



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

ENERGY + EMPOWERMENT + EFFICIENCY

ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME



LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

FOR

MICHAEL OKPARA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

UMUDIKE

FINAL REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS		Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASUU		Academic Staff Union of Universities
BESS		Battery Energy Storage Systems
BOS	-	Balance of Systems
BP	-	Bank Policy
COVID-19		Corona Virus pandemic of 2019
EEP	-	Energizing Education Programme
EHS	-	Environmental Health and Safety
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEED	-	Front End Engineering Design
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIT	-	Feed in Tariff
FME_{env}	-	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMPWH		Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HA	-	Hectare
LRP	-	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MOUA	-	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture
MOUAU		Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike
MSMEs	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MW	-	Mega Watts
NEP	-	Nigeria Electrification Project
NERC	-	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAD	-	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PCS	-	Power Conversion System
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PSRP	-	Power Sector Recovery Program
REA	-	Rural Electrification Agency
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
WB	-	World Bank
WHO	-	World Health Organization
UN	-	United Nations

DEFINITIONS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (convention on the rights of Child 2002).

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

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

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

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

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

Head of the Household: the eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Host Community: Community housing the institution in which the project is to be executed.

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

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

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP): documented procedures or measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the persons affected by the development of a project.

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

Operational Policy 4.12: Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

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

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

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

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

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

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

Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1: Project Background

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to un-served and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). The EEP Phase II, funded by the World Bank will provide sustainable and clean power supply through installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants to 7 federal universities and 2 university teaching hospitals across the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria. Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State is one of the beneficiary Universities in this Phase.

The Project has four broad components and sub-components as summarized below:

- Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development (US\$150 million)
- Component 2: Standalone Solar Systems (US\$75 million)
- Component 3: Reliable power for federal universities and teaching hospitals, or “Energizing Education”³ (US\$105 million)
- Component 4: Technical Assistance (US\$20 million)

ES 2: Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detail description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Component 3 Activities Applicable to MOUA)

The implementation of this project entails the following:

- Installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plants
- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety
- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

ES 3: Objective of Livelihood Restoration Plan

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in MOUA.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- C o n s u l t with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and
- Prepare a budget and time table for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

ES 4: Rationale for LRP

The survey carried out under the ESIA of the Energizing Education Programme (EEP) for MOUA indicates that land acquisition for the EEP is within the perimeter already belonging to the University. However, the ESIA also stated that the EEP land space will alter the existing land use in the University with the potential to affect access to the use of the land for demonstration farm by students of the University. Although no individual or community assets will be acquired by the project, the student demonstration farm which is useful for students' academic practical work will be lost. The essence of this LRP therefore, is to identify where applicable, the affected group for farm demonstration and perhaps any other persons or group in use of the land, with a view to determining the access rights they hold to the land, and where applicable, identify persons that may be rendered vulnerable to land use by the project. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

ES 5: Legal, Institutional and Administrative Framework

Chapter two presents details of the reviewed regulatory laws and policies. This LRP was prepared in cognizance with the Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank, the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation), FEED, RPF, Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and the ESIA. The review of the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation) and the World Bank OP4.12 were helpful in understanding the convergences and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. The FEED document dealt with the engineering design, Bill of quantities and options considered by the project. The ESIA studies identified the social and environmental issues to be grappled with. The RPF provided the procedures and guidelines that the project will follow to prepare site specific Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan.

ES 6: Analysis of PAPs

The PAPs for the EEP in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture (MOUA) Umudike are students of the Agricultural Department who uses the land as demonstration farm for academic practical. There are no economic or livelihood impacts from the acquisition of the land.

ES 7 Discussion of Project Impacts

Impacts of the EEP in MOUA are largely positive. The positive impacts will result from provision of independent and reliable power supply to the University through a renewable (solar) energy source and thus, enhance learning and institutional operations. It will also facilitate training and capacity building of many stakeholders that will participate in the EEP implementation.

The negative impacts of the project relevant to this LRP is in terms of the effect of displacement of the students of Agricultural Department from the use of the land for demonstration farm. However, this impact has been addressed through the provision of an alternative site.

There are no crops, economic trees, shelters of community presence within the proposed project site.

Another negative impact anticipated during the construction phase is gender based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) due to labour influx during project implementation. Female students of the University will be at risk of this impact. Detail discussion on GBV and mitigation measures were dealt with under the ESIA report for MOUA. Mitigation measures included early sensitization and training of contractor workers against practices that constitute GBV/SEA.

ES 8: Public Consultation and Participations

Consultations were held with the University Management and also with the Host communities including courtesy visit to traditional rulers, focus group discussions and key informant discussion. The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the project communities, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. The summary of the public discussions held during the field work is contained in Chapter 7.

ES 9: Findings of the LRP study

Based on the outcome of field investigation and stakeholder consultation, the following findings were made:

- The proposed land for EEP at MOUA is entirely owned by the University;
- Present land use of the plot is for farm demonstration by students of the University, as part of their academic curricula fulfilment;
- The University has shown commitment to provide an alternative site within the school for farm demonstration thereby, mitigating the impact of displacement/land acquisition on the

- farming practical of the students;
- No presence of local farmers, squatters or other form of land users was established in the proposed EEP land.

ES 10: Conclusion

On the strength of the findings made during this assignment, it is concluded that MOUA should proceed with its commitment to provide alternative land for her students' agricultural practical; and that Livelihood Restoration Plan is limited to implementation of Alternative Land Relocation for Students Demonstration Farm and its land preparation. No extended compensation nor livelihood restoration support is required.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Nigeria Federal Executive Council approved the Power Sector Recovery Program (PSRP) on March 22, 2017. One of the PSRP initiatives is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) which seeks to increase electricity access to households, public institutions, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and to provide clean, safe, reliable and affordable electricity to un-served and underserved rural communities through mini-grid/off-grid renewable power solutions. The NEP is being implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

Access to uninterrupted power supply in Federal Universities and University Teaching hospitals in Nigeria has been cited as a major challenge and barrier to effective learning, institutional operations and student residency. Considering the role of education in economic growth and socio-economic development in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing at the time, resolved to embark on viable projects that will ensure the availability of reliable, sustainable and affordable power to Nigeria's tertiary institutions. This led to the conception of the 'Energizing Education Programme' (the "EEP").

The EEP seeks to provide adequate power supply (up to approximately 100MW in total) to Thirty-Seven (37) Federal Universities ("the Universities") and seven (7) University Teaching Hospitals across the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It also aims to provide streetlights to promote and facilitate safe, secure and productive learning environments and develop and operate training centers to train university students in renewable energy technology innovations.

The EEP Phase II, funded by the World Bank will provide sustainable and clean power supply to 7 federal universities and 2 university teaching hospitals across the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria. The institutions for this Phase are:

- University of Abuja, Abuja.
- University of Calabar and University of Calabar Teaching Hospital, Cross River State.
- Federal University Gashua, Yobe State.
- Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna State.
- Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Ogun State.
- Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State.

- University of Maiduguri, University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Borno State.

The Project has four broad components and sub-components as summarized below:

- Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development (US\$150 million)
- Component 2: Standalone Solar Systems (US\$75 million)
- Component 3: Reliable power for federal universities and teaching hospitals, or “Energizing Education”³ (US\$105 million)
- Component 4: Technical Assistance (US\$20 million)

Directly linked with the preparation and implementation of LRP is the component 3 which entails providing reliable, affordable, and sustainable power to universities and associated teaching hospitals. This component involves 37 federal universities and 7 associated university teaching hospitals across the country to be powered by off-grid systems of 1 MW to 11 MW. Sites have been selected to represent each of the six geopolitical zones. The program is expected to have a broad positive impact on the universities and hospitals served. This includes academics and research as well as ancillary university functions and overall campus quality of life.

Further information on the project components is found in the REA original and additional financing project appraisal document (PAD).

1.2 Project Description

The Energizing Education Program is component 3 of the 4 components of the Nigeria Electrification Project. Summary of the components of the NEP is discussed below, while detailed description is contained in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of NEP.

Project Components: Component 1: Solar Hybrid Mini Grids for Rural Economic Development – This component will support the development of private sector mini grids in unserved and underserved areas that have high economic growth potential. The target is to provide access to electricity to 300,000 households, and 30,000 MSMEs, with an estimated 15 mini grid operators.

Component 2: Stand-alone Solar Systems for Homes and MSMEs – The goal of this component is to significantly increase the market for stand-alone solar systems in Nigeria in order to provide access to electricity to more than one million Nigerian households and MSMEs at lower cost than their current means of service such as small diesel generator sets. In addition, about one million single solar lanterns are expected to be distributed during the course of the project

Component 3: Energizing Education – The goal of the Energizing Education is to provide reliable, affordable, and sustainable power to public universities and associated teaching hospitals. The project targets 37 public universities and will be implemented in phases. Implementation under phase 1 is already on-going, while the LRP under consideration is for the phase 2 of the EEP which constitute of 7 universities as earlier stated.

Component 4: Technical Assistance – This component is designed to build a framework for rural electrification upscaling, support project implementation as well as broad capacity building in Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), Federal Ministry of Power, Works & Housing (FMPWH) and other relevant stakeholders.

Further insight on the Component 3 shows that activities being supported under the EEP include:

- Installation of dedicated Power stations which will be able to serve campuses independently of the DISCOS systems;
- Installation of street lighting system to improve quality of campus life, particularly safety
- Construction and outfitting of a Training Facility for power system training with an emphasis on renewable energy. The purpose is to provide practical vocational level training in renewable energy and electrical power systems to students to better qualify them for jobs in the off-grid industry.

The implementation of these work activities under component 3, require land take and civil work construction and therefore, triggered essentially two Operational Policies of World Bank: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), due to the potential impacts of civil work construction and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12, due to land acquisition and displacement.

1.3 Proposed Works

The proposed infrastructure for EEP in MOUA is off grid captive hybrid solar power plants. It entails the installation of Solar PV Hybrid Power plant that will include: Inverters, Power Conversion Systems (Power converters/Battery Inverters), diesel generators, battery energy storage systems (BESS) and the associated balance of system (BOS), (source: the FEED). The solar power plants is predicated on a lifespan of 15 years and will provide power network upgrades at all the locations, street lighting and the training centers. Battery storage in conjunction with the power conversion system (PCS) will serve to actualize the captive operation of the plants by providing the reference voltage (grid forming function), and also increases the flexibility of system control and adds to overall system availability.

Simulations were carried out with Homer software to determine optimal systems sizes for all the seven locations. Homer requires various information on the resources, system economics, constraints, and control methods. The input information included design variables like PV array size, convertor size, type and capacity of battery, control (dispatch) strategy, and average solar radiation (KWh/m²/day) for all the universities. The result of the simulation for optimal systems sizes across the seven locations is as presented in Table 1.1:

Table 1.1: Result of Analysis of Optimal System Sizes

Location	Pv(kW)	LITHIUM Battery Bank (MH)	Converter (kW)	Ren Frac (%)	Autonomy (hour)
MOUA	5500	21	2.301	74	16

Source: Front End Engineering Design (FEED), REA

The installation of the solar power plant and the ancillary investments including the street lighting and the training centers will involve land use. In this project, however no land acquisition is anticipated because all lands needed in the 7 locations already belong to the Universities. Notwithstanding, the policy of World Bank on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) is triggered because the proposed project land has been a source of livelihood to occupants who have been farming on them prior to this period. Therefore, LRP is the appropriate instrument to ensure that affected farmers and land users are adequately consulted and restored to livelihood.

1.4 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The broad objective is to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for persons to be affected by the EEP Phase II project in MOUA intervention site.

The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Consult with the affected stakeholders
- Conduct a census survey of impacted persons
- Ascertain the number of vulnerable persons among PAPs and design livelihood restoration measures suitable to addressing their economic sustenance.
- Describe compensation and other assistance to be provided; and

Prepare a budget and timetable for Livelihood Restoration Plan.

1.5 Rational for Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The survey carried out under the ESIA of the Energizing Education Programme (EEP) for MOUA indicates that land acquisition for the EEP is within the perimeter already belonging to the University. However, the ESIA also stated that the EEP land space will alter the existing land use in the University with the potential to affect access to the use of the land for demonstration farm by students of the University. Although no individual or community assets will be acquired by the project, the student demonstration farm which is useful for students’ academic practical work will be lost. The essence of this LRP therefore, is to identify where applicable, the affected group for

farm demonstration and perhaps any other persons or group in use of the land, with a view to determining the access rights they hold to the land, and where applicable, identify persons that may be rendered vulnerable to land use by the project. Therefore, vulnerability or loss of livelihood provides a basis for the preparation of this LRP in order to ensure that, in line with the involuntary policy guideline of the World Bank, PAPs are not rendered economically worse off as a result of the EEP project but are assisted to improve on their livelihood conditions.

1.6 Underlying Principles of LRP

The key principles for LRP preparation and implementation are as in the involuntary resettlement guideline of the World Bank which are as follow:

- When cultivated land is acquired, it's often preferable to arrange for land-for-land replacement. In some cases, as when only small proportions of income are earned through agriculture, alternative measures such as payment of cash or provision of employment are acceptable if preferred by the persons losing agricultural land.
- Lack of legal rights does not bar persons in peaceful possession from compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the individual or collective owner of the lost asset, without deduction for any purpose.
- Sites for relocating businesses, or redistributed agricultural land should be of equivalent use value to the land that was lost.
- Compensation should be paid prior to the time of impact, so that new houses can be constructed, fixed assets can be removed or replaced, and other necessary measures can be undertaken before displacement begins.

1.7 Study Methodology

This subsection sets out how the tasks in the LRP were coordinated and tailored to addressing the scope of work, objectives and other requirements contained in the TOR. The approach of the assignment is as follows:

1.7.1 Kick-Off Meetings with REA-PMU and Engagement with World Bank and the Participating Universities

It is the tradition of our firm in line with sustainable development tenet to engage the client in kick-off consultation after contract signing and to use public consultation platforms to drive the objective of our assignments. As such, we held a kick-off meeting with the REA-NEP PMU on

the 11th of March 2020. The objective was to discuss and agree on the work plan of the LRP and to identify and collect relevant project materials.

The second meeting took place on May 22nd 2020 and was attended by REA-PMU E&S staff, World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist and the consultant team. It was a virtual meeting with focus on the adaptation of Public Consultation Protocol in COVID-19 pandemic era with particular reference to safe and feasible measures to public consultations. The meeting provided guidance to the consultant to ensure that the work plan aligns with the COVID-19 response guidelines of the government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the guidelines of each state where project field work will take place. A detailed outcome of the meeting is reflected in the work plan (Annex 1).

Also, within the period, it was considered expedient to have a virtual meeting encompassing all the participating (7) Universities. This meeting held on 18th of June 2020. The purpose was to inform the beneficiary universities of the requirement of the World Bank when a project will lead to loss of livelihood or assets. It was also aimed at eliciting commitment from the participating Universities on the adherence and implementation of World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of Nigeria guidelines on Public gathering during the Corona Virus pandemic. Further discussions included the roles and responsibilities of the universities during and after development of the LRP with particular focus on the proposed field work plan, in order to fast-track conduct of activities during field work.

1.7.2 Literature Review

We conducted a comprehensive review of received project documents including:

- Nigerian Land Use Act,
- Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank,
- Project Appraisal Document (PAD)
- Front End Engineering Design (FEED) document,
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and
- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prepared for the seven (7) sites.

Based on the literature reviews, the nature of the social impacts and definitive approach to the study is well conceived and designed.

1.7.3 Fieldwork

The LRP team embarked upon site reconnaissance survey of the project site on the 3rd of August 2020. In the team for the reconnaissance survey was the management staff of MOUA including the Vice Counselor. The reconnaissance survey entailed a walk through the project site, the purpose of which was to have a hindsight of the condition of the project site vis-a viz the land use, size of land, and to determine the nature of impacts. Soil sample was collected from the proposed EEP land and the alternative land for relocation. Consultation with stakeholders was carried out to ensure inclusive participation a sustainable project development. In line with this, the University management team, the leadership of the Host Communities and women group in the Host Communities were all consulted.

1.7.4 Method of PAPs Identification

The approach for impact and PAPs/vulnerable people identification involved site visit and consultation with the relevant stakeholders. In particular the LRP consulted with the Students Farm Manager and the leadership of the host community in order not to leave anything in doubt regarding the ownership right and/or use of the proposed land.

CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overview of Key Reviewed Documents

As a first step towards delivering on the assignment, project specific documents along with regulatory documents of the World Bank and Government of Nigeria were reviewed. The documents included the Land Use Act, Operational Policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank, FEED, RPF, PAD and the ESIA. The review of the Land Use Act (the Nigerian Extant Law on Land Acquisition and Compensation) and the World Bank OP4.12 were helpful in understanding the convergences and gaps in the policy frameworks of the World Bank and the country laws and policies on involuntary resettlement. The FEED document dealt with the engineering design, Bill of quantities and options considered by the project. It gave the LRP team meaningful understanding of the activities that will cause involuntary resettlement as well as the gains of the planned project. Similarly, the review of the ESIA studies carried out for each of the seven (7) sites identified the social and environmental issues to be grappled with. It offered mitigation measures which if implemented will ensure that the project does not exacerbate the biophysical environment and livelihood of the people. The RPF on the other hand was a framework prepared prior to project appraisal when the final selection of sites and specific details about the installations and work activities had not been sufficiently known. The RPF provided the procedures and guidelines that the project will follow to prepare site specific Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan when implementing specific sub-projects.

The sections below present details of the reviewed regulatory laws and policies.

2.2 The World Bank Safeguard Policies

The environmental and social safeguards policies of the World Bank are the fulcrum of its support towards sustainable poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries. The policies aimed at preventing and mitigating undue harm to the people and the environment in the development process. There are a total of ten (10) environmental and social safeguard policies of the World Bank, of which only Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment and Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement- is triggered by the proposed Project, and its requirements will be taken into consideration in the LRP study.

2.3 The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents that include the World Bank Group expectations regarding industrial pollution management performance. The EHS Guidelines are designed to assist managers and decision makers with relevant industry background and technical information. This information supports actions aimed at avoiding, reducing, and controlling potential EHS impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phase of a project. The EHS Guidelines serve as a technical reference source to support the implementation

of the World Bank policies and procedures, particularly in those aspects related to pollution prevention and occupational and community health and safety.

2.4 The regulations, guidelines and standards of Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) concerning Mini grid activities in Nigeria

The FMEnv is the primary authority for the regulation and enforcement of environmental laws in Nigeria. The Act establishing the Ministry places on it the responsibilities of ensuring that all development and industry activity, operations and emissions are within the limits prescribed in the national guidelines and standards, and comply with relevant regulations for environmental pollution management in Nigeria as may be released by the Ministry.

In furtherance of her mandate, the FMEnv developed laws, guidelines and regulations on various sectors of the national economy. The specific policies, acts, guidelines enforced by FMEnv that apply to the proposed Project are summarized in the following paragraphs:

National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised in 1999 and 2017)

The National Policy on the Environment, 1989 (revised 1999 and 2017) provides for a viable national mechanism for cooperation, coordination and regular consultation, as well as harmonious management of the policy formulation and implementation process which requires the establishment of effective institutions and linkages within and among the various tiers of government.

Federal Ministry of Power

The Federal Ministry of Power is the policy making arm of the Federal Government with the responsibility for the provision of power in the country. The Ministry is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act No 28 of 1988, the National Electric Power Policy, 2001, the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005, the Roadmap for Power Sector Reform, 2010, the National Energy Policy, 2013 and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015.

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) is an independent regulatory agency inaugurated on October 31, 2005. Its powers emanate from the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSR) 2005 in Section 31 Sub 1. Its principal objects relevant to the EEP among others includes maximizing access to electricity services by promoting and facilitating consumer connections to distribution systems in both rural and urban area; ensure safety, security, reliability, and quality of service in the production and delivery of electricity to consumers; license and regulate persons engaged in the generation, transmission, system operation, distribution and trading of electricity.

2.5 Nigeria Law/Land Use Act of 1978 and Resettlement Procedures

The Land Use Act, Cap 202, 1990 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition and all such dealings on Land. The provisions of the Act vest every Parcel of Land in every State of the Federation in the Executive Governor of the State. He holds such parcel of land in trust for the people and government of the State. The Act categorized the land in a state to urban and non-urban or local areas. The administration of the urban land is vested upon the Governor, while the latter is vested upon the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all lands 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”.

Thus the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

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, 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.

2.5.1 Requirements of the Land Use Act

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 State 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 right of Occupancy

and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (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 is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons 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 dispute 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 as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

2.6 Gap Analysis between the Policies of the World Bank and the Land Use Act, 1978 of Nigeria

In this section a comparison is made between the Nigerian Land Use Act and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement.

Table 2.1: Gap Analysis of Nigerian Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 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	Design of footprints of project-related activities, particularly commercial farmland, will be undertaken 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 and settlers and migrants	Not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops.	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no compensation for land	Are to be provided resettlement assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets; but no 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	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation

¹ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

	based on market value.	relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	expenses, prior to displacement.
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In the areas of discrepancies in the two laws, this LRP aligns with the World Bank Operational Policy which indicates best practices for rehabilitation of livelihoods of people affected by the implementation of the project. The Bank's policy will be applicable because they are involved in the funding of the project and also because its policy most fulfil the pro-poor objectives of the project, ensuring that the conditions of PAPs are preferably improved and at least, restored to pre-displacement levels as well as offers special considerations for vulnerable and landless PAPs.

CHAPTER THREE: PROJECT ENVIRONMENT AND BASELINE DATA

3.1 Background of the Project State

Abia State with a population of over 2,833,999 (2006 population census) is located in southeast Nigeria with Umuahia as her capital town. The state occupies about 5,834 km² is bounded on the north and northeast by Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi States. The state is bounded to the west by Imo State and to her east and southeast by Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State respectively. Abia state is made up of 17 local government areas including Ikwuano LGA which is home to Umudike, the university Host Community.

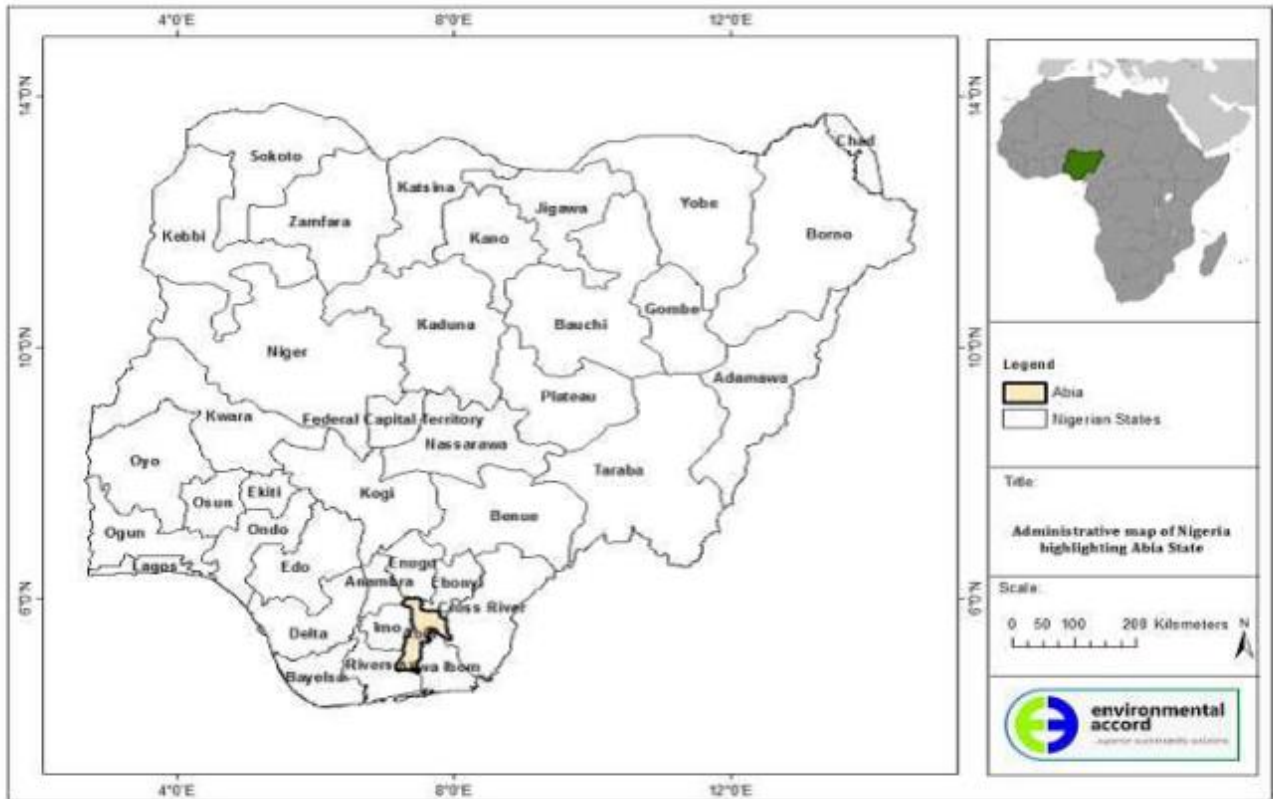


Figure 3.1: Administrative Map of Nigeria highlighting Abia State

Source: EnvAccord GIS, 2019

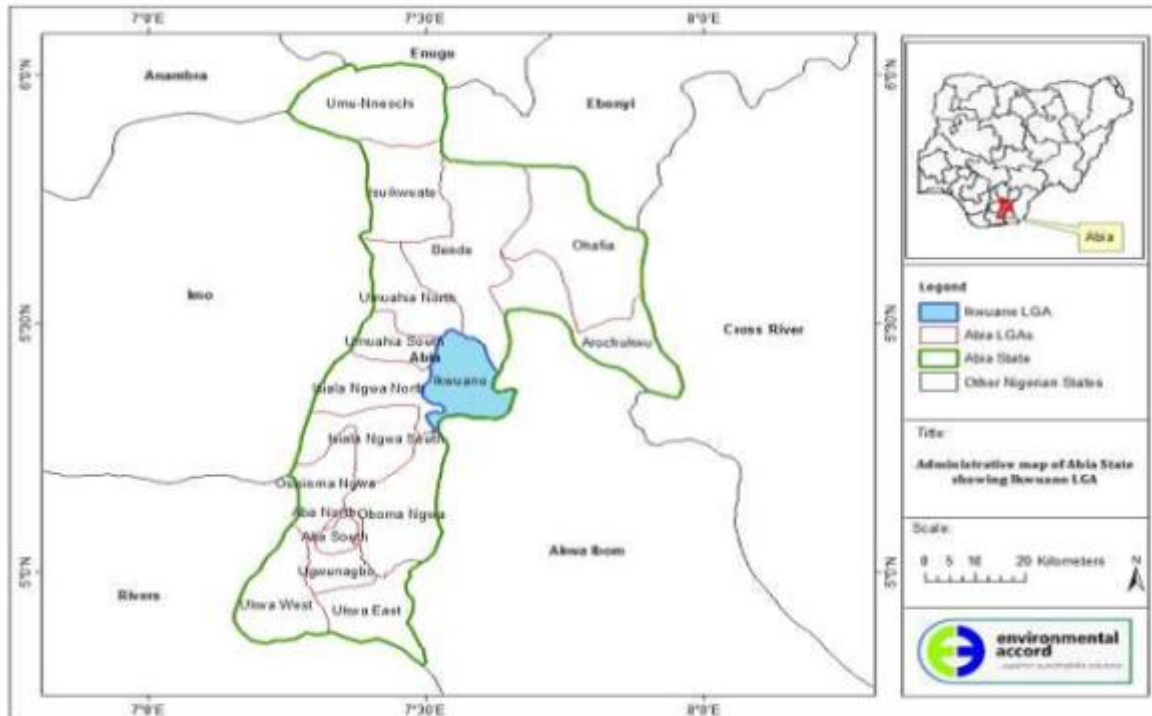


Figure 3.3: Administrative Map of Abia State Highlighting Ikwuano LGA

Source: EnvAccord GIS 2019

3.2 Description of Project Intervention Area

An approximately **5.0 ha** of land within Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Abia State has been allocated for the proposed solar-hybrid power plant and the training center. The site is situated along Demonstration Secondary School (DSS) road off Umuahia-Ikot Ekpene road, Umuahia. The Project site lies geographically from Latitude 5.48762°N to 5.48497°N and Longitude 7.54770°E to 7.55298°E, and its boundary is bordered to the north and east by farmlands; to the south by Demonstration Secondary School and MOUA Sporting Complex; and to the west by the residential quarters of the Vice Chancellor and principal officials of MOUA.



Figure 3.2: Aerial Imagery of Proposed project Site Outlined in Red
 Source : LRP Consulting Team

3.3 Social Overview of the University

MOUA Umidike is a Federal Government-owned tertiary institution, with its campus situated in Ikwuano Local Government Area of Abia State, South-eastern geo-political region of Nigeria (Figures 3.1 to 3.4). MOUAU, formerly Federal University of Agriculture, Umudike, was established as a specialized University by the Federal Government of Nigeria via Decree No 48 of 2nd November 1992. The school land is fenced round and thus, there are no external encroachments. There is no local community presence (i.e. local farmlands, residential buildings, and firewood / fruit gathering activities) within the project site.

The nearest communities to the Project site are Umudike and Umuariaga communities, situated about 0.8 km and 1.2 km respectively away from the Project site. Based on interviews with community leadership and respondents in the community, there are no direct livelihood activities or ecosystem services obtained from the Project site.

The academic institution began formal activities in May 1993 with the appointment of the first Council and Vice-Chancellor, Professor Placid C. Njoku on 27th May, 1993, while other key officials of the University were appointed later. Prof. Francis Ogbonnaya Otunta, a distinguished Professor of Mathematics is the 5th and present Vice- Chancellor of the University. He assumed office on Tuesday, March 1, 2016.

The Institution is located in the well-known Agricultural Training and Research town of Umudike, about 9 km from Umuahia town, the capital of Abia State. The major link road to the University is the Umuahia – Ikot Ekpene Federal Road, a direct route to the State capitals of Abia, Akwa - Ibom and Cross River. Being close to Umuahia, the University is linked through a major North-South Express road to most parts of the country. Currently, the University has eleven (11) colleges namely:

- College of Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology and Extension (CAERSE)
- College of Applied Food Sciences and Tourism
- College of Animal Science and Animal Production
- College of Education
- College of Crop and Soil Science
- College of Engineering and Engineering Technology
- College of Natural Resources and Environmental Management
- College of management Sciences
- College of Natural Sciences
- College of Physical and Applied Sciences
- College of Veterinary Medicine

As at July 2016, the population of MOUAU stood at 31,684 persons, consisting of 28,161 undergraduate and postgraduate students and 3,523 administrative staff (academic and non-academic).

3.4. Land Use Status of Proposed Project Site

The proposed site for the installation of solar plant in MOUA was visited on the 3rd day of August 2020. The site is used as a demonstration farm for academic purposes by MOUA students. There are no water bodies or structures within the site.



Figure 3.4: Picture showing Visit to the Proposed EEP Site



Figure 3.5: Collection of Soil Sample and Physical Investigation of Proposed Site

3.5 Description of Alternative Site

The alternative land for relocation of demonstration farm was visited on the 3rd day of August 2020. The alternative land remains within the fenced parameters of the university. From observation of the site area and consultation with the University authority and community

members, there is no local community presence (i.e. local farmlands, residential buildings, and firewood / fruit gathering activities).

Based on interviews with community leadership and respondents in the community, there are no direct livelihood activities or ecosystem services obtained from the Project site.



Figure 3.6: Picture showing visit to and Collection of Soil Sample

3.6 Social Baseline of the Community

The socio-economic characteristics of the communities was gathered through literature review of the ESIA for EEP of MOUA , focus group discussions, key informants interviews, direct observations, and surveys. The outcome of the social baseline of the project communities (Umudike and Umuariaga) shows as follow:

- The communities are relatively homogenous in terms of ethnicity and language. Igbo is the language spoken in both communities. They are mostly Christians while small proportion of the population practice traditional religion.
- The major sources of **livelihood in both communities** include trading and smallholder agricultural activities. They grow cassava, maize, yam, vegetables and plantain among others.
- Land is scarce and expensive to acquire in the area. Land is acquired through inheritance and purchase from land owners.
- The communities are situated in a semi urban environment thus, there is moderate **infrastructural facilities** including boreholes, accessible health facilities (government and private), schools, connection to electricity from the national grid and telecommunication networks.
- **On gender participation in community development**, it was informed that women do not inherit land. A woman can however own land by purchasing from land owners. Traditionally, women perform domestic roles. They also are actively engaged in economic activities such as petty trading, farming, and formal employment. Although women are not part of the traditional ruler (Eze) Council, they have their women groups and leadership hierarchy through which their voices are heard in matters concerning the communities.

CHAPTER FOUR: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

41. Identification of Project Impacts

The purpose of identifying project impacts is to:

- Establish the significance of identified potential impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed Project activities;
- Differentiate between those impacts that are insignificant and those that are significant; and
- Apply mitigation hierarchy measures for the identified significant and residual impacts and assess residual impacts, including periodic monitoring of the effectiveness of the proffered mitigation measures through the entire life cycle of the Project.

4.1.1 Approach to Impact Identification

Identification of project impacts was undertaken through consultation with host community and MOUA management, and through the review of relevant project documents.

Practically the following are the approaches that were taken to identify project impacts:

- Investigation of the nature of activities on the land and the extent of land acquisition required during project implementation using
- A walk through / on spot assessment of the project site/area.
- Consultation with the members of the community in which their perception, concerns and inputs were elicited.
- Consultation with the farm manager and school management
- The administration and analysis of questionnaire distributed to respondents during field work

4.1.2 Impacts Identified

Impacts identified can be categorized as follows:

Positive Impact:

- Beneficial improvement to human health through reduction in pollution caused by generators.
- Benefits to individual livelihoods (e.g. additional employment opportunities at civil work and maintenance of plant stage. This also includes enhancement of livelihood through training and empowerment of vulnerable people).
- Improvements to community facilities/utilities.
- Increased economy (e.g. local procurement, sourcing of supplies).
- The project will facilitate the training/capacity of many stakeholders including SPMU staff, grievance redress committee amongst others.

Negative Impacts:

The implementation of the project is not without some adverse impacts as identified below:

- Loss of access to land: the land proposed for the project is used as a demonstration site by the university students for academic enhancement. This implies loss of access to the use of farm land by the students for their academic exercise.
- Influx of migrant workers and heavy duty equipment may cause agitation and breakdown of law and order in the host community for not factoring their interests into project design
- Influx of migrant workers in the University campus environment may expose the female students to sexual molestation and abuses/GBV.

4.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation refers to measures or interventions necessary to avoid, minimize, reduce or offset adverse impacts. Approach for selecting appropriate mitigation measures followed the framework stated by World Bank (2018):

- Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels
- Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate
- Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

The key mitigation measures to resolve and reverse the identified impacts of the project include:

- Provision of alternative land for students demonstration farm
- Ensuring that appropriate land preparation and restoration measures are carried out in the relocation land for the use of the affected students in the agricultural department;
- Proper preparation of the LRP report that identifies budget, responsibility for implementation and time lines;
- Actual implementation of LRP before civil works;

4.3 Identification of Project Affected Group/Persons

Students could not be contacted as they were on holiday due to the twin problems of COVID-19 and the Academic Staff Union of University (ASUU) strike. However, their concern over the land was presented by the School Farm Manager. Consultation with the two local communities also

revealed that the land belongs to MOUA and is not shared, leased or given out to any outsider for any form of use.

Therefore, the identified affected group is the students of the MOUA who use the land for farm demonstration exercise.

4.4 Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents

The socioeconomic study was conducted within the project area including the University community and their host community. . It covered the following thematic areas: age distribution; gender; marital status; education; religion; occupation and income category. The analysis and discussion on the survey result is provided in the table below;

Table 4.1: Socioeconomic Profile

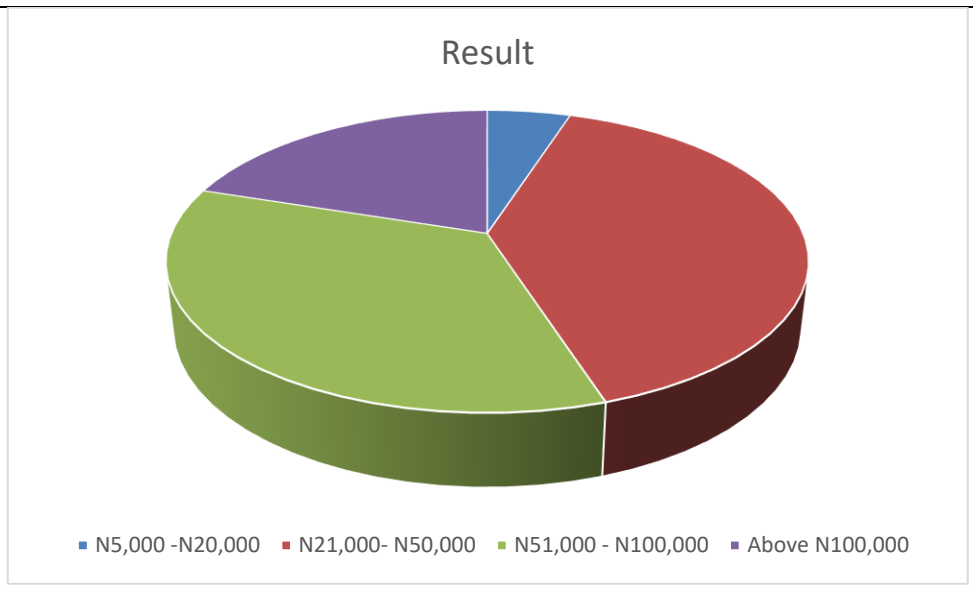
Parameters	Result	Discussion	Graphic Presentation
Age Distribution			
20 - 30	23%	The respondents were all adults from 20 years and above. 94% of the population are within the workforce age (20-59 years old), while the older age (60 years and above) are 6%.	<p style="text-align: center;">Age Distribution</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ 20 - 30 ■ 31 - 40 ■ 41 - 50 ■ 51 - 59 ■ 60 Above</p>
31 - 40	45%		
41 - 50	19%		
51 - 59	7%		
60 Above	6%		
Gender Distribution			
Male	65%	Majority of the respondents (about 65%) are males while females are 35%.	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender Distribution</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■ Male ■ Female</p>
Female	35%		

Marital Status			
Single	42%	<p>About 58% of the respondents are married, while the proportions of singles is put at 42%.</p>	<p>Marital Status</p> <p>■ Single ■ married ■ Divorced ■ Separated</p>
Married	58%		
Separated	0%		
Divorced	0%		
Education			
None	3%	<p>Respondents that have attained tertiary education constitute 29% and are lower than those with secondary school level education (55%). Only 13% of the respondents did not further beyond primary education, while 3% had no education at all. From the result above, those with tertiary education and secondary education cumulatively constitute about 84% of the respondents population.</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>■ None ■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary</p>
Tertiary	29%		
Secondary	55%		
Primary	13%		

Religion		
Christian	100%	100% of the respondents across the project areas are Christians.
Muslim	0%	
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Religion</p> <p>■ Christian ■ Muslim</p> <p>0%</p> <p>100%</p> </div>		
Occupation		
Artisanal	16%	The result of the survey reveals that about 47% of respondents are engaged in farming as their major source of livelihood in the project area. Other occupations in the area include; artisanal (16%) trading (30%) and teaching (7%)
Farming	47%	
Trading	30%	
Teaching	7%	
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Result (%)</p> <p>■ Artisanal ■ Farming ■ Trading ■ Teaching ■ Total</p> </div>		

Income Distribution

N5000 - N20,000	5%	<p>Income per month of the respondents was measured and presented in Naira.</p> <p>The outcome shows that the dominant income group earn between N21,000 and N50,000. This group accounts for 40% of the respondents. The least income group are those that earn between N5,000 and N20,000 per month, which accounts for only 5% of the proportion of respondents. The higher income earners are described as those earning above N100,000 in a month. This group accounts for 20% of the respondents.</p> <p>In summary, those in below the UN poverty index threshold of USD1.92 per day in the project area constitute of 5% of the population.</p>
N21,000 - N50,000	40%	
N51000 - N100,000	35%	
- above N100,000	20%	



4.5 Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerable PAPs are people who are disadvantaged by virtue of their physical and economic conditions which make them more likely to be impacted adversely by project activities than others. Generally, vulnerable persons include females, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS, landless persons and elderly household heads of 60 years and above. Within the context of land acquisition for the EEP, no person or group will be vulnerable. However, the female students are potentially vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH due to the influx of labour. This concern is addressed in the ESIA prepared for the EEP of MOUA.

4.6 Entitlement Matrix of Eligible PAPs

The entitlement matrix below shows only types of losses applicable to this site and the description of entitlement for the categories of affected PAPs.

Table 4.3: Entitlement Matrix for Project Affected Persons

Types of losses	Entitled persons	Description of entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land ownership 1.1 Cultivable subsistence land	1.1 There are no group identified under this as the land belongs to MOUA	Land for land is required for permanent loss of land to land owner; but this is not applicable in this case as land belongs to the facility
2.1. Permanent loss of access to land for cultivation	2.1 students using land for farm demonstration	2.1. Not entitled to compensation but alternative land is desirable to avoid distortion or impact on academic practical

CHAPTER FIVE: MITIGATION MEASURE FOR THE AFFECTED GROUP

5.1 Overview

As discussed in the earlier chapters, the affected group in MOUA are the students using the proposed EEP land for academic farm demonstration purpose. No livelihood restoration measures is required since the purpose of the exercise is entirely academic than economical. Therefore, relocation to another location within the school is the best option given the commitment of the School Management to provide same.

5.2 Alternative Land to Accommodate the University Demonstration Farm

Given the commitment of the University management to provide alternative land within the campus for the university demonstration farm, the consultant team took a further step with the management of MOUA to inspect and validate the proposed alternative land for the university demonstration farm.

The objective was to ascertain the availability of the land and to carry out soil sample in order to advise on the necessity of land and nutrient preparation.

5.2.1 Analysis of Soil at proposed Site and the Alternative Site for Relocation of University Demonstration farm

Based on the terms of reference for the assignment, soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative site where the demonstration farm will be relocated. This section therefore presents the analysis and discussion of the result of the samples.

5.2.2 Method of soil sampling

Two (2) soil samples were collected from both the proposed project site and the alternative/relocation site, as stated in the contract terms. The samples were taken at 0 – 15cm (topsoil) and 15 – 30cm (sub soil) depths respectively using a stainless-steel hand auger and homogenized. Soil samples were collected into clean decontaminated containers and stored for transfer to the laboratory for physico-chemical and microbial analyses. Sub samples for microbial analysis were wrapped up using aluminium foil. All samples collected were preserved in ice chest and transported to the laboratory for analysis. Lab result indicating place of sample analysis is attached as annex 3.

Table 5.1: Data for composition of the soils in both locations

Location	Soil Composition/structure				Textual Class	Type	Appearance
	Sandy	Silt	Clay	Total %			

Proposed site (A1)	78.9	9.10	12	100	Sandy loam	Clayey	Fine
Relocation site (B1)	75.8	10.2	14	100	Sandy loam	Clayey	fine

5.3 Discussion of Result

The two soil samples (A1 and B1) were analyzed for their composition/structural properties. The result (Table 5.1) shows that the textual class of the two samples is the same SANDY LOAM soil. The water retain ability is also the same for the two samples as indicated by the clayey type category of both samples.

5.4 Implication of Results:

Given that the samples from the two locations exhibit similar properties, the land location for the relocation site can be said to be of same fertility value as the proposed project land location.

Recommendation

Further decisions on the action to be taken on the relocation site can be deduced from the result of the macro and micro nutrient analysis

5.5 Result of Macro and Micro Nutrients in Soil

Table 5.2 below presents the result of the macro and micro nutrients in the samples collected from the proposed project site and the alternative/relocation site.

Table 5.2: Result of Macro and Micro Nutrients in Soil

	RESULT OF MACRO AND MICRO SOIL NUTRIENTS (mg/kg)										
	pH	P	N	OC	Ca	Mg	K	Na	E A	EC EC	BS
Proposed site (A1)	5.6	28.6	0.042	1.09	5.6	1.2	1.1 2	0.20	0.5 6	7.69	92. 72
Relocation site (B1)	5.3	30.3	0.070	0.26	7.6	2.4	0.1 4	0.24	0.2 4	10.6 3	97. 74
FAO limit for nutrient values	6-8	10-20	0.15- 0.20	NS	5-10	1-3	0.3- 0.6	<0.5	NS	<20	NS

The result of the soil nutrient test as shown in Table 5.2 indicates that soil pH value is a bit acidic in both soil locations. Generally, the results in the two sample locations are similar and exhibit no significant difference except for potassium (K). The value for phosphorous in both locations is higher than 10-20 moderate range (FAO threshold), while Calcium ratio (Ca), Magnesium ratio

(Mg), Potassium (K), Sodium and Effective cation exchange capacity in both locations show no significant change from the FAO stipulated moderate threshold. The effective cation exchange capacity (ECEC) is defined as the total amount of exchangeable cations, which are mostly sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium.

Implications of Results

The result of the soil pH at 5.3 in the relocation site is a bit worrisome as soils with high acidity (<5.5) tend to have toxic amounts of aluminium and manganese. Although phosphorus provides plants with a means of using the energy harnessed by photosynthesis to drive its metabolism, excessive soil phosphorus levels (as in this result) are a concern due to the potential negative impact on surface water quality. Similarly, as important as it is, too much potassium (K) can be unhealthy for plants because it affects the way the soil absorbs other critical nutrients.

Recommendation

Reduce soil acidity, phosphorus and potassium in the alternative/relocation land. The help of farm extension officers should be sought on the appropriate and most suitable measures to treat the soil.

5.6 Priority Actions for Implementation of Livelihood Options

It is important to note that the EEP for MOUA will have no adverse impacts on the livelihood of any person or group. The only concerns border on restriction of access to students demonstration farm and the potential GBV impacts. The priority actions for implementation of recommendations are as follow:

- 1) Given that MOUA management has already provided an alternative land for the demonstration farm, it will undertake land preparation measures which includes land treatment as outlined under the section on recommendation.
- 2) Secondly, MOUA management should ensure that GBV operational mechanism and sensitization within the School is carried out regularly prior to the engagement of civil work contractor, and during the civil work, it should monitor contractor training and sensitization of her staffs on GBV/SEA matters on weekly basis;
- 3) MOUA management should make available funding for capacity building and GBV operation in line with the budget plan presented in section 8.5;
- 4) Finally, MOUA management should ensure that LRP report is disclosed to the public in line with the Nigeria's public disclosure extant law and in compliance with the World Bank guideline.

CHAPTER SIX: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS

6.1 Description of Consultation and Engagement Strategy

Consultations being key to the success and sustainability of this project will be sustained through the LRP preparation stage up to the project implementation and evaluation stages.

The essence of the consultations carried out in preparing this LRP is to:

- notify project affected persons and community about the project set up and development objectives;
- identify project affected persons and affected assets
- establish and maintain a two way process of dialogue and understanding between the project and its stakeholders,
- create ownership and
- elicit broader inputs and suggestions that will ensure project sustainability and success.

The Consulted relied on the following strategy to engage stakeholders:

- Site visit of the project site parameter
- Identification of the University administrative leadership in the project area,
- Identification of the Host Communities and visits to the community leadership,
- Identification of PAPs and Vulnerable persons to benefit from livelihood enhancement and notification of meeting in collaboration with community leaderships
- Public forum with stakeholders on the project matter
- Identification of PAPs and their social-economic baseline
- Inventory of PAPs

6.2 Summary of Public Consultation held with Stakeholder Groups

Consultations were held with the University and at community level including courtesy visit to traditional rulers, focus group discussions and key informant discussion. The meetings discussed the objective and benefits of the project and the adverse impacts that may result from the implementation and how they can be mitigated. It was also a platform to hear the perception of the project communities, their concerns and contributions to project sustainability. The summary of the public discussions held during the field work is shown below.

Meeting venue	1) Palace of HRM Eze C.U. Ejirika Ugwuoha I of Umuariaga La Ebo Autonomous Community; 2) Palace of HRM Eze Onyekwere P.O. Anyaegbu Dikeocha II of Umudike Autonomous Community
Meeting Date	4 th August, 2020.
Language of Communication	English and Igbo
Groups Consulted	Community Leaders in Umuariaga and Umudike Communities, Youth Representatives, Women Representatives, Council of Elders Community Members
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 10.00am with an opening prayer by a member of the Stakeholders. The Head of Engineering Mechanical and Electrical MOUA introduced the consultant and his team who have been engaged by the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing through the Nigeria Electrification Project to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Energizing Education Programme (EEP). The lead consultant further addressed the stakeholders briefly on the overview of the project.
Purpose of the Consultations	The Government of Nigeria with the assistance of World Bank seeks to provide enhanced electricity supply through solar power plants across select universities in Nigeria. The purpose of this exercise is for the preparation of Livelihood Restoration. According to the lead Consultant, Livelihood Restoration is an important component of the EEP Project because it may affect the livelihood of farmers who are in occupation of designated land for the solar plants where applicable. Although the land involved belongs to the universities, it is important that those whose livelihood depends on the land are not left worse off due to the effect and presence of the project. The importance of the visit to the community is to extend a hand of fellowship to the host community in which the university is situated, to inform them of the incoming project and also to elicit their support and fellowship in terms of welcoming the project and ensuring sustainability of the project.

	<p>He also informed the stakeholders that the LRP report will be disclosed in country in 2 national newspapers and at designated centers for 21 days according to the law of Nigeria, to give stakeholders the opportunity to access the report for input and criticism. Conversely, the LRP report will also be published at World Bank external website (infoshop).</p> <p>Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.</p>
Perception and Remarks	<p>The stakeholders took their time in turns to express their appreciation to the government of the state and World Bank for the project. They believe that the project is a step in the right direction to enhance the quality of education available to their children in the university. They gave their assurances that the Community would cooperate with the University as they have always done in the past to make sure that the project is successful and sustainable.</p> <p>The traditional rulers and leaders of the community stated that the University had fulfilled all compensation rites to the community as far back as 1992 when the University was established.</p>
Concerns expressed by stakeholders	<p>The stakeholders made inputs and shared their concerns. Some of the concerns discussed are as follow:</p> <p>1) Eze in Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They requested that Local Content should be observed in engagement of workers as regards the project including civil works and sustainability. • They requested for extension of electricity from the solar plant to the surrounding community e.g the community town hall or village square. • Women Group <p>The women from Umudike wanted to know the implication of the project on environmental pollution.</p>
Perceived Project Impacts	<p>Positive impacts expected from the intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement on quality of education and research in the university. • Reduction in crime in the event of installation of street lights. <p>Negative Impact: None envisaged</p>
How Concerns and questions were addressed	<p>The consultant responded to questions raised, and in collaboration with MOUA management informed the community that possibility of extending energy to the community may not be readily determined because of the technical involvement of it.</p> <p>The request is however noted and will be documented for the consideration of</p>

	<p>management. The management agreed with the community to mainstream local content in engagement of unskilled workers during civil works</p> <p>On the environmental pollution question raised by the women, the consultant informed the community that an ESIA, which is a stand-alone safeguard report, was carried out to determine all adverse impacts that the project may cause with a view to putting mitigation measures in place. He however, reiterated that solar energy is a clean energy source which was preferred to the hydro and coal powered energy sources and is not likely to pose adverse impacts to the environment.</p>
Conclusion	<p>All relevant issues were exhausted and the meeting ended with a closing remark by the Traditional Ruler who pledged to support the project implementation.</p>

Venue	Office of the Vice Councilor, MOUA
Meeting Date	3rd August, 2020.
Language of Communication	English
Introduction	The meeting commenced at 05.00pm with an opening prayer by the Head of Engineering Mechanical and Electrical MOUA. The Consultant introduced himself and the members of the team to those present.
Purpose of the consultations	The Lead Consultant explained the aim and objective of the project which is to provide adequate power supply to Thirty-Seven (37) Federal Universities (“the Universities”) and seven (7) University Teaching Hospitals across the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He explained that the project, which is in its second phase, will provide sustainable and clean power supply to 7 federal universities and 2 university teaching hospitals across the 6 geo-political zones in Nigeria of which Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike is beneficiary. He pointed out that the essence of the current exercise and visit is to kick start a Livelihood Needs Restoration Plan. This will involve consultations with the PAPs if any, community members and other relevant stakeholders. A list of bankable business activities will be identified to restore livelihoods based on scope of impact of the project on PAPs. This task also contributes to presenting details of activity based cost for the livelihood restoration and rehabilitation plan implementation in the report. Having stated these, the consultant sought the opinion of the stakeholders on their perceptions to the project and their mandates and roles in the project.
Issues Discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description and state of the land presently • Relationship with Host communities
Perception and Remarks	The stakeholder explained that the land delineated for the solar plant was formerly a demonstration site for Students. However, an alternative land has been mapped out in which to site the demonstration farm. There are currently no encumbrances or farmers on either areas of land. The VC also Stated that the university has always maintained an amiable relationship with host communities.
Conclusion	All relevant issues were exhausted, dates were fixed for site visitation and visit to the host communities. The meeting ended with a closing remark and closing prayer by a stakeholder.

6.3 Engagement Plan for Future Consultation

Although this study identifies no need to implement livelihood restoration plan, the need for consultation with stakeholders at different stages of the project remains expedient. It is expected that the project will take responsibility to communicate and dialogue with the community and students on matters regarding the project that will affect them or be of interest to them.



Figure 6.1 Consultations with University Management Authority MOUA



Figure 6.2: Observing Covid-19 Protocol before Public Consultations at Umuariaga Community



Figure 6.3: Public Consultation at Umudike Community



Figure 6.4: Public Consultations at Umuarigia Community



Figure 6.5: Consultation with Women at Umuariga Community

CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR EEP

7.1 Introduction

This study does not anticipate the occurrence of grievances concerning land matters and assets with regard to the proposed EEP land since the land belongs to MOUA. However, grievances may arise from other areas such as gender based violence, employment concerns and energy supply, etc. In this wise, this Livelihood Restoration Plan study prepared the GRM based on the adaptation of the existing local grievance redress system in the project community and the Grievance Redress Mechanism prepared for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). It was informed during consultation that a culturally acceptable GRM system exists in the project community. The system is embedded in the local leadership in the order of leadership hierarchy from the village head to the community traditional ruler known as the “Eze”. The local GRM, through the community leaders addresses social and civil cases within the community but invites the law enforcement agencies and institutions on criminal and security breach matters.

The grievance redress mechanism describes the procedure as well as a number of multi-layered mechanisms to settle grievances and complaints resulting from resettlement and compensation in-house, at local level. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner and to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructural projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

7.2 Overview of NEP GRM

The NEP GRM report is available at NEP-PMU and at REA- website https://rea.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GRM-FOR-NEP-7_08_2019.pdf.

7.2.1 Objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The broad objectives of the assignment are to: Develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EEP project, identify personnel required for collecting, collating, analyzing and documenting complaints and other necessary information relating to project activities and to support the NEP-PMU to operationalize the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

7.2.2 Potential Issues that could cause grievances

In the course of actualizing the project objectives, it is anticipated that, among other likely issues, subprojects under Components 3 (Power Systems for Public Universities and Teaching Hospitals) will lead to the acquisition of land and various construction and installation activities, which could result in displacement of persons, restriction of access or loss of livelihood. Similarly, in situations where land had been acquired by the institution, it's not inconceivable that part or all of the land is being utilized for agricultural activities by persons within or outside the institution who will be

faced with loss of livelihood as a result of the displacement/takeover of the land for the purpose of Solar PV Hybrid Plant project.

Resulting from the above are potential grievances induced factors to monitor including:

- Land acquisition, restriction of access and displacement
- Non-inclusion of community members in paid labour/workforce
- Unrealistic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expectations from the university or contractors by community members
- Omission of eligible PAPs
- Uncompensated loss of assets
- Under Compensation for loss of assets
- Delay in execution of LRP leading to breakdown of trust
- Non-implementation or discrepancies in the implementation of LRP as stipulated in the report.
- Potential risk of Gender based violence/sexual harassment of locals and students as a result of labour influx

7.2.3 Potential Interest Groups

The key interest groups in this regard are:

- Community-based influencers supporting the project who are liable to be accused of benefit capture, exclusion and marginalization
- Touts seeking employment, extortion and opportunity for other vices around project site; capable of starting unprovoked conflict
- Local Vigilantes, Police, National Security & Civil Defence Corps
- Students
- Women groups
- Farmers
- Community Leaders
- Youth groups
- Local NGOs focused on Renewable Energy or Environment

Key vulnerable groups:

- Employed labour from within the communities

- Women (especially girls and widows)
- Potential child labourers and hawkers
- Vulnerable persons from Host Community.
- Unemployed youth open to violence

7.2.4 Core Institutions for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure

The core institutional blocks for the REA NEP Component 3 GRM Structure are:

- University Authority (office of the Vice Chancellor)
- Dean of Students' Affairs
- Teaching Hospital Authority (Office of the Chief Medical Director)
- Corporate Affairs/Public Relations Unit of Teaching Hospital
- Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractors
- PMU Social Safeguards Specialist (GRM Coordinator)
- PMU Environmental Safeguards and M&E Specialist
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Women's Right Focused NGO and the Police
- Representative of the Head, NEP PMU
- Zonal Liaison Officer

7.3 Method and Structure for Reporting and Addressing Grievances

Method of Reporting: Diverse methods for reporting grievances that are culturally appropriate are to be used and they should permit for self-identified, confidential, or anonymous procedures (professional letter writers, suggestion boxes, Email, toll-free telephone etc). Avenues for verbal complaints are:

- Complaints to members of the local grievance redress committee (GRC)
- Social Safeguards & Communications desks at the NEP-PMU
- Open community mediation sessions
- Town hall meetings

Avenues for written complaints are:

- Complaint Boxes in the community, University VC's office or by hand

- Letters or Email to the NEP-PMU

Dedicated telephone lines shall include:

- NEP-PMU hotlines
- University hotlines

An email feedback system shall be established at the PMU. This will link the GRM Coordinator with potential complainants. This email will be designed to auto respond/ acknowledge complaint emails.

Grievance Uptake Structure

Grievance uptake and resolution shall be constituted at 3 levels while the law court shall be the final resort for any case not resolved within the GRM structure of this project. These are: community/site based GRC, NEP PMU GRC and alternative dispute resolution/independent mediator.

Community/Site based Grievance Redress Committee

In the event of a grievance, the complainant shall register their complaint at the Community based Grievance Redress Committee (C-GRC) either directly or through their representatives (Executives of Corporate or Local Community Leaders). The Secretary of the community-based GRC shall receive and record all grievances alongside the contact details of the Complainant to facilitate feedback. Feedback from the community-based GRC to a complainant shall not exceed 5 work days.

Members of the community-based GRC under this component shall consist of:

- Representative of the office of the VC (Coordinator)
- Representatives of the Traditional Ruler of the host community (Secretary)
- 2 Representatives of women group from host community
- Bursar or Head of Accounts
- Dean of Students' Affairs Department
- Head of Corporate Affairs Unit of a University Teaching Hospital
- Representative of the Solar Hybrid plant operator

Project Management Unit – Grievance Redress Committee (PMU-GRC)

A complainant who is not satisfied with the feedback on outcome of the mediation by the community-based GRC shall have the option of appeal to the PMU GRC for mediation.

Membership of the PMU-GRC shall consist of:

- PMU Social Safeguard Specialist (Coordinator)
- Communication Specialist (Secretary)
- Environmental Safeguard Specialist
- M&E Specialist
- A representative of the Minister of Women Affairs Ministry

- A representative of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

The PMU GRC shall log, investigate, mediate and provide feedback within 14 days in grievances certified by GRC members as serious or pertaining to loss of livelihood, income or project governance and administration. A complainant who is not satisfied by the outcomes of the mediation and feedback by the PMU GRC shall have the option of an alternative dispute resolution through an independent mediator sought from the Institute of Chartered Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC) (not less than the rank of a Fellow of the institute) presented.

Alternative Dispute Resolution/Independent mediator

In the event that a complainant is not satisfied with the mediation by the PMU GRC, the complaint is referred to the state Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution. In a case where such a facility for ADR does not exist, a member of the Institute of Chartered Mediation and Conciliation (ICMC) of ranking not less than a 'Fellow' shall be engaged by the NEP or assigned holders to the rights of operation of the electrification project, in the case that the NEP has handed over the project, to mediate in the matter for not more than 14 days. GRMs do not substitute for, and should not obstruct—judicial and administrative remedies, such as mediation or arbitration, which are necessary for disputes beyond the scope of GRMs. A key function of a GRM is to address emerging concerns before they reach a level that may warrant judicial or administrative proceedings.

Court – Litigation

Where the grievance is not resolved through Alternative Dispute Resolution, the complainant shall be given the option of referral to a competent court of law in Nigeria.

Grievance Redress Procedures

1. Receipt, Acknowledgement and Registration of Feedback or Grievance
2. Verification/Screening

Complaints in the Component 3 GRM would be classified under the following categories:

Category 1: Exclusion claims

Category 2: Physical and/or economic displacements caused by land acquisition or any other project activities

Category 3: Security, Crime and Enforcement Issues (including GBV or sexual harassment)

Category 4: Labour issues

Category 5: Environmental Management lapses (including consequent mishaps)

3. Implementation and Case closing
4. Feedback

At the time of acknowledgement of the feedback or grievance, the complainant will be provided with the following information:

- 1) Grievance Reference Number to facilitate monitoring and reminders by complainants.
- 2) Expected time of redress (As prescribed for each component).
- 3) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

If the grievance is not redressed within the expected time, the complainant should be provided with the following information:

- 1) Information on reasons for delay
- 2) Updated expected time of redress
- 3) If not addressed within expected time, action to be taken by complainant

At the time of final redress, the complainant will be provided with information on

- 1) Final action taken for redress and
- 2) Avenues for pursuing the matter further

7.4 Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

All complaints related to GBV shall be treated in a private and confidential manner, limiting information to what the survivor or complainant is freely willing to provide. A separate register shall be opened for this category of cases and shall ONLY be accessed by the community-based GRC secretary, the GRM coordinator at the PMU (and any female GRC member empowered to handle GBV cases where the Chairman and Secretary are all male). The complainant (if a survivor) shall be attended to with empathy, assurance of safety and confidentiality. In the event that the complainant is not willing to divulge any information, this view should be respected by the GRM officer, and the complainant referred to the appropriate nearest medical centre, approved available GBV service provider or police, depending on the complainant's choice. Such a complaint should be reported to the World Bank Task Team as well by the PMU GRC. Other considerations for the handling of GBV/SEA grievances include: No GBV data on anyone who may be a survivor should be collected without making referral services available to support them. All GBV complaint should be referred to the right service provider and other relevant institutions, information to be requested should be limited to:

- The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning)
- If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
- If possible, the age and sex of the survivor

7.5 Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Communicate to Build Awareness

1. Educating local people, contractors and mini grid developers about the grievance mechanism is an essential and on-going responsibility. It does no good to have a perfectly designed GRM that no one knows about.
2. For an effective operation of the Project GRM, the objectives of it, its procedures, available channels for submitting complaint and responsible officers will have to be properly communicated to those who will use it so that they will not only be eager to access it but also to own it, taking cultural peculiarity of each community into consideration.
3. There is the need for a sensitisation / validation forum with the various communities, to acquaint the stakeholders of the project with the guideline and workings of the GRM. This workshop will rally representatives of the states, local governments, traditional institutions as well as key groups and personalities in the project areas including community members.
4. Accessing the grievance redress system will depend so much on the level of awareness about the mechanism among potential users. This therefore will require both group and mass methods as well as all the media forms available.

Basic Communication Channels:

- Mass Media
- ‘Face-to-face’ Communication
- Social media
- Mid-Media and IEC Materials
- Grassroots Mobilisation

Training and Support to Participants

This will involve orientation and training for beneficiaries, GR implementers, relevant staff of the contractors, security personnel etc. and provision of external consultancy and support staff to strengthen organizational capacity.

The training requirements for the GRM are multifaceted, diverse and layered through the orientation and implementation phases.

Training Outlay

S/N	Participants	Training	Facilitator
1	GRM committee members, relevant project staff of the University including the	Training in conflict resolution, Alternative	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director

	social safeguard officer and the communication officer Members of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Dispute Resolution (ADR) and grievance management.	within the University PMU
2	PMU GRM Team	To include procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances; training in management of the grievance redress process (Developing flow charts) particularly GBV/SEA related complaint, assigning roles, monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
3	Community-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Basic ADR “decide together” problem-solving skills. Skills for conducting receipt and registration, referral processes, communication to complainants, GR logging, monitoring and record keeping etc.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
4	Secretary of the Community based GRC	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
5	Mini Grid Operators, Community Liaison officer	Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills; problem solving; dispute resolution, decision making; and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

6	Citizens' Rights/Mediation Centres	ADR Training for staff lawyers. Membership of the Chartered Institute of Mediators and Conciliators (ICMC)	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU
7	All GRM officers	Training on confidential, respectful and survival centred response to GBV complaints.	Social Safeguard Specialist from REA and Project Director within the University PMU

7.6: Summary Action Plan and Budget Estimate for Implementation

Project Management Unit and Mini Grid Developer:

- Conduct All Preliminary Stakeholder Engagements/Awareness Building on GRM
- Set up GRM (Social Infrastructure and Processes), including Grievance Redress
- Committees (set up and inauguration, with considerations for gender balance), Uptake points & materials, grievance drop boxes, registers, telephone hotlines, emails and publicity materials, including GBV related complaint uptake points.
- Conduct training and capacity building for GRCs
- Work with GBV Expert or Consultant to create all linkages and modalities for handling of potential GBV/SEA complaints
- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes - Operate GRM training and Capacity Building as well as monitoring of progress

Community-based Grievance Redress Committees:

- Elect principal officers (consider gender balance)
- Agree on meeting/mediation days, venues and other logistics requirements e.g. location of complaint drop boxes
- Participate in training/capacity building sessions (including GBV case handling)
- Receive work tools and materials from PMU

- Initiate Grievance Redress Processes
- Participate in monitoring and trainings/capacity building

Budget

It is noteworthy that provision for funding of GRM has been made in the GRM document prepared by NEP. In light of this, the responsibility for funding the GRM of this project resides with NEP / REA. For purpose of proper accountability, the expenditure items under the GRM may not be accounted for under the LRP but under the ESIA implementation given that the anticipated nature of GRM has more to do with social issues treated under the ESIA than involuntary resettlement or livelihood restoration concerns.

CHAPTER EIGHT: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS / ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Implementation Arrangement

The PMU at the University headed by the director of Works and planning is responsible for the LRP implementation while the REA-PMU coordinates supervision, monitoring and training. The Federal Ministry of Environment will also ensure that its extant law on public disclosure is complied with by the project. Details of the implementation arrangement is presented further as follow:

REA-PMU

- Plan, coordinate, manage and develop the EEP projects to ensure success;
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for the Project Management Team at the site level so that they can carry out consultations with communities/PAPs, and implement the compensation/LRP in a timely and appropriate manner
- Review LRP report
- Monitor Implementation of LRP
- Submission of reports to World Bank

FMEnv

- Provides guideline to be followed in LRP report disclosure
- Monitor the implementation of LRP
- Ensure environmental safe and soundness of sites where PAPs are been relocated to

VC MOUA

- Approves fund for LRP implementation
- Ensure that the commitment plan signed with REA on LRP implementation is adhered to

Social Safeguard Specialist REA PMU

- Coordinate and organize stakeholder workshop
- Provides advice and guidance on World Bank policies on OP 4.12;
- Work in collaboration with FMEnv to ensure disclosure of LRP report
- Ensure that the University management sets up the GRC
- Ensure that members of the GRC are trained
- Reviews the LRP report before it is submitted to the World Bank

Site Manager and Director of Works and Physical Planning MOUA

- Ensure that PAPs/vulnerable persons are restored to livelihood in line with the recommendation of this LRP
- Sets up the GRC for hearing and addressing grievances
- Reports the implementation of the LRP to the VC and REA PMU

Grievance Redress Committee

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from the project implementation
- 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 resolved locally and in time, as much as possible

World Bank

- Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the RAP.
- Provide monitoring oversight of the LRP implementation

8.2 Implementation Schedule for the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The schedule for the completion of the LRP can be seen in Table 8.1 below. The LRP implementation has to be completed and PAPs Livelihood adequately restored before commencement of work on the site.

Table 8.1: Timetable for LRP implementation shown in Gant Chart

No	Activities	Responsibility	Completion Time					
			Sept.2020	Oct. 2020	Nov 2020.	Dec2020.	Jan	Feb 2021
1	Submission of Draft LRP Report	Consultant, REA						
2	Review and comments of draft report	REA						
3	Update of draft report	Consultant						
4	Submission of final LRP Document	Consultant, REA						
5	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	NEP, REA						
6	Posted in the World Bank website	WB						
7	LRP capacity Building/Training	REA, WB						
8	Implementation of LRP	REA, Implementation Committee						
9	LRP Implementation Monitoring	REA, Stakeholders						
10	Commencement of Civil work	Contractor						

8.3 Training and Capacity Needs

Based on the assessment of the institutional capacities of the PMU at MOUA in the understanding and implementation of GRM and safeguards in general, it is established that there is need to train the staff on World Bank operational policies and GRM operations.

8.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will involve an M&E resident staff at REA-PMU while external M&E will involve oversight mission by REA and World Bank.

8.4.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring and evaluation officer will report to the Project Coordinator at the NEP/REA-PMU. The monitoring will be to track record of the implementation of the relocation of the Demonstration Farm for students' academic practical and the implementation of the land preparation documented in this report.

The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to the PMU and the World Bank. Lessons learnt during implementation will be documented and disseminated so that gaps identified can serve as valuable information for subsequent projects.

8.4.2 External /Independent Monitoring

External monitoring will be in the form of oversight by the REA-PMU team and World Bank. The essence is to monitor compliance with the commitment made by the University to implement LRP, which in the case of the MOUA entails proper and timely relocation of the Demonstration Farm.

8.5 Budget and Funding of the LRP Activities

The total budget for the funding of the LRP for MOUA site is Two Million, Naira (N2,000,000) only. This amount is composed of the breakdown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Breakdown of budget estimate for LRP for MOUA

Item	Rate	Amount (Naira)	Responsibility
LRP relocation expenses	Unit sum	NA	MOUA Management
Site preparation for the relocation site	lump sum	500,000	MOUA Management
Grievance Redress Mechanism Operation	lump sum	Already in NEP GRM Budget	NEP/REA PMU
Capacity building/Training and sensitization for GRC, implementing staff	Unit sum	500,000	NEP/REA PMU
Internal monitoring logistics	NA	NA	MOUA Management
External Monitoring	NA	NA	WB/REA
LRP Disclosure	Lump sum	1,000,000	NEP/REA PMU
Total		2,000,000	

8.6 Public Disclosure

This LRP will be disclosed by the REA-PMU in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment, in two national dailies for 21 working days in line with the extant EA law and will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. In addition, it shall be displayed in designated centers for the ease of accessibility of stakeholders. The display centers shall include State Ministry of Environment, the office of the Director Works and Planning at the University.

REFERENCES

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electrification Project (2017); Resettlement Policy Framework for Rural Electrification Agency.

Nigerian Electricity Act No 28 (1988).

Nigeria Land Use Act (1978).

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Front End Engineering Design (FEED) Document,

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University, Gashua Yobe State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta Ogun State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike Abia State.

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 3.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 2.5 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Abuja

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 5.0 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Calabar, Cross River State

Rural Electrification Agency (2020); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the proposed 10 MW Solar-Hybrid Power Plant & Associated Infrastructure in University of Maiduguri, Borno State

World Bank Safeguard Policies (2013); Operational Manual, OP4.12

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Meeting with REA-PMU E&S staff, World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist

MINUTE OF THE ENGAGEMENT MEETING HELD WITH IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS, OF THE ENERGIZING ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (EEP)

JUNE 18, 2020

ATTENDANCE

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	ANITA OTUBA	REA
2	SUSAN IGATA	REA
3	ELIJAH SIAKPERE	WORLD BANK
4	EMMA JONATHAN	REA
5	JORO SALLAU	REA
6	TOSIN IPAYE	REA
7	MICHAEL OKOH	REA
8	JOSEPH INUWA	
9	PAUL TAKOU	UNICAL
10	CHINONSO NJOKU	REA
11	TIMOTHY SHEKARAU	
12	PROF IWE	MOUA UMUDIKE
13	ENGR ISA IBRAHIM	FUGA,
14	OLIVER NWUJU	CONSULTANT, FACTOR RESOURCES
15	ENGR AKINYELE	FUA ABEOKUTA

AGENDA OF THE MEETING:

1. Identification of the target groups, communities and stakeholders to be consulted during field work;
2. Discussion of adherence to NCDC COVID-19 guideline during consultation and throughout the field work;
3. Informing the participating Institutions about the scope of the fieldwork;
4. Ascertaining from the local implementation committee the COVID-19 specific response scenarios and state level protocols;
5. Mode of communication and preferable language for communication to the various groups of stakeholders;
6. Hearing and responding to questions regarding understanding of the requirements and implementation of the World Bank OP4.12.

SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDING

VENUE	Virtual (zoom platform)
DATE	18/06/2020
PARTICIPATION	Representatives of Rural Electrification Agency , World Bank, Michael Okpara University, Federal University of Gashua, University of Abuja, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta and the Consulting Firm – Factor Resources Nigeria Limited
PREAMBLE	The meeting was called at the instance of the consultant. It was aimed at informing the implementing institutions about the planned LRP and the need to understand the expectations and areas of cooperation throughout the process of the LRP preparation. Anchored by Susan Igata, the Social Development Specialist in REA, the introduction of participants took place and was followed by discussion of the agenda of the meeting.
Discussions of the meeting	<p>The Consultant representative, Oliver Nwaju thanked all the participants and made the following presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the preparation of the LRP is critical as a requirement of the World Bank aimed at ensuring that all project affected persons including those whose livelihood are likely to be affected by the planned project such as farmers, traditional land owners are identified, consulted and provided with alternative that will meaningfully improve their livelihood, or at least restore them to their socioeconomic status prior to the project implementation. He reiterated that the fieldwork has been delayed due to the restriction on traveling posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. During the field work, expected to commence when inter-state travel ban is lifted, there will be need to take cognizance of the NCDC covid-19 protocol in all aspect of public gathering/consultation and field exercise. This will entail awareness creation of COVID-19 and the NCDC protocol, provision of sanitation (water, hand sanitizer, soap) at the venue of the public consultation, provision of face masks for participants and observation of social distancing in the sitting arrangements; 3. The consultant also stated that meetings may be held in multiple batches (where necessary) to accommodate all the parties in response to

	<p>the limit allowed in public gathering by respective states.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The consultant appealed to the implementing institutions to assist in the identification of local leaders and institutions of relevance that need to be visited during field visit. They are also to assist in the identification and mobilization of the affected persons and groups. 5. It was informed that during field work the consultant team will be visiting the proposed land for the intervention and the alternative land apportioned for resettlement of the project affected persons to validate its appropriateness in terms of size and fertility relative to the original land under acquisition for the planned project. He (the consultant) stated that part of the activities to be carried out is to collect soil sample from the intervention land and from the alternative land designated for Livelihood Restoration for laboratory test. 6. The consultant also want the implementing institutions to avail the team on the mode of communication appropriate to the various stakeholder groups within their localities as well as the suitable language of communication. This is to enable the team to make adequate planning for fieldwork. 7. Finally, the consultant used the platform to reemphasize the requirements of operational policy 4.12 of the World Bank and the importance of Disclosure of the LRP report in 2 local newspapers and display at all designated centers for accessibility by interested stakeholders according to the country requirement and also to be published at World Bank website. 8. The participants were encouraged to respond to the issues being shared, make their inputs and ask questions as necessary.
<p>Concerns and questions</p>	<p>Questions raised by stakeholders are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given the lost time due to COVID-19 pandemic, how soon will the project implementation be effective? 2. Who will be responsible, between the Universities and the Rural Electrification

	<p>Agency to fund the disclosure of the Livelihood Restoration Plan?</p> <p>3. The World Bank Specialist asked the participating institutions to inform the consultant about the existing COVID-19 response protocol in their localities/states for purpose of planning and adherence during field work</p>
Response to questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Social Development Specialist from REA informed the participants that it will be difficult to ascertain when project implementation will take place because the restriction on inter-state movement and public gathering is still on, and field work cannot be embarked upon presently until the restriction is lifted. However, all other activities of the project not involving field work are going on remotely to ensure acceleration of work 2. The Senior Social Development Specialist from the World Bank stated that it is the responsibility of REA as the implementing agency to fund and facilitate disclosure of the LRP document in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment. He however, stated that the respective participating Universities have the responsibility to make available to REA the names of locations where the display of the documents will take place within their localities for collation and publication in the newspaper advert. 3. On the issue of the existing COVID-19 protocol, it was unanimous that the respective states are keying into the NCDC guideline. In line with that, various specific measures are adopted across the Universities and states. For example, part of the COVID-19 responses adopted by the University constituted COVID-19 committee at MOUA is rotational work schedule where all staff do not have to come to work every day as a response plan to avoid crowding.
Conclusion	<p>The World Bank specialist reminded the participating institutions to indicate in the letter of invitation going to the stakeholders the need to come with their face masks as a requirement to participating in public gathering.</p>

The meeting came to a close with an advice by the REA social development specialist that the email channel of the REA should be used to provide any further input or questions that may not have been dealt with in this meeting.

Annex 2: Attendance list of Stakeholders Consulted

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: AGIA STATE
 COMMUNITY:
 DATE:

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	ELDER HENRY C OLSERIKI	AGBALUCHIA VILLAGE CHIEF	09060327710	M	[Signature]
2	Natehin Joseph - O	Vice Youth President Elelebb Village	07059832662	M	[Signature]
3	Prof Mrs M. Wular-Alambor	National President UWOPU	08035416450	F	[Signature]
4	Chiamaka Ifeanyi	H. J. E	05062503	F	[Signature]
5	onyechuifalany Eucha	Committee	08066221627	F	[Signature]
6	Ihuoma Oji	Asst. Sec. Women	0813282487	F	[Signature]
7	Nwobuko Jaelin	Committee Women	051068574657	F	[Signature]
8	Chibuese Uba	Fin Sec Youth	08065721033	M	[Signature]
9	CHIEF AUGUSTINE IBE	VILLAGE HEAD	09071714171	M	[Signature]
10	Oloma Eziel	Woman Leader	08168982292	F	[Signature]
11	Beatrice Elna	Chair person Women	07062842142	F	[Signature]

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: ABIA STATE

COMMUNITY:

DATE:

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	HRM C.U. Ejioke	His Royal Majesty	08033027722	M	
2	Pastor Alambas Chukwena	President General	08035823792	M	
3	Kenny Kenny	Mayor	0810203621	M	
4	CHEF BRUCE U. KIBUYA	Unions Village Head	08053134974	M	
5	Engr James Uhegbu	Head ESM MOHAM	08173882733	M	
6	Chief Lucky Jonah	Village head	08081557310	M	
7	Ohama Sabina	Asst chair person Obalotile	08037837653	F	
8	NGOZI Chifford	P.R.O	07031325775	M	
9	NWABUKO SERAH	Youth Treasurer	08140507512	F	
10	NNABUKO PROMISE DAVID	Youth President	08063830943	M	

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: ABIA STATE
COMMUNITY:
DATE:

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	OLIVER C. NWUSU	FACTOR RESOURCES	08034110341	M	
2	Eke. Chinwe Ahusma	Factor Resources			
3	Angela Walter	Factor Resources	08030655503	F	
4	Imona Iganigwa	Factor Resources	09034451450	f	
5	Hon. High Chief Obikume	Chief	07034305330	M	
6	Obianubi Chinyere	Youth Secretary	07033576587	M	
7	Obianubi B. N.	Village Head Okame	08025437000	M	
8	Jiakpona E. Ugochukwu	Sec. General	08138509300	M	

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: ABIA
COMMUNITY: UMUJIKE
DATE: 04/05/20

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
11	Chief Ukara, B.N	Chief Onyendu I	08068822231	M	
12	Chief Tony C. Ameh	Village Head of Foros	08034902531	M	
13	Chief Chikwendo	Village head Umudong	07069067196		
	Village Head NAI OCHO	Chief John Nwankwo	08062463295		
15	Obioma Onyene	Environment task force	08140751450	M	
16	Chief Okie John	AKATA 2022 village head	09057316024	M	
17	Amadehi Kam	Umudike, Environmental task force (Secretary)	08068907419	M	
18	Salmer Ndubisi	member	08031515474	M	
19	CHIEF PATRICK ORUKA	CHAIRMAN UCHA	08063206073		
11	Elizabeth Peter	Woman L	070385891383		

12 Nnedinma Oruntak (B) vechoni benard 07066780235
 Beoma Sunday 08039195267
~~Isaiah~~ Calberia Onaku 08166263220
 Obianubi Chinyere ~~08033576587~~
 Onyene Kam 07036258859
 Luvv Okaka 0914991119

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: ABIA
COMMUNITY: UMUDIKE
DATE: 04/05/20

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	Prince R. U. NKUMI	Sec. General OBORO CLAN	08033460296	M	
2	Paul Anyaegbu	Council Member	08033538183	M	
3	Chief A. Eze	Council Member	08032239008	M	
4	Ifeoma Anuelo	SECRETARY Umudike women	08067281225	F	
5	Amarachi Nwaogu	president Umudike women	07037195152	F	
6	Elizabeth Uweon	Pr. Sider ^{Uweon} Umudike ^{Uweon}	02697751	f	
7	God ofr	Secretary Umudike ^{Uweon}	07068823840	F	
8	OKEI Justina E.	Former woman leader	08034222113	F.	
9	Iolu Esther Udo ofr	former woman leader	08079603878	F	
10	Mrs Chibura Nwankwo	Secretary Okunwa	08036470436	F	

PROF OBIORA OYUBA | P. G. OBORO CLAN | 08033421873 M

**STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)
FOR THE ENERGIZING EDUCATION PROGRAMME (EEP), NIGERIA ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STATE: ABIA
COMMUNITY: UMUDIKE
DATE: 04/05/20

SN	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SEX	SIGNATURE
1	H/H EZE P. O. ANYAGWA	EE UMUDIKE	08167868190	M	[Signature]
2	Chief (Sir) F. N. Obari	EZE Ben Briako (Rep)	08038819991	M	[Signature]
3	Rev. Fr. Emmanuel Oboke	Holy Trinity Umudike	08167868190	M	[Signature]
4	Chief Chinedu Okindu	President General Umudike	0803629448	M	[Signature]
5	Chief J. O. Nwamuo	TRUNK MINISTER	07065746116	M	[Signature]
6	Kanfi O. Gabriel	Asst Palace Sec.	08051992709	M	[Signature]
7	MNESIRIONYE, MICHAEL	Council Member	08033846530	M	[Signature]
8	Chief John U. Oparavony	Village Head	090-32785816	M	[Signature]
9	Chief Emeka Gokwite	Village Head	09066628374	M	[Signature]
10	Michael S. Uko	Umudike Ukwu	08124020603	M	[Signature]
11	Emp James Uko	Head engineering mech/elect through	07850470085	M	[Signature]

Annex 3: Copy of Soil Sample for Current Location and Alternative Land



NATIONAL ROOT CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UMUDIKE
 P.M.B. 7006, UMUAIHA ABIA STATE, NIGERIA
SOIL SCIENCE LABORATORY (SSL), NRCRI-UMUDIKE
ROUTINE SOIL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULT SHEET

H.C.D Sign *[Signature]*

S/N	Lab No	Sample	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay	TEX	H2O	PH	EA	ECEC	% BS	% ALS	BULK Density g/cm
1		A1	78.9	9.10	12	SL	5.6		0.56	7.688	92.72		
2		B1	75.8	10.2	14	SL	5.3		0.24	10.629	97.74		

SOIL SCIENCE LABORATORY (SSL), NRCRI-UMUDIKE
ROUTINE SOIL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL ANALYSES RESULT SHEET

S/N	Lab No.	Sample	% sand	% Silt	% clay	TEX	pH	H ₂ O Salt	P	OC	% N	Ca	Mg	K	% C	EA	ECEC	% BS	% ALS	Bulk density g/cm ³
1		A ₁							28.76	0.04	1.09	1.87	5.60	1.20	0.12	0.26				
2		B ₁							30.3	0.07	0.26	0.45	7.66	2.45	0.14	0.34				

[Handwritten signature]

Annex 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INVENTORY INSTRUMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

ASSET SURVEY SHEET

Name of Site:

Name of State:.....

Date of Census:

**Pap Photograph,
(Pls Insert Phone
Picture No.
captured against
Affected Property)**

IDENTIFICATION/ BIO INFORMATION

- 1.1. Full Name of PAP:
- 1.2. PAP Means of Identification
- 1.3. Sex:
- 1.4. Age:
- 1.5. Marital Status: Married..... Single..... Divorced..... Separated
- 1.6. No of wives.....
- 1.7. No of Children.....
- 1.8. PAP's Telephone Number:
.....

LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

- 1.9. Level of Education: (a) Tertiary (b) Secondary..... (c)Primary..... (d) None.....
- 1.10. Major Occupation: Additional Occupation:
.....
- 1.11. Total Income (Pls Insert Amount in Naira): Weekly: Monthly:
.....
- 1.12. If farmer, Type of farming practiced: (a) crop (b) Livestock
.....
- 1.13. In which category do you grade yourself as a farmer? (a) Subsistence farmer..... (b) Commercial farmer.....(c) Subsistence and Commercial farmer.....

1.14. What is the estimate of your income from farming alone per month? (a) <N5000 (b) N5000 to N20,000 (c) N20,000 to N90,000 (d) 100,000 and above

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

1.15. Preferred Means of information dissemination

Church/Mosque	Town Crier	Radio	Text Message	Village Meeting	Phone Calls

1.16. Dispute Resolution

What body resolves land related conflict in this community?

.....

1.17. Are women consulted or involved in decision-making concerning activities or development projects carried out in this community?

Yes=3, No=2, I do not know=1

1.18. Do women own land in this community?

1.19. How do you acquire land in this community?

Inheritance	Community Allocation	Gift	Lease	Govt. Allocation	Buying from Individuals or Government

AFFECTED ITEM CENSUS

1.20. Trees Information

GPS track/ waypoint number	Tree type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

--	--	--	--	--	--

Codes:			
Tree type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (a) M ² (b) Ha (c) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)

1.21. Crops Information

GPS track of plot ²	Crop type:	Maturity	Quantity	Unit	Ownership status

Codes:			
Crop type:	Maturity: S: Seedling I: Immature M: Mature	Unit (d) M ² (e) Ha (f) Stems	Ownership Status a. Owned b. Rented c. Long Term Lease d. Sharecrop e. Other (Please Specify)

1.22. **Land:**

1.23. Land ID(GPS):

1.24. Who owns this land? A) Community... b) School c) My family

²In cases of intercropping, the same track number will be entered in more than one row, with each row containing information on each type of intercropped crop. E.g. Maize 70%, Legumes 30%

- 1.25. If Jointly own by joint family members, List the name & Phone numbers of co-owners:
 A:Phone.....
 B:.....Phone.....
 C:Phone.....
 D.....Phone.....
- 1.26. Type of Right PAP has over affected land: **Pls tick**
 (a) Certificate of Occupancy..... (b) Community Recognized Right(c) Documented Agreement..... (d) No legal right.....
- 1.27. Land use: (a) Agricultural..... (b) Industrial..... (c) Commercial (d) Building/structure..... (e) Others (please specify clearly)
- 1.28. Size of Land in the site farmed/used by
 PAP.....

FOR BUSINESS PREMISES LOSS OF MANHOUR

- 1.27. What type of business would be affected?
- 1.28. What are your average daily income/sales
- 1.29. How many days in the week do you operate your business
- 1.30. How many staff/workers has the business employed?
- 1.31. What implication will relocating have on your business?
 (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)
- 1.32. How do you think this impact can be minimized?
 (i)
 (ii)
 (iii)

Endorsements

I/we certify that this is the correct account of my/our land, crops and/ or trees:
 Claimant(s) signature/thumb print: Date:

1.33. Name of Interviewer/Enumerator:

1.34. Phone number of

Enumerator.....

1.35. Signature.....