shrines in the communities. Putting all the communities together, the modern day Christianity is

the dominant religion with various churches in the communities like Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Assemblies of god and other Pentecostal churches.



Plate 5.6: Four Square church @ Soderu and Redeem church @Sowunmi communities

Those that still adhere to traditional religion have their shrines located in the community. Some of the major shrines are as follow:

- *Obatanla*
- *Oju Osun (eyes of the river god)*
- *Ogun (god of iron)*
- *Erinle*
- *Oro*
- *Yemoja*
- *Egungun*
- *Shango (god of thunder)*
- *Oya*
- *Papa*
- *Iguniko*
- *Esu (devil)*
- *Egun (god of Masquerade)*
- *Alale*
- *Aragbo*
- *Ogunyemoja*

- *Uso*
- *Igbogunko kuso*
- *Angora*
- *Shokpono and*
- *Ogboni (brotherhood fraternity)*

Despite the presence of the three religions, the people have no religion crisis and they live together peacefully. The major forbidden/evil forest in the communities is the Igbo-oro. Women, children and strangers are not allowed into these forests. Others are Igbo fa, Igbo meiro, Igbo Ounuko and Makpere land.



Plate 5.7: Esu (devil's) shrine at Abese community

Traditional style

All the communities studied claimed that their ancestors migrated from Abeokuta in Ogun State to settle in their present day communities. They claimed that their forefathers were great farmers and till date farming is still their main occupation. The quest to acquire more expanded land for farming and to acquire more independence and freedom influenced their forefathers' migrations. The migration thus afforded the people the opportunity to acquire the land on which they settled for agricultural, hunting and development purposes.

Traditionally, the first settler became the head of the community where they settled and in most cases the community is named after him; that is how most communities bear the name of the founder or first settler.

The major festivals of the communities are the New Yam Festival whereby they celebrate the harvest and the dawn of new farming year. It is marked by eating, drinking and various dances with the traditional ruler chairman the occasion. They are also said to make sacrifices to their gods for provision, protection and blessings. The other major festivals are the worshipping of their gods at their various shrines. The days set aside for each of these festivals are usually determined and announced by the traditional rulers (the Baale and the chiefs) and the chief priest of the various shrines. The information is announced to the people by the town crier (information officer).

The communities also observe and celebrate other modern day festivals like the Christmas, New Year, Independence Day and Easter celebrations. The Muslims also celebrate Muslim festivals and holidays (e.g. Eid el kabir, Eid el malud) as it happens in other parts of Nigeria.

Marriage and Burial ceremonies are also marked in their Yoruba traditional ways as has always been the case. These ceremonies are marked with various cultural dances and traditional rites and have not changed since the advent of modern day developments. The culture and tradition of these communities are very rich and admirable.

Generally the people forbid adultery and incest and the eating of sacred animals e.g. the vulture, snakes, alligator, dove, deer and millipedes. Apart from these the people really do not have so many forbidden food (except eating of millets or drinking of palm wine “Emu Okpe”) or cultural/traditional taboos. Strangers therefore find it easy to mix freely with the people.

5.3.2 Economic Environment

Occupation

The major occupations of the people of the communities are farming (75%), trading (50%), fishing (40%), hunting (20%) labourers (10%) and others e.g. civil servants, skilled workers etc. (10%). Some people, as shown from the prevalence figures of the occupations combined two or more occupations (e.g. fishing and farming, fishing and trading or even farming and civil service job) in order to improve their quality of life which was generally poor. The people engaged in farming, fishing and other labourious work which make them susceptible to injuries and other health hazards associated with these labourious occupations. Among the farmers, common crops

grown are cassava, yams, cocoyam plantain/Banana, vegetables maize, ofada rice and beans. The farmers claimed that for more than 20 years now the yields have been poor due to land overuse with no shifting cultivation and the non-use of fertilizers.

Fishing is done in communities that have rivers or streams e.g. Opanigangan, Iregun, Inandan and Okuri communities fish at river Ogun; Illudun-Ejio, Abese uses Osun stream; Soderu, Sepeti, Ayeye and Adubi aro communities use the Wagunnu River; while Ijumo-Ologboni, Ajade community uses the Odo Ipa River. Those that used to fish in the nearby creeks and rivers were said to also have very poor fish yields possibly due to the effects of over fishing and water pollution. Some of the common fishes caught from the water include mostly, cat fishes, tilapia, momyrups and other freshwater fishes. The people also fish out periwinkles, aquatic snails, oyster and other aquatic animals for local consumption.

Most of the youths (about 85%) complained of unemployment hence they resorted to self-employment jobs of fishing, farming, trading or other labourious jobs. There have been no help from governments or any other organizations in the employment of the youths and no help to even enable them enhance their occupations of farming, trading or other jobs.

Industry

Olorunsogo Power Plant Phase 1 at Olorunsogo managed by Pacific Energy Company Limited, Lafarge Cement Company Limited at Papalanto community and Ice block fabrication industry at Abese are the most known industry in the area. However, Garri processing industries, oil palm processing industries, block industries, pure water industries and bakeries are some examples. It was revealed that most of them are owned by non-indigenes. Hospitality industries –Hotels are also present in the area.

Income

The average monthly income in the communities was very poor and most people earned below ₦20,000 monthly. The breakdown of the income levels from respondents was as follows: Less than ₦10,000 per month (25%): ₦10,000 to ₦19,999 (55%): ₦20,000 to ₦29,999 (15%), and ₦30,000 and above (5%). The respondents claimed that they engage in informal savings method to be able to raise money at the end of the year. They claimed to spend their income on feeding, paying rents, clothing, children's education, medical care, transportation and general living expenses.

They do not own many possessions and claimed to be partially involved in saving any money since the money was not even enough to spend. To live sustainably on the average nowadays, particularly in the modern day when goods and services are very expensive, an individual has to earn sufficiently in the neighbourhood of at least ₦50,000 monthly.

Education Level

The Educational status showed that about 70% of respondents have had at least primary education and can speak (i.e. communicate orally) as well as read and write using English Language. However, most of the people (about 95%) were very well informed and speak Pigeon English. The educational status in the communities at the time of study was as follows: No formal education (30%), Primary education only (30%) secondary education attained (30%), Tertiary education (University graduates) (8%); HND/Technical education and Higher Degrees (Master's/Doctorate degrees) (2%). The people were thus very well informed on socio-economic and health issues relating to the overall development of the community.

5.3.3 Existing Infrastructure

a. Educational facility

Most communities do not have schools. A few have only the primary school while the secondary schools are even fewer. Children have to travel long distances on foot on very bad roads to attend school daily. All the schools are however very poorly maintained by government. They do not have educational facilities and no enough teachers. There are no tertiary institutions. For example, Ise have only one primary school at Olorunsogo for the five communities living in the axis, namely Olorunsogo, Lerin, Akinleun, Fenopa and Ita Alhaji while for the secondary education the children go far outside the communities to Papalanto or Itori or Abeokuta which are over 10kms away. Also at Moshe, Olowofela, Ajegunle, Ijoko and Apena communities, only Moshe has a primary school. The children also have to go far away to Papalanto, Itori and Abeokuta for their secondary education and only a few wealthy ones can afford this.



Plate 5.8: Methodist Nursery and Primary



Plate 5.9: Primary school donated by the

Water Supply/Infrastructure

Inhabitants of the impacted community obtain water from rivers, streams and wells (95%) while only about 50% use borehole water provided by some individuals (i.e. private boreholes). There were also some old ring wells and mono-pump boreholes established in the 1970's by Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) but are no longer in use, as the water produced, if at all, were of very poor quality. Almost all the people in the communities use mostly pure water in sachets as their drinking water. These are sold at 10 naira per sachet.





Plate 5.10: Community water well facility in Olorunsogo Community

Electricity

Most of the communities (80%) have no electricity supply from the National Grid of Power Holdings Company of Nigeria (PHCN). Only financially capable individuals generate their own power supply by use of petrol powered generators. This is a major problem in the community.



Plate 5.11: Electricity line and Transformer at Soderu Community

Health care facility

The communities had only one Primary Health Care Centre each at Olorunsogo, Sowunmi and Oba-Eerin communities which is in a very bad state; the beds are unusable, untrained medical personnel (auxiliary nurses), etc. All other communities had no clinic or health centre. For proper medical care the people go to Ifo, Itori, Abeokuta and Shagamu Hospitals which are over 1 hour distance by road for only serious medical cases. There are a few private clinics which were usually too expensive for the masses.

There were also said to be a very few herbalists and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) in the communities although their numbers were not officially known or disclosed by the people. Most people were said to simply embark more on self-medication with drugs purchased from the several medicine stores and people only go to the hospital when their cases are serious. Personnel and medical facilities in the Health centres are very poor as the centre has no resident doctor.



Plate 5.12: Health Facility at Olorunsogo



Plate. 5.13: Toilet as kitchen at the health centre

Security facility

The existence of police station was only noticed at Oba Eerin and Ejio Communities out of the 70 communities of the project area. Most communities surveyed practiced local community policing (vigilante groups) or solely rely on tradition medium in tackling crime. According to the respondents, one of such traditional medium is the Esu deity. They claim that the Esu is capable of punishing anyone who does evil in the community; hence, there is a reduced crime rate in the affected communities.



Plate 5.14: Police station at Oba Eerin

Transportation facility

The major roads that linked the major towns were all tarred by the Government but with lots of pot holes and gallops. They were also narrow and windy at the time of study. The major road that linked the communities is the Papalanto - Shagamu road. This road is very bad as the pot holes have turned to trenches making it very difficult even for lorries and trailers to pass and certainly impassable to cars. The adjoining roads linking the communities to the Papalanto - Shagamu road as well as the roads within each impacted community were earth roads, and were untarred. They still had lots of pot holes. The roads also had no drainages. Other feeder roads in the communities were also earth roads and very poor.



Plate 5.15: Devastating state of the major road



Plate 5.16: Papalanto–Soderu Road

Waste management

Most residents from the affected communities dump their wastes into the bush while others dump their refuse at specific designated places at the back of their homes for final disposal by burning or burying. Most of the people (85%) use the pit latrines or bush while a few (12%) use the river water. It was only about 3% that use the modern day water cistern flush toilets. The people of the impacted communities are generally clean and the entire communities were also seen to be neat.

5.3.4 Community Health

a. Adult Health Problems

The common health problems identified among the adult population from ages 21years and above were malaria (36%), Gastroenteritis (32%), Dysentery/diarrhea (30%), Body pains/Rheumatism (30%), Sores/injuries (23%) and Cough/URTI (22%), as shown in Fig. 4.47 some individuals have more than one ailment.

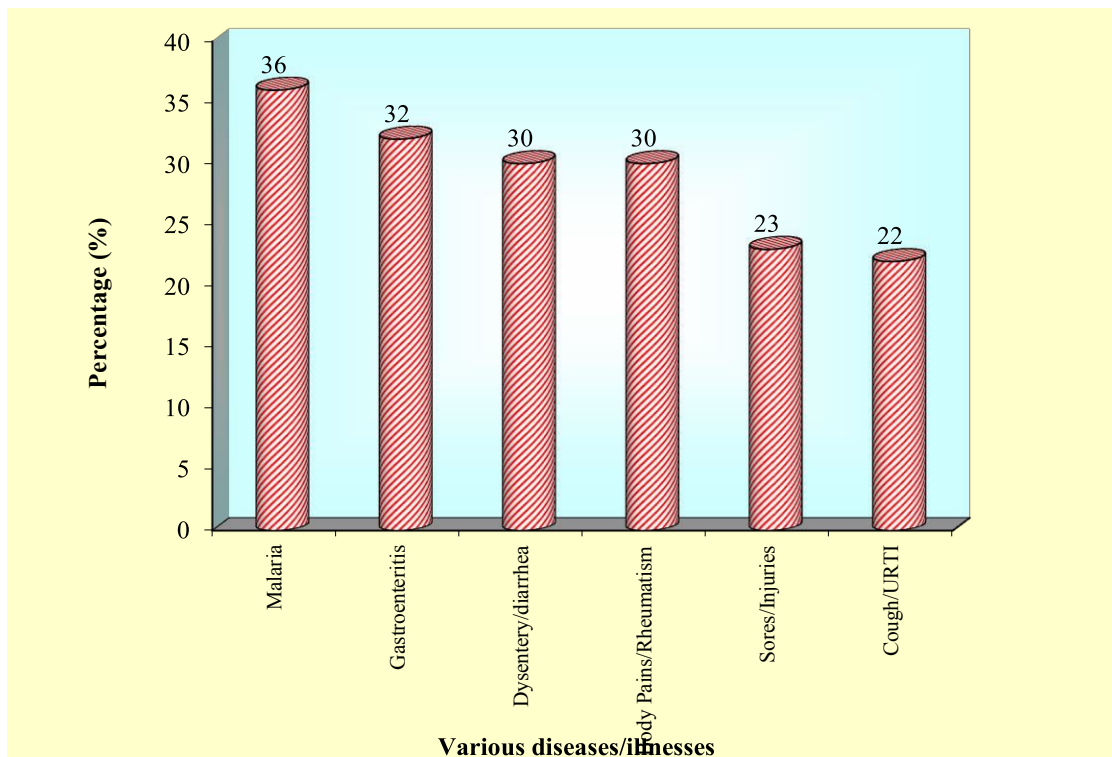


Fig. 5.2: Prevalence of various diseases and illnesses among adults

b. Children Health Problems

Among the children the most common health problems were also malaria (20%), Dysentery/Diarrhoea (18%) Gastroenteritis (14%) worm infestation (14%) and cough (10%) as shown in Fig. 4.28 some individuals have more than one ailment.

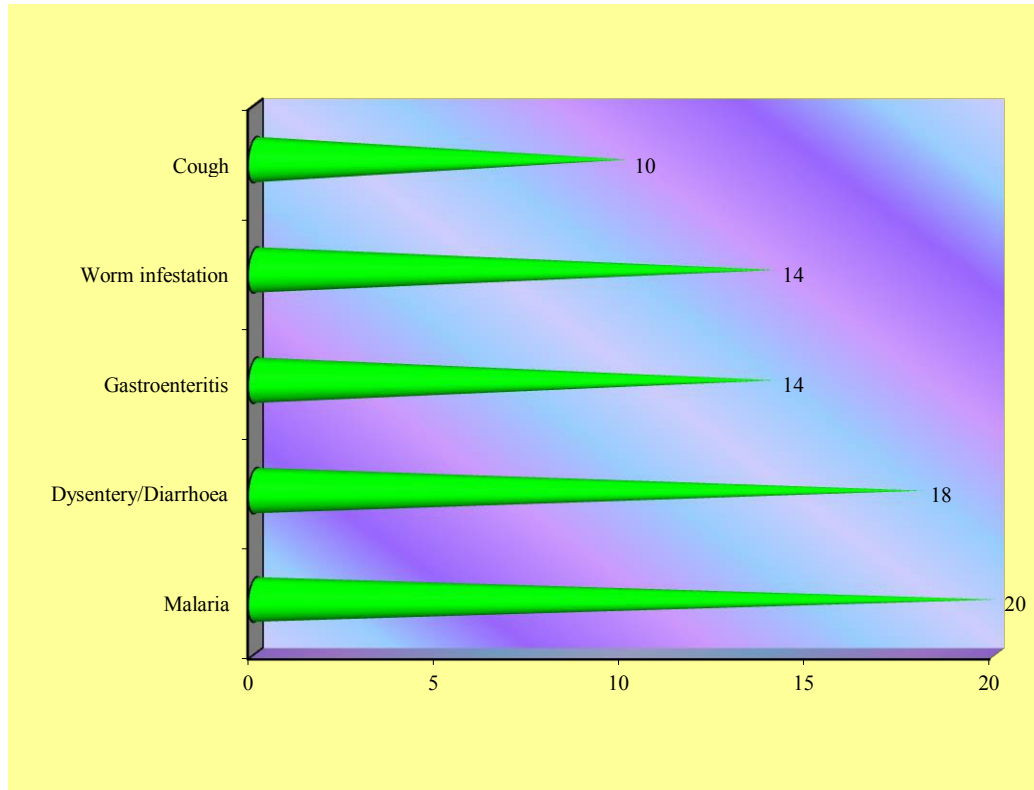


Fig. 5.3: Prevalence of various diseases and illnesses among children

The diseases recorded are those that have been endemic in the communities as far back as they can remember and no modern development projects were said to have adversely affected the health of the people.

Disease ailments according to Age groups and Sex

Among the adults the most elderly in the 50yrs and above age group had the highest number of cases with diseases while the 21-30 years age group had the least number of cases. Among the children, the number of cases with diseases was highest among the 6-10yrs age group and least among the 11-15yrs age group. Generally males seemed to harbour more cases of diseases ailments than females. This may not be unconnected with the fact that males were probably more exposed to these infections due to their occupation and various outdoor activities.

Causes of disease ailments

The major causes of the diseases can be attributed to the poor unhygienic living conditions exposing them to flies and mosquito bites and other disease pathogens in air and water thereby causing malaria fever and other gastrointestinal diseases. Cough and respiratory ailments may be due to air pollution due to poor sanitation and emissions from the Lafarge cement factory in the locality. Among the non-communicable diseases body pains was mostly due to their fishing and farming occupation and hard labour. Injuries were mostly due to occupational or home accidents or due to fighting/assault while boat accidents were least common. Other non-communicable diseases like Hernia, Diabetes and High Blood Pressure seemed to be acquired with age due to the unguarded and unregulated or free lifestyle of the people as the diseases occurred mostly among the elderly people. The people have always had these ailments from time. The prevalent diseases seen during the studies are the typical tropical diseases endemic in local communities.

Knowledge, Attitude and practices on health issues

The results showed that the inhabitants know very well the nature and causes of the common diseases e.g. Malaria, Dysentery, Body pains etc. they suffer. They also know how such diseases can be prevented or controlled but their major constraint has been their poor financial status (poverty) and lack of good medical care in the communities. For the same reason most people (60%) buy drugs or obtain herbs to treat themselves (through self-medication) when sick and most pregnant women go to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) to deliver their babies rather than go to the hospitals. However, only (30%) of the people go to the hospital only to take prescription from the doctor and purchase their drugs from chemist stores by themselves. Six percent (6%) of the people go to native herbalists while 4% rely on spiritual healing and go to prayer houses for their healings.

The inhabitants also claimed that children particularly those under 5 years of age seem to die more in the communities than the teenagers and adults. This according to them was due to lack of proper medical care, poor feeding and self-medication practices. They claimed that people only go to hospitals when the sickness is very serious and complicated and after self-medication has failed. On environmental issues on health, the people agreed that poor toilet facilities, poor sanitation and living conditions, poor waste disposal methods, poor housing and poor personal hygiene, all contribute to poor health in the communities.

Nutritional status of the respondents

The food items consumed by the respondents in the communities are starchy staples such as cassava (and its bye-products like *garri*, *starch*, *fufu* or *Santana* etc) plantain, cocoyam, rice (*ofada* rice), beans and yams. Animal protein foods are fish, shrimps, snails and bush meat from antelopes, grass cutter and giant rats. Animals such as domestic fowls and ducks are also reared for meat. The people also eat lots of vegetables and fruits (e.g. vegetables are used for production of the local common soup).

Most people (85%) eat twice a day (i.e. morning and evenings (50%) or afternoons and evenings (35%). The rest (15%) claimed to eat only one solid meal in a day and usually between afternoon and evening periods.

There are no special food items for breakfast, lunch or dinner but the people simply eat any food items as they are available at any time of the day.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated for the adults and it is the weight in kilograms over the height in metres². The result showed that 68% of the respondents have normal nutritional status (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Nutritional status of Adult respondents as estimated by the Body Mass Index (BMI)

Health indicator	Standard Reference value of BMI	Number of respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Under Nutrition	<20	10	20%
Normal	20-24.9	34	68%
Overweight	25-29.9	6	12%
Obese	30-39.9	-	-
Grossly obese	≥ 40	-	-
Total		50	100.0%

For the children, indices for stunting, wasting and underweight were calculated.

Underweight (Malnutrition) was obtained by comparing the mean weight of children under study over the mean weight of normal children of same age and compared with standard or reference values.

Stunting was obtained by comparing the mean height of children under study over the mean height of normal children of same age and expressed with standard or reference values.

Wasting was obtained by comparing the mean weight of children of study over the mean weight of normal children of same height and expressed with standard or reference values.

The calculated value of the nutritional status in the children showed no malnutrition, no stunting and no wasting (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Calculated values of Nutritional Status for underweight, Wasting and Stunting for 50 Children at the impacted Communities

S/No	Age (Months)	(A) MALNUTRITION OR UNDERWEIGHT			(B) STUNTING Mean height (study) x 100 Mean height (Std)		(C) WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT (WASTING)	
		Mean weight (kg)	Standard Range for children of same age	Remarks	Percentage Height for Age	Remarks	Percentage weight for height	Remark
1.	0-10	6.50	3.5-9.4	No underweight or malnutrition	97.50%	Above 90% No Stunting	96.50%	Above 80% no wasting
2.	11-20	10.5	9.5-12.4	"	97.55%	"	92.15%	"
3.	21-30	13.2	12.5-14.4	"	98.20%	"	92.45%	"
4.	31-40	15.6	14.5-17.4	"	98.77%	"	95.32%	"
5.	41-50	18.5	17.5-19.4	"	99.53%	"	90.52%	"

Immunization status:

At the family and household levels the immunization coverage of the infants and children for oral polio and measles vaccine could not be correctly ascertained due to absence of health records. Only 20% of parent respondents claimed to have given their children vaccination at birth in the health centers. Everybody was said to benefit in the house to house polio and measles vaccine given by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The immunization given according to the parents, are also always incomplete.

Social Habits and life style

- (1) *Drinking: Generally most adult males (about 60% recorded by the use of questionnaire) drink alcohol in each community. Those that do not drink are mostly Christians. Of those that drink alcohol, only about 20% were said to occasionally drink excessively. The male to female ratio in alcohol consumption was 10:1*
- (2) *Smoking: About 40% of the males smoke cigarettes or snuff ground tobacco while 5% of the female agreed to take snuff ground tobacco only but no female agreed to smoking cigarette. A few unknown numbers among the youths are said to smoke Indian hemp but other drugs like cocaine, heroine etc. are said to be non-existent. Nowadays most people do not smoke due to their Christian faith.*
- (3) *Physical exercise/leisure: Except for the very elderly which constituted about (2%) that can no longer move about, other inhabitants in each communities are very active and get exercised during their physical manual labour in the daily occupation of mostly fishing farming and other labourous jobs. Also the youths play various games like tennis, draughts, ludo and also engage in competitive football matches with other communities.*
- (4) *Prostitution: Prostitution is known to exist in the communities but only about 5% of the women are said to be involved. The prostitutes are not officially known. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are said to be very low in prevalence and only 2.0% (in teenagers 11-15yrs old) and 10% (in adults) infection rates with STD was recorded in the communities. Oral interviews and analysis of questionnaire showed that (100%) members of the communities are aware of the AIDS disease but according to them, no AIDS has been recorded in the communities.*
- (5) **Personal Cleanliness and Hygiene**
On personal cleanliness and hygiene the respondents claimed to have good hygiene practices and good sanitation in the communities. All respondents (100%) claimed to wash their hands before and after meals and after going to toilet, and all still claimed to sweep their floors as well as take bath every day.

5.3.5 Housing and Living Conditions

In the host communities of study, most of the houses (about 80%) were permanent structures, of which some are constructed with brick walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets (zinc) and a large proportion are of mud bricks. The houses were more or less similar to the type of average living houses found in most rural and semi-urban areas of Nigeria. Modern buildings account for 5% of the stock of housing while the rest (95%) houses are locally and poor in appearances; with some having weak walls (made with sticks and mud) and lack proper ventilation. In most houses in the communities, the kitchen and toilets are built outside and behind the main house.





Plate 5.17: Type of Residential Houses in the Project Area

Indigenous People

IFC Performance Standard 7 recognizes Indigenous Peoples as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies. Indigenous people are not applicable in Nigeria. However, the Federal Government recognises ethnicity. Nigeria has three largest ethnic groups that include the Yoruba, Hausa–Fulani and Igbo, representing 71 percent of the population. The project is located in South-west Nigeria and the people living in this region are mainly the Yoruba ethnicity.

5.3.6 Land Use

Analysis of the survey from the project area reveals 8 thematic categories for land use and their relative proportions in the area. They include Crop farming (62.3%), Fallow/barren land (14%), Afforestation (9%), Residential building (8%), River and Swampy Lands (7%), Shrine and artifice (3%), Livestock (2%), Church, Mosque and Commercial (0.5%).

The above result underscores the fact that the project area is rural and the primary livelihood is farming.

Table 5.9 above gives a detailed presentation of the land use analysis in descending order with names of communities where each item are predominant.

Table 5.9: Land Use Ratio around communities in the project area

S/N	LAND USE	Percentage (%)	COMMUNITY / NAME
1	CROP FARMING	62.3%	ACROSS ALL ABESE- SUGAR CANE, PLANTAIN, BANANA ITA ALAJI- CASSAVA, PEPPER, PINEAPPLE, YAM
2	FALLOW/ BARREN LAND	14%	ITA ALAJI (25), AKE (9), OLORUNSOGO (16), OGIDI (22), MOLAJA (11), AKAKUN (11), ODOFIN (6), AGBANGBA (1), ISOTA (3), BAMUKUN(4), OYA (5), LUKOSI (2), SEPETI (20), AKINBORE (2), PAKERE (13), AYEYE (3), IFADA(10), ABESE (6),SODERU (3), ONIKOKO (11), ADUBIARO (2), ONIBOTUJE (7), AJADE (2), EJIO (1), BAASE (9), OWODE (1), INUDANE (8), OKWURI (1), MOSHE (4), AGONYON (2), OBOLONTI (1)
3	AFFORESTTATION	9%	ELEYELE, IJUMO,ILAO,APANIGUNGUN, SOWUNMI, IJEUN,OLUKE, MOSHE
4	RESIDENTIAL	8%	ITA ALAJI, MOLAJA, IKEREKU, TOOLU, LUKOSI,OREKE, FENOPA,ABESE, LERIN, EJIO, AKINBORE, SODERU, ADUBIARO, AJADE, BAASE, SOWUNMI, OLOWOFELA, ABEREMETA, OLUKE, MOSHE, APENA, IJEMO, AJITADUN, AJEGUNLE
5	RIVER/ SWAMPY LAND	7%	ADUBIARO (RIVER), INUDANE & BAASE (RIVER) GBANGA (SWAMPY LAND)
6	SHRINE, Archaeological And Sacred Sites	3%	OGUN SHRINE, OOSHA SHRINE, OBATALA SHRINE,IDI EGBE SHRINE, SANGO SHRINE,OYA SHRINE, ERINLE SHRINE, AGBOMOLA SHRINE, TEMIDIRE SHRINE, OGUN SHRINE, IGBORO SHRINE, <u>Communities of location of shrines</u> OBASA, JITADU, ILAO, IKIJA, FENOPA, OLUWO, LERIN, IKIJA OLOSHE, EJIO, ABESE, INUDANE, BAASE AND ABEREMETA.
7	LIVESTOCK/ FISH FARMING	2%	AS IN CROP FARMING
8	CHURCH, MOSQUE & COMMERCIAL	0.5%	OBASA, EJIO, SODERU, ONIKOKO, AJADE, OLOWOFELA

5.3.7 Land Ownership

The two major ways in which land is owned in the project area are by family inheritance and by community holding. Land owned by the communities are usually under the care of the community head (i.e. the Baale and Chiefs). Land reserved for development is under the care or custodian of the village head and paramount ruler. This is because land is a very scarce commodity and requires good protection for generations yet unborn. By virtue of the Land Use Act (1978) all lands owned by the community are integral parts of public/government land. The host communities for this RAP study agree that all land belong to the Federal Government of Nigeria who have the right to acquire any land for use by Government in the interest of the people.

Families and individual land owners keep their land by cultivating it yearly to prevent its acquisition by other people. At the time of study there were no cases of lingering or existing land dispute within the communities.

5.3.8 Shrines and Cultural Heritages

There are archaeological and sacred sites, such as traditional burial grounds and shrines in the communities. These sites are highly valued by the people and considered sacred and encroachment in such areas would attract serious resentment from the communities. The people celebrate several traditional festivals, the observance of which is believed to be for the general well-being of the people.

There are shrines and believers in the traditional worship. Many of the people that have shrines are also either Christians or Muslims. They believe that their shrines depict their ancestral believe and heritage. They believe that the gods of the shrines listen to their needs and offer them protection against evil. They also informed us that the gods of the shrines provide people with children for the barren, protection from evil, good luck in life endeavor, etc. It is cultural belief to bury their loved ones in front of their houses except in the following cases: if the person commits suicide and/or dies in the course of doing evil/forbidden things then the remains of the person is buried at the evil forest which is out of reach to strangers.



Plate 5.18: Sacred place for Shokpono



5.19: Tombs by residential homes at Abese



Plate 5.20: Sacred Esu deity at Ijumo

CHAPTER SIX: PROJECT IMPACTS ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Introduction

The ESIA report of this project has covered extensively on the wide range impacts of the project resulting from the different stages of project cycle, including positive and negative impacts. For example, the activities of work will involve vegetation cover clearing for installation of towers, power lines and sub-stations. Given that vegetation and shrubs are carbon sinkers that protect the mother environment against global warming and soil erosion; when depleted or removed, it could lead to global warming, increase soil vulnerability to erosion, cause soil infertility and extinction of wide animals which the locals game for livelihood and for their proteins.

While the ESIA has articulated the impacts of the project at a global level, this RAP would be specific on the impacts of the involuntary resettlement (land acquisition and displacement) on the affected population.

6.2 Impact on Farmers

Majority of the local population depend on farming as source of their livelihood. The line route project estimated to acquire right of way of 30 meters for the 132kva route and 50 meters for the 330kva route in about 55km length (for Lot1) spanning across 67 villages, will significantly affect land available in the local area. This is further underscored by the recent land acquisition for Railway Project which is simultaneously being implemented by the government of Nigeria. Farmers may have to face with increasing cost of land induced by land acquisition from the line route project, and those who are unable to afford the cost of land will be out of farming livelihood.

6.3 Impact on Gender

Women have limited access to assets and productive resources, owing both to legislation and to social norms; also, employment opportunities are limited as a result of disadvantaged schooling and the cultural expectation to perform domestic responsibilities. There is a high number of female farmers in the project affected area, however they often have less productive tracts of land due to lack of finance, labour and technology. Women farmers are more likely to be tenants than owners of land due to traditional customs, such as inheritance and polygamy mores. The proposed land acquisition in the area as a result of the line route project in addition to the

existing situation orchestrated by other projects (Railway Line Project) in the area will lead to scarcity of land and high cost of lease for agricultural land for which women will be worse hit. The final implication is that women in farming livelihood may be discouraged from production due to high cost of leasing farm land.

6.4 Impact on Vulnerable Group

This project may not be the cause of vulnerability but it is not inconceivable that those that are already vulnerable (the widows, physically disadvantaged, aged persons, unemployed youths) who depended on agricultural land and natural resources for their livelihood are likely to suffer more than others by the shock that follows land depletion and removal/destruction of natural and economic assets that they depended upon for sustenance. Some of the vulnerable people may not be able to participate fully in the RAP process without assistance due to their vulnerability status. Therefore, this RAP is sensitive and responsive to the vulnerable PAPs by ensuring that adequate programme and enlightenment on livelihood restoration is planned for them.

6.5 Impact on Minority Groups

Minority groups in the project area include migrants from other states such as Benue, Lagos and Ebonyi. Many of the minority residents are into trading but also engage in farming activities. It was confirmed that some of the lands they farm on were freely given to them by the community land owners or the Baale. The post land acquisition era impact on the minority groups includes difficulty to have access to affordable land from the project area due to land depletion and its attendant rising cost.

6.6 Impact on Owners of affected Structures

Owners of affected residential houses will suffer from loss of houses. They may end up becoming tenants after they have lost their permanent buildings. Also, those who owned rented houses risk loss of income from rent.

6.7 Impacts on Renters

Residents on rent at the affected houses might face the challenge of squatting as a result of loss of accommodation. Expectedly, the project may trigger high cost of rent, which may be difficult

to afford, for many renters who suffered loss of accommodation. This impact induces poverty and hardship on the affected groups.

6.8 Impact on Owners of Shrines, archaeological and sacred properties

Shrines, Tombs and other archaeological properties are symbolic representation of history and culture for the people of the project area. It is believed that loss of these cultural properties raises a phenomenal question of identity and loss of history. Many of the potential losers of these properties would prefer that the project would assist them to fulfil the religious rites of transfer or relocation of their sacred properties to ensure that their gods and ancestors are not displeased.

6.9 Impact on Social Affinity and Trust in the community

Relocation will affect the existing communal living structure and culture. When people are relocated they are likely to lose social affinity and shared traditions. For example, they may relocate in locations where they are received as aliens. Their new locations may not offer them with the opportunity to have large expanse of land and natural resources such as water and forest trees. They may also be far away from their local markets, schools, church and other social organizations. Building the frontiers of social institutions in the new locations may not only take time but may result in loss of affinity, culture and wellbeing.

On the other hands, awareness of compensation benefits is synonymous with fuelling discords among people of same kindred and neighbourhood. The drive for compensation benefits results in conflicts over lands and assets and causes sharp divides among claimants which are usually difficult to reconcile.

6.10 Impact of Compensation on lifestyle, Welfare and Security

Where compensation entitlement is largely in cash, beneficiaries may fall under money illusion, change their living standards and redirect their focuses. For instance, it is documented from other projects experiences that cash compensation had led to men marrying more wives and/or indulging in alcoholism which led them to precarious state of poverty after they had squandered the money. On the other hand, payment of compensation exposes recipients to armed robbery attacks and overbearing expectation from relatives and acquaintances.

6.11 Impact Avoidance Measures taken

In accordance with the principles of involuntary resettlement as shared by World Bank and JICA, involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized where avoidance is not possible. This RAP has therefore; critically followed steps that will help to avoid or minimize impacts while also providing mitigation measures for the sets of impacts that cannot be readily avoided.

The steps taken to avoid or minimize impacts include:

1. *Ensure that proper engagement of community and PAPs is undertaken early in the RAP preparation and implementation process in order to ensure that those identified are the real owners of the affected assets. This is a step in the right direction to ensuring that feuds are avoided or reduced amongst community members.*
2. *RAP preparation in consultation with TCN and JICA, thereby, ensuring that the line route option chosen is the one of least encumbrances. During construction, TCN will stick to the ROW setback which has been stipulated in this report*
3. *Payment of compensation before construction activities to minimize income loss and economic displacement.*
4. *Prior compensation, project proponent will carry out enlightenment campaign and sensitization of PAPs on involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration and use of compensation benefits*

6.12 Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts

This RAP envisages that not all project related impacts can be avoided, and therefore, proffers mitigation measures which is built around adequate and fair compensation of PAPs for the assets they will potentially lose to the project. Key to successful mitigation measures is believed to be anchored on proper RAP preparation process which identifies and consults with PAPs and local stakeholders in the RAP preparation process and implementation.

As a consequent of the above, this RAP is guided by the process of robust consultation, identification of PAPs, adequate valuation of assets, announcement of cut-off date and establishment of grievance redress channels.

To ensure that PAPs do not suffer net economic loss, this RAP in line with the guideline of JICA will ensure that compensation payment is carried out prior to land acquisition and

commencement of work in the project area. Project proponents will also notify the community on its work plan to enable them remove and secure their belongings and assets in safe conditions. This RAP has also mainstreamed income restoration and special consideration for vulnerable PAPs into the implementation programme of this project to ensure that those made worse off by the project are restored to their pre-project socio-economic status and assisted to have improved living conditions.

6.13 Summary and Categories of Affected Assets (Lot 1)

Number of PAPs who will receive relocation assistance (Equivalent to compensation for land)

Category	Land Use	Number of owner (Project Affected Units)	Area Size (m ²)	Relocation Assistance Needed
Government Land	Residential Land	NA	NA	No
	Commercial Land	NA	NA	
	Agricultural Land	NA	NA	
	Public Facility Land	NA	NA	
	Others	NA	NA	
	Sub-Total	0	0	
Community Land or Private Land	Residential Land	NA	NA	Yes
	Commercial Land	NA	NA	
	Agricultural Land	127	55421.5	
	Non-used land	NA	NA	
	Others	NA	NA	
Lot 1 Total		127	55,421.50	

Number of Project Affected Units (Primary Structures) and displaced persons (Physically or Economically)

Category	Type of Primary Structure	Project Affected Units (PAUs)	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		Project Affected Units (PAUs)	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		
			Number of owner (HHs)	Number of Physically displaced persons		Number of Economically displaced persons	Number of Physically displaced persons	Number of Economically displaced persons
			Title holder			Non-title holder (Encroacher)		
Lot 1	Residential Structure	Occupied	44	239				
		Unoccupied	163	163 ^{*2}				
	Residential Tenant Structure	Occupied	0	0				
	Commercial Structure		27	27 ^{*1}	27 ^{*1}			
	Other Structure	Public and Religious	140					
	Sub-Total		374	239	27	0	0	0

Number of Agricultural Land

	Category	Project Affected Units	Project Affected Persons
		Number of Agricultural Land	Number of Economically Affected Persons*1
Lot1	Government Land	NA	NA
	Community Land or Private Land	127	127
	Lot 1 Total	127	127

CHAPTER SEVEN: METHODS OF VALUATION OF ASSETS

7.1 Census Cut-off Date

The overall established cut off-date was March 4th 2018. This date represents the date on which final field work was carried out in the last community (Ajade). Ajade was the last community for extended census due to the need for re-alignment of the line route in that community as earlier reported in this RAP. This cut-off date was extended from the previously stated cut-off date due to the review and update of the PAPs in the RAP. This is the day when census of PAPs ended. The cut-off-date was communicated in the language of the people during community consultation and through the district heads and village heads.

Therefore, any other person entering the ROW to build, settle, trade, farm or embark on any form of improvement would not be entitled to any form of compensation. The WB OP 4.12 sets a caveat for nullifying new claims as follows *“provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx’*

7.2 Method of valuation of assets

This section describes valuation methods for the various categories of affected assets in the project area and the methods that were used in determining and valuing the assets. The methods described below are also consistent with the entitlement matrix for Project Affected Persons as described in this RAP.

7.3 Valuation Method for Land

For Donor funded projects, the Replacement Cost Method (Land for land) is the preferred method as recommended by WB 4.12. However, in consultation with the project affected people (PAP), cash compensation or Relocation Assistance based on the rate given by Ogun State for the area was adopted. Land in Ejio community adjudged to be semi-urban was valued for 2million naira per hectare. Therefore, land in Ejio community was valued at N200 per meter square, while land in other areas was valued at N100 per meter square. Land clearing and other miscellaneous administrative costs are inclusive in both rates.

7.4 Valuation Method for House structures

The Replacement Cost Method was used in estimating the value of the house/structure. The Replacement Cost Method is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new. In arriving at appropriate rate for structures, the quantity surveyor within our team embarked on market survey of building materials and labour in the project area. Although a few variations exist from one local market to the other, the upper price of materials was adopted to ensure that PAPs suffer no net loss but are made better off in line with the pro-poor objective which OP 4.12 supports.

Table 7.1 below provides the description of types of structures in the project area (as shown in the shaded portion), level of completion and finishing as well as rates (in naira) per meter square. Conversely, valuation of building/structures recognized that structures are of different levels of construction and finishing. Therefore, they are categorized by stages of completion and type of finishing, and cumulative cost of building for each applicable type of structure was obtained and divided to obtain the unit rate per meter square.

Table 7.1: Rates for Structures/Houses

CATEGORY	DIFFERENT STAGES OF COMPLETION AND FINISHING LEVELS		RATES PER M ² OF THE BUILDING
1	MUD HOUSE	MUD HOUSE WITH THATCH ROOF, NOT RENDERED	15,000
2		MUD HOUSE WITH CORRUGATED SHEET RENDERED INTERNALLY	17,000
3	BLOCK BUNGALOW	FOUNDATION LEVEL	3,000 – 3,500
4		DPC LEVEL	5,500
5		WINDOW SEAT LEVEL	4,500 – 6,000
6		LINTEL LEVEL	7,000 – 9,000
7		FINAL BLOCK WORK/ HEAD COURSE	9,000 – 10,000
	COMPLETION		

8	LEVELS	ROOFED, NOT RENDERED INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY, NO DOORS OR WINDOWS, NO PLUMBING OR ELECTRICAL	16,000
9	FINISHING A	COMPLETED WITH MODERN FINISHINGS, ASEBESTO/PVC CEILING, RENDERED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, ELECTRICAL/PLUMBING WORKS, PAINTED	23,000 - 25,000
10	FINISHING B	ROOFED, POP CEILIN, ALUMINIUM SLIDING WINDOWS, RENDERED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY, ELECTRICAL/PLUMBING WORKS, PAINTED, FLOOR TILES AND INTERLOCK EXTERNAL FLOOR	35,000
11	FINISHING C	ROOFED, PVC CEILING, RENDERED SMOOTH ONLY INTERNALLY, WOODEN DOORS AND WINDOWS, NO ELECTRICAL WORK, NOT PAINTED, CEMENT SCREED FLOOR FINISHINGS	32,000
12	FINISHING D	ROOFED, NOT RENDERED BOTH EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY, WOODEN DOORS AND WINDOWS, CEMENT SCREED FLOOR FINISHINGS, NO PLUMBINGS/ ELECTRICAL WORKS	20,000 - 25,000

7.5 Valuation method for Economic Tree

Valuation for economic tree was based on the harmonized rate for economic trees in South West Zone of Nigeria. In adopting the rate, market survey in the locality was undertaken to ensure that

the rates conform to the appropriate market value of the trees. The South West Harmonized rate is higher than the National Gazette Rate as prescribed in the Land Use Act. The highest value rate in the harmonized gazette which assumed that economic trees to be affected are all of maturity status was used. A copy of the South West Harmonized Rate for Valuation of Economic Trees and Crops is attached as appendix 2.

7.6 Valuation method for farm crops

Compensation for crops is at full market value of crop yield per hectare or number counts of the quantity of the crops within the affected farm land multiplied by the harmonized rate of government of the South West Zone of Nigeria.

7.7 Valuation Method for Shrines, archaeological structures and sacred properties

Since the value of cultural properties cannot be market determined, our approach to compensation was based on wide consultation with custodians of traditions (Baales) and those associated with the affected cultural properties. Outcome of the negotiations is a unified amount of N150, 000 per community shrine and N50, 000 for individual shrine while N50, 000 for Grave/Tomb.

7.8 Payment of Compensation

Payment of compensation will take place after due validation exercise to be conducted by the implementing agency or a qualified firm engaged by it to implement the same. PAPs must be physically present at designated locations for identification and validation. As specified in this RAP, payment of compensation shall take place before the commencement of installations and civil work.

Payment shall be made by cheque or transfer into PAPs authenticated Bank account. There shall not be cash payment in any form. To this end, PAPs without Bank account will be assisted by TCN to open a Bank account.

7.9 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is the basis for compensation budget, resettlement and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent.

The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project as well as types of losses and entitlement plan for PAPs. Table below provides an entitlement matrix for Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
A. LAND				
A1	Loss of residential and commercial land	Private landowner with title deed or similar ownership document, and customary recognized in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for land will be at market value based on the market survey results conducted by TCN. • Livelihood restoration (assistance and training):G1 • Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	TCN/ PIU
A2	Loss of residential and commercial land	Land user of public owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land • Livelihood restoration (assistance and training): G1 	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	
A3	Loss of agricultural land	Landowner and land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for land • Cash compensation for loss of crops and trees during the construction stage at the market value of crops based on the harmonized compensation rate in South- west area in Nigeria (Appendix2) • Livelihood restoration (assistance and training): G2 • Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	
A4	Loss of agricultural land	Landowner and land user without legal title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land • Cash compensation for loss of crops and trees during the construction stage at the market value of crops based on the harmonized compensation rate in South- west area in Nigeria (Appendix2) • Livelihood restoration (assistance and training): G2 • Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	
B. STRUCTURES				
B1	Loss of structure	Owner of structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Replacement cost is estimated based on the information including type of building, type of material, type of finishing and level of completion. 2) Shifting allowance: F1 3) Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
B2	Loss of rental Structure	Person renting in a residential or commercial structure with rental agreement or receipt of payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for structure Shifting allowance: F1 Special assistance, if applicable: H1 	
B3	Loss of rental Structure	Owner of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation will be paid at the replacement cost and associated in-direct cost (e.g. registration tax, etc.) evaluated by TCN. 	
C. CROPS AND TREES				
C1	Loss of crops and tress	Owner Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of crops and trees will be paid at the market value of different types of crops based on the harmonized compensation rate in South- west area in Nigeria (Appendix 2) 	
D. OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTIES OR SECONDARY STRUCTURES				
D1	Other property or secondary structure (i.e. shed, outdoor latrine, rice store, animal pen etc)	Owners of structures (regardless if the land is owned or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation will be paid at the replacement cost and associated in-direct cost (e.g. registration tax, etc.) evaluated by TCN. 	
E. LOSS OF INCOME				
E1	Job loss due to relocation of business to another area or	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 month income assistance Shifting allowance : F1 Livelihood restoration (assistance and training):G1 	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
	business operator decides not to re-establish			
F. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE				
Shifting Allowance				
F1	Loss of residential/commercial structures	Relocating APs/ APs reorganizing or rebuilding on same plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving cost will be paid for assistance at the value evaluated by TCN based on the quantity and size of items need to be moved. 	
G. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION (ASSISTANCE & TRAINING)				
G1	Effects on livelihood	All affected commercial owners/operators of businesses/ workers of businesses /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional assistance and advice to reestablish and develop the business Vocational or skilled training for business owners or their family members Priority is given for PAPs for the position of construction workers 	TCN/ PIU
G2	Effects on livelihood	All affected owners/operators in agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For farmers who have remaining land or farmers who cultivate on new lands will be assisted to increase productivity (i.e. increasing cropping intensity, use of high yielding seeds, diversification and introduction of new seeds or crops etc) and assistance to access existing subsidies. 	

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing new livelihood opportunities for farmers or their family members. • Priority for APs for project related employment opportunities during construction period. • Vocational or skilled training for farmers or their family members 	

H. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

H1	Effects on vulnerable APs	Vulnerable APs including the female-headed households, elderly people and differently able.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 Naira x 30 days per person of special grant for AP household to improve living standards of vulnerable APs (such as linking to national poverty reduction programs conducted by various government institutions) and assistance to in finding suitable land for relocation and shifting. • All women that are part of the resettled households will be informed of the compensation benefits offered to them specifically. • Special help will be given such as opening a bank account, budget management, etc. 	
----	---------------------------	---	---	--

I. COMMUNITY ASSETS

Item	Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Responsibility
I1	Loss of buildings and other structures (schools, shrine, temples, clinics, common wells etc), infrastructure (local roads, footpaths, bridges, irrigation, water points etc.), common resources	Divisional Secretary of the division, local community or local authority owning or benefiting from community property, infrastructure or resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For shrine, amount of compensation will be calculated by TCN with consultation with PAPs based on replacement cost considering size, equipped item, traditional rites • For public assets including well, rebuild a new structure (Not money compensation) 	
J. Unanticipated Resettlement				
J1	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.		

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGIES

The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) is encouraged to use the guidelines below and involve the affected communities, local leaders, NGOs and other stakeholders to gather opinions in order to assess livelihood restoration procedures.

The World Bank (WB)'s OP, 4.12 paragraph (6c), states the following:

“Displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, in addition to the compensation they receive.”

Additionally, WB OP 4.12, paragraph (2c), requires that displaced individuals be given assistance for their efforts to improve their living standards or to at least restore them to the highest standard between pre-displacement or standards prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation.

In an effort to define income and develop livelihood restoration strategies, TCN should involve participation for purposes of fostering ownership at an early stage. Assistance will be especially critical to the individual that is to be relocated far away, due to reconstruction costs that may be otherwise avoided.

It is recommended that TCN hire a consultant or partner with an NGO to coordinate the restoration programme.

8.1 COMMUNITIES Within THE TRANSMISSION LINE's ROW

As discussed in chapter 7 of this report, it is recommended to inform the PAPs of the project at least 3 months before the start of the construction.

In all cases, PAPs shall be advised to construct new structures at locations near the previous ones within the affected community to reduce disruption of community life, established spatial organization and services.

Also worthy of mentioning is the fact that many communities along the ROW have experienced workers that can be hired during the construction phase. Local experienced workers and entrepreneurs with necessary experience and capacity should be given priority work opportunities,

if applicable. Also, as suggested through consultations, the general contractor should liaise with village chiefs to maximise local hiring as well as the purchase of relevant local materials and services.

8.2 INCOME Restoration AND IMPROVEMENT

Different restoration packages will be required for each of the various categories of PAPs and will depend on the type and magnitude of loss suffered, the vulnerability level of the PAPs' household, the indicated preferences associated to their family characteristics and other relevant circumstances.

8.2.1 Land base

As stated in chapter 7 of this report, the households that will lose a piece of land will receive sufficient compensation to be able to buy a new land, off-set loss of crops and rehabilitate the land to similar production level.

Further investigations paired with experience on similar projects indicate that in most cases it would be difficult and cumbersome for the TCN to find and propose replacement land for different reasons (risk of speculation, administrative burden, PAP lack of trust, etc.). It is thus preferable to pay cash compensation to the PAPs to provide them with an opportunity to purchase new land and condition it themselves and continue farming.

However, to limit impoverishment risk, adequate compensation level and implementation conditions are essential. The conditions discussed in chapters 7, 9 and 10 needs to be given to PAPs and are summarized below:

- Sufficient time to find and evaluate their option and possible replacement land and organize the resettlement;
- Support for all legal aspects of the transaction;
- All "transaction costs" such as registration fees, transfer taxes, or customary tributes are to be compensated;
- Adequate control of PAPs' use of compensations by project authorities through different mechanisms like progressive verification of land purchase should be taken.

PAPs whose crops are to be negatively impacted by the project should be provided seedlings and seeds for their gardens and crops on their replacement land.

Furthermore, compensation should cover cost of improvement (fertilized, tilled, weeded, fenced, etc.) to reach the productive condition of the original plot. Affected households will be paid by the project to do this work as much as possible, by themselves.

Additionally, technical assistance will be provided for at least a two-year period to help the impacted households improve their situation. As discussed in chapter 9 Project Implementation Unit is encouraged to engage the services of an experienced Agronomist who will also ensure coordination with governmental agricultural departments for the coordination and efficiency of the work. This specialist will assess concerns, needs and the most relevant aspects of livelihood improvement with PAPs and local administration as well as it will propose improvement and support activities.

This help could include the following:

- Practical training courses on improved agricultural techniques;
- Improved crop varieties;
- Fertilization;
- Small scale irrigation;
- Animal traction and related equipment;
- Post-harvest grain conservation;
- Agroforestry, other relevant techniques.

8.2.2 Trees

Trees will be destroyed during the construction of the transmission line since no trees taller than 4 meters are being kept in the wayleave. Compensation to households will be allocated according to the prescribed rates up to replace these trees. The PIU specialist will help the affected households to plant trees to restore their source of income and livelihoods.

8.2.3 Structures

In a limited number of cases, houses and other structures that are located in the wayleave will have to be displaced. In that case and during the survey campaign, the PAPs indicated that with adequate compensation they would not have problem obtaining an available land to relocate their houses to.

Those buildings should therefore be rebuilt on new land where the risk of spatial disruption of household activities is the lowest. All necessary steps will be taken by the TCN and the PIU or consultants in charge of compensation to make sure that the PAPs find a suitable land for reconstruction and enough time for reconstruction and proper compensation is paid.

Reconstruction is to be done on parcels adjacent to the piece of land being displaced, where possible.

Each of these household will receive additional compensation to cover the following expenses:

- A moving allocation to pay for moving their goods and belongings;
- An income support for of the household to mitigate the inconvenience and time constraints related to the resettlement.
- Cost land administration, taxes and other charges associated with land acquisition.

8.2.4 Vulnerable Groups

A special focus must be given to the livelihood improvement of vulnerable groups prior to the construction of the project. Vulnerable groups include low income families, women, child (under 18 years heading a household) or handicap headed households.

Vulnerable households will be consulted at the onset of the operation to evaluate their concerns and needs. Special help that could be provided include, among others:

- Support to open bank account;
- Help for administrative transactions (land titling);
- Relocation logistics and other support for the physically resettled households such as :
 - Transport assistance;
 - Reconstruction advice (on materials, type of structures, etc.) to ensure the quality of construction;
- Psychological support (information, counseling, discussion);
- Special transitional funds specific to vulnerable households.

Members of affected households should also benefit from the proposed training programs.

Household members within vulnerable households are to be given priority for the allocation of project related employment and other benefits.

Given the current place of females in rural communities, when cash compensations is the only acceptable option, the following possible mitigation measures should also be examined and implemented when feasible:

- Awareness programs on issues directed towards authorities, local administrators and communities;
- Assistance of the PIU to inform and assist vulnerable people and groups;
- Seeking full consent of females in the households and explaining to them the proposed compensation options;
- Payment of large amounts of cash compensation (larger than N 200,000) through carefully distributed instalments (it can be over several months) to mitigate the potential for cash misuse;
- Careful monitoring.

8.2.5 Non-Financial Components

Employment and Other Benefits

Priority should be given to all able bodied members of resettled households during the labour recruitment process. This applies to the following employment and contract opportunities :

clearing of the corridor; porterage for movement of construction materials to transmission pylon development and other sites, construction of access roads and construction camps, reconstruction of community buildings and houses, provision of services and goods to the workers; administration of the compensation program, monitoring activities, etc.

Furthermore, all the affected households and communities should be given all the wood that is cut on their parcel for their own use or sale. The materials salvaged from the affected structures should also be left to the affected households and communities.

All goods and services (sand, cement, food, etc.) should be bought locally when possible. This applies to all contractors and specific provisions to that effect must be included in the construction Terms of Reference.

CHAPTER NINE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

This RAP recognizes that grievances may arise as fallout of the involuntary resettlement implementation (compensation). It therefore, creates a platform and procedure for effective handling of complaints and grievances that is aimed at avoiding lengthy litigation which may mar or delay project implementation and objective. It is envisaged that under this project, grievances may result due to one or a mix of the following factors:

- *Failure to identify all affected land owners and categories of PAPs*
- *Non-payment of compensation*
- *Inadequate compensation or valuation of assets*
- *delay in disbursement of entitlement;*
- *dispute about ownership of land or asset*
- *non-participation or engagement of PAP in compensation negotiation*
- *implementation of project before or without resolving resettlement matters*

9.2 Objective of the GRM

The objectives of the grievance redress mechanism are to:

- *Provide an effective avenue for affected persons to expressing their concerns and resolve disputes that are caused by the project*
- *Promote a mutually constructive relationship among PAPs/community and TCN*
- *Prevent and address community concerns, and*
- *Assist larger processes that create positive social change*
- *Identify early and resolve issues that would lead to judicial proceedings.*

9.3 Existing Grievance Redress System in the Locality

All the concerned villages within the project area have common cultural procedures that govern the way civil cases and grievances including land disputes are resolved. Ward heads adjudicate on cultural and civil matters that are within their ward purviews under the anchor of the Baale. This includes hearing and settling of disputes and non-criminal cases. Issues that are not satisfactorily resolved at the ward level are taken to the Oba (paramount ruler). The stated local

grievance redress does not in any way impede the right of dissatisfied parties in any case from seeking for redress through judicial means.

9.4 Composition of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under this Project

The essence of a special GRC for this project is to install a functional and effective GRM which shall be a hybrid of the traditional GRM system and new methods that represent result oriented best practices.

A functional GRC shall be constituted by TCN in collaboration with the affected local government areas and State Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land. TCN-PIU will have the responsibility of spearheading the constitution of this committee whose duty is to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or compensation of the affected people and to carry out post implementation social audits.

9.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The TCN-PIU shall establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) overseen by TCN to address complaints from RAP implementation. The first stage of the GRC shall be coordinated by the community Baale and shall be made up of the following parties:

- *1 Representative from each of the Community Associations*
- *1 Representative from the Baale of the Community*
- *1 Representative of the Local Government Area*
- *1 Representative of Ministry of Lands, Survey and Physical Planning.*
- *1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons(PAPs)*
- *Project Desk Environment and Social Officer*
- *1 Representative from the Estate Valuers Association*

This committee shall be the place of first recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the project. The time line for addressing / resolving the issues raised by a complainant by this GRC shall be almost 10days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the end of RAP disclosure.

Where the Grievance Redress Committee is unable to resolve the matter at this level, the Complainant may seek redress from *the Project Implementation Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PIU-GRC)*. This Committee shall be coordinated by the Project Coordinator at the TCN-PIU and made up of the following parties:

- *1 Representative from the department of Flood and Erosion Control in the Ministry of Environment*
- *1 Representative from the Ministry of Lands and Survey*
- *1 Representative of the Project Affected Persons(PAPs)*
- *1 Representative from the NGO*
- *Environmental and Social Officer/Desk Officer*
- *Project Accountant in the PIU*
- *Project Coordinator of the PIU as the Coordinator*

This committee shall be the place of second place of recourse for anyone who has a grievance matter related to the project. The time line for addressing/resolution of the issues raised by a complainant by this PIU-GRC shall be at most 10days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the GRC to resolve the matter.

Where the TCN-PIU GRC is unable to resolve the matter at this level, the Complainant may seek redress from the *TCN Steering and Technical Committee*. This Committee will be coordinated by the Chairman of the Steering Committee, who is the Honourable Minister of Power, Works and Housing. The time line for addressing / resolution of the issues raised by a complainant by this *TCN Steering and Technical Committee* shall be at most 10days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PIU-GRC to resolve the matter. For the purposes of addressing the grievances, the following parties shall be part of this committee to give guidance and support to the Committee:

- *The Director of Transmission*
- *Project Coordinator of the TCN-PIU as the Secretary*
- *Representative of the Umbrella NGO in the area*
- *Representative of the LGAs chairmen*

The time line for addressing/resolution of the issues raised by a complainant by this committee shall beat most 10days from the last day allowable for grievance and complaints submission following the inability of the PIU- GRC to resolve the matter.

Where the Complainant is not satisfied with the decisions of the *TCN Steering and Technical Committee*, he/she may seek redress in Court.

9.6 Training of the Grievance Redress Committees

The various Grievance Redress Committees shall be provided with training to enable them adequately perform their responsibilities. The trainings shall be organized by the TCN who shall provide logistics such as: writing materials, per diem, transportation, training venue and time.

The details of the training including time and date shall be adequately communicated to all members for their attendance.

At the end of the training, members of the intervention community shall be adequately sensitized on the procedure for submission of complaints and grievances.

CHAPTER TEN: RAP IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

10.1 Introduction to Institutional Arrangement

The major institutions and stakeholders that are involved in this resettlement process are the TCN-PIU, Federal Ministry of Environment, State Ministry of Environment, Ogun State Ministry of Land, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Government Chairmen, NGOs and Community Leaders (Baales and Obas). Others are specific committees to be set up by the project such as the Resettlement Committee and Grievance Redress Committee.

10.2 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation are as per Table 10.1

Table 10.1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

S/No	Stakeholders/ Institution	Responsibilities
1	TCN-PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate all policies, programmes and action so fall related agencies in the States; • Ensure that RAP is implemented fully in line with JICA/WB OP 4.12 standard as prescribed in this report • Establishment of resettlement implementation committee • Appointment of an NGO that will work with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), • Engaging the service sofa consultant to carry out preparation and implementation of RAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the RAP implementation. • Approval of payments to consultants for RAP activities carried out under the project. • Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.
2	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that its guideline /approved entitlement matrix is followed in the implementation of RAP • Monitors RAP implementation
3	State Ministry of Environment,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors RAP compensation implementation; • Responsible for displaying RAP within their domain for public view • Ensure environmental safety of sites where PAPs are been relocated to
4	Ministry of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate alternative land acquisition as may be required for resettling PAPs • Assist TCN resettlement committee with site preparation including land mapping and authentication • Be responsible for the preparation of Certificates of Occupancy which evidence the grant of State lands and the transfer of interest by the customary land holders.
5	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementing agency with information of rates for compensation, • Provides technical support to TCN on the agro-based livelihood support;
6	LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors RAP implementation in their LGAs; • Assist with the acquisition of rural land for agriculture for PAPs under land resettlement for agriculture
7	Resettlement Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for coordinating RAP implementation under the supervision of TCN • Works closely with the Consultant to ensure the consultation, enlightenment and participation of PAPs in the implementation activities, • Responsible for instituting the grievance redress committee in collaboration with TCN-PIU
8	Community Baales and Obas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for mobilization of PAPs and their interface with TCN • Anchors and Supervise the working of the grievance redress committee at community level
9	Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitled to be heard, make inputs and participate in RAP

	Affected Persons (PAPs)	<p>implementation processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend meetings, workshops and capacity building meetings for this RAP; • Comply with agreements reached during consultations to ensure successful RAP implementation and livelihood restoration
10	Environmental and Social Desk Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the various committees (resettlement committee and grievance redress committee) with necessary documents and support • Advice on JICA/World Bank policies on OP 4.12; • Ensures coordination between the implementing committees and TCN, • Write periodic reports on RAP implementation for submission to the TCN and JICA; • Monitors and reports RAP implementation including livelihood restoration of PAPs
11	RAP implementing consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in resettlement process • Undertake training on livelihood restoration to PAPs and vulnerable; • Work with TCN to ensure revalidation of PAPs • Ensure that all legible PAPs are compensated based on their entitled values • Write report on RAP implementation
9	Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of private properties and business area. • Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee; • Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities and, • Ensure that grievances are settled locally and in time as much as possible

Tasks for RAP implementation and responsibility for each Task

Task	PIU (ESMP and RAP)	TCN Head office		Regional office staff (RAP)			Consultant team (the team can participate after consultant selection process completed)		others
		Chemical, Resettle ment and Environ ment Division	Wayle ave and Proper ty Divisio n	Environ ment unit	OH S uni t	Wayleave And property unit	Internat ional consulta nt (Compens ation and Resettle ment Manager)	Local consulta nt	
Location	Abuja	Abuja	Abuja	Lagos					
# of staff assigned (plan)	2	1-2	2	1	0	1	1	3-6 or more	
Engagement with PAPs									
- Informed Consent, Consultation to all PAPs (and communities) and agreement with PAPs regarding the entitlement matrix	x					x	x	X	(LRC)
- Supporting to PAPs (e.g. opening bank account, supports for vulnerable groups)	X					support	x	x	
- Signing on agreement with all PAPs	X					Support	x	x	
Establishment of organization:									
- PIU (and consultant group?)									
- Local									

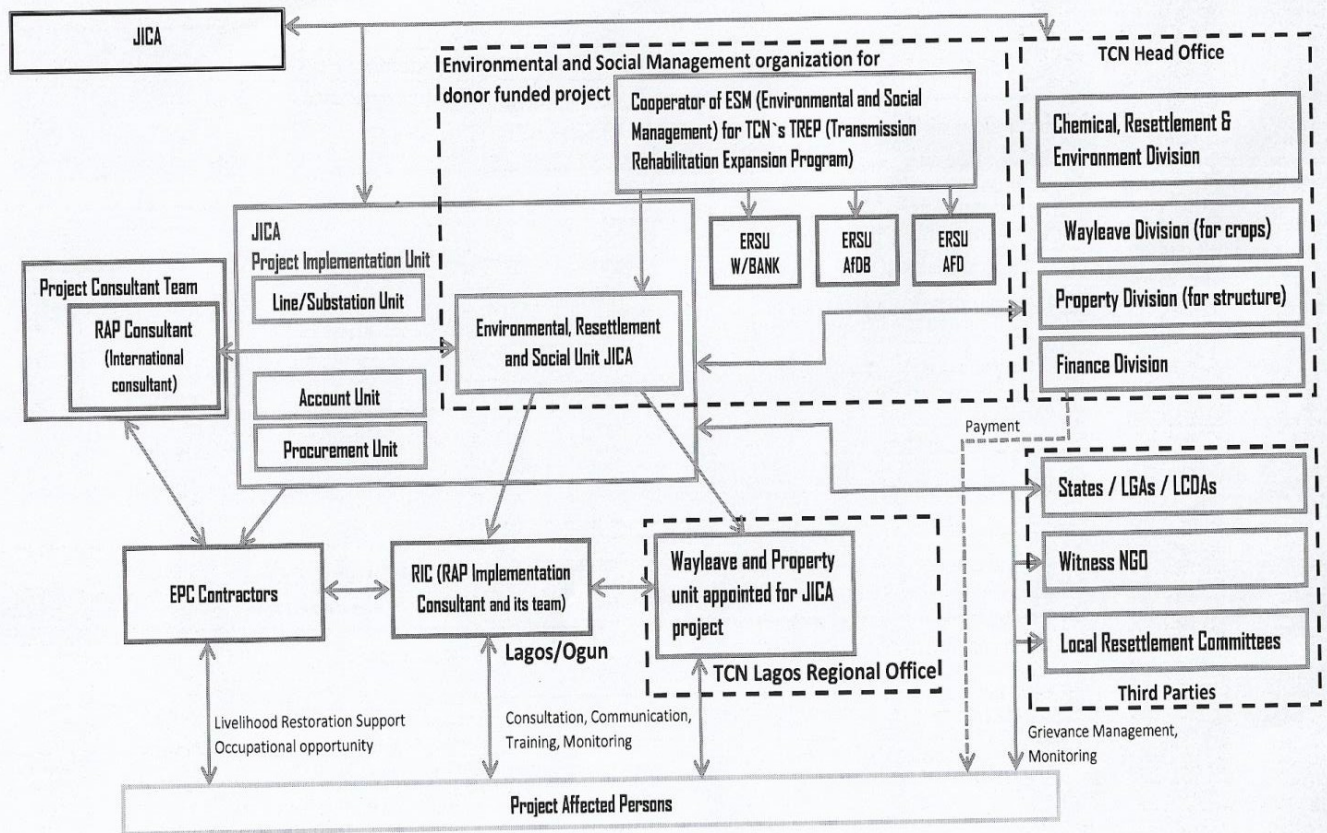
Task	PIU (ESMP and RAP)	TCN Head office		Regional office staff (RAP)			Consultant team (the team can participate after consultant selection process completed)		others
		Chemical, Resettlement and Environment Division	Wayleave and Property Division	Environment unit	OH S unit	Wayleave And property unit	International consultant (<i>Compensation and Resettlement Manager</i>)	Local consultant	
Location	Abuja	Abuja	Abuja	Lagos					
# of staff assigned (plan)	2	1-2	2	1	0	1	1	3-6 or more	
resettlement committee(s) in each communities	x					x		x	LRC
Administrative activity: - Identification of land, structures and assets (variations from original RAP is expected due to arraignment of Line route)	x					x	x	x	Witness NGO
- Compensation evaluation (re- evaluation to finalize)	x		x						State (Land bureau etc.)
- Entitlement document review for qualification of compensation			X (visited sites and met all PAPs)				x	x	
- Financial approval for payment to PAPs									TCN manage ment includin

Task	PIU (ESMP and RAP)	TCN Head office		Regional office staff (RAP)			Consultant team (the team can participate after consultant selection process completed)		others
		Chemical, Resettlement and Environment Division	Wayleave and Property Division	Environment unit	OH S unit	Wayleave And property unit	International consultant (Compensation and Resettlement Manager)	Local consultant	
Location	Abuja	Abuja	Abuja	Lagos					
# of staff assigned (plan)	2	1-2	2	1	0	1	1	3-6 or more	
									g MD, finance, TSP
- Payment (transfer to bank account)	x								TCN finance team will pay
- Payment (direct by check)	x					x	x	x	
- Data base management	x					x	x		
- Communication with PAPs							X	x	(LRC)
- Physical resettlement assistance when needed	x					x	x	x	(NGO, LRC)
Monitoring: - Check the progress of compensation, relocation and RoC acquisition	X					x	x	X weekly and monthly	
- External monitoring									X, JICA
- Reporting at least every	x (based						x		

Task	PIU (ESMP and RAP)	TCN Head office		Regional office staff (RAP)			Consultant team (the team can participate after consultant selection process completed)		others
		Chemical, Resettlement and Environment Division	Wayleave and Property Division	Environment unit	OH S unit	Wayleave And property unit	International consultant (<i>Compensation and Resettlement Manager</i>)	Local consultant	
Location	Abuja	Abuja	Abuja	Lagos					
# of staff assigned (plan)	2	1-2	2	1	0	1	1	3-6 or more	
quarter to JICA	on month ly report from consultant)								
- RAP completion audit	X								Witness NGO, JICA
Certificate of Occupancy issuance: - confirmation of completion of compensation									State (land bureau) (payment document review or site audit, not specified)
- land title (CoO) issuance									State
Grievance Management: - Identification	X (reported)							X(report ed from LRC)	LRC

Task	PIU (ESMP and RAP)	TCN Head office		Regional office staff (RAP)			Consultant team (the team can participate after consultant selection process completed)		others
		Chemical, Resettlement and Environment Division	Wayleave and Property Division	Environment unit	OH S unit	Wayleave And property unit	International consultant (<i>Compensation and Resettlement Manager</i>)	Local consultant	
Location	Abuja	Abuja	Abuja	Lagos					
# of staff assigned (plan)	2	1-2	2	1	0	1	1	3-6 or more	
	from consultant or LRC directly)								
- Solution	X							X	
- Reporting	X								LRC
Livelihood restoration:									
- Training							x	x	NGO
- Restoration assistance (technical support, material support, etc.)	x						x	x	NGO, contractors

RAP Implementation Organization Chart



Source: TCN JICA PIU (2018)

Figure 10.1: Organizational Chart for Implementation

10.3 Training, Capacity Building and Sensitization of PAPs

The training need for RAP Implementation is summarized in the matrix below:

This RAP recommends capacity building for the safeguard officers of the TCN- PIU and other implementing MDAs. This would require training sessions on RAP basics, including the following:

- *Principles of Resettlement Action Plan*
- *Monitoring and Evaluation of ARAP Implementation*
- *Conflict Management and Resolution in ARAP implementation*
- *Others*

Table 10.2: Proposed Training and Sensitization Needs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description/ Module 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Course content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated Amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training & Capacity Building for RAP Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Principles of Resettlement Action Plan 2.Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP Implementation 3.Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Conflict/Grievance Redress Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N21,000,505
Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization and Awareness on RAP process 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Representative 2.PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N22,68,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood and income coaching 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable PAPs 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record keeping and accountability 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable PAPs 	

- Sub-Total : N43,868,505

10.4 Performance Indicators for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are important in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan vis-a-viz the livelihood/income restoration measures. The events and monitoring indicators for this RAP are itemized below:

Table 10.3: The Event and Monitoring Indicators for this RAP

Events	Indicators	Action by
Meetings held with PAPs	Date, attendance, topics discussed	Desk officer, TCN PIU
RAP implementation orientation	Date, number and attendance of PAPs present, fliers/communication manual distributed, questions asked and answered	TCN/Consultant
RAP implementation committee	Composition of the committee, Representation of PAPs, training and date on RAP implementation, place of training and report of training	TCN PIU
Grievance Redress Committee	Report of Composition of committee and attendance list of member composition	TCN PIU/consultant
Implementation of RAP	Date of first compensation, report of compensation, last date of moving PAPs to new residence, nature of assistance rendered, complaints and concerns from RAP implementation	TCN /Consultant
Evidence of PAPs participation in implementation	Report and attendance in meetings of participation in site selection, involvement and consent in the tenancy agreement	TCN /Consultant
Livelihood	Reports that details PAPs livelihood prior to the project and present, income prior and present, no of children in school prior and present	

10.2 Eligibility Criteria for Entitlement by PAPs

This RAP recognizes that all forms of impacts caused by permanent or temporal land acquisition under this project should be mitigated irrespective of their status to land holding and therefore describes below the eligibility criteria for different categories of PAPs:

- a) Those that have formal rights to land (including statutory, customary, traditional and religious rights, recognized under the Federal and/or State Laws of Nigeria)*
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census began but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the state and/or federal laws of Nigeria or become recognized through a process identified in entitlement matrix of this RAP.*
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from, but were occupying or making use of the land before the cut-off date announced by the project.*

Those covered under a) and b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RAP. Persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in the OP 4.12 and JICA guideline. However, persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

- d) Those enumerated as owners of assets/improvements on land (Grave, Shrines, Economic trees and/or Crops whether they own the land or are tenants.*

10.4 Proof of Eligibility

The resettlement committee that will be set up by TCN or a firm engaged by it for implementing Compensation will rely on the PAP census register prepared for this RAP as a means of identifying eligible PAPs for entitlements. The register contains the name of the PAP, phone number, passport identity (in the census register) and GPS coordinate number of the affected asset. In the case of PAP being indisposed, deceased or incapacitated to be present during compensation his/her next of kin will be entitled to the compensation after he/she has been identified by 2 community leaders with a documented reason of why he/she is standing in for the original PAP.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of this report as it is required at the stage of the implementation of the RAP to ensure that land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities are conducted in line with stipulated standards and procedures, and to ascertain if the recommended mitigation measures were adequate to achieve the goals of the RAP

11.2 Purpose of M & E

Specifically the purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that:

RAP will set the following major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate their success:

The M&E indicators should include but not limited to the following:

- *Estimated and actual extent of compensation delivered*
- *The number of structures demolished*
- *The number of new homes, shops, market stalls and other required structures built*
- *And all other matters deemed pertinent for facilitating resettlement and project progress.*
- *delivery and usage of compensation and resettlement entitlements;*
- *allocation of replacement land and residential plots, where applicable;*
- *reconstruction of new houses and other infrastructure, where applicable;*
- *compensation measures applied to cater for damage during construction activities;*
- *reported grievances and action taken;*
- *problems encountered and action taken;*
- *general issues related to the success of compensation and resettlement measures.*
- *implementation progress;*
- *compensation and resettlement policies;*
- *delivery of entitlements, including land replacement where applicable;*
- *changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs; and,*
- *affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it;*
- *the local communities remain supportive of the project and the absence or prevalence of conflicts.*

- *In order to access whether these goals are met, RAP will indicate parameters to be monitored, establish monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.*
- *consultation with and participation of PAPs and other Stakeholders.*

11.3 Arrangements for monitoring by Implementing Agency

The TCN – PIU co-ordinates all policies, programmes and actions of all related agencies in the States and ensure that RAP is implemented fully in line with JICA/WB OP 4.12 standard as prescribed in this report.

The WB’s safeguard policy (OP 4.12) states that the project proponent is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project proponent/sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. The sponsor’s M&E activities and programmes should be adequately funded and staffed.

The RAP implementing consultant will;

- *Ensure communication and participation of PAPs in resettlement process*
- *Undertake training on livelihood restoration to PAPs and vulnerable;*
- *Work with TCN to ensure revalidation of PAPs*
- *Ensure that all legible PAPs are compensated based on their entitled values*
- *Write report on RAP implementation*

In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent external monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Thus the project has developed an extensive M&E system that includes:

- Internal monitoring, in particular reporting by government officials and field consultants, community participatory monitoring;*
- External monitoring, with MDAs and journalists providing independent monitoring; and*
- Impact evaluation.*

Table 11.1 indicates some specific variables to monitor routinely in the course of implementation.

Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Area of cultivation land acquired for transmission line project ➤ Area of communal land acquired for transmission line project ➤ Area of private land acquired? ➤ Area of government land acquired?
Buildings/ Structure s	Acquisition of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number, type and size of private buildings acquired ➤ Number, type and size of community buildings acquired ➤ Number, type and size of government buildings acquired
	Acquisition of other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number, type and size of other private structures acquired ➤ Number, type and size of other community structures acquired
Trees and Crops	Acquisition of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and type of trees cut
	Destruction of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crops destroyed by area, type and ownership
Compensat ion, Re- establishe ment and Rehabilitati on	Compensation and reestablishment of affected owners/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) ➤ Number of owners compensated by type of loss ➤ Amount compensated by type and owner ➤ Number of replacement houses constructed ➤ Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses ➤ Possession of latrines ➤ Water supply access ➤ Number of replacement businesses constructed
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community buildings replaced ➤ Number, type of plants lost ➤ Number of trees planted
Hazards and Disturbanc es	Introduction of nuisance factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Social/ Demographic	Changes to homestead structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Homestead size (births, deaths, migration in and out) ➤ Age distribution ➤ Gender distribution ➤ Marital status ➤ Relationship to homestead head ➤ Status of “vulnerable” homesteads
	Population migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Residential status of homestead members ➤ Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members)
	Changes to educational status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members ➤ School attendance rates (age, gender) ➤ Number, type of educational establishments
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Landholding status
	Homestead earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ownership of capital assets ➤ Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop (cash and subsistence crops) ➤ Landholding status (tenure) ➤ Redistribution of cultivation land ➤ Employment status of economically active members ➤ Skills of homestead members ➤ Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments ➤ Realization of homestead income restoration plans (components implemented, net income achieved) ➤ Possession of bank and savings accounts
Consultation	Consultation programme operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of local committees established ➤ Number and dates of local committee meetings ➤ Type of issues raised at local committees meetings ➤ Involvement of local committees in Transmission line project planning ➤ Number of participating MDAs

Subject	Indicator	Variable
	Grievances resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of grievances registered, by type ➤ Number of grievances resolved ➤ Number of cases referred to court
Training	Operation of training programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of local committee members trained ➤ Number of affected population trained in Project-related ➤ Training courses
Management	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of implementing agencies by function ➤ Number of ministry officials available by function ➤ Number of office and field equipment, by type
	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place ➤ Effectiveness of compensation delivery system ➤ Number of land transfers effected ➤ Co-ordination between local community structures, TCN and officials

11.4 Internal and External Monitoring

11.4.1 Internal Monitoring

The TCN- PIUs will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the Unit's portfolio. The TCN-PIU will consult and coordinate with the appropriate MDAs (e.g. State Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Land and Survey.) on social monitoring.

For those areas with minor resettlement, the TCN-PIU will report at least quarterly on the: implementation schedule, delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation, relocation of PAPs and their households, extent of community involvement and efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

In the areas where a resettlement plan is required because of land acquisition or significant numbers of displaced persons, the TCN-PIU, will provide a quarterly progress report on the various resettlement activities. The report will provide detailed explanation of resettlement progress, fund allocation, and issues and problems arising, as well as solutions devised, during implementation. In addition, the report which shall be in a tabular format will have comparisons on the following:

- *No. of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;*
- *No. of households, and number of individuals (women, men and children) physically or*

economically displaced by each sub-project;

- *Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;*

- *Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;*
- *Amounts of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);*
- *No. of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;*
- *No. of unresolved grievances.*

11.4.2 External Monitoring

For major resettlement, the State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The State agencies will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the TCN. The various State Agencies will select a firm with extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The SPIUs will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the consultant.

The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person.

11.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social well-being. The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Indicators will be created for affected people as a whole, for key stakeholder groups, and for special categories of affected groups such as women headed households, disable persons, marginalized persons etc.

The monitoring indicators to be used for this RAP are developed to respond to specific site conditions.

1. *Input indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP include: the sources and amounts*

of funding for various RP activities; and the establishment of the Land Acquisition Team.

2. **Output** indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs.

Examples of output indicators in the RP include a database for tracking individual plot compensation; and the payment of compensation for loss of land or assets.

2. **Process** indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in this RAP include: the creation of grievance mechanisms; the establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation; and, information dissemination activities.

Table 11.2 outlines indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

Table 11.2: Resettlement and Compensation Performance Measurements Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Evaluation Indicators
1. Outstanding Compensation or Resettlement Contracts not completed before next agricultural season	1. Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts
2. Communities unable to set village-level compensation after two years	2. Outstanding village compensation contracts
3. Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.	3. All legitimate grievances rectified
4. Pre-project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off-farm-income trainees, and users of improved mining or agricultural techniques.	4. Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.
5. Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land)	5. Equal or improved production household
6. Pre-project income of vulnerable individuals identified versus present income of vulnerable groups.	6. Higher cost project income for vulnerable individuals

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: LAGOS AND OGUN STATE TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

Socio-Economic Inventory Instrument for Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

PREFACE SECTION

Date of Interview	
Time of Interview	
Name of Interviewer/Enumerator	
GPS of the location	
Language of communication	

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION

1	Attach Passport or Camera No of PAP Photo				
2a	<i>Name of PAP</i>				
2b	<i>Phone No of PAP</i>				
3	<i>Name of Next of kin</i>				
4	<i>Gender (Tick)</i>	Male	Female		
5	<i>Age</i>				
6	<i>Marital status (Tick)</i>	Married	Single	Widow(wer)	Separated/Divorced
7	<i>Religion</i>	Christian	Muslim		Others
8	<i>Are you the household head (Tick)</i>	Yes	No		
9	<i>Contact/House Address</i>				
10	<i>Phone No</i>				
11	<i>Highest level of Education</i>	Non Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS					
12	<i>Main Occupation</i>		Support occupation		
13	<i>Income/Week</i>		Income/Month		

14	Is PAP from this community?						
15	How long has PAP lived in this community						
16	Number of wives (for a man PAP)						
17	Number of children in the household						
18	No of people living in the household						
19	Other Household Members	Options (Tick the applicable)					
		Surname	First Name	Gender	Age	Relationship to /HH	Present Educational Status
	<i>Wife / Husband</i>						
	<i>Member 1</i>						
	<i>Member 2</i>						
	<i>Member 3</i>						
	<i>Member 4</i>						
	<i>Member 5</i>						
	<i>Member 6</i>						
	<i>Member 7</i>						
	<i>Member 8</i>						
20	HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY STATUS						
	FHH with under aged children	Aged Person (65+) on low income		No of PDP	No of MDP	No of CHH	

Key

FHH: Female headed household

PDP: Physically disadvantaged person

MDP: Mentally disadvantaged person

CHH: Child headed household

SECTIONB: FOR AFFECTED STRUCTURES/ECONOMIC TREES /CROPS/FARMS

21) *Identity of Affected Asset/Structure (Tick all the applicable)*

(a.) Barren Land..... (b) Farm land ... (c) House..... (d) Fence.....

*(e) Shop..... (f) Economic tree (g) Shrine.... (h) Tomb, (i) others, **Please clearly state**)*

22) *Movability status of affected item*

a) Moveable B) Immoveable

23) *Describe the nature of Impact on the item:*

(a) Impact will be temporal (b) Impact will be permanent

24) *What is the ownership status of the affected item?*

a) PAP owns the item (b) PAP is a tenant c) PAP has lease right, (d) PAP is a squatter

LAND

25) *Type of Right PAP has over affected land:*

*a) Right of Occupancy (R of O), b) Certificate of Occupancy, (C) Owned by Inheritance, (d) Others..... **(Please clearly state)***

26) *Does PAP own another land elsewhere? (a) Yes..... (b) No.....*

27) *State the Size of the affected land/farm in square meter.....*

28). *What is the use of this land/farm?*

(a) Fallow land (b) crop farming, (c) Livestock, (d) Residential House (e) Commercial house/shop, (f) Others.....(explain)

CROP/ECONOMIC TREE

29) *State the type of crops/economic tree in the farm/ land and the number count of each:*

Perennial Crops: Name of crop(s) and number count of each.....

.....

Annual crops: Name of crop(s) and number count.....

.....

Trees: Name of Trees and Number count of each type:.....

.....

Structure/House:

30) *What type (s) of roofing materials were used for the affected structure?(a) grass... (b) Corrugated iron sheets(c) Aluminum (d) metal coated roofing sheet*

31). What is the material of the floor and wall of the Affected Structure? **(Please Tick One)**
a.) Cement..... (b) Mud ...(c) Tiles..... (d) Wood..... (e) others, (Please state)

32). How many rooms are in the Affected House?.....

33). *Who owns the affected structure or house? **(Please Tick One)***
(a) Personal..... (b) Landlord.....(c) Company.....(d) Local Govt.....(e) family
(f) State Govt..... (g) Federal Govt.....(h) Others(Please Specify).....

34). If rented, how much do you pay annually?.....

35) Where do you intend to move to if this house is demolished?.....

SECTION C: FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MANHOOR

- 36) *What type of business would be affected?*

- 37) *What is your average daily income /sale?.....*

- 38). *How many days in the week do you operate your business?*

- 39). *How many staff/workers has the business employed?*

- 40) *What implication will relocating have on your business?*
 - (i).....*
 - (ii).....*
 - (iii).....*

- 41) *How do you think this impact can be minimized?*
 - (i).....*
 - (ii).....*

Appendix 2: Harmonize Rate for Compensation in South Western Nigeria

SOUTH-WEST GEO-POLITICAL ZONE

HARMONISED COMPENSATION RATES FOR ECONOMIC TREES AND CROPS IN SOUTH-WEST GEO-POLITICAL ZONE

S/NO	ECONOMIC TREES	A 100%	B 70%	C 30%
1.	Cocoa	1,200.00	840	360
2.	Oil Palm	2,200.00	1,540	660
3.	Kola nut Tree	2,000.00	1,400	600
4.	Rubber	500.00	350	150
5.	Avocado Pear	900.00	630	270
6.	Local Pear	900.00	630	270
7.	Guava	500.00	350	150
8.	Cashew	700.00	490	210
9.	Bread fruit	300.00	210	90
10.	Mango	800.00	560	240
11.	Citrus Orange	1,000.00	700	300
12.	Coconut	1,000.00	700	300
13.	Pawpaw	200.00	140	60
14.	Grape Fruit	500.00	350	150
15.	Coffee	500.00	350	150
16.	Banana	250.00	175	75
17.	Plantain	500.00	350	150
18.	Maize	20,000/ha	1,400/ha	6000/ha
19.	Cassava	50.00	35	15
20.	Guinea Corn	10.00	7	3
21.	Tobacco	15,000/ha	10,500/ha	4,500/ha
22.	Yam	100/stand	70/stand	30/stand
23.	Cocoyam	30.00	21	9
24.	Tomatoes	50.00	35	15
25.	Wallnut	500.00	350	150
26.	Pineapple	100.00	70	30
27.	Soft wood	1,500.00	1,050	450
28.	Hard wood	3,500.00	2,450	1,050
29.	Alligator Paper	2,500/ha	1,750/ha	750/ha
30.	Pepper	75.00	52.5	22.5
31.	Mellon	50.00	35	15
32.	Garden Egg	75.00	52.5	22.5
33.	Vegetable, Onion and Cabbage	50.00	35	15
34.	Cotton	50.00	35	15
35.	Groundnut	50.00	35	15
36.	Beans	75.00	52.5	22.5
37.	Beniseed	100.00	70	30
38.	Potatoes	50.00	35	15
39.	Rice	50,000/ha	35,000/ha	15,000/ha
40.	Raffia Palm	1,000.00	700	300
41.	Iyere	100.00	70	30
42.	Okro	20.00	14	6
43.	Bamboo	100.00	70	30

Appendix 3: Compensation Budget for PAPs (Details in the Valuation Report)

C. Crops	386,027,143.00
D. Structures	201,817,797.00
Sub-Total	587,844,940.00
C. Support to vulnerable groups (2.0% of A+B)	11,201,182.83
H. Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistic for compensation payment (2.5%) for crops	9,650,679.58
I. Security, bank charges, stamp duty and other logistics for compensation payment (2.5%) for structure	5,045,445.93
J. Demolition and salvage of structures (5%) of B	10,090,889.85
K. Contingency (5%) of A+ B	29,392,247.00
H. Livelihood restoration & Training for PAPs	13,777,454.87
Sub –Total	79,157,898.05
TOTAL AMOUNT	667,002,838.05

CLAIMANT'S ANALYSES FOR STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC TREE/CROPS

S/N	STATE	LGA	COMMUNITY	AMOUNT	
				STRUCTURE	ECONOMIC TREE/CROPS
1.	OGUN	EWEKORO	EJIO	80,844,655	12,021,140
2.			ABESE	25,755,500	14,321,322
3.			SODERU	14,364,973	6,587,650
4.			SEPETI	650,000	13,368,060
5.			AYEYE	100,000	1,113,000
6.			ADUBIARO	190,720	4,953,660
7.			BAASE	1,015,931	1,816,000
8.			AKINBORE	2,686,880	7,241,300
9.			IFADA	1,150,000	3,121,700
10.			ONIKOKO	8,831,820	5,402,700
11.			OLUKE	3,619,400	19,475,900
12.			SOWUNMI	4,056,883	3,730,101
13.			OGUNMOLA	-	116,240
14.			ABEREMETA	1,746,368	5,967,500
15.			MOLAJA	967,193	9,867,600
16.			OREKE	2,647,965	3,053,590
17.			ELEGBATA	1,320,440	1,968,700
18.			APENA	348,169	112,000
19.			JITADU	381,440	613,500
20.			ELEYELE	300,000	14,664,150
21.			ILAO	200,000	3,590,000
22.			ITORI ALASE	225,000	2,064,150
23.			AKE	911208	2,520,150
24.			OGIDI	-	666,800
25.			AKAKUN	-	3,632,400
26.			ONIBOTUJE	-	1,732,300
27.			PANKERE	100,000	3,337,580
28.			GBANGBA	150,000	1,468,500
29.			AJADE	300,000	4,632,070
30.			OBOLONTI	1,593,856	22,954,850
31.			IJUMO	750,000	21,347,500
32.	OGUN	IFO	OLORUNSOGO	7,055,770	2,721,340
33.			ITA-ALAJI	14,055,155	4,287,420
34.			FENOPA	13,505,880	5,589,105
35.			LERIN	477,098	2,469,750

36.			IKEREKU	456,130	1,403,250
37.			OBASA	410,064	1,371,750
38.			OLOWOFELA	264,520	3,961,950
39.			MOSE	241,520	2,770,850
40.			AJEGUNLE	2,031,900	599,600
41.	OGUN	OBAFEMI-OWODE	ODANA	-	1,178,750
42.			INUDANE	381,500	1,021,300
43.			OPANIGANGAN	367,812	6,133,650
44.			IREGUN	150,000	14,338,150
45.			AGOYON	-	6,874,900
46.			LUKOSI	1,289,380	6,588,000
47.			IJEMO	1,571,350	2,134,700
48.			AGBOKE	50,000	1,736,300
49.			TOOLU	1,596,165	2,568,050
60.			AWADO	50,000	171,000
51.			BAMUKUN	50,000	16,806,300
52.			IJEUN	100,000	11,254,890
53.			OTOTO	-	19,761,600
54.			MORISA-OKO	-	1,184,500
55.			OKWURI	-	2,576,000
56.			IJEMOKO	50,000	484,900
57.			ISOTA	-	5,622,500
58.			KEREBE	-	3,563,150
59.			LISA	-	2830550
60.			ODOFIN	200,000	21,853,800
61.			OWODE	164,033	1,830,200
62.		OYA	50,000	10,566,200	
63.		AGBANGBA	-	10,663,575	
64.		OLUWO	50,000	1,447,150	
65.		IKIJA	172,130	2,881,650	
66.		IKIJA- OLOSE	1,668,989	3,552,600	
67.		OTEGBOLA	150,000	3,765,650	
			TOTAL	201,817,797	386,027,143

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMANT FOR STRUCTURES = **788**

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS FOR CROPS = **2133**

Appendix 4: Attendance List

	NAMES	Phone	Location	Other
1	Taiwo - Sobunbi	07067433168	Baale Jumo	
2	A. Y. Olalantogun	08067117372	Baale parker	Ⓟ Jumo
3	Segun - Akinnanni	07063722744	Baale Jumo	Ⓟ
4	Adeyinka - Babgun	08036089961	Egbeji parker	
5	Abudut - Adegina	08023078889	parker	
6	Hon. Akeem Bankole	08036986327	Gen. A sec. Jumo oke	Ⓟ
7	Mosun - Bodele	08093808341	parker	
8	Ilaidi Tiainiyi		parker	
9	Oyedele Jamsen	08165249445	youth leader parker	
10	Sangolu - Geteli	02068054839	youth leader Jumo	
11	Sunday - Ogundimu	08104415268	Jumo	
12	Semi - Idowu	08125246583	Jumo	
13	Jamiy - Mutairu	08122942303	Jumo	
14	Akinnanni - Asimiyi	08104788455	Jumo	
15	Dashied - Ayodele	08088239095	Jumo	

TCN-JICA TRANSMISSION LINE NETWORK PROJECT


ATTENDANCE LIST FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DATE... 10/2/18

COMMUNITY... Ikereku - Akilafun

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER/ EMAIL	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Lateef Salami	08023382394	IKEREKU	Bale	LS
2	Dada Jamiu	08127898227	IKEREKU	Oloriolu	[Signature]
3	Kuninofun Ogunsola	08161220008	Ikereku	Malode	H
4	Lateef Glademes	08039242592	IKEREKU	Villager	[Signature]
5	Abiodun Ajodeji	08035695694	Lagos	Jemi Oluwatobi & Co	Ajodeji
6	AUGUSTINE OKITHONS	08062373823	LAGOS	EMERITO 2	[Signature]
7	Angela Walter		Abuja		
8	Edna Oka	07037002537	Abuja		[Signature]

Ikija Community

	Olalekan - Oyetele	Baale Ikija	0703946875 0707637	
2.	Tobilayo - Adebesin	Ikija Youth leader		
3	Aarisi Emmanuel	Ikija	07019196193	
4	Ajoke - Oderinde			
5	Salifat - Adebesin	Elherio Oloshobun		
6	Tajin - Kasali			
7	Edither - Alatisa	Comm. Sec.		
8	Bode - Oyetele			
9	Sawu - Aayo			
10	Tobilayo - Ogedele		08165683966	
11	Chief Asimil - Yekinni	Asinaju Ikija	07030177292	
12	Sarata + Adebesin		08080927594	
13	Tobilayo - Soyink		09073716937	

TCN-JICA TRANSMISSION LINE NETWORK PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DATE 22/11/2018

COMMUNITY Itoni Alase

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER/ EMAIL	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Tajudeen Sobirudo	080 8925 1335	Itoni Alase	Barale	[Signature] 22/11/18
2	Babatunde Samuel	080 3864 5006	Akakum	Barale	[Signature]
3	Olufemi Coker		Onibotuje	Barale	[Signature]
4	Onolabi' Sotim	080 3485 2548	Abule Ake	Barale	[Signature]
5	Monday Opeko	080 39000 809	Ana do	Barale	[Signature]
6	Monday Atekunde	080 3048 4729	Ogidi	Barale	[Signature]
7	Seyina Coker	080 796465 30	Akakum	Youth Lead	
8	Itoni Samah Sobirudo	080 626897 65	Itoni Alase	Youth Lead	
9	Samiyeen Ayode	070 619440 34	Abule Ake		
10	Madetau Ogumbora	080 533057 92	Itoni Alase		
11	Mrs Ester Onolabi	080 3575 0602	Abule Ake	Women Lead	
12	Murkai' a Onolabi	080 894023 58	"		
13	Akinlolu Tolasho	080 859989 11	Abule ake		
14	Ahii Tolasho	080 235649 93	" "		

TCN-JICA TRANSMISSION LINE NETWORK PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DATE 27/01/2018

COMMUNITY OGIDI

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER/ EMAIL	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	ODESANYA PASTOR ISRAEL	08034688936	EWEKORO LGA IIORI	BAALE OGIDI	
2	Olayiwola Oluwanmi	08022829804	LEMO VILLAGE		
3	Bayo Shonekan	08121468692	JANGO-OTA		
4	Oyebo Monday	08034000809	BAALE AWADO VILLAGE		
5	RABU AKINOLA	09037397771	BAALE ADURO		
6	TUNJI SOLABI	08033831320	BAALE LEMO VILLAGE		
7	KEHINDE SOMMJI	08034470721	BALOGUN LEMO		
8	HARUNA AKINYEMI ISHOLA	07033021203			
9	MUKATA MALOMO	08185046771			
10	FADAYI OLANREWaju	08035719315	OTUN BAALE AWADO VILLAGE		
11	FOLORUNSO ARINIBI JOSIAH	08035630661			
12	OLAKUNLE OYEBO TIMOTHY	07030124017			
13	OYEBO JOHN				
14	TITILATO YUSUF	08021061910			
15	AKINWUNMI MUSBAH	08023971666			

MONDAY ADEKUNLE	080484729 08030484729
REMI SHOBOWALE	08092461697
ADEKUNBI SAMSON	08068891007
AKINOLA MUSBAU	08057909712
AKINOLA YAYA	08024451381
ISMAIL AKINOLA	08034200316
SULAIMON JAMIN	08130979709
OYESO TANIMO	080 08168394424
REBECCA SHODEINDE OGUNTOLA	07062661431
VICTORIA IDOWU	
SHODEINDE ACIDA VICTORIA	08062137721
GODFREY SILAS	08068855727
AKININI AKIN	0812481628

TCN-JICA TRANSMISSION LINE NETWORK PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DATE 22/12/2018

COMMUNITY Oluke onle

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER/ EMAIL	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Alh. Onidimo Babajun	080332162 ¹⁹	Oluke	Kabiyesi	
2	Ismail Ademiji	081262322 ⁹⁰	Comm. Leader		
3	Eward - Okegbenro	08062982518	Osilton Alagutan Baale	Baale	
4	Musulin - oyebola	0802321803 ⁷	Alagutan	Baale	
5	Joseph - Olakay	0903908880 ⁹⁰	Oluke	Agbankun	
6	Biliamin Folarin	080338863 ³⁷	Oluke		
7	past. Dotun Akimbode	080636833 ³⁴		pastor	
8	Aare - Akimbode	08143005 ³⁷	Oluke	Bo	
9	Tejelola A. lateef		Base	Baale	
10	Banyi - Akantobi	070663629 ⁴⁴	Ibagun	Baale	
11	Arise loye Ajokunde	080349952 ³²	"	Chief	
12	Samson - Adelami		"		
13	Biliamin - Onadinokun		Oluke	Comm. leader	
14	Chief. K. Anadinokun	08037604 ⁶⁹	Oluke	Aare	

15	Chief. Hagees Muideen	0818688 3934	Oluka	Abese	
16	Mukaila - Ayilawa	0803247 7245	Alake Otun	Baale	
17	Sifiamy Babatunde	0706165 7809	Ifada	Baale	high
18	Adio - Omolegbe	0806055 5243	sepeti	Baale	
19	Chief. Osumide	0803820 3497	Akimboke	Baale	
20	Elijah - Sodimu	0206917 2955	Oluka		M.A.S.O
21	Chief. Olakunle	081760681 29	Oluka	Baale IPASA	
22	Omolaja Ajayi	0906579 3080	Oluka		
23	Chief Esan Osho	07037 964337	sepeti Ajayi	Baale	
24	Laori - Akintoye	08024 163370	sepeti	Akeweje	
25	Pastor Samuel	08035 325026	Oluka	Pastor	
26	Najims Ogunjobi	08065 23987	Oluka	" "	
27	Ajami - Adeyemi		Oluka	Egun	
28	Aaimi Taiwo		Oluka		
29	Oniyomi sete		Oluka		
30	Ajami. emitan		"		
31	Chief Baale egun		"		
32	Sunday Idowu		"		
33	David Jakubu		"		
34	Obi - Ruth		"		
35	Ogunlele Agbaosi		"		

TCN-JICA TRANSMISSION LINE NETWORK PROJECT

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DATE: 22/1/2015

COMMUNITY: Oluke Onile

S/N	NAME	PHONE NUMBER/ EMAIL	CONTACT ADDRESS	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
37	Chief Adio Amolegbe	08062585243	Sepeti	Baale	
38	Ajayi Adeyemi	0806211624	Egami	Baale	
39	Julius Olusegun	08037513053	Onikoko	Baale	
40	Adebayo Adewusi	08033322137	Aelubi ara	Baale	NA

Appendix 5: List of Vulnerable PAPs

S/N	COMMUNITY	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	MARITAL	AGE	OCCUPATION	INCOME	NO OF HH	VULNERABILITY STATUS
1	ABESE	NIMOTA ABEJE AKINDELE	FEMALE	7063919748	WIDOW	62	FARMER	50,000	8	WIDOW
2	ABESE	OGUSOLA MUFUTAU	MALE	8132899583	MARRIED	68	CARPENTER	30,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
3	ABESE	RAMOTA AKINDELE	FEMALE	9053682254	MARRIED	78	FARMER	20,000	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
4	ABESE	ADEJARE FOLUSHO	MALE	8066485826	MARRIED	70	FARMER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
5	ABESE	CHARITY OBAJI	FEMALE	8085717214	WIDOW	34	FARMER	50,000	7	WIDOW
6	ABESE	AIKULOLA RACHAEL	FEMALE	7065957839	WIDOW	79	TRADER	12,500	7	WIDOW
7	ABESE	MUNIRAT FOLORUNSO	FEMALE	7054470909	WIDOW	80	FARMER	5,000	6	WIDOW
8	ABESE	SOLUADE NIMOTA	FEMALE	9073779570	WIDOW	68	FARMER	125,000	6	WIDOW
9	ABESE	VERONICA UDE	FEMALE	9037133502	WIDOW	65	FARMER	50,000	2	WIDOW
10	ABESE	AIKULOLA RACHAEL	FEMALE	7065957839	WIDOW	79	FARMER	12,500	7	WIDOW
11	ABESE	VERONICA UDE	FEMALE	9037133502	WIDOW	65	FARMER	12,500	4	WIDOW
12	ABESE	MOSHOOD, ADIKATU ADUNNI	FEMALE	8059411223	WIDOW	85	FARMER	25,000.00	7	WIDOW
13	ABESE	AIKULOLA, MARIA	FEMALE	8039608918	WIDOW	55	BUSINESS	30,000.00	6	WIDOW
14	ABESE	ADEYANJU, MARGARET	FEMALE	9034801254	WIDOW	NIL	FARMER	12,500.00	3	WIDOW
15	ABESE	OLAIJO OLUSOLA LYDIA	FEMALE	8064638247	WIDOW	60	TRADING/FARMING	5,000	3	WIDOW
16	OLORUNSO GO	FUMILAYO ALANI	FEMALE	7064192055	WIDOW	45	TRADER	200,000	6	WIDOW
17	OYA	AKINBO BIDE MI	FEMALE	8038647180	WIDOW	45	TRADER	15,000	3	WIDOW
18	OYA	SOYEJU AISAT	FEMALE	8146229670	WIDOW	52	TRADER	150,000	3	WIDOW

19	OYA	SANNI FOLUKE FUNMILAYO	FEMALE	8137050330	WIDOW	59	TRADER	500,000	6	WIDOW
20	OYA	AKINBO NIMOTA BIDEMI	FEMALE	8038430643	WIDOW	45	TRADER	60,000	7	WIDOW
21	ELEYELE	MORONFULU GANIYATU	FEMAE	_	WIDOW	80	FARMER	80,000	7	WIDOW
22	ELEYELE	OLADEINDE ABEGBO	FEMALE	9024849940	WIDOW	75	FARMER	300,000	7	WIDOW
23	ELEYELE	AISHAT TELEOLA AMOS	FEMALE	9034059652	WIDOW	65	TRADER	50,000	7	WIDOW
24	TOOLU	AJANI BILIKISU	FEMALE	8067327404	WIDOW	44	FASHION DESIGN	40,000	4	WIDOW
25	ITORI ALASE	MEWOMO OLUWAKEMI	FEMALE	8146709303	WIDOW	56	TRADER	10,000	6	WIDOW
26	LUKOSI	FELICIA ADUKE	FEMALE	8067839660	WIDOW	80	FARMER	200,000	7	WIDOW
27	LUKOSI	ANIMASHAU N ATINUKE	FEMALE	8054952134	WIDOW	70	FARMER	400,000	6	WIDOW
28	IKIJA	TITILAYO SHOYINKA	FEMALE	8139412450	WINDOW	90	FARMER	30,000	7	WINDOW
29	IKIJA	ADEBESHIN SILIFAT (FARMER)	FEMALE	8108403777	WIDOW	80	FARMER	50,000	5	WIDOW
30	LERIN	ADETUTU FAMUYIWA	FEMALE	_	WIDOW	55	FARMER	40,000	7	WIDOW
31	IKIJA OLOSHE	ADEBESIN TITILAYO	FEMALE	_	WIDOW	50	FARMER	40,000	4	WIDOW
32	EJIO	SHERIFAT ADEKUNLE	FEMALE	8106861082	WIDOW	51	TRADER	N200,00 0	7	WIDOW
33	EJIO	OGUNGBUYI OLUBUKOLA	FEMALE	8090701742	WIDOW	46	CATEREER		2	WIDOW
34	EJIO	IDOWU ADEMILA	FEMALE	7031814372	WIDOW	42	TRADER	N40,000	2	WIDOW
35	EJIO	ADEKEMI COLE	FEMALE	8023600527	WIDOW	61	PENSIONEER	29,000	4	WIDOW
36	EJIO	ALHAJI OYEKAN A SULEIMAN	MALE	8032946331	MARRIED	74	TECHNICIAN	N40,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
37	EJIO	OLUKEMI ABIADE	FEMALE	8167799424	WIDOW	80	BUSINESS	30,000	4	WIDOW
38	IREGUN	FAUSAT SANNI AMOPE	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	61	FARMING	100,000	7	WIDOW

39	AJADE	JEMILATU LAISI	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	60	FARMING	30,000	2	WIDOW
40	ABEREMETA	MORIFAT YUSUF	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	34	TRADER	50,000	4	WIDOW
41	ABEREMETA	REMI AJOKE GBADAMOS	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	34	TRADER	20,000	7	WIDOW
42	APANIGUN GUN	AYISHATU OYADEYI	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	68	FARMING	15,000	7	WIDOW
43	AGONYON	KEJI TAIWO	FEMALE	8164697626	WIDOW	45	TRADER	100,000	4	WIDOW
44	LISA VILLAGE	TINUKE ANIAMSHEUN	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	85	FARMING	40,000	7	WIDOW
45	OLUKE VILLAGE	OKEGBENRO AJIKE	FEMALE	7033461430	WIDOW	65	NIL	NIL	7	WIDOW
46	MOSHE VILLAGE	TAIWO SUNDAY	FEMALE	7063782360	WIDOW	65	TRADER	65	7	WIDOW
47	ITA ALAJI	OJE GABRIEL ADEYEMI	MALE	8082212066	MARRIED	67	TEACHER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
48	ITA ALAJI	KAMOLIDIN S. ABOLAJI	FEMALE	8023226872	MARRIED	70	FARMER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
49	ITA ALAJI	RASHEED ATANDA	MALE	7033257323	MARRIED	72	FARMER	40,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
50	OGIDI	ODESONYA ISREAL	MALE	8034688936	MARRIED	65	PASTOR	50,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
51	ODOFIN	ISIAKA O. SANUSI	MALE	8063065509	MARRIED	74	PENSIONEER	20,000	3	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
52	ISOTA	EDUNJOBI ALABI	MALE	NIL	MARRIED	74	FARMING	50,000	3	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
53	BAMUKUN	GEORGE OLUGBENRO	MALE	NIL	MARRIED	72	FARMER	50,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
54	OYA	SURAKATU AYINDE AKINBO	MALE	8035730052	MARRIED	85	DRIVER	15,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
55	OYA	BEYIOKU ALAKE MARYANN	FEMALE	8131215720	MARRIED	65	TRADER	50,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW

										INCOME
56	OTOTO	AKANNI SANNI	MALE	8067954573	MARRIED	89	FARMER	_	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
57	ITORI ALASE	FASOLA MUTAIRU AKANNI (LAND OWNER)	MALE	8028821400	MARRIED	74	FARMER	20,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
58	ITORI ALASE	JUBRIL OLARENWAJU	MALE	8023209377	MARRIED	65	MECHANIC	30,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
59	ITORI ALASE	SODEINDE GBOLAWON EZKAI	MALE	8023846531	MARRIED	70	HERBALIST	10,000	3	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
60	IJUMOH	ADEBIYI SAMUEL	MALE	8060599104	MARRIED	68	TEACHING	35,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
61	IJUMOH	OLUKUNLE IDOWU ODERINDE	MALE	8085264897	MARRIED	80	FARMER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
62	IJUMOH	ADEBIYI SAMUEL (LAND OWNER)	MALE	_	MARRIED	68	TEACHER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
63	LUKOSI	ANUOLUWA BAYEGBO	FEMALE	8034431918	MARRIED	70	FARMER	10,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
64	LUKOSI	CLEMENT OLUSOJI	MALE	8161582570	MARRIED	70	FARMER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
65	KEREBE	THOMAS SONDE	MALE	8114000038	MARRIED	94	FARMER	50,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
66	ILAO	ADUKE OLAIWOLA	FEMALE	8025308564	MARRIED	65	TRADER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
67	ILAO	ABDULFATAI OLASENI AKINOLA	MALE	8033744378	MARRIED	65	CIVIL SERVANT	_	_	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
68	IKIJA OLOSHE	SORETIRE OLALEKAN	MALE	_	MARRIED	70	FARMER	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
69	IKIJA OLOSHE	OGUNYALE LAWRENCE (LAND	MALE	8023910982	MARRIED	75	PENSIONER	15,000	4	AGED PERSON ON LOW

		OWNER)								INCOME
70	IKIJA OLOSHE	WOSILAT AGBIKE GANIU	FEMALE	8168952616	MARRIED	75	FARMER	20,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
71	IKIJA OLOSHE	SIMIATU OLAWALE	FEMALE	9031988383	MARRIED	89	NIL	NIL	NIL	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
72	IKIJA OLOSHE	ADIJAT OLAWALE	FEMALE	9032628461	MARRIED	78	NIL	NIL	NIL	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
73	NO COMMUNITY	RASHEED ADISA OYAGBESAN	MALE	8121266610	MARRIED	81	FARMER	-	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
74	OLOWOFELA	MOSES IGO	MALE	8064226142	MARRIED	67	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
75	IREGUN	POPOOLA SAMSIDEEN ALABI		NIL	MARRIED	68	FARMING	20,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
76	IREGUN	SIRIKU SOTUNDE (LOT 1)	MALE	8065450178	MARRIED	75	FARMING	30,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
77	IREGUN	ALAWO POPOOLA	MALE	7031953779	MARRIED	70	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
78	IREGUN	SURAJU ALANI OGUNSOLA	MALE	8068873235	MARRIED	67	GOLDSMITH	30,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
79	O BOLONTI	MICHAEL TAIWO	MALE	8037206091	MARRIED	69	FARMING	20,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
80	O BOLONTI	REUBEN AKANBI ODEYALE	MALE	8060228543	MARRIED	95	CIVIL SERVANT	30,000	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
81	AJADE	TAJUDEEN JAYEOLA	MALE	8037343865	MARRIED	70	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
82	AJADE	MURAINO JAYEOLA	MALE	8038200907	MARRIED	80	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
83	ABEREMETA	ISRAEL ADISA	MALE	8129883639	MARRIED	81	FARMING	50,000	3	AGED PERSON ON LOW

										INCOME
84	ABEREMETA	MOSES ADESHINO	MALE	8142518884	MARRIED	66	RETIRED	25,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
85	APANIGUN GUN	ANYIDE OLADELE	MALE	9039512117	MARRIED	80	FARMING	30,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
86	APANIGUN GUN	ANYANWALE TAJUDEEN	MALE	7015353775	MARRIED	72	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
87	OWODE	JIMOH ALAWODE	MALE	8031348817	MARRIED	85	FARMING	20,000	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
88	IJEUN VILLAGE	RASAK OWOLABI	MALE	8140914978	MARRIED	76	FARMING	15,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
89	IJEUN VILLAGE	ISAIAH OLAOLU SODEINDE	MALE	8039123639	MARRIED	74	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
90	OLUKE VILLAGE	ADENIJI ISMAILA	MALE	8126232290	MARRIED	75	FARMING	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
91	OLUKE VILLAGE	ARAYOMI BANJAMINISOLA	MALE	9039580059	MARRIED	75	CLERGY	50,000	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
92	OLUKE VILLAGE	TIMOTHY OLADAPO SOWUNMI (FAMILY LAND)	MALE	8061211326	MARRIED	74	CLERGY	50,000	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
93	MOSHE VILLAGE	JIMOH SILAIMAN	MALE	8023282532	MARRIED	71	CLERGY	50,000	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
94	AJEGUNLE VILLAGE	LATIFU OLALEYE	MALE	8063167864	MARRIED	80	NIL	NIL	7	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
95	ITA ALAJI	KAMOLIDIN S. ABOLAJI	FEMALE	8023226872	MARRIED	70	FARMER	50,000	7	PHYSICALLY DISADVANTAGED
96	AKAKUN	BABATUNDE SAMUEL AKONDE	MALE	8038645006	MARRIED	55	CIVIL SERVANT	50,000	7	PHYSICALLY DISADVANTAGED
97	SEPETI	AYOADE KUBURAT	FEMALE	7066554215	WIDOW	50	FARMER	50,000	3	WIDOW

98	SEPETI	AMOKE MABINUORI	FEMALE	8069424399	WIDOW	55	TRADER	75,000	6	WIDOW
99	AKINBORE	OPE MARIA AFU	FEMALE	7058155360	WIDOW	60	FARMER	50,000	4	WIDOW
100	AKINBORE	DOYINSOLA FARUNBI	FEMALE	9051893064	WIDOW	74	FARMER	50,000	6	WIDOW
101	IFADA	SHONEKAN AMOSA	FEMALE	8100241334	WIDOW	61	TRADING	12,500	7	WIDOW
102	IFADA	BABATUNDE, ESTHER	FEMALE	8031913779	WIDOW	50	FARMER	225,000.00	7	WIDOW
103	IFADA	AKINYEMI, VICTORIA	FEMALE	9036349752	WIDOW	60	FARMER	50,000.00	7	WIDOW
104	SODERU	RONKE AFOLABI	FEMALE	9032210927	WIDOW	52	TRADER	150,000	7	WIDOW
105	SODERU	VICTORIA OLADIPUPO	FEMALE	NIL	WIDOW	64	TRADER	75,000	4	WIDOW
106	SODERU	OLORODE SAFURATU ADUKE	FEMALE	8143864364	WIDOW	70	TRADER	60,000	5	WIDOW
107	ADUBIARO	DUPE FASOYA	FEMALE	8104933201	WIDOW	40	FARMER	12,500	5	WIDOW
108	ADUBIARO	ADEYERI ROSELINE	FEMALE	8032630596	WIDOW	56	FARMER	100,000	3	WIDOW
109	ONIBOTUJE	OLANREWAJU JULIANA	FEMALE	8103284133	WIDOW	68	TRADER	30,000	3	WIDOW
110	ONIBOTUJE	ONABIYI HANNAH	FEMALE	8167119624	WIDOW	75	TRADER	60,000	1	WIDOW
111	AJADE	MURITALA SIMIAT AWELE	FEMALE	8065003519	WIDOW	49	TRADER	50,000	7	WIDOW
112	AJADE	MUYIBATU SALAMI	FEMALE	8166078120	WIDOW	63	FARMER	75,000	6	WIDOW
113	AJADE	MUYIBATU SALAMI	FEMALE	8166078120	WIDOW	63	FARMING	12,500	3	WIDOW
114	EJIO	MRS. SHERIFAT AJOKE	FEMALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	TRADER	NIL	6	NIL
115	EJIO	AKEEM ODEBIYI SUNKANMI	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	TRADER	NIL	4	NIL
116	EJIO	FAUSAT TIAMIYU	FEMALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	SEAMSTRESS	NIL	6	NIL
117	EJIO	CHIEF ADEYEMI ADEKUNYO	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	RETIREE	NIL	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
118	EJIO	MRS. MAGRETE ALAREPE	FEMALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	RETIREE	NIL	6	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME

119	EJIO	SUNDAY ADEWUNMI ADEDEJI	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	RETIREE	NIL	4	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
120	EJIO	ARIYO ABDULLAHI	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	CARPENTER	NIL	6	NIL
121	EJIO	ODUNLAMI SEGUN	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	COBBLER	NIL	6	NIL
122	EJIO	OLUDARE AJANI AYINDE	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	BRICKLAYER	NIL	4	NIL
123	EJIO	ADIO MICHAEL KOLAWALE	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	CIVIL SERVANT	NIL	4	NIL
124	EJIO	MRS OKO ELIZABETH	FEMALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	FARMER	NIL	4	NIL
125	EJIO	KEHINDE ABIODUN ADEBAYO	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	TAILOR	NIL	4	NIL
126	EJIO	MRS RUKAYAT ALIMI	FEMALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	RETIREE	NIL	5	AGED PERSON ON LOW INCOME
127	EJIO	CHIEF FASASI ANWO	MALE	NIL	NIL	NIL	CARPENTER	NIL	7	NIL
128	EJIO	MRS. NOIMOT MUTAIRU	FEMALE	07066244938	NIL	NIL	HAIRDRESSER	NIL	3	NIL
129	EJIO	AJIBOLA MUSTAPHA	MALE	08065252950	NIL	NIL	TAILOR	NIL	3	NIL

2% of Total Compensation Cost is recommended to be set aside to support the Vulnerable identified.

Further to this, we recommend strongly that TCN should engage the service of qualified firm or an NGO with experience in livelihood needs assessment to carry out a survey of the vulnerable group to identify their needs and livelihood conditions including alternative livelihood menu for their livelihood sustainability

Appendix6: Project Affected Trees and Crops

	Unit	Lot 1
ABURA	stand	-
ACACIA	stand	-
ADYMEN	stand	-
AFRICAN STAR APPLE	stand	5
AFARA	stand	3
AFUFORO TREE	stand	10
AGBALUMO	stand	-
AGBO TREE	stand	13
AKOKO TREE	stand	13
AKPA	stand	10
AKPOTO TREE	stand	4
ALIGATOR PEPPER	stand	2
AMARANTHUS	stand	-
APA	stand	61
APPLE	stand	15
APARA	stand	-
ARABA TREE	stand	5
ARERE	stand	1
AROEADO	stand	-
AUSTRY TREE	stand	6
AVOCADO PEAR	stand	11
AWEN	stand	14
AYIRA TREE	stand	35
AYURE	stand	10
BAMBOO	stand	435,980
BANANA	stand	3,715
BAOBAB	stand	8
BARREN LAND	stand	2,504
BEANS	stand	-
BITTER KOLA	stand	5
BITTER LEAF	stand	576
BREAD FRUIT	stand	12
BUTTER BREAD	stand	-
CASHEW	stand	627
CASHIA	stand	8
CASSAVA	stand	680,279
CHERRY	stand	105
CHEW STICK TREE	stand	16
CITRUS	stand	-

COCOA	stand	1,556
COCONUT	stand	779
COCOYAM	stand	19,412
COTTON WOOL	stand	-
DATE PALM	stand	-
DOGOYARO	stand	32
EFO LEAVES	stand	400
EWE LEAF	stand	-
EWEDU	stand	18,800
EWERAN	ha	-
FLUTED PUMPKIN	stand	150
FRUIT	stand	-
GARDEN EGG	stand	-
GINGER PLANT	stand	221
GERMAN TREE	stand	6
GINSIN HERBS	stand	55
GMELINA	stand	7
GPARUN	stand	3
GRAPE FRUIT	stand	-
GREEN LEAVES	stand	6,700
GROUNDNUT	stand	1,030
GUAVA	stand	257
HARD WOOD	stand	18,620
HERBAL TREE	stand	2,179
IDI	stand	3
IDIN	stand	-
IDINGO	stand	-
IGIOWO	stand	7
INDIAN BAMBOO	stand	-
IRIN	stand	-
IROKO	stand	302
IRUGBA	stand	9
JATROVA PLANTS	stand	3
KACHIA	stand	165
KOLA NUT	stand	471
LEMON	stand	-
LIME ORANGE	stand	6
LOCAL PEAR	stand	-
LOCUST BEAN	stand	47
MAHOGANY	stand	104
MAIZE	ha	9.5

MANGO	stand	208
MASQURADE TREE	stand	-
MELINA	stand	-
MOI MOI LEAF	stand	35,108
MORINGA	stand	21
NEEM	stand	-
NEEN TREE	stand	6
OAK	stand	131
OBESHE	stand	41
OIL PALM	stand	-
OGBO	stand	-
OGBONO	stand	-
OKRA	stand	102
OKRO	stand	-
OMO	stand	-
OMOYI	stand	1
OPEPE	stand	-
OPOTO	stand	1
ORANGE	stand	174
ORINATA	stand	5
ORE TREE	stand	6
ORUDUDU	stand	-
OWO	stand	4
PALM TREE	stand	11,828
PAW PAW	stand	1,128
PEAR	stand	24
PEPPER	stand	2,650
PINEAPPLE	stand	7,573
PLANTAIN	stand	12,611
POTATO	stand	500
PUMPKIN	stand	-
PUMPKIN LEAF	stand	-
RAFFIA PALM	stand	2,828
RICE	stand	75,300
ROPHIS	stand	-
RUBBER TREE	stand	67
SAPO	stand	22
SCENT LEAF	stand	5
SHAKPO	stand	5
SHAWASHOP	stand	-
SHEA BUTTER	stand	237

SHRUBS	stand	120
SOFT WOOD	stand	15,368
SOUR SHOP	stand	1
SOYA BEANS	stand	6,150
SPINACH	stand	-
STAR APPLE	stand	10
SUGARCANE	stand	263,742
SWEET POTATO	stand	325
TEAK	stand	-
TICK	stand	113
TIMBER	stand	335
TOMATO	stand	2,575
UMBRELLA TREE	stand	10
VEGETABLE	stand	5,661
VELVET TAMARIND(ICHEKU)	stand	1
WALNUT	stand	11
WATER MELON	stand	150
WRAPPING LEAVE	stand	150
YAM	stand	2,732