

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



KEBBI STATE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR

**THE ENGAGEMENT OF A CONSULTANT TO PREPARE A RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR BADARIYA, DUKKU-MALALA, RIKOTO AND DAM
SITES IN BIRNIN KEBBI AND ZURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KEBBI
STATE.**

UNDER

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nigeria is implementing the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project which seeks to address some of the critical challenges in Northern Nigeria. The region is characterized by high poverty rates, low literacy, an environment of fragility, conflict, and violence, degradation of natural resources, poor agricultural productivity, climate risks, desertification, poor penetration of modern technology, and weak institutional capacity. Addressing these issues will require effort in multiple sectors like Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture which will be led by Ministry of Environment that will serve as the implementing ministry. The Project targets selected States of Adamawa, Taraba, Yobe, Gombe, Borno, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara, Kebbi, Sokoto, Plateau, Kogi, Niger, Nasarawa, FCT and Benue that are in arid and semi-arid area characterized by dry-semiarid conditions, low precipitation, and sparse vegetative cover. An integrated and participatory catchment management approach will be the operating framework for project implementation at the field level. In particular, the project will support activities to develop multi-sectoral approaches for desertification control and landscape management, improve community livelihoods and resilience, and strengthen institutions. The ACReSAL project aligns with the Federal Government of Nigeria in restoring one million ha of degraded land out of the 4 million ha targets set for broader landscape restoration by 2030.

The FMEnv is the lead implementing ministry for the project, to be carried out in collaboration with the FMWR and the FMARD. A Federal Steering Committee (FSC) and Federal Technical Committee (FTC) will provide overall policy and technical guidance respectively. Also at the State level the lead Ministry is the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the State Ministry of Water Resources and the State Ministry of Agriculture, while the State Steering Committee (STC) and State Technical Committee (STC) like their Counterpart at the federal level also provide policies and technical guidance at the State level. During the Implementation of RAP the FPMU shall have an oversight role, but actual resettlement planning and Implementation shall be the SPMU responsibility in collaboration with relevant MDAs such as

SMEnv, State Ministry of Land and Housing, Ministry of Urban and Regional Planning, SMWR, SMA, SMWA and the Local Government Institutions. The Project Affected People (PAPs), Communities NGOs and Other relevant Stakeholders shall participate in the resettlement process.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project for Nigeria is to increase the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices in targeted watersheds in northern Nigeria and strengthen Nigeria's long-term enabling environment for integrated climate-resilient landscape management.

2.0 Project Components

The project comprises of four components.

1. The first component, dryland management, will implement integrated watershed management planning and addresses the challenges of large-scale watershed degradation in northern Nigeria. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) strategic watershed planning; (ii) landscape investments; and (iii) special ecosystems.
2. The second component is community climate resilience. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) community strengthening; and (ii) community investments.
3. The third component, institutional strengthening and project management includes investments to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for multisectoral integrated landscape management and climate resilience, as well as support to project management. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) institutional and policy strengthening; and (ii) project management.
4. The fourth component, contingent emergency response (CERC) is a financing mechanism available to borrowers in investment project financing (IPF) operations to enable the quick deployment of uncommitted funds to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

The activities of Component A will involve civil works in specific intervention sites - that is, the construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies, dredging of Dam and reconstruction of the spillway wall and bed. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, households, and businesses, and restriction of access to land or livelihood-generating activities or sources. At ACREsAL project preparation, several framework instruments were developed viz: a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). These were disclosed during project preparation. These framework instruments need to be translated into specific cost, measurable and monitored actions for specific intervention at sites through the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans.

The Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared as a stand-alone document to provide guidance, procedure, and process for preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which may be carried out when the subcomponents' locations are known and more detailed information on subcomponents becomes available. The RPF sets out the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of project-affected people and specifies the contents of an RAP for each site-specific investment.

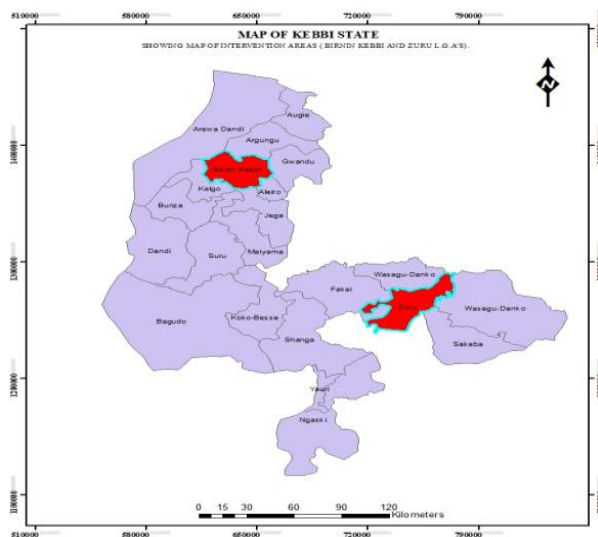
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION/LOCATION

Kebbi state is among the 36 states of Nigeria and covers an area of 36,800 km², it is located within latitudes 10⁰ and 13⁰ N and longitudes 3⁰ and 6⁰ E. The state was created on the 27th of August 1991 from the then Sokoto state with its capital city Birnin Kebbi. The State is the tenth largest land area and the 22nd most populous State with an estimated population of 4.4 million people as of 2016 (NPC, 2016).

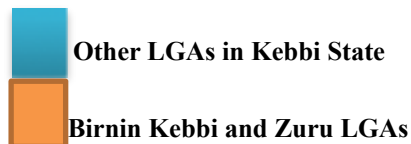
Kebbi state is located in the western part of Nigeria within the Sudan savanna region. Kebbi state shares boundaries from the east with Zamfara and Sokoto states, and to the south with Niger state while to the west it shares two international boundaries with Niger and Benin Republics. The state has four emirate councils (Gwandu, Argungu, Yauri and Zuru). Kebbi state has 21 local government areas (LGAs), distributed within three geographic regions (Kebbi Central, Kebbi South and Kebbi North). The state is known as the land of equity. The sites for the intervention

namely the erosion control at Badariya, Dukku- Malala, Rikoto and the Dam that will be dredged and its spillway reconstructed are in the State capital Birnin Kebbi and in Zuru Local government area.

Figure 1: Geographical Map of Kebbi State showing Birnin Kebbi and Zuru Local Government.



Legend



Site 1: Badariya and Dukku - Malala in Birnin Kebbi Local Government.

Birnin Kebbi is a city located in northwestern Nigeria. It is the capital of Kebbi State and headquarters of the Gwandu Emirate. It is located on latitude $12^{\circ} 27' 13''$ N and longitude $4^{\circ} 12' 01''$ E, it has an estimated population of 268,620 (2006 census). The elevation of Kebbi State above sea level is 228m. The LGA is bordered by Arewa LGA in the west, Argungu on the north, Gwandu on the north east, Jega and Aliero on the south-east. And Kalgo on the south.

The site for the erosion control intervention in Birnin Kebbi is at Badariya and Dukku - Malala areas of the Local Government.

Fig.2: Satellite Image of the intervention area (Badariya and Dukku Malala)



The Badariya and Dukku - Malala gully erosion site is located within Birnin Kebbi town around the Dukku hill area. The geology of the area is characterized by two types of structures namely the sedimentary and tectonic structures, the terrain is referred to as the Gwandu formation. The

Site of the intervention is made up of hills that are flat at the top but steep-sided. The runoff that causes the erosion find it's source at the top of hill. When it rains, the water accumulates at the top of the hill and then runoff to cause all sought of erosion around the hill resulting in deep-cut finger-like gullies in Badariya and Malala area of Birnin Kebbi LGA and affecting many houses and the road network.

The nature of civil works on this site is gully rehabilitation/reclamation and channelization. Most of the area's inhabitants are generally Hausa-fulani with a few populations of non-indigenes. There will be physical and economic resettlement as the majority of the people are farmers, cattle herders, and traders and the crops grown are mainly Millet, Guinea corn, Rice, and maize.



Badariya erosion site

Dukku – Malala Erosion Sites.



SITE 2: RIKOTO EROSION CONTROL

Zuru town is the headquarters of both Zuru Local Government Area and Zuru Emirate in Kebbi State, Nigeria. It has an area of 653 km² and a population of 165,547 at the 2006 census. The intervention site in Zuru town is in Rikoto area.

Rikoto is about two third of the Zuru township area. It is located on latitude 11⁰, 28^I, 0^{II} N and longitude 5⁰, 14^I, 0^{II}, E and it is densely populated but it cannot expand because of the problem posed by gully erosion. The developing gully has width varying from 4m to 30m and a depth of 2m to 15m. The gully has existed for over ten years and it is caused by uncontrolled waterfalls from the hills within the area.

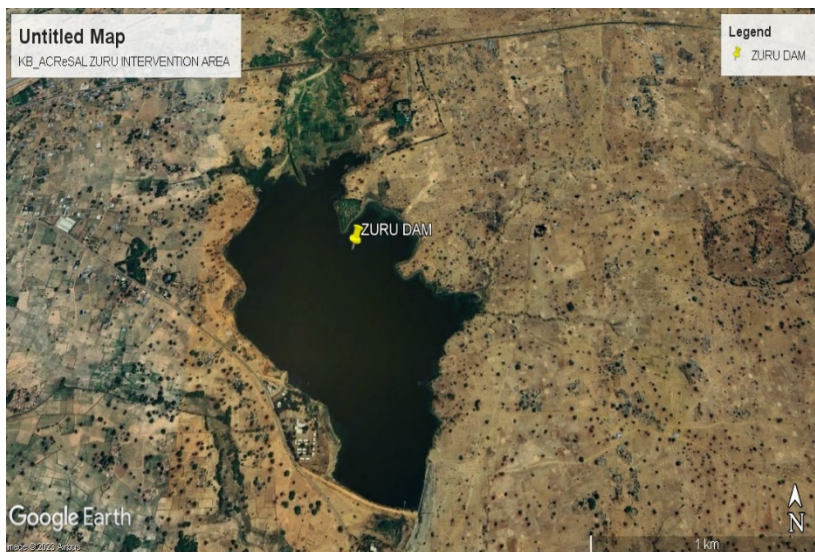
The nature of civil works to be implemented on this site is gully rehabilitation/reclamation and channelization. Most of the area's inhabitants are generally Dakkarawa, hausawa and Fulani with little population of non-indigenes. There will be physical and economic resettlement as the majority of the people are farmers, traders, and civil servants and the crops grown are mainly maize, and guinea corn.



Rikoto erosion site

**SITE 3: Zuru
Earth Dam**

Zuru dam was constructed in 1978 under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development by the then Military administration of Olusegun Obasanjo. The reservoir is located along river Mose in zuru local government area of Kebbi State along latitude $11^{\circ}24' N$ and longitude $5^{\circ}15' E$. The reservoir covers an area of 148Km^2 and has a capacity of 5.85MCM with a fill volume of $1,582,755\text{M}^3$. The condition of the dam presents a myriad of concerning issues that warrant urgent attention. Silt deposits have accumulated significantly within the reservoir, impairing its functionality, and reducing water storage capacity. The spillway wall has suffered notable damage, compromising its ability to effectively manage water discharge, and posing a risk of uncontrolled overflow. Over 500,000 people are benefiting from the dam through their farms, households, and livelihoods. The dam is critical to the people of Zuru local government as it is the primary source for the local water board, supplying water to the entire community. Also, farmers rely on it for irrigation during the dry season while the local community uses it for fishing. In view of this, the dam will be dredged to improve its functionality and increase its water storage capacity while the spillway wall and bed will be reconstructed, to increase its ability to effectively manage water discharge thereby reducing the risk of uncontrolled overflow.



Zuru earth dam site

3.0 OBJECTIVE OF THE

ASSIGNMENT

The objective of the consulting assignment is to prepare a RAP for the Badariya, Dukku – Malala, Rikoto and Dam site in Kebbi state. The RAP will be prepared as per the approved and cleared detailed engineering design study prepared under the ACRReSAL project, and, in line with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) and the RPF.

ESS5 aims to minimize involuntary resettlement and, when resettlement cannot be avoided, ensure that persons who have to be involuntarily resettled in the context of a project supported by the Bank, have an opportunity to restore or improve their standard of living to at least the pre-project level. Therefore, the consultant will be required to prepare a resettlement Action Plan

Against this background, the Consultant's assignment is to prepare a RAP which will include but not be limited to the following:

- Minimize resettlement as much as possible and prepare a RAP that is consistent in policy and context with the RPF, laws, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Government of Nigeria, and consistent with the World Bank's ESS on involuntary resettlement (ESS5)
- Conduct consultations with PAPs and also include the database of identified PAPs, based on a census of the affected sites, and establish a socio-economic baseline with officials of local government, community leaders, and other representatives of the affected population.

- Identify and quantify all resettlement impacts.
- Develop appropriate mitigation measures to address resettlement impacts.
- Establish local decision-making bodies that will be part of RAP implementation of valuation and compensation approaches, including the Focal Non-governmental Organization (NGO) to coordinate community sensitization and social mobilization, etc.
- Develop, in a participatory manner, the proposed grievance mechanism to be covered in the RAP in line with the project-level GM.
- Setting out schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements and completing a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs and host communities.
- Developing monitoring indicators.
- If the sub-project requires relocation sites concerning residences, farmland, or other types of land replacement, identify sites, assess the advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites through a participatory process involving both PAPs to be subject to resettlement and host community members,

4.0 SCOPE OF SERVICE

The consultant is expected to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Badariya, Dukku – Malala, Rikoto and Dam site intervention work. The consultant will prepare the RAP based on the most recent and accurate information on the design and on (i) the project site and intervention impact on displaced persons, assets, and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. Provide a summary of this information, especially an estimate (or range) of the number of PAPs that may be resettled at Badariya, Dukku-Malala and Rikoto.

The RAP must identify all people affected by the project and all adverse impacts on their assets and livelihoods associated with the project's land acquisition (whether physical or economic, temporary or permanent). Typical effects include breakup of communities and social support networks; loss of dwellings, farm buildings, and other structures (wells, boreholes, irrigation works, and fencing), agricultural land, trees, and standing crops; impeded or lost access to

community resources such as water sources, pasture, forest and woodland, medicinal plants, game animals, or fisheries; loss of business; loss of access to public infrastructure or services; and reduced income resulting from these losses. To achieve this goal, the following are expected to be implemented:

- Describe the existing Nigerian legal and policy framework for land acquisition; As well as, reviewing the laws, regulations that apply to reclaiming informally settled public land and involuntary eviction and resettlement.
- Review the World Bank policies related to resettlement to ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with these policies and the RPF.
- Identify the gaps between the national legislations and the World Bank policies related to involuntary resettlement and propose practical procedures to bridge these gaps.
- Identify the key social impacts that are expected to be caused by the involuntary resettlement and the main categories of PAPs to encounter these impacts.
- Prepare a 100% census of people affected, a 100% inventory of assets and land affected.
- Prepare a socio-economic baseline survey of a sample of the affected area, including women and other vulnerable groups.
- Prepare an entitlement/eligibility matrix which should include a description of the following including consideration for inflation.
 - a) 1) Any compensation guidelines established by the Nigerian government.
 - b) The proposed types and levels of compensation to be paid different categories of PAPs.
 - c) Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria.
 - d) How and when compensation will be paid.

- Prepare standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic livelihood of the PAPs to replace all types of loss, as appropriate.
- Include in the RAP report a livelihood restoration plan.
- Develop clear time plan for the RAP implementation linking the various steps to the project circle and implementation plan, including institutional responsibilities, and monitoring parameters.
- Document the various consultation activities to be conducted as part of the RAP and ensuring that information has been shared transparently through an active and informative consultation process.
- Identify the institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for the grievance redress, arrangements for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring system.
- Consult the agencies responsible for land acquisition within the project area and other institutions in the arrangement of resettlement activities.

More specifically, the RAP is expected to correspond to the following sections.

Description of the project: General description of the project and affected project areas.

Map: To delineate and identify project area and zone of project impacts, land, structures, economic crops, and other assets within the project area.

Potential Impacts: Identification of all types of impacts by components and sources of impacts: (i) the components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access; (ii) the zone of impact of activities; (iii) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access, (iv) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible (v) the number of people to be affected and (vi) where

applicable the numbers of PAPs that will be relocated including any cultural heritage loss. (Cultural artifacts must be moved or relocated with absolute conformity with cultural procedures and consultation with communities and in collaboration with the designated government authority/agencies). **All structures and assets should be geotagged, and the GIS location provided in annex of the report.**

Objectives: The main objectives of the resettlement action plan as it applies to the ACRoSAL project should be described.

Census: A census of people, land, and assets to be affected will be conducted by the consultant.

This census will involve:

- Enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population and their assets.
- Registering the affected population by residence or locality.
- Establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project's onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits.

Enumeration and Registration: The census must encompass all people adversely affected by the project's civil work activities.

Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially affected people. The studies should cover:

- (i) Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for the design of the RAP and to set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- (ii) Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization, gender composition of households; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) Household-level income stream, the structure, organization and economic inter-dependence within

communities impacted by the project and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population.

- (iii) Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, livelihood and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.
- (iv) Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made.

The RAP methodology will draw from other studies such as the project's disclosed safeguards instruments (i.e., RPF and ESMF), and detailed design for the civil work report and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) report that describes the following as required:

- (i) Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by locally recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area.
- (ii) Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project.
- (iii) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- (iv) Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions.

Legal Framework: The analysis of the legal and institutional framework in Nigeria should cover the following:

- (i) Scope of existing land and property laws governing resources, including state-owned lands under eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with valuation methodologies; land market; mode and timing of payments, etc.
- (ii) Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the grievance procedures and remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the execution of these

procedures, including any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to the implementation of the RAP for the sub-project.

- (iii) Relevant laws (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law; communal laws, etc. related to displacement and resettlement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation.
- (iv) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects.
- (v) Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
- (vi) Legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of RAP activities in the sub-projects, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage, etc., which are specific to the sub-projects.

Eligibility and entitlements: Definition of displaced persons or PAPS and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, as per the ESS and national laws including relevant cut-off dates.

Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g., current market rates) and replacement value at the prevailing market rates.

Resettlement Measures: A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the resettlement objectives. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, financial literacy, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

Site selection, site preparation, and relocation: If a resettlement site is an option, site selection and the shelter and infrastructure options provided at the new sites should reflect both the preferences of the affected population and the best opportunities for the timely restoration of livelihoods. Describe the alternative relocation sites as follows:

- (i) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources.
- (ii) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites.
- (iii) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (iv) Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to resettler's.

Housing, infrastructure, and social services: Plans to provide (or to finance resettler's provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; and any other necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities should be described.

Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area is needed. This description includes an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

Community Participation: Consistent with the World Bank's policy on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs and host communities, should include:

- (i) Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities.
- (ii) Ensure consultations are inclusive of all groups of PAPs and host communities in terms of gender, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- (iii) Summary of the consultations and how PAPs' views were considered in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- (iv) Review of resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by PAPs regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g., places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (v) Arrangements on how PAPs can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (including ethnic minorities, landless, children and youth, and women) are adequately represented.

The consultations should cover measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities.

Grievance procedures: The RAP should provide mechanisms for ensuring that the grievance procedure is to ensure that grievances by PAPs are received and managed appropriately, particularly for disputes arising from resettlement. This mechanism should be localized as much as possible with the active involvement of the traditional rulers, Local Chiefs, Women leaders, and representatives of the youth groups.

The Resettlement plan shall include clear procedures for filing and resolving grievances from the affected population.

Reception and registration of grievances: Affected people shall have the right to file complaints or grievances regarding any aspect of the resettlement project. They may do so verbally, in writing, or through a representative. Grievances shall be recorded by the implementing agency with the name of the griever, address, and location information, the nature of the grievance, and the resolution desired. Receipt of grievances shall be acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt by an official authorized to receive grievances at the GRC and PIU levels. All grievances would be resolved within 21 days of receipt of such grievance. The GM will also reflect measures to register and address complaints on SEA/SH--

Monitoring of Grievances: During project implementation and for at least 6 months following the conclusion of the project, monthly reports will be prepared by the responsible agency regarding the number and nature of grievances filed and made available to project management and included in the trimester reports by the PMU.

RAP implementation responsibilities: The RAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services which is the sole responsibility of the PMU; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in RAP implementation e.g. State Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the environment;; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc.).

Implementation Schedule: An implementation schedule covering all RAP activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to resettlers and hosts and a clearly defined

closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Costs and budget: The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates for all RAP activities, including allowances for inflation and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds.

Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. Cost of independent monitoring will be reflected in the budget.

Capacity Building and Training: To ensure that the resettlement-related activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner, the Consultant should provide a training plan for staff from the implementing agency ,other institutions involved in implementation and local community involved in the grievance mechanism. The training would cover the principle of RAP and the implementation process including the following: (i) the costs of the training; (ii) workshops and other forms of consultations and (iii) the duration or timetable of the training should be clearly defined.

The Consultant will analyze the need for additional capacity building for the involved institutions and actors and design a long-term consultation and training program for the implementing agency.

5.0 CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

The Consultancy firm should have experience with undertaking bank-funded projects especially those where ESS 5 has been relevant and the need to address Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is Crucial including experience in the region. Additionally, the Firm should have experience in the preparation of RAP including Beneficiary Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms either as standalone instruments or parts of an

E&S assessment. Previous experience in preparing Resettlement Action plans under the Safeguard Policies (OP 4.12) is also an added advantage. The assignment will require that the consultant present Six (6) Key experts which are listed in the table below.

S/N	KEY EXPERTS	QUALIFICATION
1.	Team Lead – Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist	M.Sc. or M.A. in the social sciences, social development humanities, land law, social geography or social work with a minimum of ten (10) years working experience in social assessment, involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and other relevant field.
2.	Social Development Specialist	Advanced qualification in Economics, social sciences etc. with a minimum of eight (8) years of working experience in developing resettlement Action Plans. Should have good interpersonal skills and ability to work with all groups and genders in the community. Should have skills on gender. Knowledge of local customs would be an added benefit.
3.	Valuation Specialist	Advanced qualification or certification in Quantity survey, Estate management, social development, or social sciences with a minimum of six (6) years of working experience in land and property valuation
4.	Community Liaison and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist	Advanced qualification in social development or communication with a minimum of five (5) years of working experience.

5.	Agricultural Extension Specialist/ Crop Protection Specialist	Degree in Agricultural Extension, or Crop protection with a minimum of five (5) years working experience.
6.	GIS Specialist	Degree in Mapping, and geographic information systems with a minimum of five (5) years of working experience.

6.0 DELIVERABLES AND TIMING

This consultancy assignment is expected to last 12 weeks (3 months), and the Firm is expected to submit to the SPMU the following deliverables:

- **Inception report:** Describing the procedures, methodology, and timetable for completion of the RAP preparation process. This shall be submitted one (1) week after the signing of the contract. The SPMU shall crosscheck and ensure that the consultant has commenced work, and that the consultant understands the tasks. The consultant shall also participate in periodic review meetings with the PIU on the progress of the assignment.
- **Draft report:** A draft RAP report will be submitted for comments in eight (8) weeks from the date of signing the contract. It will identify all the areas, the mitigation measures, and the environmental and social issues associated with the site intervention sub-projects, as well as the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements for the upper and lower watersheds in the intervention site ie the erosion control at Badariya, Dukku-Malala, Rikoyo and the Dam. The report shall also include meeting records of all meetings with PIU, PAPs, and other concerned parties.
- The **Draft final report** will address all comments including World Bank comments and will be submitted to the SPMU at ten (10) weeks after the commencement of the contract.

- **Final report:** The Final RAP report will be submitted to the SPMU Twelve (12) weeks after the commencement of the consultancy and after all comments have been adequately addressed.

7.0 Number of Copies:

- (a) The Consultant shall submit five copies of draft reports for each of the above-mentioned deliverables including electronic copies in English language.
- (b) For enhancing timely and expedient completion of the services, the Taraba state ACRESAL PIU shall endeavor to respond to the draft reports within 1 week of submissions.

All documents will be delivered in hard copy (5 copies) to the SPMU as well as electronically transmitted via e-mail or through a suitable file-sharing service and on CD-ROM (2 copies).

The draft and final reports submitted to Kebbi State ACRESAL PIU, and all relevant data as contained therein, compiled by the Consultant while providing the services, shall be the property of the Client. The Client shall be free to make full use of the draft and final reports, data, and information received pursuant to this Contract at its own discretion.

8.0 Payment Schedule

20% of Contract sum on contract signing and submission of inception report.

30% of Contract sum on submission of draft report.

30% of Contract sum of submission draft final report.

20% of Contract sum on submission of final report.

9.0 Submission of Application

Applications from qualified consultant must be delivered in written form to the address below (in person, or by e-mail) not later than 10th December 2024

The Project Coordinator

Kebbi State Project Management Unit

10.0: Annex 1: Outline and Substance of the RAP report

The RAP Report shall be presented in a concise format containing all studies, processes, analyses, tests and recommendations for the proposed intervention. The report shall focus on the findings, conclusions and any recommended actions, supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used. The RAP report will include the following topics organized in a suggested outline that can be adjusted for local needs:

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